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Qena Faculty of Arts

English Department

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for University Students
Level IV**

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About The Book

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Introduction

Learning English is indispensable to all those whose mother tongue is Arabic. English is not just an ordinary subject of study, as many students may think but, much more important, it is a key to understand other (or alien) cultures, politics, economics, educational systems, and religious beliefs. It may not sound bizarre if one suggests that both language and culture are bound up together. This harks back to B. James' statement that language "reflects your cultural background. It reveals your personality and it organizes your thoughts. It is with the help of language that we can convince others and compel them to believe what we believe" (Improve your English, New Delhi, Good will, p. 5). No one can move from his/her country to live in an English-speaking country without having a full sway over such main skills as listening, speaking, reading and writing. These four skills are indeed rudimentary not just to acquiring English, but to acquiring any other languages. Far more important is that none of these skills can be ignored, all should go together. It is not enough for a person to master a single skill and ignore others, because it does, and will, not enable him/her to practice English as an integrated entity. We most always see many illiterate people, particularly in the touristy regions, speaking English fluently without being able to read or write in this language, but this never means that they know English. This is quite evident in

the situation where one of these men finds himself unable to respond to a tourist asking him to read a sign, an address or a road map for him. However, this may not sound important for such man whose primary concern is to use English as just a simple and easy means of dealing with tourists for the purpose of earning a living. But it is mandatory for those who study English at schools, universities or institutes to master the four skills together. Of course, those ones who have wrong ears are going to miss the skill of listening, which is essential to having a full command of English. As for the natural learners, they are recommended to improve all these skills all the time, as B. James advises them by saying "you cannot be born with a mastery over the language. If you have an aptitude for it you can acquire it more quickly. But you cannot reach the end point of any stage; improving language is a continuous process" (Loc. Cit).

Each skill has a function to do in this inter-disciplinary process of acquiring a language. The reading skill improves the language through adding new vocabulary and structural patterns to our legacy of this language. Writing is the translation of our oral language into much more effective forms (letters, reports, articles, short stories, novels, plays, etc.) so as to give the audience of readers a chance to have access to various written forms of knowledge. Speaking and listening work together in organizing our thoughts and

translating them into complete, logical, sequential and meaningful sentences.

The problem of many Egyptian students exists in their bad habit of reading. All they do is that they go through certain books and let them down without trying to fully absorb the ideas (or themes) mentioned in these books and the manifold technical devices used to express them. This is quite obvious in the failure of these students to respond to the questions their teacher raises in class about the texts they are assigned to read at home. In order to come out with a fruitful result of reading a book or a text, one should do the following steps:

1. Read each paragraph attentively so as to get in mind the main ideas.
2. Write down all these ideas in your own words.
3. Test your way/s of expressing these ideas against the text's to make sure that you have not gone away from the text, or you are still prowling over it.
4. While reading, pick up all fresh words or expressions and jot them down in a list (or an agenda).
5. Try to read the list of words now and again till you memorize them perfectly.
6. Use these new words or expressions in your writings or daily speech to make them an integral part of your thought and language.

Another but much more intricate problem is that there are so many students who are unable to speak English effortlessly, although they may know several words and expressions as well as a great deal of grammar. The only clue to this problem is to do the following procedures:

1. Read English (words, sentences, or paragraphs) loudly and quickly as possible as you can.
2. Speak loudly about anything familiar to you (starting with simple topics and then moving to difficult ones),
3. Use a tape recorder, or any facility of the kind, to have the chance of evaluating the manner of your speaking.
4. If you feel that you have not made a satisfactory progress try to do it all over again.

As for those students who are unable to write correct or standard English, they must be unconscious of their weakness, or they never try to find any ways with which they can improve their skill of writing. Once again, there is a wide variety of expressions that can easily be acquired through continuous reading and writing processes. As just an example, the sentence: "Today I am not myself" can be put into so many other ways as:

- A. Today, I am upset.
- B. Today, I am so unhappy that I cannot talk to anybody.
- C. Today, I don't have the mood of (or feel like) talking with anybody because I feel so tired.

D. Today, I am out of mood.

To write good (clear and meaningful) English, one must be quite aware of the following:

1. Select the most appropriate words and expressions which are capable of expressing your mind (ideas), economically, accurately and plainly. Consulting a good English dictionary helps much in this respect.
2. Write a variety of sentences (simple, compound and complicated) which should be complete and meaningful.
3. Use suitable connectors and transitions which can produce a greatly coherent and logically sequential piece of writing.
4. Make a well application of the rules of English grammar in terms of all parts of speech (articles, pronouns, verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, tenses, prepositions, and punctuations) in your writing.
5. Organize your writing by expressing in detail a single idea in a separate and indented paragraph, especially when you are writing a long letter, a report, an essay (descriptive, narrative, argumentative) or a story.
6. Let your teacher (or anybody else who knows English well) to edit out all you write in English so as to avoid making the mistakes they may discover in your writing.

It remains to remind you once again that learning English well requires a continuous practice of the four skills mentioned so far: the more you practice, the more you learn.

This course of English is well composed for just the purpose of improving your English. It is divided into two parts. The first one consists of eight units of different topics by renowned authors. All the topics included in these units are not selected randomly, but rather very carefully to provide the reader with a kind of information which is not only indispensable to his/her field of study, but also to his/her life. Each unit is followed by multiple exercises which I have attentively made to help the reader to fully absorb, rather than blindly memorize, every detail mentioned in it. They do not focus on just the surface sense of the passage, but they go beyond it deeper and deeper to reach the writer's intention and attitude or tone. In this way, I guarantee that every reader of the passages is not going to have any difficulty in answering any type of question on each topic. The exercises do not also ignore the linguistic sides included in each passage, with a view to improving gradually the reader's skill of writing. The second twenty-unit part lays all focus on the most common grammatical words and rules which many non-specialist students, and English-department students as well, are unable to use properly. The grammar included in this course is well illustrated, and more simply and clearly than in any other courses of the kind. I have provided each unit with an

exercise to train the reader how to understand and make a good use of the grammatical point explained in the unit. I have attentively, and intentionally, produced this part in the way it is in order to straighten the awkward English caused by failing to use properly such common grammatical words and rules. We hope it can get to the intended end, which paves the way for a continuously flowering career.

Part Two

Reading Comprehension Passages

(1)

Back to School

There goes the alarm again. I guess I should get up, but I am dreading this day. I always hate going back to school after a holiday break. I am not sure why. I am anxious to see my friends, I don't have any overdue school assignments, but I still get that funny feeling in the pit of my stomach. Has something changed? Do all my friends still feel the same way? What clothes should I wear today? Everyone will wear something new, I am sure of that.

My biggest conflict is in my head. Part of me says, "Be your own person!" Another part of me just wants to fit into the crowd. My mom says that high school is like this, but college will be the opposite. She says I'll meet many people with different interests, and find groups that I want to be with. I am looking forward to that freedom, but I have one more year of high school and this is my reality right now.

As much as my friends and I like to think we are above all the peer pressures and social "rules" of our school, we all know we are very much controlled by it. We wear our hair the same way, wear the same brand clothes, and even have to use the same perfume. We basically clone ourselves because we don't want to be different. Yet, deep down we would like to shout, "Look at me! This is who I am!"

Sigh, there goes the alarm again. What should I wear today?
I think I will call Clara and see what she is wearing.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. How does the author describe how her body is reacting to her uneasiness about returning to school?
 - a. She has a horrible headache.
 - b. Her eyes are burning.
 - c. She has a funny feeling in the pit of her stomach.
 - d. She has an awful earache.
2. Which of the following is true?
 - a. The author is dreading studying for finals.
 - b. The author is anxious to see her friends.
 - c. The author feels college and high school will be the same.
 - d. None of these
3. Which of the following did the author state would be for sure when she returns to school?
 - a. She will meet new and interesting people in high school.
 - b. Everyone feels strange now.
 - c. Everyone will be wearing something new.
 - d. She wants to make sure she is different from everyone else.
4. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - a. Most high school students want to be exactly like their peers.
 - b. High school students have more freedom than college students do.

- c. The author has one more year of high school.
 - d. Most high school students are controlled by peer pressure.
5. The narrator of this passage believes her greatest conflict is in her
- a. closet
 - b. friends
 - c. school
 - d. head
6. The narrator feels that to be accepted by her peers she must
- a. take a holiday break in Bermuda.
 - b. be a clone of her classmates.
 - c. make exceptional grades.
 - d. none of these
7. Even though the narrator decides to call Clara to find out what she is wearing, she still desires to
- a. take an early admission to college
 - b. be her own person
 - c. make exceptional grades
 - d. none of these
8. What would a good title for this story be?

(2)

Hibernation

Hibernation is one of the main adaptations that allow certain northern animals to survive long, cold winters. Hibernation is like a very deep sleep that allows animals to save their energy when there is little or no food available. The body functions of ‘true hibernators’ go through several changes while they are hibernating. Body temperature drops, and the heart rate slows. For example, a hibernating woodchuck’s body temperature drops by more than 30 degrees Celsius, and its heart rate slows from 80 to 4 beats per minute! Other true hibernators include the jumping mouse, little brown bat, eastern chipmunk, and several ground squirrels.

Other animals, such as the skunk and raccoon, are not considered true hibernators, as they wake up in the winter to feed, and their body functions do not change as much. Since they only sleep for a little bit at a time, the term *dormancy* or ‘light sleeping’ is used to describe their behavior. The largest animals to hibernate are bears. Their heart rate may slow down from a usual 40 –50 beats per minute to 8-12 beats per minute, but their body temperature changes very little, so they are able to wake up quickly.

Hibernating animals have a special substance in the blood called *hibernation inducement trigger*, or HIT. This substance

becomes active in the fall, when the days become cooler and shorter. When HIT becomes active, the animals start preparing for winter. Some animals store food so that they can eat when they wake up, and some animals eat a lot in late summer and fall to add excess fat to their bodies. This fat keeps them warmer and acts as a source of energy while they are sleeping. Some animals also make changes to the places where they will sleep (dens). They add leaves and grasses to keep them warm.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Why do animals hibernate?

.....

2. What changes occur in the functions of an animal's body when it hibernates?

.....

3. Why are raccoons and skunks not 'true hibernators'?

.....

4. What is the term used to describe the behavior of raccoons and skunks?

.....

5. What does HIT stand for?

.....

6. When does HIT become active?

.....

7. How do animals prepare for hibernation?

.....

(3)

Lakes

A lake is a large body of water, usually freshwater, that is formed by glaciers, river drainage, surface water runoff, precipitation (rain and snow), or ground water seepage. Lakes form in depressions in the Earth's surface, and are among the most temporary of geological features, with few lakes being older than 10,000 years. The water level in lakes is held stable through ground water seepage, evaporation, and outflow streams.

Lakes change with the seasons. In the summer, there are three distinct water layers. The upper layer is called the *epilimnion*, and is the warmest. This is the layer in which most life is found in the summer. The middle layer is called the *metalimnion*, and the bottom, coolest layer, is called the *hypolimnion*. There is very little oxygen in the hypolimnion, so few animals are able to live there in the summer. During the spring and fall, there is an increased mixing of the layers, and oxygen and nutrients are distributed evenly. At this time, fish and other lake organisms are able to exist in all of the layers.

Lakes are important, as they provide many recreational activities, such as boating, fishing, and swimming, in the summer, and ice skating in the winter. They also provide a habitat for many fish, birds, and other animals. Lakes are especially important for migrating birds. However, lakes can become unhealthy for a number of reasons. Pollutants, such as nutrients, metals, and

suspended solids, can enter the lake through farm or industrial runoff or sewage discharge. When this happens, many animals lose their homes, and lakes are no longer good for boating or swimming.

Another threat to lakes is *introduced species*. These are animals that people put into lakes, on purpose or by accident, that disrupt the balance in lakes. Many introduced species eat native animals or change the habitat until native animals cannot live there. Lakes are special *ecosystems* that need certain things to remain healthy and productive.

When lakes are healthy, they provide many benefits to humans and animals, but when lakes become unhealthy they are not useful for animals or people. It is important that lakes remain healthy, and people can do a lot to keep them that way. Using responsible ways to get rid of garbage helps to keep pollutants out of lakes, and responsible boating habits help to keep unwanted animals from entering the lake ecosystem. You can help as well! Don't throw garbage into a lake, and when you move a boat into a new lake, make sure that it is nice and clean before it is put into the water.

Lakes are beautiful natural features, and provide many homes for animals and a lot of fun for people.

Let's keep them healthy!

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT LAKES:

1. How are lakes formed?

.....

2. How is the water in lakes held stable?

.....

3. Describe a lake in summer.

.....

4. Why are fish and other animals able to live in the whole lake during the spring and fall?

.....

5. How can lakes become unhealthy?

.....

6. What are introduced species?

.....

7. How do introduced species affect the animals that live in a lake?

.....

8. Have you ever been to a lake? What was it like?

.....

(4)

Making the Team

It has been my lifelong dream to play on the middle school softball team. I began playing softball when I was in the second grade. My older brother taught me to play. He is three years older than I am. He practices with me every afternoon and always attends my games with my parents.

This year, I started sixth grade. The middle school softball team tryouts were announced last month. Every day since the announcement, my brother has helped me prepare for the team tryouts. The tryouts were held last Saturday morning. Twenty-three students from my grade tried out for the team. The team only has spaces for five sixth grade students. I know I worked as hard as I could to prepare for the tryouts. I felt like I had done a good job at the tryouts, but I was still nervous on Saturday night and Sunday morning, waiting for the team list to be posted. On Sunday afternoon, my parents took me to the school to see who had made the team. I was so happy when I saw my name on the list. It is so exciting to be a part of the team.

When we left the school, my parents said we should go out for pizza. It would just be a little family celebration in my honor. They called my brother, and he met us at the restaurant. He walked in with a big smile on his face. He was really proud of me. My parents were very proud too, although they warned me about keeping my grades up and making sure I did all my homework

every day. They do not need to worry about those things. I'll work very hard to stay on the team.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. This student is in the grade.
 - a. seventh
 - b. fourth
 - c. sixth
 - d. eighth
2. The first paragraph mainly discusses
 - a. eating pizza
 - b. playing softball
 - c. doing homework
 - d. finding her name on the list
3. Which of the following best describes how the girl felt when she saw her name on the list?
 - a. nervous
 - b. happy
 - c. angry
 - d. sad
4. Which of the following is true?
 - a. Her father taught her to play softball.
 - b. She has played softball since she was two.
 - c. Her older brother taught her to play softball.
 - d. Her brother took her to the school to check the team list.
5. The girl learned to play softball
 - a. in the sixth grade
 - b. in the second grade
 - c. in the fifth grade
 - d. at the age of two

6. The word *warned* means
- a. to notify in advance
 - b. shouted
 - c. celebrated
 - d. to join a team
7. The girl is in the sixth grade. What grade is her brother probably in?
- a. second grade
 - b. middle school
 - c. third grade
 - d. ninth grade

(5)

A Sweet Adventure

It was a rainy gray Saturday morning. I was bored. All of my friends were out of town, and I had nothing to do. My two little sisters, Allison and Brooke, were playing in the next room. I decided to see what they were doing. I walked into the room that they shared, and saw the bags of candy they had brought home from the party the night before. Our mother had said they shouldn't eat too much candy, so I stooped down to pick the bags up and put them away. As soon as my hand touched them, *Whoosh!*

I was whizzing down a red licorice slide. I was moving so quickly that everything was a giant blur. Plop! I landed on what appeared to be a deserted beach. I put my hand down to help myself up. I marveled at the strange feel of the sand. I sifted the sand through my fingers, trying to decide how it was different than regular sand. It felt more like powdered sugar than sand. *Wait a minute*, I thought. I tentatively placed a finger in my mouth. It was powdered sugar. I licked my fingers clean, and stood up to go and explore. I certainly wasn't bored anymore!

I walked towards the shimmering water. I noticed many seashells along the water's edge. I had a huge collection of shells at home from our last excursion to the beach, and I quickly decided to bring home a few shells from this unique beach. The

shells were very colorful. Some were partially covered with the powdered sugar sand. I bowed down to pick one up. It was stickier than I expected. I hesitated for a moment, but then my curiosity overcame me. I had to find out if the shell was as tasty as the sand in which it was covered! I nibbled at the edge of the shell. It was even better than the sand! The taste of chocolate was so wonderful that I shoved the whole shell into my mouth. I suddenly realized that I was ravenous. I quickly bent down and shoveled shells into my mouth until I wasn't quite so hungry.

Then I slowed down and began to savor the tastes. The shells were many different flavors. I definitely tasted vanilla, chocolate, caramel, and even strawberry.

After a while, I realized that I was parched. I hadn't had anything to drink since my orange juice that morning. I looked longingly towards the ocean. I knew that drinking salty water would only make me thirstier. Then a wonderful thought occurred to me! If the sand was sugar, and the shells were candy, then perhaps the water wasn't salty.

I walked to the water's edge. I bent down and cupped my hands together. I submerged my hands into the light blue liquid. I slowly brought my hands towards my mouth and took a little sip. It was definitely not salty! In fact, it tasted just like blueberry juice. I drank several gulps, and then I sat back down again in the sugar to think about my strange day.

I was beginning to wonder how I had arrived in this bizarre place. It certainly was unusual. The last thing that I remembered doing at home was picking up the bags of candy. That was it! It suddenly made sense. I had somehow been transported via the bags to a land made of candy.

It occurred to me that I was going to have to figure out how to get home. I knew that I would eventually miss my family, and even get hungry for some nourishment other than candy. I stood up and began walking. I remembered sliding down a licorice slide. I saw a playground in the distance. I began rapidly running toward the red slide.

I immediately tried to climb back up the slide to see if it would take me home. The only place it took me was to the top of the slide. I slid back down the slide and began looking in earnest for some way to get home. I looked up and down the beach for signs, but I didn't see any. I sat down disconsolately on a taffy towel that I found in the sand, and began to cry. My tears landed on the sand, and *Swoosh!*

I felt the world start to swirl, and I fell through the hole that my tears had created. Suddenly, I found myself lying on my sister Allison's bed. I felt as if I had just woken up after a long sleep. I looked around. *What a realistic dream*, I thought. *It was almost as if it had really happened.* I got out of bed and looked down. There was a pile of sugar on top of the sheets.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Do you think the person in this story really went to a land made out of candy? Why or why not?

.....

2. How do you think the person in the story felt in this magical land? Explain your answer.

.....

3. What did the shells taste like? Did the person in the story like the shells?

.....

4. What do you think would happen if a real beach were made out of these things?

.....

SYNONYMS

- Circle the letter next to the word that is the best synonym for each vocabulary word as it is used in the story.

1. stooped

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. bent | b. fell |
| c. picked | d. stopped |

2. deserted

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. delicious | b. abandoned |
| c. full | d. quiet |

3. ravenous

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| a. messy | b. starving |
| c. full | d. quick |

4. savor

- a. save
- b. enjoy
- c. hate
- d. laugh

5. rapidly

- a. quickly
- b. racing
- c. skipping
- d. slowly

6. created

- a. creature
- b. finished
- c. crater
- d. made

GUIDE WORDS:

Circle the guide words that you would use to find the correct page in the dictionary for these vocabulary words.

1. bizarre

- a. blind-block
- b. biopsy-bison
- c. bit-blab
- d. bizonal-black

2. nourishment

- a. nonsense-northeast
- b. nothing-novel
- c. nuance-nucleus
- d. nose-nothing

3. marveled

- a. marry-martial
- b. miss-mitten
- c. maple-march
- d. martyr-mask

4. shimmering
- a. shine-ship
 - b. sheet-shin
 - c. slip-slope
 - d. shock-shrivel

5. deserted
- a. desegregate-desk
 - b. despise-destructive
 - c. day-dead
 - d. dessert-determine

(6)

On a Hot Day, You Can Play Forever

On a very hot day, it can be hard to know what to do to feel good. If we run around, we may feel dizzy and sick to our stomachs. This is because our bodies can't get rid of the extra heat. However, if we just sit and do nothing, we may feel restless and bored. Are there things we can do to feel good and have fun when we're hot? Yes!

Playing in water is one way to feel cooler. Of course, people with a pool, river, brook, lake, or ocean nearby can play in the water very easily. People who do not have a body of water can still play in water, though. Playing in water from a sprinkler on the end of a hose can be cooling and fun (make sure the water is clean, first). Sometimes in the city, fire fighters will open a hydrant and let children play in the water. Taking a cool bath or shower, or even washing toys in a pan of cool water can feel good on a hot day.

It's also important for all animals, including humans, to drink water, especially in hot weather. If you feel thirsty, you are already dehydrated, so don't wait for thirst before you start to drink. On hot days, you can lose two gallons of water in one day; so many doctors agree that you should try to drink at least that much every day (that's about 16 glasses of water!). Drinks with caffeine and a lot of sugar are not good for you in general, and are even worse on hot days.

Mixing a little fruit juice into your water is a fun way to help you drink plenty of water. On a hot day, you can learn how to say water in many different languages, or you might have fun making up exotic sounding names for water.

The food we eat also makes a difference in how we feel in the heat. Cold foods, such as ice cream, sherbet, flavored gelatin, and drinks with some ice can cool down our bodies. Fruits and vegetables are easy for the body and refreshing. Hot food and foods that are hard for the body to digest (like most proteins) make our bodies warmer. Plan a healthy menu for a hot day...one that doesn't involve any cooking, and is refreshing and cooling.

The clothes we wear can help us feel cooler, as well. Light-colored, light-weight clothes feel cooler in the sun than dark, heavy clothing. Loose sleeves and baggy pants are more comfortable in the heat than tight clothes. Natural fibers that "breathe", such as cotton, are cooler than polyester or other synthetic fabrics. What if you were a clothing designer? What kinds of clothes would you design for a hot day?

Even though it isn't healthy to run around during the hottest parts of the day, that doesn't mean a hot day isn't fun! You can play school, library, bank, and office while sitting still. You can look at books and read stories in front of a fan. You can paint, sculpt, color, or draw without moving your body very much. You can make up stories or poems and write them down. These are just some of many cool things to do on a hot day.

In many countries where it is very hot, people stay inside during the hottest part of the day (between noon and 4 p.m. usually). They sit quietly and rest (and even the grown-ups take naps!) during the hot part of the day. Then, they can stay outside in the cool of the evening, or get up in the morning before the sun is too hot, to do the activities that they want to do. Maybe some hot day, you can pretend you are in one of these countries, and spend the day doing what they do (prepare some typical meal, for example) - and don't forget to have the afternoon rest!

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

First: Questions That Test the Comprehension Level

Read the questions. Circle the answer that best completes the sentence.

1. The main idea of this essay is
 - (a) being hot is a bad thing.
 - (b) being cold is a good thing.
 - (c) it's fun to play in the water.
 - (d) there are things to do when it's hot.
2. On a hot day, it can be hard to know what to do to feel good because
 - (a) hot days are dark.
 - (b) hot days hurt.
 - (c) hot days can make us feel sick.
 - (d) hot days are no fun.

3. If we run around on a hot day the heat can make us feel dizzy because
- (a) our heads prefer cold.
 - (b) our bodies can't get rid of the extra heat.
 - (c) cold is more natural.
 - (d) heat is confusing.
4. When it's hot we should
- (a) just sit and do nothing.
 - (b) run around.
 - (c) pretend it isn't hot.
 - (d) do things that will not make us feel hotter.
5. Eating cold foods helps us feel cooler because
- (a) they tickle our tongues.
 - (b) they cool our bodies.
 - (c) when we spill on ourselves we cool off.
 - (d) everybody's doing it.
6. We're cool when we wear loose clothing because
- (a) all the famous rock stars do.
 - (b) it's the latest thing.
 - (c) body heat isn't trapped.
 - (d) none of the above.

Second: Questions That Test the Application Level

- Read the questions. Circle the answer that best completes the sentence.
1. You have no pool, brook, lake, pond, or river. How can you play in water outdoors?
 - (a) Imagine you're at the lake.
 - (b) Draw a picture of a lake.
 - (c) Play in water in a bowl.
 - (d) None of the above.
 2. The meal that would help you feel coolest is
 - (a) Hot tuna-noodle casserole.
 - (b) Hot noodles and cold tuna.
 - (c) Cold noodles and hot tuna.
 - (d) Cold tuna-noodle casserole.
 3. The game you could play that would not make you hotter is
 - (a) tag.
 - (b) hide and seek.
 - (c) checkers.
 - (d) leap frog.
 4. The thing that wouldn't feel good on a hot day is
 - (a) playing in the water.
 - (b) eating hot food.
 - (c) wearing light-weight clothing.
 - (d) looking at books.

5. The way we couldn't play in water is
- (a) washing toys.
 - (b) taking a bath.
 - (c) wading in a brook.
 - (d) reading a book.
6. On a hot day, it will not be cooling to
- (a) play in the water.
 - (b) eat cool foods.
 - (c) wear light clothes.
 - (d) sit in front of a fire.

Third: Questions That Test the Analysis Level

- Read the questions. Circle the answer that best completes the sentence.
1. We can expect the day to be hot when
- (a) there is snow on the ground .
 - (b) it is raining.
 - (c) the moon is full.
 - (d) the sun is shining in the summer.
2. If we're hot, we should choose clothes that
- (a) are heavy.
 - (b) are orange.
 - (c) are too small.
 - (d) are loose and light.

3. If we're hot, it would be cooling to eat
- (a) hot spaghetti.
 - (b) ice cream.
 - (c) hot baked potatoes.
 - (d) hot pork chops.
4. If we've been running around on a hot day and feel dizzy, we should
- (a) sit down and cool off.
 - (b) keep running around until we collapse.
 - (c) hang upside down.
 - (d) do exercises.
5. If a friend complains of being too hot, you could suggest that he
- (a) sing.
 - (b) sit in the shade.
 - (c) run around.
 - (d) do jumping jacks.
6. The writer of this essay probably
- (a) knows nothing about hot days.
 - (b) hates hot days.
 - (c) knows a lot about hot days.
 - (d) all of the above.

Fourth: Questions That Test the Synthesis Level

- Read the questions. Circle the answer that best completes the sentence.
1. If it has been hot during the past three days, and the sun is shining today
 - (a) it will probably be cold today.
 - (b) it will probably be hot today.
 - (c) it will probably be snow today.
 - (d) none of the above
 2. For the hottest cup of water, I should
 - (a) put it in the shade without a top.
 - (b) put it in the sun without a top.
 - (c) put it in the shade with a top.
 - (d) put it in the sun with a top.
 3. The coolest outfit for a hot day would be
 - (a) shorts and a loose top.
 - (b) jeans and a loose top.
 - (c) jeans and a tight top.
 - (d) long pants and a heavy sweater.
 4. A cooling snack on a hot day would be
 - (a) hot gingerbread with hot lemon sauce.
 - (b) hot apple pie with cocoa.
 - (c) hot buttered popcorn with tomato soup.
 - (d) cold pudding with lemonade.

5. The thing that will not help keep a kitchen cool is to
- (a) avoid using the oven.
 - (b) close the curtains to keep out the sun.
 - (c) avoid using the dishwasher.
 - (d) put away the groceries.
6. To keep a dog comfortable on a hot day we should provide
- (a) plenty of water.
 - (b) plenty of food.
 - (c) plenty of toys.
 - (d) plenty of rough play.

Fifth: Questions That Test the Evaluation Level

- Read the questions. Circle the answer that best completes the sentence.
1. Running around in the sun when I'm already hot is
- (a) not important.
 - (b) a bad idea.
 - (c) a good idea.
 - (d) a strange idea.
2. A good summer camp program must include
- (a) basket weaving.
 - (b) a huge lake.
 - (c) rest time during the hottest part of the day.
 - (d) lot of desserts.

3. The best way to take care of a dog when it's hot out is to
- (a) let it take care of itself.
 - (b) ignore it so it doesn't get spoiled.
 - (c) let it wear one of those cute little doggy coats.
 - (d) keep it cool and well-watered.
4. The person who is the coolest is the one who is
- (a) running around the track in the sun.
 - (b) digging a ditch in the shade.
 - (c) reading in the sun.
 - (d) washing his car in the shade.
5. If the sun's shining on a hot summer day, and the thermometer says 30 degrees
- (a) the thermometer is in the shade.
 - (b) the thermometer is measuring Celsius.
 - (c) the thermometer is broken.
 - (d) the thermometer is stupid.
6. The best place to be on a hot day is
- (a) where you can keep cool.
 - (b) where you can get sunburned.
 - (c) where you can listen to music.
 - (d) where you can get overheated.

(7)

Owls

An owl is a bird. There are two basic types of owls: typical owls and barn owls. Owls live in almost every country of the world.

Owls are mostly *nocturnal*, meaning they are awake at night. Owls are *predators*- they hunt the food that they eat. Owls hunt for mice and other small mammals, insects, and even fish. Owls are well adapted for hunting. Their soft, fluffy feathers make their flight nearly silent. They have very good hearing, which helps them to hunt well in the darkness. The sharp hooked beaks and claws of the owl make it very easy to tear apart prey quickly, although owls also eat some prey whole.

Owl eyes are unusual. Like most predators, both of the owl's eyes face front. The owl cannot move its eyes. Owls are far-sighted, which means they can see very well far away, but they can't see up close very well at all. Fortunately, their distant vision is what they use for hunting, and they can see far away even in low light.

Owls have facial disks around their eyes, tufts of feathers in a circle around each eye. These facial disks are thought to help with the owl's hearing. Owls can turn their heads 180 degrees. This makes it look like they might be able to turn their heads all the way around, but 180 degrees is all the owl needs to see what's going on all around him.

Perhaps because of the owl's mysterious appearance, especially its round eyes and flexible neck, there are a lot of myths and superstitions about owls. Many cultures believe that owls are unusually wise.

Because owls are nocturnal, some cultures associate owls with bad omens. The screech of the barn owl is considered by many to sound eerily human, like a person screaming. However, owls probably do not interact with the fates of humans at all. In fact, some owl species may become extinct because of humans.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Which of the following is NOT true about owls?
 - a. Owls eat small animals.
 - b. Owls are able to fly silently.
 - c. Owls have the best hearing of all birds.
 - d. Owls have poor vision
2. What is the eyesight of the owl used for?
 - a. flying
 - b. hunting
 - c. sleeping
 - d. none of these
3. What is the purpose of this story?
 - a. to entertain
 - b. to inform
 - c. to persuade
 - d. none of these

4. What would be a good title for this story?
 - a. Owls Hunt At Night
 - b. Owls Can Fly Silently
 - c. Owls Are Interesting Animals
 - d. Owls Have Flexible Necks
5. What is a predator?
 - a. a small feather
 - b. an animal that hunts other animals
 - c. a small mouse
 - d. none of these
6. Which of the following IS true?
 - a. The facial disks of the owl help them to see.
 - b. Owls have a strong, bent beak.
 - c. Most owls hunt for food during the day.
 - d. Owls are dangerous to humans.
7. Why does it look like an owl can turn its head completely around?
 - a. They are able to turn their heads very quickly.
 - b. They have ears located on the sides of their head.
 - c. They can turn their heads 1/2 of the way around.
 - d. both a and c

(8)

The Pianist

My name is Mia Lynne Lindstrom. I am a pianist. I began studying the piano when I was three years old. I am ten years old now. I play the piano in the junior orchestra at the community college. We give a concert twice a year. I am always practicing new music for the next concert.

During the school year, I take four piano lessons every week from my piano teacher, Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Taylor teaches piano lessons at the college. In the summer, I take two lessons every week. I practice playing the piano about ten hours every week. I practice very hard because I want to learn everything about playing the piano.

The piano is a very interesting instrument to play. I like reading the notes, moving my fingers on the keys, and hearing the beautiful music. It is sometimes difficult, but I always practice until I can play the music perfectly.

I am not sure what I want to be when I grow up. I do know that playing the piano will always be a major part of my life. It is very special to me.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Where does Mia take her piano lessons every week?
 - a. at her elementary school
 - b. at home
 - c. at the community college
 - d. none of these

2. How long has Mia been taking piano lessons?
a. 5 years b. 10 years c. 8 years d. 7 years
3. How many hours a week does Mia practice the piano?
a. two hours b. five hours
c. ten hours d. twelve hours
4. Mia practices the piano because
a. her parents require her to practice
b. Mia wants to learn everything about the piano
c. Mrs. Taylor requires her to practice
d. she wants to be a piano teacher one day
5. The music Mia practices for the orchestra concerts
a. is probably difficult b. is very easy to learn
c. is not interesting to Mia d. is boring
6. Mia feels that the piano
a. is an interesting instrument to play
b. will always be a part of her life
c. requires hours of regular practice
d. all of the above

(9)

Football

The American type of football was developed in the 19th century from soccer and rugby football. Played by professionals, amateurs, college, high school, or young children, football in America is one of the most popular sports. It attracts millions of fans each fall and people are very supportive of their favorite teams. The origin or beginning of football may have been a game played by the ancient Greeks called Harpaston. In this game, there was no limit to the number of players. The ball was kicked, thrown, or run by the players and the object was to move a ball across a goal by kicking. The football playing field of today is rectangular in shape and measures 100 yards long and 53.5 yards wide. White lines are painted on the playing field to mark off the distances to the end zone.

The game is divided into four quarters, each fifteen minutes long. The first two quarters are known as the first half. There is a rest period between the two halves which usually lasts about fifteen minutes. Each team has eleven players. Each team has offensive players (play when the team has possession of the ball) and defensive players (play when the other team has possession of the ball). Players are required to wear protective equipment to help keep the body safe during the game. Helmets are worn to protect the head and face area. Pads are worn to protect the shoulders, arms, and legs. Protective equipment must be worn

because of the body contact players have during the game. Officials supervise the game and are considered to be very important to the game of football. They carry whistles and flags and make certain that the rules of the game are followed during the game.

The football is made of leather and is brown in color. It is shaped much like an oval and has white rings near each end of the football. These rings help the players see the ball when it is thrown or someone is running with it. The eight stitches on the top of the football help players to grip or hold the ball when throwing or passing.

The most famous football game of the year is the Super Bowl that is played in January or February. It is televised around the world and is watched by millions of people each year.

ANSWER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

1. What is the most famous football game each year?
 - a. the Georgia-Florida game
 - b. the Super Bowl
 - c. the Alabama-Auburn game
 - c. the Army-Navy game
2. What shape is the football?
 - a. rectangular
 - b. circle
 - c. triangle
 - d. oval
3. Why are there white rings on each end of the football?
 - a. to help players see the ball
 - b. to make it look nice
 - c. to help players score
 - d. to help players run

4. Players need protective equipment during the game to
 - a. to make their uniforms fit
 - b. to keep the body safe
 - c. to see the ball
 - d. to make touchdowns
5. Who plays American football?
 - a. professional players
 - b. college players
 - c. high school players
 - d. all of these
6. What do officials do during the game of football?
 - a. watch the game
 - b. take up tickets
 - c. make sure the rules are followed
 - d. kick the ball
7. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - a. The football field is rectangular in shape.
 - b. The field measures 100 yards long and 53.5 yards wide.
 - c. The white lines are used to keep players safe.
 - d. The rest period between at the half lasts about 15 minutes.
8. The word grip means to
 - a. hold tightly
 - b. score during the game
 - c. end zone
 - d. supervise the game

(10)

The Water Cycle

The water cycle is an exciting and continuous process. The water cycle is the movement of water in the environment by evaporation, condensation, and precipitation. The warm sun causes water on the Earth to evaporate (to change a liquid into a gas) and rise up into the sky. The water vapors that formed are cool during evaporation. This is what forms clouds that float in the sky. Clouds can be a mass of water droplets and/or ice particles. When the clouds get heavy enough, the water falls back to the earth. Condensation is the change of a gas, such as water vapors, into a liquid or solid. The water vapors must turn into a liquid or solid before it can fall to the earth. When the water falls back to the earth it is called precipitation. The water may fall as rain, snow, or hail. Plants in our environment also release water vapor into the atmosphere. When plants do this it is called transpiration.

ANSWER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

1. What causes the water on the earth to evaporate and rise?

- a) the earth
- b) the sun
- c) umbrellas
- d) none of the above

2. Clouds are formed by

- a) water vapors
- b) rainbow
- c) summer
- d) helium

3. Which one is NOT part of the water cycle's movement of water?
- a) precipitation
 - b) transpiration
 - c) transportation
 - d) condensation
4. What would be a good title for this story?
- a) Rain Clouds
 - b) Water Vapor
 - c) Why It Rains
 - d) Our Water's Stages
5. The author wrote this to
- a) inform
 - b) persuade
 - c) entertain
 - d) compare/contrast
6. Which is true about clouds?
- a) They are made out of ice.
 - b) They are made of water droplets.
 - c) When they get heavy enough water falls back to the earth.
 - d) all of the above
7. Precipitation is
- a) rain that falls to the earth
 - b) snow that falls to the earth
 - c) hail that falls to the earth
 - d) all of the above
8. Condensation is
- a) the change of a gas into a liquid or solid
 - b) any form of water that falls to the earth
 - c) the change of a liquid to a gas
 - d) used for making pies

9. In the passage, vapors most likely mean

- a) ghosts
- b) gases
- c) drops
- d) none of the above

10. The process by which plants transfer vapor into the atmosphere is called

- a) condensation
- b) evaporation
- c) transpiration
- d) precipitation

(11)

What is a Veterinarian?

A veterinarian is a person who has studied to be a doctor of animals. They take care of the animal's health. Many pet owners use a veterinarian to help them take care of their pets. Some veterinarians take care of dogs, cats, and other small animals. Other veterinarians take care of larger animals such as horses, cows or large zoo animals. If you have a pet at your house, your pet has probably seen a veterinarian.

Veterinarians can help you decide what kinds of foods your animals should eat, what shots your pet will need, and how you should take care of your animal. It is important to take your pet to see a veterinarian to make sure it stays healthy.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What do veterinarians take care of?
 - a. people
 - b. yards
 - c. animals
 - d. none of these
2. Why is it important to take your pet to see a veterinarian?
 - a. to make sure the pet is healthy
 - b. to make new friends for your pet
 - c. to see if your dog is bad
 - d. to see if you need to get a cat

(12)
Spiders

Spiders are not insects as many people believe. They belong to a class of animals called arachnids. Spiders have eight eyes, four pairs of segmented legs, and can grow a new leg if they lose one. They do not have antenna or wings. A spider's body can be divided into two sections. The sections are the abdomen and the cephalothoraxes. The legs, eyes, and mouthparts are in the cephalothoraxes section. Most spiders have poison glands and fangs in their jaws, which they use to inject poison into insects. This poison is called venom. Venom can paralyze an insect allowing the spider to eat the insect as food.

Spiders can live almost anywhere in the world. Some like very humid or hot temperatures and some like places that are very dry. Some spiders prefer to live under ground and others live in trees. We have all seen spiders that prefer to live in our houses.

These amazing animals usually have six fingerlike silk glands called spinnerets located beneath their abdomen. The silk comes from inside the spider's body as a liquid that is thicker than water. A spider uses this silk to make a web by squeezing the silk out of two small holes at the back of its body. These small holes are called spinnerets. At the time the silk hits the air, the silk dries into a line that looks like a long string of hair. Spiders use this silk as draglines to hang onto as the wind blows it through the air. The

spider can crawl up or down on this dragline if the wind takes it somewhere it doesn't want to be. Young spiders and adult male spiders like ballooning and can release long silken threads that float or ride in the wind to new areas.

There are about 30,000 different types of spiders known to scientists. Most of them are very tiny animals that help us by eating insects. The next time you are out in the yard and see a spider, take a few minutes to watch this most interesting animal.

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT SPIDERS:

1. Where are the poison glands located on the spider's body?
 - a. cephalothoraxes
 - b. eyes
 - c. jaws
 - d. none of these
2. Spiders prefer to live in
 - a. hot temperatures
 - b. dry places
 - c. trees
 - d. all of these
3. Which of the following is true?
 - a. Spinnerets are used by the spider to see things.
 - b. Spiders belong to a class of animals called arachnids.
 - c. The silk spiders make is thinner than water.
 - d. Spiders have antenna and wings.

4. How is venom used by the spider?
- a. to paralyze insects
 - b. for ballooning
 - c. as a dragline
 - d. none of these
5. Which of the following is NOT true?
- a. The legs, eyes, and mouthparts of the spider are located in the abdomen section.
 - b. Spiders have eight eyes and four pairs of segmented legs.
 - c. Spiders can live almost anywhere in the world.
 - d. Most spiders have fangs and poison glands located in their jaws.
6. How do spiders help us?
- a. by making webs and draglines
 - b. by growing new legs
 - c. by eating insects
 - d. none of these

(13)

Jada and Jessie

Jada and Jessie are twins. They were born on August 5, 1992. They are ten now and in the fourth grade. Jada and Jessie do everything together. They are in the same class. They dress alike. They look the same. People always get them confused. This really makes Jada and Jessie laugh. Teachers always get them mixed up at school. Even their father has trouble telling them apart.

Their mother doesn't, though. She always knows which twin is which. Jada and Jessie often try to confuse her, but it has never happened. Their older brother, Jared, is fifteen. He never knows which one is which. He doesn't even try. Jada and Jessie have the same friends. Their friends always mix them up. It doesn't matter to Jada and Jessie.

One day, their father told their mother to get one of them a different haircut, so that he could tell them apart. Jada and Jessie were horrified. They didn't want to look different. They liked looking the same. Their mother came to the rescue, and refused to make them cut their hair. The girls were happy just the way they were and didn't want to change. Their dad just shook his head. He would have to stay confused. Jada and Jessie didn't care. They knew which one was which, and that was all that mattered.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. How old are Jada and Jessie in this story?
a. ten b. twelve c. eight d. fifteen
2. Who in their family could tell them apart?
a. their brother
b. their dad
c. their mom
d. no one
3. Who in the family wanted them to look different?
a. their mom
b. Jared
c. their dad
d. Jada and Jessie
4. Who came to their rescue when they were supposed to get different haircuts?
a. their dad b. Jared c. their friends d. their mom
5. Jada and Jessie don't care if people can't tell them apart. Why do you think they feel this way?
a. Jada and Jessie are in the fourth grade.
b. Jada and Jessie know their differences.
c. Jada and Jessie like wearing blue dresses.
d. Jada and Jessie like making Jared mad.

(14)

Mount Everest

At an elevation of 29,035 feet (8850 meters), Mount Everest is the world's largest mountain. Mount Everest is relatively young, having been formed only 60 million years ago, and it is still growing a few millimeters every year! Mount Everest is in the mountain range called the Himalayas. The summit ridge of Mount Everest separates Nepal and Tibet. Each of these two countries has a special name for this giant mountain. The Nepalese name is 'Sagarmatha', which means 'goddess of the sky'. The Tibetan name is 'Chomolungma', which means 'mother goddess of the universe'. In English, Mount Everest is named after Sir George Everest, the first person to record the height and location of the mountain.

A climb to the summit was attempted by George Mallory in 1922, who famously gave his reason for wanting to climb Everest as, "Because it's there". He attempted to reach the summit again in the company of Andrew Irvine in 1924, but it was on this trip that both climbers disappeared.

The first successful ascent of Mount Everest was accomplished by Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay on May 29, 1953. The first ascent by a woman was on May 16th, 1975, by Junko Tabei from Japan. Between 1921 and 2001, more than 1400 people have climbed Mount Everest. Since the first ascent in 1953, more than 600 climbers from 20 different countries have

reached the summit. However, at least 170 climbers have died attempting to climb Mount Everest, most commonly from avalanches, but also from falls in crevasses, cold, or high-altitude sicknesses.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. How high is Mount Everest?
 - a) 23, 095 feet
 - b) 29, 035 meters
 - c) 29, 035 feet
 - d) 23, 095 meters
2. In what way does Mount Everest change every year?
 - a) It is shrinking a few mm.
 - b) It is getting fatter.
 - c) It is moving sideways.
 - d) It is growing a few mm.
3. Mount Everest is in the mountain range called the
 - a) Rocky Mountains
 - b) Andes
 - c) Himalayas
 - d) Alps
4. Who wanted to climb Mount Everest “because it’s there”?
 - a) George Mallory
 - b) Edmund Hillary
 - c) Tenzing Norgay
 - d) Junko Tabei

5. The first team to successfully reach the summit was...
- a) George Mallory and Andrew Irvine
 - b) Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay
 - c) George Mallory and Edmund Hillary
 - d) Tenzing Norgay and Andrew Irvine
6. Since 1953, how many people have reached the summit?
- a) 20
 - b) less than 600
 - c) 600
 - d) more than 600
7. List four ways in which climbers have died on Mount Everest.
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.

(15)

Patricia's Garden

A glistening droplet slowly traveled down Patricia's cheekbone to the tip of her chin. The Georgia sun was hot, and the air was steamy. *"One more plant and I'll call it a day"*, thought Patricia.

She planted a final geranium in the antique pot in the corner of the red brick patio. *Finished*, thought Patricia, as she stood back and admired her handiwork. Gardening was Patricia's great joy. She loved getting her hands into the soil and "painting" the landscape with hues of reds, pinks and blues.

Although Patricia loved gardening, tears came to her eyes as she watered her plants. Last year at this time, her grandson Josh had been with her. He had been running around splashing water all over with the hose. *"Oh, how I wish he were here. I miss that little guy"*, she thought. At Patricia's house, Josh would play outside for hours and water the garden. He could entertain himself, and it was also fun to do projects with him. He used to come every day in the summer to play and to help with the garden. Then his father got transferred and the family moved to Kentucky. *"They will be here next month"*, Patricia thought. *"The garden will be in full bloom by then. Josh will think it is so pretty. But I wish he had been here to garden with me"*.

An ant crawled along her arm, tickling her out of her thoughts. *"No sense fussing about all that now. The sun is out and the garden is planted"*. Just then the phone rang. Patricia quickly wiped her hands and answered the phone. It was Josh. "Hi, I was just thinking about you!" said Patricia, and her smile was as bright and warm as the Georgia sun. It was a good day.

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

1. Patricia has different feelings while she is planting her garden. What are those feelings, and why does she have them?

.....
.....

2. How does she feel at the end of the story? Why?

.....
.....

(16)

John Fitzgerald Kennedy

(1917-1963)

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was America's 35th President. He was born on May 29, 1917 in Brookline, Massachusetts to Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy and Joseph Patrick Kennedy. John was one of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy. John was called Jack by his family. As a child he suffered frequent illnesses, including whooping cough and measles. He had scarlet fever when he was only two years old. Jack attended boarding school at Choate in Connecticut. He graduated from high school in 1938 and entered Harvard University. He joined his brother Joe on the football team and injured his back while playing in a game. He never fully recovered from this injury.

Jack Kennedy joined the Navy upon graduation from college and was assigned as commander of the PT-109. He was hailed as a hero in an attack by a Japanese warship rammed into the PT-109 and was able to help his men to safety during this attack. Jack was elected to the United States House of Representatives and served three terms before being elected to the United States Senate.

Jack married Jacqueline Bouvier soon after he was elected to the Senate. They became the parents of two children; Caroline and John, Jr. Jack Kennedy ran for President of the United States

in 1960 and became President at the young age of forty-three. He was the youngest person to ever be elected President of the United States and the first Catholic president.

President Kennedy created the Peace Corps, which is a program where Americans can volunteer where help is needed. This program still exists in America today. President Kennedy is remembered for his work in space exploration and in the Civil Rights Movement in America.

President Kennedy and his wife were in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963 when President Kennedy was shot and killed in a motorcade. His death caused much sadness in America and around the world. President Kennedy is buried in Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, D.C. He is remembered for his excellent speeches, aid to the poor and his love for the American people.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Which of the following would be the BEST title for this writing?
 - a. John Kennedy, A War Hero
 - b. John Kennedy, Our 35th President
 - c. The Kennedy Family
 - d. Our Friends in Washington

2. Kennedy received his back injury
 - a. playing football with his family
 - b. on the PT-109
 - c. while he was President
 - d. none of these

3. The Peace Corp was created
 - a. after Kennedy's death
 - b. while he was in the Senate
 - c. during Kennedy's presidency
 - d. by Kennedy's mother
4. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - a. Kennedy was the only child of his parents.
 - b. Kennedy attended Harvard University.
 - c. Kennedy married Jacqueline Bouvier.
 - d. Kennedy had two children.
5. What was Kennedy's first political office?
 - a. The United States Senate
 - b. The Presidency
 - c. The United States House of Representatives
 - d. Commander of the Army
6. Where was Kennedy when he was shot?
 - a. in Washington
 - b. in Houston
 - c. in Atlanta
 - d. in Dallas
7. What illness did Kennedy have at the age of two?
 - a. chicken pox
 - b. scarlet fever
 - c. polio
 - d. a spine injury
8. Kennedy is remembered for
 - a. his love of the American people.
 - b. his aid to the poor
 - c. his excellent speeches
 - d. all of these

(17)

Ana's Great Day

It was a Tuesday morning in April. Ana got up early. She was going to wear her lucky blue skirt to school. She really liked that skirt. She had a new shirt to match it, and new shoes, too. After Ana got dressed, she went into the kitchen, where she could smell bacon. Ana's father was making bacon and toast. Ana loved bacon in the morning.

Ana's mother was getting ready for work. Ana's mother is a teacher at Ana's school. Ana is in the second grade, and her mother teaches fourth grade.

Ana was excited about going to school. Her class was going to take a test to see how much they had learned so far that year. Ana couldn't wait to get to school. Ana sharpened her new pencils for the test. She was going to do her very best on that test. Ana loved school, and she liked to make good grades.

Ana ate her breakfast, and then she and her mother went to the school. Ana went straight to her classroom. Her teacher, Ms. Browner, was already there. It was fun to be in Ms. Browner's class. She was a great teacher. Ana's classmates arrived. Ms. Browner called roll, and then they started the test. Ana tried to remember all the things her teacher had taught her that year, and tried very hard to do everything right on the test.

The test took over an hour. After the test was over, the class played outside for a long time. Then they ate lunch. After lunch, they watched a funny movie, and then drew pictures until it was time to go home. It was a great day!

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What grade was Ana in?
 - a. first
 - b. second
 - c. third
 - d. fourth
2. What did Ana like to eat in the morning?
 - a. eggs
 - b. bacon
 - c. oatmeal
 - d. cereal
3. Why was Ana excited about going to school?
 - a. They were going on a trip.
 - b. They were having a party.
 - c. They were taking a test.
 - d. They were going to paint.
4. What did Ms. Browner do before they took the test?
 - a. She went to the office.
 - b. She called roll.
 - c. She went home.
 - d. She wrote a note to Ana's parents.
5. What did the children do outside after the test?
 - a. rode bikes
 - b. drew pictures
 - c. played
 - d. watched a movie

(18)

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky on February 12th, 1809. His family moved to Indiana when he was eight years old. His mother died when he was ten. Abraham Lincoln loved to read. He only went to school for a few months. He had to study and learn on his own.

From his childhood, Abraham Lincoln was known as a hard worker. He worked on a farm and in a store and on a boat. He studied law and practiced for many years in Illinois. He married Mary Todd Lincoln. Together they had four sons.

Abraham Lincoln was elected as the 16th President of the United States in 1860. He did many things as President. Many people think he was the best American President of all time. He is most remembered for freeing the slaves. He was President of the United States during the time the Civil War was fought. The Civil War was fought between the Northern and Southern states.

He was known as a great speaker. Some of his most famous speeches include the Emancipation Proclamation - in which he freed the slaves-- and the Gettysburg Address, which starts “Four score and seven years ago...”

While attending a play on April 14th, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth. Lincoln died the next morning.

Lincoln's birthday is celebrated in February of each year.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Where was Abraham Lincoln born?
 - a. Indiana
 - b. Illinois
 - c. Kentucky
 - d. Georgia
2. When was he elected as President of the United States?
 - a. 1809
 - b. 1924
 - c. 1832
 - d. 1860
3. Which of the following jobs did Abraham Lincoln hold?
 - a. farmhand, grocery clerk, lawyer, president
 - b. teacher, doctor, lawyer, president
 - c. doctor, president, waiter, farmhand
 - d. actor, grocery clerk, lawyer, doctor
4. What is unusual about Lincoln's education?
 - a. He studied in Italy.
 - b. He taught himself.
 - c. He wrote lengthy letters.
 - d. He wrote books for teachers.
5. How did Lincoln die?
 - a. He fell off the White House porch.
 - b. He was riding a horse.
 - c. He was shot.
 - d. He got the flu.

6. What war was fought during the time Lincoln was President?
- a. The American Revolution
 - b. The Civil War
 - c. World War I
 - d. None of these
7. Lincoln is known for
- a. being a good president
 - b. being a great speaker
 - c. freeing the slaves
 - d. all of these

(19)

American Bison

Commonly called “buffalo”, the American bison is actually not a true buffalo, which is found in Africa. Nor are bison closely related to the domestic water buffalo of Asia. The American bison can grow up to six feet high, and can weigh over two-thousand pounds. Both sexes have horns, and grow heavy fur on their heads and forequarters in the winter. Although bison have poor eyesight, they make up for this with sharp senses of hearing and smell. American bison live in herds of above fifty, made up of females, their young, and young males' animals. Adult males, called bulls, live alone or in small groups most of the year. During mating season, which is July through September, the males come together with the herd. The bulls will stamp the ground and bellow to warn rival bulls to stay away. If a rival approaches, the bulls will charge each other, hitting their heads together until one is considered the winner, who receives the mating rights to the female.

When a herd is attacked by wolves or coyotes, the females surround their young, and the bulls surround the females, horns facing out to protect the herd. Wolves and coyotes are no match for a healthy herd of bison!

American bison live on the open prairies of western Canada and the United States. In the U.S., the bison are primarily found in wildlife preserves and parks. The only original, continuous bison habitat is Yellowstone National Park. Bison were reintroduced to

the other areas where they now live. Bison feed on grasses and other vegetation. A bison herd will forage two miles a day searching for food. Like a cow, a bison will regurgitate its food and rechew it. This is called “chewing cud”. Bison herds migrate south in the fall, and return back north in the spring, though in a much more limited range than in the past. In the 18th century, there were millions of bison, ranging over a third of the North American continent. The Plains tribes hunted the bison, following the migration north to south each year.

These tribes used every part of the bison. Meat was eaten fresh or mixed with berries and melted fat, then dried to make “wasna”, which was like jerky. Wasna could be easily carried on trips, and eaten raw or softened by cooking. The hide was used for clothing, shoes, blankets, tepees, and travois (a dog - or horse-pulled conveyance to transport goods and children). Sinews were used in sewing, with bone needles, or as bow strings. Scrapers, knives, and arrows were made from bone. Horns became scoops. Even the stomach was used, as a cooking bowl or bag!

Within a few hundred years of the arrival of the European settlers, the American bison was near extinction. Bison were shot by the thousands, many times for sport, including from train windows, and the carcasses were left where they fell.

Today there are approximately 50,000 bison in wild herds. Bison are also being raised on ranches for meat, as well as crossed with domestic cattle, producing “beefalo.”

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT BISON:

1. Where do American bison live?
.....
2. During most of the year, what animals make up a bison herd?
.....
3. What were some of the uses the Plains tribes had for bison?
.....
4. What is the only original continuous bison range today?
.....
5. What is “chewing cud?”
.....
6. How does a herd defend itself from predators?
.....
7. Why are there so few bison today?
.....
8. What is a “beefalo?”
.....
9. Describe the migration pattern of the American bison.
.....

(20)

The Golden Gate Bridge

The Golden Gate Bridge is one of the symbols of the United States of America. It is located in San Francisco, California, and spans the Golden Gate Strait - a mile-wide strait that connects the Pacific Ocean to the San Francisco Bay. It is surely one of the most beautiful bridges in the world, and also one of the tallest (the height of a bridge is the height of the towers).

The bridge as it is today was designed by architects Irving and Gertrude Morrow. However their art deco project was not the first Golden Gate Bridge. The original plans for the bridge were drawn in 1916, but they were of a very complicated and ugly structure, certainly not something America could ever be proud of. The bridge was a true experiment in its time; such a long suspension bridge had never been tried before. It had the highest towers, the thickest cables and the largest underwater foundations ever built. The foundations were a real problem, because they had to be cast in a depth of more than 100 feet. Extreme depth wasn't the sole problem. The real challenge lay in the sinking of the piers in the violent waves of the open sea, which was thought to be almost impossible. The construction began in 1933, and was finished in 1937, when the bridge opened to pedestrians. (It was opened to cars one year later.) The bridge was finished ahead of schedule and cost much less than was estimated. Today, the Golden Gate Bridge has a main span of 4,200 feet (almost a mile)

and a total length of 8,981 feet. The towers supporting the huge cables rise 746 feet above the water. Each steel cable is 7,650 feet long and has a diameter of 36 inches. ‘International orange’ is the color the bridge has always been painted. The architects chose it because it ‘blends well with the span’s natural setting’.

However, if the Navy had had its way, the bridge would have been painted black with yellow stripes - in favor of greater visibility for passing ships.

There are fog horns to let passing ships know where the bridge is, and aircraft beacons on the tops of the towers to prevent planes from crashing into them. The Golden Gate Bridge is the first sight for many people approaching the United States by boat. It is almost the West Coast’s “Statue of Liberty”, and is something everyone should visit at least once.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. The Golden Gate Bridge
 - a. spans the San Francisco Bay
 - b. is the best-known symbol of the United States
 - c. spans the Golden Gate Strait
 - d. is painted gold and has a gold-plated gate at each end
2. The first plans of the bridge
 - a. were designed by Irving and Gertrude Morrow in 1916.
 - b. were designed by Irving Morrow but were too complicated.
 - c. were something America could be proud of.
 - d. were not designed in art deco style.

3. The construction of the foundations was very complicated because
 - a. it was thought to be almost impossible
 - b. the piers had to be sunk in the open sea through of violent waves
 - c. they had to be the largest ones ever built
 - d. they had to be cast by teams of divers, which was very expensive

4. Which one is true?
 - a. The construction of the Golden Gate Bridge took four years.
 - b. The bridge was opened to car traffic in 1939.
 - c. People were allowed to cross the bridge in 1939.
 - d. The construction of the bridge began exactly seventeen years after the first plans were made.

5. Put the right pairs together:
 - a. 7,650 feet e. length of bridge
 - b. 3 feet f. length of main span
 - c. 4,200 feet g. diameter of cable
 - d. 8,981 feet h. length of cable

6. What kind of safety precaution concerning marine traffic is used today, and what kind was proposed by the Navy?

.....

(21)

Butterflies

The butterfly is an insect. Butterflies are noted for their wings, which are often colorful and bright. Butterfly wings are a bit like bird wings. Bird wings are made of feathers, but butterfly wings are made of tiny overlapping scales. The wings are colored in various patterns. Some butterfly wings look iridescent (changing rainbow colors, depending on the light) because of the way light hits the scales.

Butterflies have an interesting life cycle. They start as eggs. When they are born, they are what we call caterpillars. This is the *larval stage* for the caterpillar. The caterpillars then move into a cocoon, becoming what we call a chrysalis. This is the *pupal stage*. When the insect comes out of the cocoon, we call it a butterfly. This is the *adult stage* for the butterfly. These clear stages of changing on the way to adulthood are called *metamorphosis*. Many animals go through metamorphosis, but the butterfly's changes are more dramatic than most.

Butterflies can be found almost all over the world. There may be as many as twenty thousand different species of butterflies.

Butterflies usually eat flower nectar. Because of this, they are important to the life cycle of many flowers. Butterflies also need minerals, which they usually get from water found in dirt and sand.

They reach their adult stage in the summer. Some butterflies migrate. The Monarch butterflies migrate about 3000 miles (4800 km) every year. They fly between Mexico and California.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ABOUT BUTTERFLIES

1. What kind of animal is a butterfly?
 - a. A bird
 - b. An insect
 - c. A spider
 - d. A mammal
2. Which of the following about butterfly wings is true?
 - a. They are just like bird wings.
 - b. They are the colors of the rainbow.
 - c. They are made of scales.
 - d. All the wings are covered in the same pattern.
3. The butterfly life cycle is
 - a. Egg, caterpillar, chrysalis, butterfly
 - b. Egg, insectal, pupal, adult
 - c. Larval, pupal, crystal, adult
 - d. None of the above.
4. Metamorphosis is
 - a. the process of growing up.
 - b. turning from one thing into another.
 - c. a major change.
 - d. the combination of all of the above.

5. Where can you find butterflies?
- a. The butterfly habitat is anywhere it is warm.
 - b. You can find them in forests and tundra regions.
 - c. Butterflies are restricted to the Americas.
 - d. Butterflies can be found almost all over the world.
6. What do butterflies eat?
- a. Dirt, sand, and nectar.
 - b. Nectar and minerals.
 - c. Flowers and other plants.
 - d. Other insects.

(22)

The Princess Easter

Once upon a time, on a faraway island, there lived a little princess. Her name was Princess Easter. She was named Easter because she was born on Easter Day. Princess Easter loved the spring. She was so excited when the flowers began to bloom. She liked watching the baby birds hatch and learn to fly. The beautiful butterflies always made her smile. Of course, the thing she loved most about the spring was Easter.

Princess Easter worked very hard every year to get ready for Easter. There was an Easter party at the castle on Easter Day. Everyone on the island would come to the castle to spend the day celebrating Princess Easter's birthday. They would have an Easter Egg hunt and a birthday party for Princess Easter.

One year, Princess Easter went to see the royal chickens to make sure they were laying eggs for the egg hunt. She was surprised to see that all of the royal chickens had been stolen from the chicken coop. Princess Easter was very upset. She ran all the way back to the castle to tell her father, King Lewis. King Lewis called his royal army. The royal army went all over the island, but they could not find the royal chickens. Princess Easter sat on her mother's lap and cried. The royal chickens had been taken from the island and could not be found. King Lewis sent out his royal army again, to tell all the people living on the island about the problem.

A young boy that lived on the island told the royal army to take his three chickens to Princess Easter. The royal army did not think that this would help, but they took the three chickens back to the castle, anyway. Princess Easter wanted thousands of eggs, enough to feed everyone on the island. She usually needed all of her one hundred chickens to lay the eggs for the egg hunt. Still, Princess Easter was very happy to see the three chickens. At least there would be some eggs. Princess Easter took the chickens to the chicken coop. The next morning, Princess Easter went out to the chicken coop. There were one thousand eggs in the chicken coop! Princess Easter ran all the way back to the castle to get help to bring all the eggs to the kitchen. Princess Easter and the cooks boiled and dyed all of the eggs for the egg hunt.

The young boy who had shared his magical chickens was the guest of honor on Easter Day at the castle. Princess Easter and the young boy had a wonderful Easter Day. They would be friends forever.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Who did Princess Easter tell about the stolen chickens?
 - a. the royal army
 - b. her mother
 - c. her father
 - d. the young boy

2. The young boy solved the problem by giving Princess Easter
 - a. a diamond ring
 - b. a golden Easter Egg
 - c. a golden bird
 - d. three chickens
3. Why was Princess Easter surprised when she went to the chicken coop to see the three chickens?
 - a. They had laid one thousand eggs.
 - b. They had laid one hundred eggs.
 - c. The eggs were all blue.
 - d. The chickens did not lay any eggs.
4. Who sent the royal army to look for Princess Easter's stolen chickens?
 - a. King Lewis
 - b. The young boy
 - c. Princess Easter
 - d. the Princess' mother
5. Who helped Princess Easter boil and dye the eggs for the egg hunt?
 - a. the young boy
 - b. the cooks
 - c. Queen Leah
 - d. The royal army

6. Why did the royal army think the three chickens would not help Princess Easter?
- a. They were all very old chickens.
 - b. They needed at least one hundred chickens.
 - c. The chickens were sick.
 - d. The royal army did not like chickens.
7. What did the Princess like most about the spring?
- a. the butterflies
 - b. the birds
 - c. the flowers
 - d. Easter
8. What did King Lewis send the royal army to do first?
- a. to tell everyone about Princess Easter's problem
 - b. to look for the royal chickens
 - c. to boil and dye the eggs
 - d. to buy more chickens
9. The princess was named Easter because
- a. She loved spring.
 - b. She liked to hunt eggs.
 - c. She was born on Easter.
 - d. King Lewis and Queen Leah liked spring.
10. The Princess Easter lived
- a. on a mountain
 - b. on a river
 - c. in a valley
 - d. on an island

(23)

Eddie Loves Baseball

Eddie loves baseball. It is his favorite sport. Eddie plays baseball on a team every year in the spring. He loves to go to baseball practice.

Every day when it is sunny, Eddie's father pitches a baseball to Eddie in the backyard. This is the time of day that Eddie likes best. He enjoys spending time with his father and he loves practicing baseball. Eddie collects baseball cards throughout the year. He and father visit the stores and buy cards for Eddie's collection. Eddie spends hours with his baseball cards. He arranges them in different groups, and trades them with other baseball fans.

One day, Eddie's father came home with tickets to see the Atlanta Braves play the next Saturday. Eddie was so excited. He counted down the days on the calendar.

Finally it was the day of the game. Eddie and his father drove to Atlanta early in the morning. They visited the Braves' museum at the stadium and saw a short movie on the history of the Atlanta Braves. Eddie enjoyed seeing the museum. They ate lunch at the stadium, and soon it was time for the game. The game was exciting. Eddie tried to watch every move the players made. If he watched carefully and practiced a lot, he might just be on one of those baseball cards some day! After the game, Eddie and his

father drove home. They talked about the game. They talked about which players were the best, and which parts were the most exciting. Eddie went to sleep that night still thinking of baseball. His dreams were filled with images from his very special day.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. When does Eddie play on a baseball team?
 - a. every sunny day
 - b. on Saturday
 - c. in the spring
 - d. throughout the year
2. What does Eddie collect?
 - a. baseballs
 - b. baseball bats
 - c. baseball helmets
 - d. baseball cards
3. Where did Eddie's father take him?
 - a. to see the Atlanta Braves play
 - b. to see a Christmas play
 - c. to school
 - d. to see his Aunt Jane in Atlanta
4. What did Eddie and his father do after they went to the museum?
 - a. slept
 - b. dreamed
 - c. ate lunch
 - d. went home
5. What does Eddie want to be when he grows up?
 - a. a sports announcer
 - b. a baseball player
 - c. a baseball card collector
 - d. a race car driver

(24)

What Do I Feed My Hamster?

Hamsters are delicate animals. They need to eat a balanced diet, or they can become very sick. It is important that hamsters be fed only foods that are healthful for them.

Most pet stores sell hamster mix. This is a combination of foods that are just right for hamsters. Some hamsters are picky eaters, and you have to find a hamster mix that your hamster will like. Most hamsters only eat a few tablespoons a day. You should feed them at the same time every day, or you can just keep your hamster's bowl full. Remember to clean the bowl at least once a week. Hamsters also drink a lot of water, so be sure to keep the water supply full and fresh.

Just like people, hamsters like treats. In addition to the hamster mix, you can occasionally feed your hamster seeds, nuts, raisins, and some other people food. You should never feed your hamster anything unless you are sure that it is safe for hamsters. Hamsters have *cheek pouches*, little pockets in their mouths where they can store food. Foods that are not right for the hamster can get stuck in these pockets and make the hamster sick.

Feed your hamster carefully, and always take good care of your pet!

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

1. Why do hamsters need a balanced diet?
 - a. So they don't fall down
 - b. So they don't become sick
 - c. So they don't get fat
 - d. Hamsters are picky eaters.
2. What does "hamsters are picky eaters" mean?
 - a. Hamsters like to pick up their food.
 - b. Hamsters eat food with special picks.
 - c. Hamsters don't eat foods they don't like.
 - d. Hamsters like to pick their food from the store.
3. How often should you clean the hamster bowl?
 - a. Every day
 - b. Every 30 days
 - c. Every 7 days
 - d. At the same time every day
4. When should you feed your hamster treats?
 - a. Sometimes
 - b. At least once a week
 - c. Every day
 - d. never
5. What does "people food" mean?
 - a. Food that people make
 - b. Food that people eat
 - c. Food that hamsters eat
 - d. Food that hamsters don't eat
6. What are "cheek pouches"?
 - a. Baggies for storing cheeks
 - b. Fat patches on the cheeks
 - c. Pockets inside of your cheeks
 - d. Pockets in hamster cheeks for storing food.

(25)

Nowhere to Go but Up

By Walt Walton

Waters men's basketball coach Audrey Hatfield will have a good idea of what she is up against this season after the first two road games that kick off the Tens' 2003-04 schedule this weekend in Mars, Atlantis. Hatfield faces the daunting task of turning around a team that has finished in last place for the past four seasons. Its best player is still struggling to make a comeback from knee surgery.

The Tens take on the Venus Nines today in Mars before heading to Jupiter to play the Rings on Sunday. The Nines began the season by defeating the Nines 80 -68 last weekend.

Although it is still early in the season, Hatfield says the games are important because they are against two winning teams. "These games will give us a good idea as to where we stand," said Hatfield. Playing two different teams back-to-back also means a little more work for the coaches and players in regards to preparation.

"It's obviously tougher because you've got two sets of videotapes to watch and two different teams to prepare for. You want to know what they do on offence and you want the players to know. You want to be able to run what you expect to see from them. The Nines, for example, play a complete half-court, man-to-

man. The Rings are going to press us, run some zone against us and some man," explained Hatfield.

As far as star forward Matty Molloy is concerned. Hatfield said the Mars native and former scoring champ is going on the road, but he's not sure how many minutes he'll get. "Right now, he's working on making the starting lineup," said Hatfield.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Who is this story about?
.....
2. What is the story about?
.....
3. Where does this story take place?
.....
4. When does this story take place?
.....
5. Why is this story taking place?
.....
6. How did this story come about?
.....
7. What section of the newspaper would this story be found in?
.....
8. Who do you think would be interested in reading this story?
Why?
.....
9. What background knowledge would the reader need to understand this story?
.....

(26)

Persian Warriors Defeated

Alexander the Great stood with his army on the western shore of the Tigris River. He and his men had marched north from Tyre, crossing acres and acres of blackened land. Darius III had had his “Immortals” burn to the ground the long wheat grass that had been growing there. He had hoped to slow the advance of Alexander and his mighty fighting force.

Darius’ strategy had done little to delay the progress of the Greek forces. They prepared now to ford the Tigris, and to continue onward toward the village of Mosul. They knew that Darius III and the Persian warriors were camped nearby on the plain of Gaugamela. They remained unaware of Darius’ newest tactic.

When Alexander and his men reached the plain of Gaugamela, they found that the ground had been made level. The Persian chariots stood in formation, ready to attack across that flat surface. Darius expected his scythed chariots to propel themselves forcefully into the Greek forces, with their curved blades ripping at the flesh of both horses and men.

The chariots began their rapid drive toward the army of Alexander the Great. The Greek general, having made a quick assessment of the situation, ordered the ranks of the Greek fighters to split apart. This maneuver left the Persians moving forward, without having anyone to mow down.

Because they traveled at great speed, the Persians could not get turned around. Caught between enemy lines, many Persian chariot drivers fell victim to the spears and arrows of their Greek opponents.

Still, Darius was not ready to surrender. He spotted places where his men could outflank the Greeks, sneaking around behind the enemy ranks. Some enemy units met the fate that Darius had intended, that of being run over by the Persian chariots. None of this, however, seemed to faze Alexander the Great.

The Greek general ordered the Companions, the cavalry, to form a wedge. The point of the wedge charged directly at Darius. The Persian King fled, leading to a collapse of whatever resistance he had managed to muster. Alexander the Great again emerged as the victor.

Alexander's first impulse was to direct his men on a chase after the fleeing Darius. He chose, instead, to go south to Babylon, where he allowed his men to have one month of rest. From there Alexander headed his army east, toward the treasures that lay in central Persia.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Where did Alexander the Great and Darius III have their second meeting?

.....

2. What pointed object did the flanks of the Greek Companions resemble when they charged at the Persians?

.....

3. Who won the battle on the plain of Gaugamela?

.....

4. Did Darius give up when he found his chariots surrounded?

.....

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Alexander the Great marched northeast from Tyre, taking his men to:

- a. the Euphrates River
- b. the Tigris River
- c. central Persia
- d. a charred plain

2. Which of the following tactics did Darius III not use?

- a. burning wheat grass above Tyre
- b. having scythed chariots
- c. outflanking the Greeks on the Gaugamela plain
- d. none of the above

3. Which of the following helped to insure the victory of Alexander the Great?

- a. having scythed chariots
- b. having the Greek warriors part ranks
- c. formation of a wedge
- d. b and c

(27)

Gold Found In California

Every morning, James Marshall, who lived and built saw mills in the Mexican territory known as California, walked along the millrace and studied the wheel of the sawmill he had constructed. He wanted to be able to tell the mill's owner, John Sutter, when the water in the race was deep and swift enough to turn the mill's wheel.

On the morning of January 24, 1848, Marshall noticed something unusual in one of the deep pools along the bank. Under the clear water lay a yellow lump: a gold-colored, chewed-up piece of rock, sitting on top of a smooth and flat rock. He reached into the cold water and snatched up the strange rock. Then he stood by the bank, pondering what his next step should be.

Was it really gold? James Marshall knew several tests for gold, but only one such test could be conducted there by the riverbank. Marshall decided to perform this one simple test. He laid the stone on a smooth rock, and then he picked up another rock that he felt would make a good hammer. He hammered at the gold-colored lump. He noticed that it did not break, but careful inspection showed that it had changed shape.

He put the lump in his pocket and took it to the mill. There the mill crew conducted another test. They placed the lump on an anvil and beat it with a hammer. When the lump flattened but did

not become fragmented, the mill crew knew that the lump was not iron pyrite, also known as fools' gold.

Three more tests were used in order to ascertain the exact composition of that gold lump. The mill cook threw it into a kettle of lye, where it was boiled for a day. The prolonged boiling did not change the lump's color: it remained the color of gold. John Sutter, the mill's owner, was shown the lump on January 28, 1848, five days before his land became part of the United States.

He performed two different tests on the gold-colored lump. After the first test, John Sutter observed that nitric acid did not damage the lump's appearance. Then he placed the lump on a scale. Its weight showed that it was much denser than silver.

John Sutter and James Marshall were then sure that they had in their possession a gold nugget. They decided to keep the find a secret, and they told the mill crew to keep quiet about the news. However, one mill hand wrote to his friends about his own efforts at gold mining. A storeowner overheard another mill hand bragging about a piece of gold he kept in a small buckskin bag.

When a deliveryman got a look at a handful of gold dust, shown to him by a small boy at the mill, the arrival of a California Gold Rush was almost unavoidable. Its occurrence was made a certainty with the publication of a San Francisco news headline reading "GOLD MINE FOUND." Over ninety percent of the people in San Francisco took off in the direction of Sutter's Mill.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QQUESTIONS:

1. Where was Sutter's Mill located?
.....
2. In what year was gold first found in the territories west of the United States?
.....
3. In what city was the discovery of gold first made public?
.....
4. What is one test for gold that requires little extra equipment?
.....
5. The first gold nugget found in California was lying in a
.....
6. John Sutter tested the nugget with nitric and with a
7. A news headline in announced the discovery of gold.
8. News of the discovery had leaked from comments made by the work crew at Sutter's
9. Gold is more dense than
10. What do you think? What changes took place in California after the discovery of gold leaked out?
.....

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Which of the following is a test for gold?
 - a. weigh object on a scale
 - b. hit it with a hammer
 - c. drop nitric acid on it
 - d. all of the above

2. Which of the following would not break apart if hit hard with a hammer?
 - a. Iron pyrite
 - b. glass
 - c. gold
 - d. fools' gold

3. Which of the following did not help spread word of the discovery of gold?
 - a. letter to a friend
 - b. bragging in a store
 - c. secrets shared with a deliveryman
 - d. none of the above

Part Two

Advanced Reading Passages

Passage 16:

A number of staple crops are today quite commonplace in much of the world and feed much of today's population. These staple crops of today originated in different eras and in different parts of the world before spreading throughout the rest of the globe.

Wheat was probably the earliest cereal to have been grown and most likely was a hybrid of wild grasses rather than a single wild grass. It is known to have been cultivated by Mediterranean civilizations 10,000 years ago and was being used as a primary ingredient in baked goods in Mesopotamia as early as 8000 B.C.

Beans are a diverse family of plants that have been cultivated for 8,000 years. Certain types of beans, such as mung and soy, were first cultivated in Asia, while other types of beans, such as string and lima, are thought to have originated in the Americas.

Other crops that originated in the Americas are potatoes and maize, a relative of corn; maize was used extensively beginning around 5000 B.C. in civilizations in what is today Mexico, while the cultivation of the potato developed in civilizations in the Andes at least as early as 100 B.C. Maize and potatoes were staples of the diets of their respective cultures long before they were introduced to Europe in the sixteenth century by European explorers who had discovered them in the Americas.

The cultivation of rice is not as old as the cultivation of wheat, beans, and maize. Rice was first known to have been cultivated in India around 3000 B.C. From there, it later spread to China, Japan, and various countries in Southeast Asia, which are today major producers of the crop.

1- Which of the following best expresses the subject of the passage?

A. The history of wheat and rice

- B. How today's world eats
 - C. Which crops feed today's world
 - D. The origin of today's crops
- 2- How is the information in the passage organized?**
- A. Various classifications of crops are described.
 - B. A series of events is presented in chronological order.
 - C. The causes of a certain effect are explained.
 - D. Opposing ideas are contrasted.
- 3- Which paragraph describes the first of the cultivated crops?**
- A- The first paragraph
 - B- The second paragraph
 - C- The third paragraph
 - D- The fourth paragraph
- 4- Which paragraphs discuss crops that originated in the Americas?**
- A- The first and second paragraphs
 - B- The second and third paragraphs
 - C- The third and fourth paragraphs
 - D- The fourth and fifth paragraphs
- 5- What is the topic of the fifth paragraph?**
- A- Where rice is eaten today
 - B- The development of rice as a cultivated crop
 - C- Cultivated crops that are older than rice
 - D- Various crops that developed outside the Americas

Passage 17:

The number thirteen has long been regarded as an omen of misfortune, and examples of the negative superstition attached to

this number abound. Most tall buildings in the United States, for example, do not have a thirteenth floor, and airplanes often bypass a thirteenth row. In addition, many towns will give the street between 12th and 14th a name other than 13th. Fear of the number thirteen has even been accorded its own psychological jargon: triskaidekaphobia.

Even though American culture contains numerous examples of its tradition of suspicion of the misfortunes caused by the number thirteen, this number is also held in high esteem. The reason for the esteem that the United States holds for the number thirteen is that the United States consisted of thirteen colonies at its inception. The seal of the United States, found on the back of the modern bill, includes thirteen stars and thirteen stripes as well as a bald eagle holding thirteen arrows in one claw and a laurel branch, with thirteen leaves and thirteen berries in the other. This abundant use of the number thirteen in the seal of the United States, of course, commemorates the country's thirteen original colonies.

1-The main idea of the passage is that

- A- the United States has some positive associations to the number thirteen
- B- there are positive and negative feelings about the number thirteen
- C- it is difficult to treat triskaidekaphobia
- D- there are many negative superstitions about the number thirteen

2- What is the overall organization of information in the passage?

- A- An extended definition of triskaidekaphobia is presented.
- B- A chronological history of changing feelings about the number thirteen is outlined.
- C- Two contrasting views of the number thirteen are presented.

D- Various reasons for negative feelings about the number thirteen are presented.

3- The first paragraph mainly presents

- A- an explanation and examples of triskaidekaphobia
- B- positive associations with the number thirteen
- C- ways that certain towns react to the number thirteen
- D- various psychological fears, including fear of the number thirteen

4- What is the topic of the second paragraph?

- A- Various examples of suspicions about the number thirteen
- B- Symbolism on U.S. currency
- C- A history of the thirteen original U.S. colonies
- D- An explanation for positive feelings about the number thirteen in the United States

Passage 18:

One unusual type of trade that developed in the nineteenth century in America was the export of ice from colder areas in New England to warmer areas of the world. Before the era of refrigeration, ice was not available in areas where water did not freeze during winter months.

In 1805, Frederick Tudor came up with the idea of shipping a cargo of ice from a pond in Massachusetts to the West Indies. This seemed like a viable business opportunity to Tudor because ice was a commodity that was created free of charge by Mother Nature during Massachusetts' cold winters, yet was quite highly valued in tropical areas such as the West Indies in this era before the development of ice-making machinery, which occurred in the 1850s.

Tudor's idea was ridiculed by the citizens of Boston, who were quite sure that the ice would never arrive in the West Indies without melting and would in fact swamp the boat. Although most of the ice did melt on the first trip because it had not been packed

effectively, the boat did not capsize, and Tudor was free to continue developing his ideas.

Tudor kept working to improve his techniques for insulating the ice during long voyages. By 1812, he had learned to pack the ice in sawdust to keep it from melting, and he had built up quite a profitable business. He gradually expanded his trade routes and eventually was shipping cargoes of ice to locations as distant as Calcutta.

1- The main idea of this passage is that

- A- many people believed that Tudor's idea was ridiculous
- B- Tudor was able to implement an unusual idea successfully
- C- ice was not available in some areas of the world in the early nineteenth century
- D- the ice that Tudor shipped was superior in quality to other available ice

2-How is the information in the passage presented?

- A- A concept is followed by examples.
- B- The causes of a result are presented.
- C- A series of chronological events is outlined.
- D- Two contrasting opinions are presented.

3- Which paragraph explains why trade in ice developed?

- A- The first paragraph
- B- The second paragraph
- C- The third paragraph
- D- The fourth paragraph

4- The second paragraph mainly discusses

- A- the weather in Massachusetts
- B- trade between Massachusetts and the West Indies
- C- the development of ice-making machinery
- D- the development of a concept

5- The topic of the third paragraph is

- A- ridicule for Tudor's early unsuccessful attempt
- B- the sinking of the first boat that Tudor sent
- C- ridicule by the citizens of Boston for a career in shipping
- D- the reason that Tudor gave up on his plan

6- The last paragraph mainly discusses Tudor's

- A- methods for insulating ice
- B- innovative ice-making machine
- C- long voyages
- D- eventual success

Passage 19:

Caleb Bradham, called "Doc" Bradham by friends and acquaintances, was the owner of a pharmacy at the end of the nineteenth century. In his pharmacy, Doc Bradham had a soda fountain, as was customary in pharmacies of the time. He took great pleasure in creating new and unusual mixtures of drinks for customers at the fountain.

Like many other entrepreneurs of the era, Doc Bradham wanted to create a cola drink to rival Coca-Cola. By 1895, Coca-Cola was a commercial success throughout the United States, and numerous innovators were trying to come up with their own products to cash in on the success that Coca-Cola was beginning to experience. In his pharmacy, Doc Bradham developed his own version of a cola drink, and Doc's drink became quite popular at his soda fountain. The drink he created was made with a syrup consisting of sugar, essence of vanilla, cola nuts, and other flavorings. The syrup was mixed at the soda fountain with carbonated water before it was served.

The drink that Doc Bradham created was originally called "Brad's Drink" by those in his hometown of New Bern who visited the soda fountain and sampled his product. Those who tasted the drink claimed not only that it had a refreshing and

invigorating quality but also that it had a medicinal value by providing relief from dyspepsia, or upset stomach. From this reputed ability to relieve dyspepsia, Doc Bradham created the name of Pepsi-Cola for his drink. Doc Bradham eventually made the decision to mass-market his product, and in 1902 he founded the Pepsi-Cola Company. The advertising for this new product, of course, touted the drink as an "invigorating drink" that "aids digestion".

1-Which of the following best expresses the title of the passage?

- A- Doc Bradham's Cola Creation
- B- Caleb Bradham's Pharmacy
- C- Coca-Cola versus Pepsi-Cola
- D- The Medicinal Value of Pepsi

2-The passage states that Doc Bradham

- A- was a member of Caleb Bradham's family
- B- bought his pharmacy from friends and acquaintances
- C- had a water fountain in his pharmacy
- D- enjoyed making up new drink combinations

3-The second paragraph is mainly about

- A- the history of Coca-Cola
- B- Doc Bradham's efforts to develop a product
- C- Doc Bradham's pharmacy
- D- effects from drinking Doc Bradham's creation

4-What is stated in the passage about Coca-Cola?

- A- It was invented by Doc Bradham.
- B- It was created in 1895.
- C- It had become a successful product by the end of the nineteenth century.
- D- It was originally called Brad's Drink.

5- Which of the following is NOT listed as an ingredient of Doc Bradham's syrup?

- A- A sweetener
- B- Vanilla extract
- C- A specific type of nut
- D- Bicarbonate of soda

6-The pronoun "it" in paragraph 2 refers to

- A- Sugar
- B- Syrup
- C- soda fountain
- D- carbonated water

7- What did people who tried Doc Bradham's drink claim about the product?

- A- It had a stimulating effect.
- B- It caused dyspepsia.
- C- It was not very fresh.
- D- It caused upset stomach.

8- What is NOT true about the Pepsi-Cola Company, according to the passage?

- A- It was established early in the twentieth century.
- B- Its purpose was to mass-market Doc Bradham's product.
- C- Doc Bradham purchased it.
- D- It was named by Doc Bradham.

Passage 20:

Opal is a noncrystalline mineral that has been used as a gemstone in numerous cultures for thousands of years. Quantities of high-grade opal have been mined in diverse areas worldwide, including eastern Europe, Australia, and Mexico, as well as in the states of California, Nevada, and Idaho in the United States.

Some varieties of opal contain flashes of a wide spectrum of colors, while others do not. Those types of opal with tiny specks of iridescent color are called precious opal. Varieties without this iridescent coloration throughout are called common opal. It is the precious opal, with its rainbow-like assortment of

colors dotting the stone that has been considered gemstone quality over the ages. Precious opal has numerous colors that serve as a background for the iridescent specks, the most valuable of which are black, white, and blue opal, as well as the reddish-brown stone known as fire opal.

In some cultures, precious opal is recognized not only as a gemstone of great attraction but also as an omen of bad luck. Much of the superstition surrounding opal is now believed to have arisen from the tendency of opal to dry out and crack. Opal is a hydrated mineral with a water content that ranges from 1 percent to 21 percent. The hardness of a particular opal depends upon its water content, which can vary and can be particularly low in dry climates. Throughout its long history, the negative superstition surrounding opal has been related to the tendency of opal to crack seemingly spontaneously, without any noticeable justification. A crack in an opal has been viewed as an indication that bad luck is on its way. In reality, though, a seemingly spontaneous crack in a stone is most likely due to a loss of essential water; it is less likely due to pure bad luck.

1-According to the passage, how long has opal been in use as a gemstone?

- A- For a hundred years
- B- For centuries
- C- For a thousand years
- D- For several millennia

2-It is mentioned in the passage that opal has been mined in all of the following U.S. states EXCEPT

- A- New Mexico
- B- California
- C- Nevada
- D- Idaho

3- The pronoun "others" in paragraph 2 refers to

- A- varieties
- B- flashes
- C- colors
- D- specks

4- Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?

- A- Common opal has specks of color.
- B- Gemstone quality opal has specks of color.
- C- Precious opal does not have specks of color.
- D- Gemstone quality opal does not have specks of color.

6- Which of the following is NOT listed as a potential background color of the most valuable opal?

- A- Black
- B- Blue
- C- Red
- D- Yellow

6-The superstition surrounding precious opal is that it represents

- A- good luck
- B- a colorful personality
- C- misfortune
- D- strong attraction

7-What problem does opal have, according to the passage?

- A- It can cause fires.
- B- It can change its color.
- C- It can develop colors that detract from its value.
- D- It can lose moisture and develop cracks .

8- According to the passage, what is the most important factor in determining the hardness of an opal?

- A- The number of specks in the stone

- B- The location where the stone was mined
- C- The percentage of water in the stone
- D- The depth of color in the stone

9- The pronoun "it" in paragraph 3 refers to

- A- crack
- B- stone
- C- loss
- D- water

Passage 21:

Weighing a mere 30 to 50 pounds, the wolverine is small, dense, and muscular, yet pound for pound it is the strongest predator in the wilderness of Alaska and Canada. The wolverine belies its family identity, more resembling a small black bear than a member of the weasel family. It has thick, dark fur with golden highlights along its sides and across its broad, stout head and cropped ears.

Traditional legend has typecast the wolverine as a vicious and ravenous carnivore. The Eskimos called this creature {cavik} or "evil one" because of its habit of raiding caches of food. Even its genus name {Gulo} means glutton. However, these stereotypes are not altogether accurate. The wolverine does have a voracious appetite, but like most predators, its life is one of feast and famine. It gorges itself when it locates a ready supply of food and fasts for days on end until it makes its next find. Wolverines prefer fresh meat, but they are not efficient predators. Although they are quite capable of killing larger prey, they are rarely fortunate enough to get close enough to do so. The wolverine is too slow to catch fleet-footed big game, and it looks comical as it bounces along on its stubby legs. In fact, wolverines are primarily scavengers, eating the carrion of wolf kills`bones, pieces of frozen meat, and hide from moose and caribou. The teeth of wolverines are much stronger than those of feline or canine predators such as lynx or wolves, enabling wolverines to gnaw on frozen meat and thick hide without breaking their teeth. The wolverine has interlocking

molars that look like pinking sheers with which it both sheers and grinds its frozen feast.

Its reputation for fierceness is also greatly exaggerated. In spite of its notoriety for bravado, the wolverine is incredibly reclusive around man. In fact, one might live a lifetime in wolverine country and never once catch a glimpse of this elusive creature. When confronted by a larger predator such as a bear, the wolverine will square off, raise its hackles, and let out a hissing roar that sounds like a small jet engine. Snarling and baring its teeth, it appears so menacing that even a grizzly bear is loathe to tangle with the much smaller rival, though its posturing is for the most part bluff.

1- Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- A- Predatory Habits of the Wolverine
- B- Dispelling Misconceptions about a Much-Maligned Predator
- C- The History of Wolverine Research
- D- The Fiercest Animal in North America

2- It is stated in the passage that a wolverine

- A- has a small appetite
- B- eats continuously
- C- may spend days without eating
- D- lives on plant food

3- According to the passage, wolverines are not good predators because

- A- they lack speed
- B- they are not strong enough
- C- they prefer carrion
- D- they can stalk prey effectively

4- What is stated in the passage about a wolverine's manner of running?

- A- A wolverine runs very quickly.
- B- A wolverine looks graceful when it runs.
- C- A wolverine runs very smoothly.
- D- A wolverine looks funny when it runs.

5- The pronoun "those" in paragraph 2 refers to

- A- moose and caribou
- B- teeth
- C- wolverines
- D- predators

7- All of the following are mentioned in the passage as predators EXCEPT

- A- lynx
- B- bears
- C- moose
- D- wolverines

7- All of the following are mentioned about wolverines EXCEPT for their

- E- powerful teeth
- F- shy character
- G- noises
- H- ability to endure cold

8- The pronoun "it" in paragraph 3 refers to

- A- bear
- B- wolverine
- C- roar
- D- jet engine

9- How is the information in the passage organized?

- A- Myths are presented and then dispelled.
- B- The history of a traditional legend is outlined.
- C- The causes of a certain type of action are described.
- D- Several different classifications of animals are described and contrasted.

Passage 22:

The next animal is the hippopotamus, which is the third largest land animal and is smaller than only the elephant and the rhinoceros. Its name comes from two Greek words which mean "river horse." The long name of this animal is often shortened to the easier to handle term "hippo."

The hippo has a natural affinity for the water. It does not float on top of the water; instead, it can easily walk along the bottom of the water. The hippo commonly remains underwater for three to five minutes and has been known to stay under for up to half an hour before coming up for air.

In spite of its name, the hippo has relatively little in common with the horse and instead has a number of interesting similarities in common with the whale. When a hippo comes up after a stay at the bottom of a lake or river, it releases air through a blowhole, just like a whale. In addition, the hippo resembles the whale in that they both have thick layers of blubber for protection and they are almost completely hairless.

1- The paragraph preceding the passage most likely discusses

- A- where the hippopotamus comes from
- B- the major characteristics of the river horse
- C- an animal other than the hippopotamus
- D- ways that the hippopotamus differs from the whale

2- It can be inferred from the passage that the rhinoceros is

- A- smaller than the hippo
- B- equal in size to the elephant
- C- a hybrid of the hippo and the elephant
- D- one of the two largest types of land animals

3- It can be inferred from the passage that the hippopotamus is commonly called a hippo because the word "hippo" is

- A- simpler to pronounce

- B- scientifically more accurate
- C- the original name
- D- easier for the animal to recognize

4- A hippo would probably NOT

- A- walk on the bottom of a river
- B- stay underwater for an hour
- C- release air through a blowhole
- D- spend five minutes underwater in a lake

5- A whale would be least likely to

- A- release air through a blowhole
- B- have a thick layer of blubber
- C- grow hair ~for protection
- D- swim underwater

Passage 23:

Schizophrenia is often confused with multiple personality disorder yet is quite distinct from it. Schizophrenia is one of the more common mental disorders, considerably more common than multiple personality disorder. The term "schizophrenia" is composed of roots which mean "a splitting of the mind," but it does not refer to a division into separate and distinct personalities, as occurs with multiple personality disorder. Instead, schizophrenic behavior is generally characterized by illogical thought patterns and withdrawal from reality. Schizophrenics often live in a fantasy world where they hear voices that others cannot hear, often voices of famous people. Schizophrenics tend to withdraw from families and friends and communicate mainly with the "voices" that they hear in their minds.

It is common for the symptoms of schizophrenia to develop during the late teen years or early twenties, but the causes of schizophrenia are not well understood. It is believed that heredity may play a part in the onset of schizophrenia. In addition, abnormal brain chemistry also seems to have a role; certain brain

chemicals, called neurotransmitters, have been found to be at abnormal levels in some schizophrenics.

1-The paragraph preceding the passage most probably discusses

- A- the causes of schizophrenia
- B- multiple personality disorder
- C- the role of heredity in mental illness
- D- possible cures for schizophrenia

2- It can be inferred from the passage that a "schism" is

- A- a division into parts
- B- a mental disease
- C- a personality trait
- D- a part of the brain

3- It can be inferred from the passage that a schizophrenic would be LEAST likely to

- A- think in an illogical way
- B- hear voices that are not real
- C- meet with famous people
- D- spend time alone

4-It can be inferred from the passage that it would be least common for schizophrenia to develop at the age of

- A- eighteen
- B- twenty
- C- twenty-three
- D- thirty

5- The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses

- A- further symptoms of schizophrenia
- B- neurotransmitters in patients with multiple personality disorder
- C- dealing with the behavior of schizophrenics
- D- unusual levels of brain chemicals in schizophrenics

Passage 24:

The era of modern sports began with the first Olympic Games in 1896, and since the dawn of this new era, women have made great strides in the arena of running. In the early years, female runners faced numerous restrictions in the world of competitive running. Even though women were banned from competing in the 1896 Olympics, one Greek woman ran unofficially in the men's marathon. She had to stop outside the Olympic stadium, finishing with a time of 4 hours and 30 minutes. Four years later, women were still prohibited from Olympic competition because, according to members of the International Olympic Committee, it was not appropriate for women to compete in any event that caused them to sweat. In the 1928 Olympics, women were finally granted permission to compete in running events. However, because some of the participants collapsed at the finish of the 800-meter race, it was decided to limit women runners to races of 200 meters or less in the Olympics four years later. The women's 800-meter race was not reintroduced to the Olympic games until 1960. Over a decade later, in 1972, the 1500-meter race was added. It was not until 1984 that the women's marathon was made an Olympic event.

Before 1984, women had been competing in long-distance races outside of the Olympics. In 1963, the first official women's marathon mark of 3 hours and 27 minutes was set by Dale Greig. Times decreased until 1971, when Beth Bonner first broke the three-hour barrier with a time of 2:55. A year later, President Nixon signed the Title IX law, which said that no person could be excluded from participating in sports on the basis of sex. This was a turning point in women's running and resulted in federal funding for schools that supported women athletes. In 1978, Greta Waitz set a new world marathon record of 2:32 at the New York City Marathon. Joan Benoit broke that record by ten minutes in 1983 and went on to win the first-ever women's Olympic marathon in 1984; since then, performances by women in the Olympic marathon have continued to improve with each staging of the Olympics.

1-The passage mainly discusses

- A- the Olympic games
- B- health benefits to women runners
- C- increased participation by women in running competitions
- D- the history of the marathon from its earliest days

2- What is NOT mentioned in the passage about a female runner in the 1896 Olympics?

- A- She had a faster official time than many of the men.
- B- Her participation was not officially sanctioned
- C- She did not enter the stadium at the end of the race.
- D- She completed the race in under five hours.

3- What can be inferred from the passage about the status of women at the 1900 Olympic Games?

- A- They participated fully in all running events.
- B- They participated in some running events.
- C- They ran unofficially in a number of events.
- D- They were not allowed to participate in any events.

4- The pronoun "them" in paragraph 1 refers to

- A- Members
- B- Women
- C- Events
- D- Olympics

5-What reason was given for banning the women's 800-meter race?

- A- The women were sweating.
- B- The women looked tired.
- C- Some of the women fell down.
- D- One of the women won.

6- It can be inferred from the passage that from 1960 to 1984, the races that women were allowed to compete in at the Olympics

- A- fluctuated randomly in length

- B- were the same as the races run by men
- C- increased steadily in distance
- D- became more limited

7- According to the passage, which of the following women recorded the first marathon time under three hours?

- A- Beth Bonner
- B- Dale Greig
- C- Greta Waitz
- D- Joan Benoit

8- It can be inferred from the passage that the Title IX law was

- A- financially unimportant
- B- approved by President Nixon
- C- dedicated to exclusion from participation in sports
- D- presented by the Olympic Committee

9- The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses

- A- further benefits of Title IX
- B- outstanding results by women in non-Olympic marathons
- C- the history of events other than running at the Olympics
- D- the participation of women in the Olympic marathon since 1984

Passage 25 :

The locations of stars in the sky relative to one another do not appear to the naked eye to change, and, as a result, stars are often considered to be fixed in position. Many unwitting stargazers incorrectly assume that each star has its own permanent home in the nighttime sky.

In reality, though, stars are always moving, but because of the tremendous distances between the stars themselves and from stars to Earth, the changes are barely discernible here on Earth. An example of a rather fast-moving star demonstrates why this misconception prevails; it takes around 200 years for Bernard's

star, a relatively rapidly moving star, to move a distance in the skies equal to the diameter of the Earth's moon. When the apparently negligible movement of the stars is contrasted with the movements of the planets, the stars are seemingly motionless.

1-The expression "relative to" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by

- A- in the family of
- B- compared with
- C- connected to
- D- limited by

2- The expression "naked eye" in paragraph 1 most probably refers to

- A- a telescope
- B- a scientific method for observing stars
- C- unassisted vision
- D- a camera with a powerful lens

3- The word "fixed" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by

- A- repaired
- B- mobile
- C- changing
- D- stationary

4- The word "unwitting" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A- Unknowledgeable
- B- Funny
- C- empty-handed
- D- serious

5- The word "tremendous" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- A- unknown
- B- huge
- C- varied

D- changing

6- The word "discernible" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

A- noticeable

B- persuasive

C- conceivable

D- astonishing

7- A "misconception" in paragraph 2 is most likely

A- an enacted law

B- a stated fact

C- an incorrect idea

D- a detailed study

8- The word "around" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by

A- circularly

B- precisely

C- adjacently

D- approximately

9- What is remarkable about "Bernard's star" in paragraph 2?

A- It moves faster than many other stars.

B- It is a stationary star.

C- It seems to move faster than the planets.

D- It appears to move very rapidly.

10- The word "negligible" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

A- Negative

B- Slight

C- Gliding

D- Evident

Chapter Three

Grammar Exercises

- **Choose the appropriate answer from a, b, c, or d:**
1. John Butterfield the Southern Overland Mail Company with two stagecoaches in 1858.
 - a. he set up
 - b. setting up
 - c. set up
 - d. the setup

 2. The radiation piercing the atmosphere of tanning or burning in humans.
 - a. it is the cause
 - b. causing it
 - c. is the cause
 - d. the cause

 3. The during an earthquake are caused by seismic waves.
 - a. actually vibrate
 - b. actual vibrations
 - c. vibrations happen
 - d. from the actual vibrations

 4. During the Middle Ages,, large sets of bells with as many as 70 bells, first became popular.
 - a. with carillons
 - b. carillons are
 - c. carillons have
 - d. carillons

5., an author probably most famous for his tales of terror, also dabbled in some science fiction.
- To Edgar Allen Poe
 - Edgar Allen Poe
 - Edgar Allen Poe was
 - For Edgar Allen Poe to be
6. Humans living at high elevations to the lower level of oxygen in the air by producing more red blood corpuscles.
- Adjust
 - to adjust
 - the adjustment
 - adjusting
7. By 1870, over 30 nations their own postage stamps.
- the issue
 - were issuing
 - issuing
 - they issued
8. The Statue of Liberty, completed in Paris in 1884, in New York Harbor in 1886.
- the unveiling
 - to unveil
 - it unveiled
 - was unveiled
9. Red Ribbon Week, a national campaign to keep young people from using drugs,
- annually in October
 - annually in October each year
 - takes place annually in October

- d. taking place annually in October
10. In a triathlon, the, bike, and run.
- a. athlete swims
 - b. athletes swim
 - c. swim athletically
 - d. the swimming athlete
11. The Mayflower Compact, signed by the Pilgrims upon their arrival in Massachusetts in 1620, their political and religious beliefs.
- a. the statement of
 - b. stating
 - c. with a statement of
 - d. stated
12. alcoholism are the slow destruction of the liver and possible death.
- a. Dangerously,
 - b. The eventual effect of
 - c. The long-term effects of
 - d. Chronic and eventual
13. The, the first daily newspaper in the United States, first appeared in 1783.
- a. two-page {Pennsylvania Evening Post}
 - b. {Pennsylvania Evening Post} is two pages long
 - c. {Pennsylvania Evening Post} was
 - d. two-page {Pennsylvania Evening Post's}
14. On November 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln, speaking from notes on an old the famous Gettysburg Address in only two minutes time.
- a. gave the envelope
 - b. envelope giving

- c. envelope, gave
 - d. gift of an envelope
15. runs parallel to the coast of California for more than 600 miles.
- a. The San Andreas Fault is long
 - b. On the San Andreas Fault
 - c. The San Andreas Fault
 - d. Along the San Andreas Fault
16., one of the most famous presidents, was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.
- a. For Abraham Lincoln
 - b. Abraham Lincoln was
 - c. Of all the presidents
 - d. Abraham Lincoln
17., Jesse Owens won four gold medals at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin.
- a. Excellent speed and running ability
 - b. The outstanding track athlete runs
 - c. An outstanding ~track athlete
 - d. He had excellent speed and running ability
18. Thomas Jefferson, a personally designed and constructed lap-top desk, wrote the Declaration of Independence in the summer of 1776.
- a. he used
 - b. had used
 - c. the use of
 - d. using
19. The Great Plains in the Midwest of the United States a rich, fertile farming area.
- a. definitely making

- b. from the beginning
 - c. the pioneers planted
 - d. makes up
20. Parent flamingos lose their intense pink coloring until
- a. weaning young
 - b. their youths
 - c. they wean their young
 - d. young
21. Champagne can be purchased by the balthazar, cannot be purchased in this amount.
- a. Brandy
 - b. But
 - c. because brandy
 - d. but brandy
22. has a beautiful red coat, the red panda is called "hun-ho" or "fire fox" in China.
- a. It
 - b. Because it
 - c. On it
 - d. As soon as
23. long enough, every Down's syndrome individual gets Alzheimer's disease.
- a. The person lives
 - b. If the person living
 - c. If the person lives
 - d. Because the life
24. Although Congress passed an income tax law in 1894, in 1895 the law unconstitutional.
- a. the ruling of the Supreme Court
 - b. was ruled by the Supreme Court

- c. if the Supreme Court ruled
 - d. the Supreme Court ruled
25. When San Diego's summer heat has withered most flowers,
..... bloom.
- a. as soon as lilies
 - b. lilies
 - c. of lilies
 - d. by the time lilies start
26. dugout canoes where the floodplains have dried
into long stretches of dry sand.
- a. Because oxen pull
 - b. Oxen pull
 - c. For oxen to pull
 - d. Oxen pulling
27. Like a mountain, the Empire State Building creates its own
updrafts, have been observed to fall up.
- a. and snow and rain
 - b. snow and rain
 - c. of snow
 - d. but snow
28. perceives the color black ~provided there is a
complete lack of stimulation of the retina.
- a. When a person
 - b. A person will
 - c. If a person
 - d. A person
29. Elephant poaching the international ban on
ivory was established.
- a. has diminished since

- b. it has diminished
 - c. since diminishing
 - d. it has diminished since
30. A little fat is essential for humans retain body heat, gives muscles energy, and keeps skin soft.
- a. as it helps
 - b. although it
 - c. it helps
 - d. in helping
31. Gustave Eiffel is famous for building the Eiffel Tower, for designing the framework of the Statue of Liberty.
- a. he is remembered
 - b. is remembered
 - c. yet he is seldom remembered
 - d. yet remembered
32. Further changes in the celestial constellations the International Astronomical Union has been formed.
- a. are unlikely now that
 - b. unlikely whenever
 - c. are unlikely
 - d. they are unlikely
33. can consume 30,000 plant species, 90 percent of the human diet consists of only 20 of the available species.
- a. Humans
 - b. In contrast humans
 - c. Providing for humans
 - d. While humans
34. The reservoir created by the Three Gorges Dam will flood almost 1,400 villages, to relocate the villages' nearly two million inhabitants.
- a. the government plans

- b. so the governments plans
 - c. so the government plans
 - d. the governments plans
35. walking properly and has enough area to walk in, it should wear down the hoof as it regrows.
- a. If the animal is
 - b. The animal is
 - c. Although the animal
 - d. Although
36. Change, both good and bad, can create stress,, if sufficiently severe, can lead to illness.
- a. and stress
 - b. and stressed
 - c. stress
 - d. that stress
37. Caffeine is primarily consumed in coffee and tea, also found in cocoa, cola, and other soft drinks.
- a. But
 - b. but it
 - c. but it is
 - d. it is
38. farmers extra hours of light by which to harvest crops before frost and winter come.
- a. The harvest moon
 - b. Whenever the harvest moon allows
 - c. During the harvest moon
 - d. The harvest moon gives
39. built in 1931, the Empire State Building has actually shrunk six inches.
- a. It was

- b. Because it
 - c. Until it was
 - d. Since it was
40. For every disease-carrying toxin, there is an antitoxin which out the effect of the toxin.
- a. Cancels
 - b. the cancellation
 - c. to cancel
 - d. cancelling
41. Galileo's observations of the phases of Venus proved formed the center of the planetary system.
- a. that the Sun
 - b. the Sun is
 - c. it is the Sun
 - d. what is the Sun
42. Skin color is determined by a chemical called melanin, in greater or lesser amounts.
- a. which human skin contains
 - b. human skin contains
 - c. in human skin contains
 - d. there is in human skin
43. Environmentalists are earnestly trying to determine of the ozone layer over the poles.
- a. is causing the deterioration
 - b. what the cause of the deterioration
 - c. what is causing ~the deterioration
 - d. the deterioration is causing
44. Historical records were used in China for centuries before spreading to Europe.
- a. suggesting that fireworks

- b. fireworks
 - c. that fireworks
 - d. suggest that fireworks
45. The first mention of the cultivation of tea in a Chinese dictionary which dates about the year 350.
- a. Finding
 - b. to be found
 - c. it is found
 - d. can be found
46. The anteater has a long sticky tongue, capture ants and termites from their nests.
- a. which the use
 - b. uses it to
 - c. it is used
 - d. which it uses to
47. global climate is warming has been well documented.
- a. There is the
 - b. It is the
 - c. The
 - d. That the
48. Bank employees collect worn-out dollar bills, to a central office to be destroyed in a furnace.
- a. who send them
 - b. which are sent
 - c. who are sent
 - d. are sent
49. such a challenging science is that all theory is based on observations that cannot be replicated in a controlled environment.
- a. It is astronomy
 - b. Astronomy is

- c. What makes astronomy
 - d. Why is astronomy
50. The blue-ringed octopus, found in tropical lagoons, is so venomous that it can paralyze or kill a person in a matter of minutes.
- a. is
 - b. who is
 - c. that
 - d. which is
51. floats or sinks is determined by its density rather than its weight.
- a. Whether an object
 - b. An object if it
 - c. Because an object
 - d. An object
52. Edmund Halley, who had discovered Halley's comet in 1682, before he could again see the comet whose return he had accurately predicted.
- a. died
 - b. dying
 - c. on his death
 - d. to die
53. Bees perform a complex dance other bees about the location of a good source of nectar.
- a. tells
 - b. tell
 - c. it tells
 - d. that tells
54. Some radioisotopes which as radioactive waste are now being used in experimental cancer therapies.
- a. once discarded by scientists
 - b. scientists discarded

- c. to discard by scientists
 - d. were discarded scientists
55. Although seismologists know, they are unable to predict with accuracy when or where a tremor might occur.
- a. what causes earthquakes
 - b. what earthquakes
 - c. causes earthquakes
 - d. that the quaking of the Earth
56. The abundant grain harvests of North America can be credited to Norman Borlag, a little-known scientist modern strains of high-yield wheat.
- a. which cultivated
 - b. cultivated
 - c. who cultivated
 - d. the cultivation of
57. in the atmosphere is the temperature falling below freezing.
- a. Frost is produced
 - b. Frost produces
 - c. What produces frost
 - d. What is frost
58. Subduction is the process the ocean floor recycles itself.
- a. That
 - b. which is
 - c. by which
 - d. how
59. in so perfectly with their environment is what makes Frank Lloyd Wright's architecture so distinctive.
- a. That the buildings blend

- b. The buildings blend
 - c. Since the buildings blend
 - d. Build and blend
60. The surgeon operating without delay on an inflamed appendix a far more serious complication, which is the rupture of a germ-laden appendix.
- a. which prevents
 - b. preventing
 - c. prevents
 - d. prevention
61. Unless as injury-free as possible, older athletes can have their activity and quality of life affected.
- a. the remnants of
 - b. to remain
 - c. remaining
 - d. remain
62. famous civil rights leader, Martin Luther King, Jr. was named winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.
- a. A
 - b. Which was
 - c. He was a
 - d. Was a
63. The four-character drama {Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?} , by Edward Albee, opened on Broadway.
- a. it was written
 - b. who was written
 - c. written
 - d. was written
64. After seven years to journey to Saturn, the spacecraft {Cassini} will spend four years exploring Saturn, its rings, and its icy moons.
- a. takes

- b. taken
 - c. was taken
 - d. taking
65. Although applied for in October of 1793, Eli Whitney's patent for his cotton gin until March of the following year.
- a. Granting
 - b. it was not granted
 - c. to grant
 - d. was not granted
66., honoring the African tradition of celebrating the harvest, is held December 16 through January 1 in the United States.
- a. For Kwanzaa
 - b. Kwanzaa was celebrated
 - c. Kwanzaa celebrations
 - d. Kwanzaa
67. While repositioning, cruise ships passengers for what is called a line voyage.
- a. the embarkation of
 - b. embark
 - c. embarking
 - d. they embark
68. New York and New Jersey, the George Washington Bridge opened to traffic in 1931.
- a. Connecting
 - b. Which was connected
 - c. Connects
 - d. It connects

69. While those who are not working members of the press, press pins provide access to a press box for media members.
- a. kept out
 - b. keeping out
 - c. the keeper
 - d. was kept out
70. Although their jobs, a majority of workers expect to move on to other jobs within five years of starting their current jobs.
- a. to enjoy
 - b. enjoy
 - c. the enjoyment
 - d. enjoying
71. Most adults, including 78 percent of men and 61 percent of women, that gender roles in marriage today are more equal than traditional.
- a. say
 - b. they say
 - c. saying
 - d. to say
72. If introduced into avocado groves, the seed and stem weevils, seed moth, and fruit fly the avocado industry in California.
- a. the ending
 - b. may end
 - c. to end
 - d. they will end
73. Lake Erie and the Hudson River, the Erie Canal opened in upstate New York in 1825.
- a. Linking
 - b. It was linked
 - c. Have been linking
 - d. They linked

74. While, Chu developed a way of trapping thousands of gas atoms using lasers.
- to work at Bell Laboratories
 - working at Bell Laboratories
 - worked at Bell Laboratories
 - was working at Bell Laboratories
75. Though racing toward the Milky Way galaxy at 300,000 miles an hour, the Andromeda galaxy with the Milky Way for about five billion years.
- Colliding
 - will not collide
 - to collide
 - the collision
76. On October 28, 1886, the Statue of Liberty, a gift from the people of France, in New York Harbor by President Cleveland.
- to dedicate
 - it dedicated
 - was dedicated
 - was dedicating
77. While making the embarrassing mistake of wearing a scarlet garment instead of somber black,, the atomic chemist and Quaker, discovered that he was color-blind.
- in John Dalton's laboratory
 - John Dalton was
 - John Dalton
 - John Dalton and
78. The birth of swing music can be traced to Battle of the Bands competitions at the Savoy Ballroom in Harlem.
- Held
 - were held

- c. the holdings
- d. to hold

79. In the halcyon days of the civil rights movement, a small group of dedicated lawyers, mostly black, carefully craft the strategy that led to the destruction of legal segregation.

- a. which is able to
- b. was able to
- c. able to
- d. were able

80. Scientists now know that the lack of an embryonic thumb in birds is why almost impossible for birds and dinosaurs to be related.

- a. is
- b. it is
- c. is it
- d. it

81. There launched in 1958 that fell back to Earth and burned up in the atmosphere.

- a. a lunar probe was
- b. was a lunar probe
- c. a lunar probe
- d. with a lunar probe

82. Rarely now used for battle purposes.

- a. in the band
- b. military bands are
- c. banded
- d. are military bands

83. In addition to quitting smoking and controlling blood pressure and diet, people need to think about how stress to avert potentially fatal heart problems.

- a. can they manage
- b. the management
- c. they manage
- d. managing

84. Only recently popular all over the country.

- a. have indoor climbing gyms become
- b. in becoming indoor climbing gyms
- c. indoor climbing gyms have become
- d. indoor climbing gyms

85. A motionless atom is colder than

- a. in the movement
- b. to be moved
- c. the atom moving
- d. is a moving atom

86. In the sand off the northern California coast
{San Agustin}, which is said to be loaded with gold.

- a. the galleon is lying
- b. lies the galleon
- c. the galleon
- d. the galleon which lies

87. According to a recent survey, were of
telecommuters to lose their jobs, they would look for other
telecommuting positions.

- a. to major
- b. if a majority
- c. a majority
- d. in the major

88. When chest pain, some doctors recommend that
they take one full 325-milligram aspirin.

- a. patients feel
- b. feel impatient
- c. do patients feel
- d. as patients feel

89. There called Epstein-Barr which leaves people feeling chronically fatigued and feeling as if they have a recurring case of the flu.

- a. a viral
- b. in a disease
- c. a virus is
- d. is a virus

90. Only in the Civil War killed or wounded.

- a. soldiers in America
- b. were so many American soldiers
- c. many in America
- d. so many American soldiers were

91. Lifestyle is more important in a person's lifespan.

- a. as genetics are
- b. with genes
- c. genetically
- d. than are genetics

92. A collision with another galaxy may be what, the Milky Way, may experience.

- a. Earth's galaxy is
- b. is Earth's galaxy
- c. Earth's galaxy
- d. for Earth's galaxy

93. Should help keeping their weight, blood pressure, pulse, and cholesterol down, swimming is an excellent activity.
- adults need
 - needy adults
 - to need
 - need adults
94. In the vessels of the vascular system of the giraffe of valves that ensures a needed supply of blood to the head.
- are series
 - is serious
 - is a series
 - a series is
95. There has been a string ~of recent technology advances aimed at building new engines which are more clean and efficient than
- to engineer
 - are current engines
 - in engines currently
 - current
96. Daylight saving time seems to reduce people's exposure to crime, so were people to get home from work and school and complete more errands and chores in daylight, safer.
- for being
 - to be
 - they
 - they would be
97. Scarcely started building his theme park when he launched his first television program titled {Disneyland}.
- Walt Disney
 - Walt Disney had
 - had Walt Disney
 - Walt Disney was

98. Orthopedic and sports medicine specialists now realize that people to get prolonged bed rest for acute and chronic back problems, they would heal less quickly.
- a. were
 - b. if
 - c. the
 - d. of
99. The hunting season for firearms is more restricted than because hunting with firearms is more dangerous and less challenging.
- a. to season
 - b. is the archery season
 - c. for archery
 - d. is seasoning
100. John Denver in October 1997 during a flight in his new aircraft near Monterey, California.
- a. unfortunately killing
 - b. he was killed
 - c. to kill
 - d. was killed
101. Iodine, needed for the thyroid gland to function properly, from iodized salt or seafood.
- a. obtaining
 - b. can be obtained
 - c. to obtain
 - d. it is obtained
102. Some experts feel that children lose a great deal of what during the school year over the long summer vacation.
- a. they learn
 - b. do they learn
 - c. learner

- d. learning
103. Many thousands and sometimes even millions of
in a single colony.
- a. ants living
 - b. the lives of ants
 - c. ants live
 - d. living ants
104. The Pilgrims felt that cold ocean water was bad for their
health, ate fish when food supplies were low.
- a. they only
 - b. when only
 - c. so they only
 - d. because they
105. Our ability to see greatly influences we perceive
the world around us.
- a. us
 - b. and
 - c. how
 - d. in which
106. Recovery time after surgery has decreased have
been developed.
- a. procedures are less invasive
 - b. less invasive procedures
 - c. to proceed less invasively
 - d. now that ~less invasive procedures
107. The Cheetah, the fastest bicycle in the world, cruises at
nearly 70 mph, reaches speeds up to only 30 mph.
- a. the convention of a bicycle
 - b. the conventional bicycle
 - c. whereas the conventional bicycle
 - d. conventionally, a bicycle

108. The koala never drinks water because it gets all the liquid that from the leaves of eucalyptus trees.
- a. the need for it
 - b. needing it
 - c. it needs
 - d. it needs is
109. The stomach also secretes ammonia, a powerful alkali, as a neutralizing agent to the gastric acid.
- a. which acts
 - b. it acts
 - c. acts
 - d. that act
110. In 1848, men from the Miwok and other Indian tribes half of the 4,000 miners working in the Gold Country of California.
- a. and made up
 - b. to make up
 - c. which they made up
 - d. made up
111. Once as a state in 1850, California imposed a tax of \$20 a month on foreign miners.
- a. instituting
 - b. instituted
 - c. the institution
 - d. to institute
112. Were, they would miss up to 30 percent of their required calories.
- a. not allow young children to snack
 - b. with snacks for young children
 - c. no snacks be allowed for young children
 - d. young children not allowed to snack

113. away from the Sun is the pressure of the solar wind.
- The tail of a comet always points
 - What keeps ~the tail of a comet always pointing
 - Why does it keep the tail of a comet pointing
 - The tail of a comet that always points
114. Motorists spend four times more on car repairs resulting from bad roads than state highway departments on maintaining the roads.
- doing
 - from
 - to do from
 - do
115. Even identical twins fingerprints.
- Distinct
 - with distinct
 - having distinct
 - have distinct
116. During an introduction, helpful to say something interesting and polite to make the conversation easier.
- is
 - it is
 - to it
 - its
117. The substance holding every atom together
{gluon} because it acts like a kind of cosmic glue.
- calling
 - and calling
 - is called
 - with the call of

118. One of the most committed shouted, "Give me liberty or give me death!" in a stirring speech just prior to the start of the American Revolution.
- a. Patrick Henry was a patriot
 - b. Patriotic Patrick Henry
 - c. patriot was Patrick Henry
 - d. patriots, Patrick Henry,
119. Though rain forests about ten percent of the Earth's surface, today one half of the rain forests are gone.
- a. once covered
 - b. one cover
 - c. coverage at once
 - d. covering once
120. trees that are too large for them to haul to a nearby stream.
- a. Beavers, which often fell
 - b. The fall of beavers and
 - c. Beavers often fell
 - d. How beavers fell
121. Nearly 100 years ago, doctors in the United States started recommending peanut butter as a good source of protein, yet nobody who first invented it.
- a. knowing
 - b. with the knowledge
 - c. knows
 - d. who knows
122. Mike Fink was a colorful American frontiersman whose adventures of numerous folktales and legends.
- a. served as a basis
 - b. as the basis serving
 - c. the basis to serve
 - d. to serve the basis

123. Apogee, a variety of wheat being developed for growth in space, grows only 18 inches high, up to 1,000 bushels per acre under constant high light.
- it yields
 - yet yielding
 - yet it yielded
 - yet it yields
124. Nowhere in the United States but in New Jersey so many people per square mile.
- there
 - there are
 - there is
 - are there
125. The new electric cars run partially on free energy installed at businesses have no means by which to measure or bill for the electricity used.
- with rechargers
 - as rechargers
 - recharging
 - using rechargers
126. When in the early 1940s, the sun's corona was found to be a baffling 2.7 million degrees Fahrenheit.
- measuring
 - was measured
 - measured
 - in measuring
127. used to lure children into behaving better can work at first, but the results are often temporary.
- Rewards are
 - Rewards
 - To reward
 - Rewards which

128. We can determine the family that a bird falls into by like.
- a. what are the shape and behavior of a bird
 - b. what the bird's shape and behavior
 - c. the shape and behavior of a bird
 - d. what the shape and behavior of a bird are
129. At no time Susan B. Anthony pay the fine she was charged for voting in a presidential election in 1872.
- a. did suffragist
 - b. the suffragist
 - c. to the suffragist
 - d. was suffragist
130. Oxygen is necessary for the survival of most organisms, but these organisms.
- a. damaged
 - b. it can also damage
 - c. is damaging
 - d. the damage
131. from the flax plant can be made into linen.
- a. Fibers
 - b. They are fibers
 - c. With fibers
 - d. Fibers are
132. About 5,000 years ago, was developed simultaneously and independently by both the Chinese and the Egyptians.
- a. the fan
 - b. fans
 - c. they were fans
 - d. it fanned

133. Jean-Claude Van Damme, usually in hit movies as the hero, surprisingly is the villain in the movie {No Retreat, No Surrender}.
- a. stars
 - b. to star
 - c. starring
 - d. is the star
134. Lotto winners their winnings in one lump sum, are now being paid in equal annual payments.
- a. originated the pay of
 - b. were originally paid
 - c. originally paid
 - d. the pay was originally
135. Although the strawberry a fruit, it is actually the base of the strawberry flower.
- a. a look like
 - b. like a look
 - c. liking to look
 - d. looks like
136. Hardly ever out of the loop at work; on the contrary, they often get more work done and see more of their families.
- a. telecommuters feel
 - b. do telecommuters feel
 - c. the telecommuters
 - d. the feeling of telecommuters
137. Data about butterflies accumulate each Fourth of July as all over the United States participate in an annual butterfly count.
- a. butterfly watching
 - b. and watching butterflies
 - c. so butterflies watch

- d. butterfly watchers
138. is lubricated can affect the longevity of the moving parts that rub together.
- a. How often machines
 - b. A machine often
 - c. Often a machine
 - d. How often a machine
139. In the Civil War, about two-thirds of the property by Southerners was lost, their economy was wrecked, and much of their land was devastated.
- a. was owned
 - b. owned
 - c. to own
 - d. it will own
140. A fluorescent lamp contains glows with white light when electricity passes through it.
- a. a glass tube
 - b. a tube is made of glass
 - c. a glass tube that
 - d. a glass tube that it
141. Dogs have more scent receptors than, so dogs can be trained to smell many things that humans cannot smell.
- a. do humans
 - b. with humans
 - c. too humane
 - d. humanly
142. When the Hubble Space Telescope focused for ten days on a dark patch of sky the size of a grain of sand, what initially appeared to be empty space thousands of distant galaxies.
- a. turned out to be filled with
 - b. it turned out to be filled
 - c. turning out to be filled with
 - d. and it turned out to fill

143. Though on millions of people, "Black Thursday," the stock market collapse of October 24, 1929, did not cause the economic depression that followed.
- a. having depressing effects
 - b. to affect depressingly
 - c. have depressing effects
 - d. have depressed effectively
144. Should early injections against diseases, they might have a lower risk of infection in late preschool and early school age.
- a. receive
 - b. children's reception
 - c. be receiving
 - d. children receive
145. With 36 black keys and 52 white keys, a total of 88 keys.
- a. a piano having
 - b. a piano has
 - c. to have a piano
 - d. have a piano
146. John Chapman of Massachusetts, known as Johnny Appleseed, 100,000 square miles of the early United States planting apple trees as he traveled.
- a. trekking more than
 - b. he trekked as much as
 - c. to trek
 - d. trekked over
147. When warm air rises, and cools.
- a. it expands
 - b. so it expands
 - c. the expansion of it

- d. its expansion
148. No one knows when to make bread.
- a. the first use of yeast
 - b. yeast was first used
 - c. the first yeast used
 - d. was yeast first used
149. The intestines are the lower portion of the alimentary canal of an upper long winding part and a lower shorter wider part.
- a. consist
 - b. they consist
 - c. consisting
 - d. it consists
150. to live at high altitudes, so it is essential to nomadic families in the Himalayas in spite of its stubbornness.
- a. The yak is able
 - b. The ability of the yak
 - c. For the yak to be able
 - d. Because the yak
151. It was about 500 million years ago when on Earth.
- a. did the first fish appear
 - b. the appearance of the first fish
 - c. were the first fish to appear
 - d. the first fish appeared
152. Should and strengthen the muscles that support the back, they will reduce their susceptibility to further injuries.
- a. patiently exercise
 - b. back patients exercise
 - c. back patients exercising
 - d. back patients to exercise

153. Expectorants can be very effective for coughs due to conditions causing thick respiratory secretions, though less effective for coughs associated with common colds.
- a. with their
 - b. because they
 - c. there
 - d. they are
154. Although a large percentage of desperadoes and gamblers, Tombstone was perhaps the most cultivated city of its day in the Southwest.
- a. was attracting
 - b. to attract
 - c. attracting
 - d. the attraction
155. More than 90 percent of all stars from Earth can be viewed from a mountain on the island of Hawaii.
- a. visible
 - b. visibility
 - c. visibly
 - d. are visible
156. Rarely in airplanes until famous pilots like Charles Lindbergh helped to show that air travel was safe.
- a. people travel
 - b. people
 - c. did people travel
 - d. to travel
157. It is rather ironic that the rhinoceros, in mud or dust to protect itself from sunburn.
- a. having an armor-plated hide to bathe
 - b. with its armor-plated hide, must bathe
 - c. bathing with its armor-plated hide
 - d. with an armor-plated hide it must bathe

158. The speed traveling when it leaves a track will affect the distance between the animal's footprints.
- which an animal
 - at which an animal is
 - that an animal which is
 - which an animal is
159. Viruses need to have more beneficial conditions in which to replicate than
- in bacteria
 - do bacteria
 - bacterial
 - to do with bacteria
160. The in our solar system all revolve around the Sun.
- planets are nine
 - nine planets
 - nine planets are
 - nine planetary
161. An outpatient is a patient at a hospital during the day but not staying overnight.
- is treated
 - being treated
 - he is treated
 - to be treated
162. Before there were radios and radar, sailors had trouble knowing exactly where; however, they could often learn their location during the day by the different colors and patterns on lighthouses.
- were they
 - were
 - they were
 - they

163. funnel clouds, are also called cyclones, twisters, or water spouts.
- a. Tornadoes, twisting
 - b. Tornadoes are twisting
 - c. Twisting tornadoes and
 - d. In tornadoes, twisting
164. lizards in appearance, they differ in longevity and body heat regulation.
- a. Resembling tuataras
 - b. Resembling lizards, tuataras
 - c. Tuataras and
 - d. Although tuataras resemble
165. The Arctic Ocean is rich in plankton, which during the summer months.
- a. the feed of blue whales
 - b. feeding on the blue whales
 - c. blue whales feed on
 - d. the blue whales that feed on it
166. Mr. Johnson is over 80 years old, over seven feet and holds the world pole vault record for his age group.
- a. yet he still
 - b. yet he still pole vaults
 - c. yet as a pole vaulter
 - d. he still pole vaults
167. A fuel cell is a device chemical energy to electrical energy.
- a. the conversion
 - b. that converts
 - c. it converts
 - d. converts

168. Integra, an artificial skin used to treat severe burns, is replaced with a thin graft of the patient's own skin have regenerated.
- a. the inner dermal cells
 - b. giving the inner dermal cells'
 - c. as soon as the inner dermal cells
 - d. with the inner dermal cells'
169. Windansea Beach is the place where many of surfing's pioneers honed their skills before the big waves of Hawaii.
- a. conquered
 - b. conquering
 - c. were conquering
 - d. conquer
170. Government economic analysts are concerned about to the economy if prices were to rise so quickly that they devalue the money supply.
- a. is what happens
 - b. that it could happen
 - c. what could happen
 - d. could it happen
171. Were too rapidly between low and high altitudes, they would experience altitude sickness because the body must work harder to breathe at higher altitudes.
- a. with tourists traveling
 - b. tourists to travel
 - c. too tourist like
 - d. for traveling
172. A tsunami in the open ocean travels much faster than closer to shore.
- a. does
 - b. does one

- c. does travel
 - d. travels
173. In 1994, the spacecraft {Clementine} orbited the moon and discovered that at the cold dark corners of the moon
- a. the might of water
 - b. water might be
 - c. might be water
 - d. water might
174. Sperm whales among the largest whales and are the species immortalized in Herman Melville's classic book {Moby Dick}.
- a. which are
 - b. in
 - c. are
 - d. they are
175. plays only a few low tones, but it can be used to accompany other instruments or voices.
- a. The primitive bagpipe
 - b. The bagpipe is primitive
 - c. Because of the primitive bagpipe
 - d. The primitive bagpipe's
176. Cinderella, from ninth-century China, featured a noiseless slipper of gold.
- a. was a fairy tale
 - b. a fairy tale was
 - c. a fairy tale
 - d. it was a fairy tale
177. Children need to be aware of driving safety, old enough to drive or not.
- a. they are
 - b. to their
 - c. whether they are
 - d. their not

178. of American high school students successfully pass math courses in elementary calculus.
- The percent is less than two
 - At less than two percent
 - Less than two percent
 - With a percent of less than two
179. The Australian boomerang, curved and flat, to the thrower.
- the return
 - and returned
 - returnable
 - returns
180. A fir tree growing in nature rather like a pyramid.
- a tendency to be shaped
 - the shape tends to be
 - tends to be shaped
 - a tendency of the shape
181. The beaver, which it uses to propel itself through the water like a paddle.
- with a thick, flat tail
 - it has a thick flat tail
 - whose tail is thick and flat
 - has a thick, flat tail
182. Seabirds lay elongated eggs, less likely to be blown out of rocky nests.
- are
 - which are
 - they are
 - therefore, they are

183. Geologists know commonly found enveloped in igneous rock.
- a. that uranium
 - b. that uranium is
 - c. uranium
 - d. is that uranium
184. On American rails in 1913 more than 10,000 Pullman sleepers, which gave rest to 100,000 passengers a night in the world's biggest hotel chain.
- a. were
 - b. train cars were
 - c. the train cars
 - d. being
185. Benny Goodman, who made swing music popular, along with his band after performing at the Palomar Ballroom in Los Angeles in 1935.
- a. to become an overnight success
 - b. becoming an overnight success
 - c. in becoming an overnight success
 - d. became an overnight success
186. In the preparation of pie crusts, biscuits, or scones, are beaten with the fat until the dough is crumbly, at which time the liquids are added.
- a. the ingredients are dry
 - b. the dry ingredients
 - c. to dry the ingredients
 - d. drying the ingredients
187. A skier making telemark turns to be genuflecting down the mountain.
- a. that appear

- b. appears
- c. in the appearance
- d. appear

188. used for the next millennium, and the first truly superconductive substance will be remembered as a technological hero.

- a. what the discovery of
- b. the discovery of
- c. whose discovery of
- d. whoever discovers

189. Should California cuisine, you would find an eclectic mix of Asian, European, Latin American, and other influences.

- a. try
- b. you try
- c. trying
- d. you tried

190. of the moon was drawn in 1650 by the astronomer Riccioli.

- a. The map was the first
- b. He was mapping
- c. The first map
- d. Is the first map

191. The brain accounts for about two percent of body weight, but about twenty percent of the oxygen that is breathed.

- a. the use of
- b. using
- c. used to be
- d. it uses

192. Some rodents have biological clocks that tell them to move around at night when them.

- a. can predators not easily find
 - b. to find predators
 - c. predators cannot easily find
 - d. with predators
193. cud just like a cow, the long-necked African giraffe survives by stretching its neck to pluck leaves off tall trees.
- a. It chews
 - b. Chewing
 - c. The chew of
 - d. They chew
194. a stiffener in corsets of seventeenth-century women, was not really bone but gristle from the mouth of a whale.
- a. Whalebone was
 - b. With whalebone,
 - c. Whalebone,
 - d. For whalebone to be
195. Rapidly spinning black holes and neutron stars make the space around them swirl like water a drain.
- a. running down
 - b. which are running down
 - c. ran down
 - d. to run down
196. well camouflaged in the dappled shade of a high branch that it perches on while it waits silently for prey below.
- a. The jaguar is
 - b. Why the jaguar
 - c. The jaguar
 - d. The jaguar that is

197. was legal to use the American flag in political advertising before the turn of the century, presidential candidates at that time decorated flags with all sorts of slogans and artwork.
- It
 - Since it
 - Due to
 - Because
198. What is known as an "open cluster" of anywhere between a few dozen and a few thousand stars.
- consisting
 - that consists
 - it consists
 - may consist
199. The second largest number of votes received during the first U.S. presidential election, who became vice president under George Washington.
- for John Adams
 - went to John Adams
 - by John Adams
 - was John Adams
200. On the surface of the sun magnetic spots that pump a continuous flow of heat and energy from the interior up to the surface.
- the
 - are
 - places are
 - in the

Unit (1)

Word order

Many young learners of English are unable to put certain words in a correct order, therefore their English looks awkward. This problem is almost always encountered with using many words, particularly adverbs. In order to solve this problem we should never forget that every English word should be put in the right position to serve creating a straight meaning. Basically, the verb (المفعول) is used after the subject (الفاعل), the object (المفعول) after the verb, the verb with the adverb (الحال), and the adjective (الصفة) with the noun (الصفة). Sometimes, these words can change their positions, or they are separated in certain sentences. Read the following examples very carefully:

Examples:

1. I like to go to bed **early**. (not "I like to early go to bed" nor "I like to go to early bed.")
2. She **often** plays tennis. (not "She plays often tennis.")
3. She is poor. She is **also** sick. (not "She also is sick.")
4. She will **probably** come next week. (not "She probably will come next week.")
5. She has **probably** been abroad. I **probably** won't come next week. (in a negative sentence **probably** is used before the negated verb)
6. He speaks English **well**. (not "He speaks well English.")
7. There's a **gymnasium hall** on your right. (not "There's on your right a gym hall.")
8. They **always** visit us. (not "They visit us always.") They have **always** visited us.
9. My parents are **both** doctors. They have **both** got Ph.D. in medicine.

10. We **all** feel sorry for you. We are **all** going to be with you.
11. I'm going to leave the city **next week**. Or **Next week** I'm going to leave the city.
12. My grandmother is **still** alive. Is she **still** living with you? Do you **still** want her to live with you?
13. She has not finished school **yet**. She still has incomplete courses.
14. They are **no longer** partners. They are not partners **anymore**.
15. They are not living here **any longer (or anymore)**
16. She **even** eats pork. I can't **even** smell it.
17. Have you **ever** been to the States? I hardly **ever** want to travel.
18. I **never like** to eat anything before I sleep. I have **never** eaten anything.

Exercise

I. Put the word in parentheses in its right position in the sentence:

1. I forget to say good bye to my parents. (always)
2. Those men are coming toward us. (probably)
3. I hardly go to bed late. (ever)
4. They were surprised to meet me. (both)
5. We don't see them much. We meet. (often)
6. She lost her car. She lost much money. (also)
7. We couldn't believe what happened. (all)
8. I have five children. (only)
9. She is studying at the same University. (still)
10. We are not in contact. (anymore)
11. She has not delivered the order. (yet)
12. We are going to meet at a united stand. (never)
13. You are not obliged to live here. (any longer)
14. He isn't as hasty as he was. (usually)
15. To rise makes man healthy and wise. (early)

II. Rearrange the following fragments to include them in the right order:

1. Aren't/anymore / we going / each other / to see

.....

2. please / me / Everybody / listens to.

.....

3. I / his / any of / hardly / stories / believe.

.....

4. I'm / to Cairo / going to / on Tuesday / leave.

.....

5. to whom / you / can speak / here / I'm / the only / one.

.....

Unit 2

Little/a little

Some of us may be unaware of the remarkable difference between *little* and *a little*. The main reason is that these two grammatical words are given the same meaning in Arabic (قدر قليل أو ضئيل). Both are also used with uncountable nouns (أسماء لا تجمع). But the two are truly different in meaning. *Little* (بدون) is used to refer to a negative idea or meaning. Consider these examples:

1. Little food = لا يوجد قدر كبير من الطعام/ ليس هناك طعام كافي.

Ex. I have got *little* food. I cannot share it with you.

لدى قدر ضئيل من الطعام. لا أستطيع أن أتقاسمه معك.

Ex. I have little time = I do not have much time.

لدى وقت قليل جدا/ ليس لدى كثير (متسع) من الوقت.

Ex. This place has little air = This place has no much

air or: Air in this place is not enough for perspiration.

لا يوجد هواء كثير في هذا المكان/ لا يكفي الهواء المتاح هنا للتنفس.

2. As for *a little*, it refers to a positive idea or meaning.

It means in Arabic: قدر قليل لكنه كافي

Consider these examples:

Ex. Jack: Do you have water?

هل لديك ماء؟

هل لديك أي قدر من الماء؟ Have you got any water?

Suzu: Yes, a little = The water I have is not much but enough / I can give you some, if you want.
لدى كمية قليلة من الماء لكنها كافية/ يمكنني أن أعطيك قدر منها، إذا أردت ذلك.

Ex. Let's have breakfast. We have got *a little* time before the school bus comes = We still have some time, enough for having breakfast before we take the school bus.

دعنا نتناول طعام الإفطار سويا قبل وصول أتوبيس المدرسة، يوجد هناك بعض الوقت = مازال أمامنا بعض الوقت الذي يكفي لتناول طعام الإفطار قبل أن نستقل أتوبيس المدرسة.

Exercise

- Complete the following sentences with *little* or *a little*. The first two questions will be answered for you.

1. We did not have any information about the criminal, but the police had

لم يكن لدينا أي معلومات عن المجرم ، ولكن البوليس كان لديه

- **a little** بعض المعلومات الكافية

2. Michael: "Would you like to have more furniture for your new flat?"

Smith: "Only I have bought much furniture."

مايكل: "هل ترغب في الحصول على مزيد من الأثاث لشقتك الجديدة؟"

سميث: " فقط لقد اشتريت كثير من قطع الأثاث"

- **little** قليل من الأثاث

3. Hurry up! We have time. The train is on its way to the station.

4. I thought she would sell her house with money. I was wrong.

5. The child cannot drink this medicine. It is bit bitter.

6. The plants are going to wither. The canal has water.

7. We are so hungry. Is the meal done? Yes, but we need to cook rice.

8. The motor does not work. It need gasoline to run.

9. If your child drinks milk every day, he grows up healthily.

10. This cheese is not edible. It needs only salt.

Unit (3)

few/ a few

These two words are different in grammar and meaning from the previous ones *little* and *a little*. They are used with countable nouns (أسماء تجمّع). Like "little," "few" is used to refer to a negative idea or meaning, and means in Arabic عدد

عدد قليل لكنه .كافي أو عدد لا بأس به. whereas *a few* refers to a positive idea or meaning, and means in Arabic (أو ضئيل) قليل جدا

Examine the following examples:

Ex. There is gas in few places = There is no gas in many places.

يوجد هناك غاز في عدد قليل جدا (أو ضئيل) من المناطق
= لا يوجد غاز في كثير من المناطق.

Ex. She is not wealthy. She has only few areas of land
(= not many, not enough areas).

إنها ليست ثرية. لديها فقط مساحات قليلة من الأرض الزراعية
= ليس لديها كثير (أو عدد كافي) من مساحات الأرض الزراعية.

Ex. I may leave you alone. You have a few friends.

(= not many but enough to spend a good time with).

ربما أتركك لوحدي. (لديك عدد قليل من الأصدقاء لكنهم كافين لتستمتع معهم
بعض الوقت.

Ex. You can do the whole work before the manager comes.
You have got a few hours (= not many hours but enough for
doing the duty before the manager checks in).

يمكنك أداء كافة ما لديك من عمل قبل وصول المدير المسئول. لازل أمامك بضع ساعات = ليس أمامك ساعات كثيرة لكنها كافية لأداء الواجب المكلف به قبل أن يستلم المدير عمله.

Exercise

- *Make sentences with few or a few. Use the word in brackets.*

Examples:

1. This resort is not popular. (tourists)

It has **a few tourists**.

هذا المنتجع ليس مشهورا. لا يوجد به عدد كبير من السائحين.

2. The plane is almost empty. (travelers)

There are *very few travelers*.

الطائرة في الغالب فارغة. يوجد عدد قليل جدا من المسافرين.

3. He does not speak much French. (words)

Only *a few words*.

لا يتحدث كثيرا من الإنجليزية. فقط مجموعة من الكلمات.

4. This back bag is not heavy. (books)

It has, so any little child can carry.

5. Your bill is no so high. You are not going to pay much money. (pounds)

Just

6. I cannot use this table. (books)

Remove these on it.

7. My car is broken down. (parts)

..... of the motor need to be changed.

8. There is much difference between the American dollar and the Saudi riyal. (dimes)

Only

9. The patient is recommended not to speak much. (words)

Only

10. This abbey is not revisited much. (visitors)
..... come here every week.

Unit (4)

Comparative adjectives

This form of adjective is used for comparing two (groups of) characters, objects or things. "er" and "than are used for forming short comparative adjectives, and "more (or much more)," "less" and "than" for multi-syllabic ones. We

can also use "a (little) bit" and "far more" before this kind of adjective and before adverbs as well. Some adjectives have irregular forms that need to be memorized. But this is not the only structure of comparatives, there are some others. For example, "the + comparative **the better**" is used to mean "it will be best if we prefer something to another; "the.....the" (with two comparatives) to stress that something depends on something else; "as + comparative + as" (or "the same + noun + as) and "not so as" (or not the same as) to refer to the equal or unequal sharing of something.

The following examples are more helpful:

1. I need to buy **a more modern** car.
2. She is **taller than** her mother.
3. All exams were **easy**. But chemistry's was **easier**.
4. Silver is **expensive**, but it is **less expensive than** gold.
5. He is **funny** and **lucky**. His sister is **funnier** and **luckier**.
6. His mind is **narrower than** I expected.
7. Don't go by bus. It is **much more dangerous than** train.
8. He is **a little bit more serious than** his father.

9. This project is **far more important** than anyone can imagine.
10. I need **more** time to finish my work.
11. Answering the first question took less time than I thought.
12. She studies **harder than** her **elder** brother.
13. Before going any **further**, I need to discuss this problem.
14. The coach required his team to walk much **farther** (or **further**). Here "**farther**" can also mean more or additional.
15. You need to do this **more** and **more**.
16. **The harder** you work, **the sooner** you finish.
17. When are we going to leave? **The sooner the better**.
18. **The more expensive** the shirt you buy, **the better the quality** (or **the longer** it lives).
19. Today's weather is **bad**. But Yesterday's was **worse**.
20. Many students at High School study **harder and harder** to join the Faculty of medicine.
21. She is **as kind as** her mother, but not **as intelligent as** her father.

22. Cars are not **so quick as** trains.
23. The prices are three times **as expensive as** they were last month.
24. My wife is **younger than** me.
25. His position in the company is **the same as** mine. It is **the same as** last year.

Unit (5)

Superlative adjectives

The superlative of adjectives is used to compare one thing (or person) and a group of things (or people). It is formed by using this rule: "the + est + in" for short adjectives and "the + most" for long (or multi-syllabic) adjectives. 'Superlative' simply means the extremity of the adjective used. Sometimes, the extremity of the adjective is indicated by using "in," particularly with buildings, towns, etc., or "of.'

Also, we can use "most + adjective (without "the") to mean "very". The irregular adjectives should be regarded.

Here are some examples:

1. Mohammed is **the best** student **in** my class.
2. She is **the biggest** liar I have ever met.
3. The Syrian crisis is **the worst in** the Arabs' history.
4. This is **the happiest** moment **of** my life. (not "in my life")
5. It is **the sunniest day of** winter (of the year).
6. It is **most kind of** you to help me. (here it means "it is very kind of you.....")
7. What is **the most interesting** story you have ever read?
8. My **eldest** brother is an engineer. (not "oldest) because we talk about family members)
9. The Karnak temple is **the oldest** stone building **in** the world. (not "eldest" because we are out of the family members)
10. What sounds **most important** is that we get united. Or to get united matters **most**.
11. He is one of **the kindest** people I know.
12. This sounds **most boring**.

Exercise

A. Rewrite the following sentences with an adjective in the right order. You may sometimes use two or more adjectives in a sentence:

1. This is a house.

.....

2. It is a table.

.....

3. What a day!

.....

4. I have many friends.

5. You don't know
how I feel.

6. I couldn't sleep
well last night. It was a night.
.....

7. Many students
always feel so before exams.
.....

8. He is a cook.
.....

9. Here are cookers.
.....

10. He always looks so.
He must be unlucky.
.....

B. *Fill in the bank with a right comparative adjective from
the following adjectives:*

(earlier - the same - the same as - a little bit warmer -
cheaper - lower - much more expensive - as the same as -

more and more - worse - the longer - the better - the more -
much cheaper - as fast as - more difficult - as honest as -
younger - the sooner - more intelligent - more difficult -
younger)

1. I'm 50 years old. But you look much
2. The exams were than I expected.
3. You think you are than others. In fact, you are
stupid.
4. You have to do this exercise in order to be able
to walk again.
5. Don't take a taxi to the airport. It is.....than a bus.
6. The taxi drivers in our town must the speed.
7. One has to bargain to gain food and clothes.
8. Winter in Upper Egypt is.....than in Cairo.
9. He went to bed last night. He was very tired.
10. Silver is than gold.
11. The disaster was.....than he described.
12. When should I finish this job? the better.
13. you stay, the more you are going to pay.

14. The more you know him. you understand him.
15. nervous you become. The worse your health will be.
16. Between you and me, her mother is not her father.
17. Look at these twin boy and girl! They look in everything. In fact, the boy is not exactly the girl.
18. I always do mistake. When am I going to avoid making mistakes?
19. No one can run the horse.
20. Both Ali and Mona are 20. Ali is Age Mona.

C. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate superlative adjective:

1. We don't have much money. We need to stay in hotel in this town.

2. I have never been as happy as I am now. This is moment my life.
3. This shop has expensive shirts. I think this one is
4. Jack is a very strong boxer. He is in the world.
5. Your job is much harder than mine. In fact, yours is of all jobs.
6. You are lucky to have one of houses in the village.
7. This is car I have ever bought.
8. What is thing you have done in your life?
9. He is the only one you can trust. He is our city.
10. My grandfather is 80 years old. He is My family.
11. This item is.....the gallery. It has been existing for more than four thousand years.
12. What are news on TV?
13. This chapter is very interesting. It is in the whole story.

14. I have never met such a kind woman as my mother. She is the world.

15. He is a very good technician. He one, especially for very old cars.

It should be noted here that "so" and "such" are used with an adjective. But the two are different in usage. "So" is used with an adjective (and an adverb too) without a noun, whereas "such" is used with an adjective with a noun. "So that," "such that," "too to," and "enough" are commonly used with adjectives in a certain position in a sentence. All these words function effectively in enhancing the meaning of an adjective.

Here are just a few examples:

1. Today, the sun is **so hot**. (**very or really hot**)
2. She is **such a gossiping woman that** she makes women refuse to talk much with her.
3. Exams are **so complicated that** they make him get nervous.

4. It was **such a nice** film **that** I couldn't leave my place before it ended.
5. The short story I read was **so exciting that** I couldn't put it down.
6. I haven't met him for **so long** that I may be unable to know him if we come to meet again. (or for **such a long time**)
7. Are you living **so far** from here?
8. We have made **such a lot of food** that is enough for all those who are invited to attend our party. (or so much food)
9. He is **active enough**. (not enough active; "enough is put after the adjective)
10. My car is about to run of oil. It doesn't have **enough oil**. (here "enough" comes before the noun)
11. I can lend you some oil if you don't have **enough**. (here "enough" is used without a noun or an adjective)
12. I don't have **enough** money **for** a trip to Aswan. (not "to"; "for" is used after "enough" when the reference is made to someone or something)

13. She is mature **enough to** understand what I mean by telling her not to go out alone. (not "for"; "to" is used instead of "for" when we refer to what we do)
14. There are **enough** seats for every attendant **to** sit down.
15. The sea is quiet **enough to** go fishing.
16. The sun is **too hot to** sit in. (So hot that we cannot sit in)
17. The meal was **too cold to** eat. (not to eat it, repeating the pronoun here is needless)
18. My pajamas are **too short to** wear (**on**).
19. This street is **too narrow** for a lorry **to** move in.
20. She is **too old to** walk on foot for long.

Exercise

- *Put in "so," "such," "so that," "such that," "so long," "such a long time," "so far," "such a long way," "so many," "so much," and "such a lot (of)," "enough," and "too ... to" to complete the following sentences:*
 1. I have never seen a foolish man.
 2. This boy's behavior is unlikable. It is strange.
 3. She is Attractive she deserves to be the lady of all ladies.

4. The accident was horrible I cannot forget what happened. It was a horrible accident.
5. We have been walking for more than one hour. You're living from the capitol.
6. I have read Shakespeare's *Hamlet* for that I cannot remember its plot's details. I had put it down for
7. We have prepared food. It is food that is for all more than 200 people.
8. We need to have someone like him in our company; unfortunately, he doesn't have experience.
9. This boy cannot imagine what is happening. He is not mature
10. If the space at the end of the line is not for this long word, write it in a new line.
11. This girl is 15. She is young go abroad by herself.
12. The waves are not quiet to go swimming.

13. The distance between Cairo and Helwan is far
..... to walk.
14. The pool is deep for the little boys
..... to swim in.
15. This story is difficult absorb.

Unit (6)

Active and Passive Voice

المبنى للمعلوم والمبنى للمجهول

The passive voice is formed by putting the object (المفعول به) at the beginning of the sentence + verb "to be" in the same tense of the verb in the sentence + the past participle + by + the subject or the agent (الفاعل) whenever necessary. "by + the agent are omitted (يحذف) when they do not add any clarification (إيضاح) to the sense (المعنى).

Examples:

1. Bell invented the telephone. (Active voice)

أخترع بيل التليفون.

The telephone was invented by Bell. (Passive voice)

أخترع التليفون بواسطة بيل.

2. The police arrested the criminal.

قبض البوليس على المجرم.

The criminal was arrested.

ألقي القبض على المجرم.

(Here it is not necessary to use "by + the agent because criminals are known to be arrested by the police and not by anybody else).

Exercise

- *Change the following sentences into the passive voice beginning with the underlined words and doing the necessary changes:*

1. He dyed his beard.
2. They hanged an innocent man.
3. The mechanic can mend the car.
4. People always admire this statue.

5. The Arabs will restore Jerusalem.

The answer:

1. His beard was dyed by him. (It is better to say: His beard is dyed.)

صبغت لحيته (بواسطته).

2. An innocent man was hanged by them. (or An innocent man was hanged.)

أعدم رجل بريء بواسطتهم.

3. The car can be mended by the mechanic. (or The car can be mended.)

يمكن للسيارة أن تستصلح بواسطة الميكانيكي.

4. This statue is always admired by people.

دائما ما يعجب الناس بهذا التمثال.

5. Jerusalem would be restored by the Arabs.

استعيدت القدس بواسطة العرب.

It deserves to be mentioned here (جدير بالذكر هنا) that the Arabic translation of the above English sentences may not be regarded as good on the grounds (على أساس) that the passive voice should be rendered into the active voice in Arabic. The

passive voice is more used in English than in Arabic. Therefore, the Arabic translation of the above English sentences is much better:

1. صبغ لحيته بنفسه.
2. أعدموا رجل بريء.
3. يستطيع الميكانيكي إصلاح السيارة
4. دائما ما يحوز هذا التمثال على إعجاب الناس.
5. أستعاد العرب القدس.

Unit (7)

Neither nor (لا ولا أو لم ولم)

"Neither nor" is used to connect two negative sentences (جملتين في صيغة النفي). Notice the necessary changes in this respect:

Examples:

1. He cannot read. He cannot write.

-He can neither read nor write.

-Neither can he read, nor can he write.

لم يستطيع القراءة ولا الكتابة.

2. She does not understand the lesson.

-She does not answer the question either.

- *She neither understands the lesson nor answers the question.*

لم تفهم الدرس ولم تجب على السؤال.

1. The tourist has not seen the Sphinx.

-He has not seen the Pyramids either.

- *The tourist neither has seen the Sphinx nor the Pyramids.*

لم يشاهد السائح أبو الهول ولا الأهرامات.

Exercise

- *Use "neither..... nor" to join the following pairs of sentences:*

1. He did not attend the part. He did not call to apologize.

.....

2. She did not respect her mother. She did not respect her father.

.....

3. The money we have is not much. It is not enough.

.....

4. This book is not simple. It is not interesting.

.....

5. Ali could not learn how to speak English. He could not learn how to speak French.

.....

6. My son hasn't bought the shirt he liked. He hasn't given me back the money I gave him.

.....

7. He hasn't attended any of the classes. He hasn't studied any of the courses at home.

.....

8. She is not beautiful. She is not rich.

.....

9. The meal we have eaten in that restaurant is not cheap. It is not delicious.

.....

10. I have no wallet. I have no money in my pocket.

.....

Notice that "neither" can be used alone (or without "or," but followed by an auxiliary verb and a pronoun) for a response agreeing with another one's on negative occasions or situations. "So + an auxiliary verb + a pronoun" is used for a

response agreeing with another one's on positive occasions or situations. "so" is also used in many other contexts with different senses in negative and positive cases (e.g. I think so, I don't think so, I suppose so, I suppose not, I guess so, I guess not, I hope so, I hope not or I'm afraid not).

Examine the following examples:

1. My wife never gets up late in the morning.
2. Neither do I. (or I don't either)
3. The newly married couple doesn't have any problem.
Neither do I (or I (we) don't either).
4. My wife always likes to read a newspaper before I go to bed. So do I (or I do too).
5. They have a strong feeling that their son is going to win.
So do I.
6. Is he British? I think so.
7. Will he succeed in the exam?
8. I guess so (or I hope so).
9. Does she tell us the truth? I suppose so (I suppose not).
10. Is it a good idea? I guess so.

11. Is he going to divorce his wife? I hope not.

12. Are you going to get to Cairo in 5 hours? I guess not.

End of the Course

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