



**South Valley University**

**Qena Faculty of Arts**

**English Department**

# **English Course for Education Students**

**Level II**

Prepared by  
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## *About The Book*

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**Part One**

**Basics of Essay Writing**

## Elements of Essay Writing

Essay marking criteria can be broadly summarized as follows:

1. Introduction (topic thesis)
2. Each paragraph should have a topic sentence
3. All ideas should be related to the topic sentence and all topic sentences should relate to the topic thesis (unity and coherence)
4. Details should be clear
5. Conclusion (a summary, an opinion, an advice, etc...)
6. Structure and word usage
7. Punctuation and Spelling
8. Knowledge and depth of reading
9. Relevance (the essay answers all parts of the topic Questions)
10. Lay out and organization

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**Writing Tips:**

There are some tips that can be very helpful to get started with any kind of writing and successfully complete an essay. These tips can help you be concise and easily convey your thoughts and ideas to any kind of audience. They also can be helpful to choose the topic, organize paragraphs and ideas, and find supporting evidence and appropriate words.

The following tips can be used for any kind of academic writing.

- Choosing the Topic
- Narrowing Down the Topic
- Organizing the Essay
- Organizing the Paragraph
- Active Verbs
- Choosing the Topic

If you have not been assigned a topic, then the whole world lies before you. Sometimes that seems to make the task of starting even more intimidating. Actually, this means that you are free to choose a topic of interest to you, which will often make your essay a stronger one.

**Define Your Purpose:**

The first thing you must do is to think about the purpose of the essay you are going to write about. Is your purpose to persuade people to believe as you do, to explain to people how to

complete a particular task, to educate people about some person, place, thing or idea, or something else entirely? Whatever topic you choose; it must fit that purpose.

**Brainstorm Subjects of Interest:**

Once you have determined the purpose of your essay, write down some subjects that interest you. No matter what the purpose of your essay is, an endless number of topics will be suitable.

If you have trouble thinking of subjects, start by looking around you. Is there anything in your surroundings that interests you? Think about your life. What occupies most of your time? That might make for a good topic. Don't evaluate the subjects yet; just write down anything that springs to mind.

**Evaluate Each Potential Topic:**

If you can think of at least a few topics that would be appropriate, you must simply consider each one individually. Think about how you feel about that topic. If you must educate, be sure it is a subject about which you are particularly well informed. If you must persuade, be sure it is a subject about which you are at least moderately passionate. Of course, the most important factor in choosing a topic is the number of ideas you have about that topic. Even if none of the subjects you thought of seem particularly appealing, try just choosing one to work with. It may turn out to be a better topic than you at first thought.



Before you are ready to move on in the essay-writing process, look one more time at the topic you have selected. Think about the type of paper you are expected to produce. Should it be a general overview, or a specific analysis of the topic? If it should be an overview, then you are probably ready to move to the next step.

Once you have determined that your topic will be suitable, you can move on.

Here are a few guidelines to help you through the process:

1. Pick a topic that you are interested in. You will express yourself with more clarity and insight if you are interested in the topic that you are writing about.
2. You should pick a topic based on the assigned texts that you understood. While writing your essay, the majority of your energy will be focused on explaining and supporting your individual perspective and thesis, so it is important that you understand and feel comfortable talking about the primary (and possibly secondary) material that will form the basis of your essay.
3. Select a topic that is challenging and thought provoking. You want to write about a topic that is interesting to you. Your essay should reflect your own individual and unique perspective on your chosen topic. It should not be a mere restatement of the

already existing academic ideas on the topic. So, you should choose a topic that challenges you and allows you room to express yourself in relation to the primary source text, and the secondary sources (if they are applicable to your assignment).

4. Your topic should be specific enough that you can form an opinion about it, but general enough that you can find enough information to support your perspective and write a comprehensive and substantial essay.

### **Narrowing Down the Topic:**

In narrowing down your topic, you should consider the following ideas:

1. Identify and define the main elements of the topic that you have chosen and look at the different ways that they can be applied to the primary material of your essay.
2. Pay attention to the length that the professor has assigned for the essay. The length can dictate the amount of information that you will be able to fit into your paper. The length will also dictate the number of body parts that you will be able to use to support your thesis. As a general rule, the shorter the essay, the more limited and precise the topic will be. The longer the essay, the more space you will have to explore your topic and its implications and complexity.

3. In narrowing down your topic, pay attention to the specific aspects of the topic that are addressed within the primary text(s) for your essay and within class discussion. This will give you an indication of the specific ways that you can write about your source material. Professors are usually looking for a specific topic that addresses one of the central ideas of the material that you are studying. Choose the specific aspect that you feel runs through as much of the text as possible. This will afford you a topic that can be developed through the course of the primary source(s) to present your reading audience with a clearer view of the text or the ideas that dominate the material.
4. If you have any doubts about how you can find a specific aspect to address within the assigned topics, or if you are unsure as to which aspect you should focus on, do not hesitate to contact your professor for guidance. Often, this can save you a great deal of wasted effort and can help to focus your attention on a specific avenue for researching your topic.

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## **Organizing the Essay:**

### **1. Introductory Paragraph**

Introductory paragraph consists of general points or attention grabbing details leading to the main idea. For instance, there are several means that effective writers use to "hook" their readers: beginning with an amusing or interesting anecdote, beginning with a question, beginning with a quotation, and beginning with a startling or paradoxical statement. The main idea is often written at the end of this paragraph in a thesis statement, which may also contain three or more reasons (written very succinctly) for supporting this main idea. Each of these reasons should be elaborated on in the body paragraphs that follow. Note: A thesis statement does not always come at the end of the introductory paragraph--some essays have the very first sentence as the thesis statement.

### **2. Body Paragraph (1)**

Body Paragraph #1 often begins with a transition word or words like "First" or "The first of these reasons" and gives examples and/or details relating to the first supporting reason.

### **3. Body Paragraph (2)**

Body Paragraph #2 often begins with a transition word or words like "Next" or "Second" or "Another reason" or "The second of these reasons" and gives examples and/or details relating to the second supporting reason.

**4. Body Paragraph (3)**

This often begins with a transition word or words like "Finally" or "Last" or "The final reason" and gives examples and/or details relating to the third supporting reason (which is often the strongest of the three supporting reasons).

**5. Concluding Paragraph**

This paragraph may begin with "In conclusion" or "To conclude" (although some markers find these somewhat mundane) or "Clearly" and often restates the thesis statement in different words. It may move from there to a general comment about life, or to a final important point, or to a suggestion about future action that may be needed. Some writers like to end with a relevant quotation, or end with a question, or end with a prediction or warning.

Another concluding technique is to end with some idea or detail from the beginning of the essay (thus bringing this idea full circle). Yet another means of concluding is to end with an allusion to a historical or mythological figure or event.

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## **Organizing the Paragraph:**

Make sure that each sentence flows logically. The traditional way to do this when writing an essay is to use connecting words or phrases, often conjunctions (linking words) such as "although", "because", "so", "moreover", or "therefore". In this way, you build your logic and arguments. These connections come in simple and complex forms.

### **Simple connections**

(also, although, and, as, because, but, despite, first, however, if, next, now, second, then, therefore, third, until)

Although we sometimes need words to show the logic and connection between sentences and paragraphs, many connecting words make your style more complex and academic than necessary.

### **Complex connections**

(accordingly, as you are aware, consequently, for this reason, furthermore, hence, in addition, in as much as, likewise, more specifically, moreover, nevertheless, nonetheless)

Use the connections to make sure your reader can follow the flow of information, ideas and arguments within sentences, from sentence to sentence and between paragraphs. But don't let too many connections creep into your writing and keep to the simple ones recommended.

**Using Active Verbs:**

Using active verbs is essential if you want to write with a direct authoritative style. Instead of using the impersonal passive verbs and third person viewpoint, you should write with strong, active verbs.

Whatever the subject of the essay, you can write with active verbs to make your writing style more direct, clear and forceful. If there's one piece of advice on writing style you should follow, it's to use active verbs throughout your essays.

**Style Guide:**

Abbreviations, addresses, capitalization, English grammar, Internet terminology, numbers, plurals, possessives, punctuation, spelling, and word usage).

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## Some English Transitional Expressions

Here are some of the most common transitional expressions in English, grouped according to the type of relationship shown by each.

### 1. Addition Transitions

and

also

besides

first, second, third

in addition

in the first place, in the second place, in the third place

furthermore

moreover

to begin with, next, finally

### 2. Cause-Effect Transitions

Accordingly

and so

as a result

consequently

for this reason

hence

so

then

therefore

thus

So that



### **3. Comparison Transitions**

by the same token  
in like manner  
in the same way  
in similar fashion  
likewise  
similarly  
in other words

### **4. Contrast Transitions**

but  
however  
in contrast  
instead  
nevertheless  
on the contrary  
on the other hand  
still  
yet

### **5. Conclusion and Summary Transitions**

and so  
after all  
at last  
finally  
in brief  
in closing  
in conclusion  
on the whole

to conclude

to summarize

### **6. Example Transitions**

as an example

for example

for instance

specifically

thus

to illustrate

### **7. Insistence Transitions**

in fact

indeed

no

yes

### **8. Place Transitions**

above

alongside

beneath

beyond

farther along

in back

in front

nearby

on top of

to the left

to the right

under

upon

### **9. Restatement Transitions**

in other words

in short

in simpler terms

that is

to put it differently

to repeat

### **10. Time Transitions**

Afterward

at the same time

currently

earlier

formerly

immediately

in the future

in the meantime

in the past

later

meanwhile

previously

simultaneously

subsequently

then

until now

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**Part Two**

**Reading Comprehension Passages**

**(1)****The Woman on the Bus**

It was about four or five years after the war in Vietnam when Jack first came to work in our school. He was a good Spanish teacher: he settled into our routines at once; and he proved to be popular with the students. But he always remained a little distant - not quite fitting in with the group of teachers who gathered in the teachers' lounge at various times during the day. He never had much to do with anyone else, keeping pretty much to himself. We heard through the grapevine that Jack had had a hard time in the war. He ended up in a veterans' hospital and spent two years there after the war. He had little use of his left hand, and he once told us that it had happened while in a prison camp in the north. Jack, however, was reluctant to talk about the matter, and no one felt comfortable pressing him with questions. Conversation with him always dried up after a minute or so. I suppose I knew him as well as anyone. On several occasions, we had sat near each other to grade exams. We even walked to a fast-food place across the street for lunch a few times. He sometimes talked about his students

who were the best, who had the best pronunciation skills, who were the class clown, etc. But it was all “shoptalk.” He also mentioned his wife and family a few times. He had three sons of whom he was very proud: Andrew, Nick, and Daniel. His parents lived in upstate New York, and he had gone to college there. But these were the only facts anyone knew about him. It’s strange how you can work alongside a person for such a long time and still know so little about him, particularly about what goes on inside his head. But some people are like that. Anyway, Jack came into school on this particular morning quite nervous and excited. He also seemed eager to talk.

### **Comprehension Check**

1. What kind of work do Jack and the narrator of the story do?
2. What had happened to Jack immediately after the war?
3. How well did the narrator of the story know Jack?
4. What did the narrator know about Jack?
5. What was peculiar about Jack’s behavior on the morning of the day when he told his story?
6. What had happened to him on the bus the afternoon before?

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(2)

**The Perfect Peace**

There once was a King who offered a prize to the artist who would paint the best picture of "PEACE". Many artists tried. The King looked at all the pictures, but there were only two he really liked and he had to choose between them.

One picture was of a calm lake. The lake was a perfect mirror for peaceful towering mountains were all around it. Overhead was a blue sky with fluffy white clouds. All who saw this picture thought that it was a perfect picture of peace.

The other picture had mountains too. But these were rugged and bare. Above was an angry sky from which rain fell, in which lightening played. Down the side of the mountain tumbled a foaming waterfall. This did not look peaceful at all.

But when the King looked, he saw behind the waterfall a tiny bush growing in a crack in the rock. In the bush a mother bird had built her nest. There, in the midst of the rush of angry water sat the mother bird on nest ....

## PERFECT PEACE.

"I choose this one" proclaimed the King. "PEACE does not mean to be in a place where there is no noise trouble, or hard work. PEACE means to be in the midst of all those things and still be calm in your heart. That is the REAL meaning of PEACE".

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**(3)****Relaxation**

Relaxation is a skill that all people have the potential to develop. Some of us are naturally better at relaxing than others, but we can all learn to relax effectively. Much like learning to play the piano or tennis, becoming good at relaxation involves time, patience, and practice. Learning to relax deeply and effectively is a skill that develops gradually and cannot be rushed or hurried.

Learning how to relax can help you to manage stress and maybe even improve your physical health and blood pressure readings. Relaxation can offer a real potential to reduce physical strain and emotional, negative thoughts--and increase your ability to self-manage stress. Each of these has a positive effect on your heart and your hypertension.

Achieving relaxation uses a mental approach to activity in general rather than any one specific activity. For each of us, many different activities or routines may be relaxing, depending on our particular mental attitude. And what may be relaxing for one person can be frustrating or tension-producing for another. For example, some of us may find it calming and soothing to lie quietly and listen to a certain type of music; others may gain more

relaxation from reading an enjoyable book. Remember that true relaxation involves more than just being still or physical activity. You may not be relaxed just sitting in front of the TV. Some even have a high level of tension in their bodies and minds during sleep. An example would be those who toss and turn at night or who grind their teeth while asleep.

**To be relaxed it needs you to:**

- Try deep breathing. Take a long, deep breath, count to 10 and release it. Repeat five times and you'll feel much more relaxed.
- Allow 20 minutes a day to let go of tension this way: Close your eyes, relax your muscles and think hard about one word, like "calm." Say it until you reach a state of relaxation.
- Think positive thoughts! Focus on how great it is that you've stopped smoking, how food tastes better and how nice it is not to wake up coughing. Remind yourself how smoking stinks, stains your teeth and gives you bad breath.
- Listen to relaxation audiotapes or CDs.

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**(4)****The Merchant and the Four Wives**

Once upon a time there was a rich merchant who had 4 wives he loved the 4th wife the most. He adorned her with rich robes and treated her to delicacies. He took great care of her and gave her nothing but the best. He also loved the 3rd wife very much. He's very proud of her and always wanted to show her off to his friends. However, the merchant is always in great fear that might run away with some other men.

He too, loved his 2nd wife. She is a very considerate person, always patient and in fact is the merchant's confidante. Whenever the merchant faced some problems, he always turned to his 2nd wife and she would always help him out and tide him through difficult times.

Now, the merchant's 1st wife is a very loyal partner and has made great contributions in maintaining his wealth and business as well as taking care of the household. However, the merchant did not love the first wife and although she loved him deeply, he hardly took notice of her.

One day, the merchant fell ill. Before long, he knew that he was going to die soon. He thought of his luxurious

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life and told himself, "Now i have 4 wives with me. But when I die, I'll be alone How lonely I'll be!"

Thus, he asked the 4th wife, "I loved you most, endowed you with the finest clothing and showered great care over you. Now that I'm dying, will you follow me and keep me company?"

"No way!" replied the 4th wife and she walked away without another word. The answer cut like a sharp knife right into the merchant's heart.

The sad merchant then asked the 3rd wife, "I have loved you so much for all my life. Now that I'm dying, will you follow me and keep me company?"

"No!" replied the 3rd wife. "Life is so good over here! I'm going to remarry when you die!" The merchant's heart sank and turned cold.

He then asked the 2nd wife, "I always turned to you for help and you've always helped me out. Now I need your help again. When I die, will you follow me and keep me company?"

"I'm sorry, I can't help you out this time!" replied the 2nd wife. "At the very most, I can only send you to your grave".

The answer came like a bolt of thunder and the merchant was devastated. Then a voice called out: "I'll leave with you. I'll follow you no matter where you go." The merchant looked up and there was his first wife. She was so skinny, almost like she suffered from malnutrition. Greatly grieved, the merchant said, "I should have taken much better care of you while I could have!"

Actually we all have 4 Wives in our Lives, .....

- The 4th wife is our body. No matter how much time and effort we lavish in making it look good, it'll leave us when we die.
- Our 3rd wife is our possessions, status and wealth. When we die, they all go to others.
- The 2nd wife is our family and friends. No matter how close they had been there for us when we're alive, the furthest they can stay by us is up to the grave.
- The 1st wife is in fact our soul. Often neglected in our pursuit of material wealth and sensual pleasure. It is actually the only thing that follows us wherever we go. Perhaps it's a good idea to cultivate and strengthen it now rather than to wait until we're on our deathbed to lament.

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(5)

### **A Donkey in the Well**

One day a farmer's donkey fell down into a well. The animal cried piteously for hours as the farmer tried to figure out what to do.

Finally, he decided the animal was old, and the well needed to be covered up any way; it just wasn't worth it to retrieve the donkey. He invited all his neighbors to come over and help him. They each grabbed a shovel and began to shovel dirt into the well.

At first, the donkey realized what was happening and cried horribly. Then, to everyone's amazement, he quieted down. A few shovel loads later, the farmer looked down the well, and was astonished at what he saw. As every shovel of dirt hit his back, the donkey did something amazing. He would shake it off and take a step up. As the farmer's neighbors continued to shovel dirt on top of the animal, he would shake it off and take a step up.

Pretty soon, everyone was amazed, as the donkey stepped up over the edge of the well and trotted off.

## The Moral

Life is going to shovel dirt on you, all kinds of dirt. The trick to getting out of the well is to shake it off and take a step up. Each of our troubles is a stepping stone. We can get out of the deepest wells just by not stopping, never giving up Shake it off and take a step up!

Remember the five simple rules to be happy:

1. Free your heart from hatred
2. Free your mind from worries
3. Live simply
4. Give more
5. Expect less

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(6)

### **Island of Feelings**

Once upon a time, there was an island where all the feelings lived: Happiness, sadness, Knowledge, and Love.

One day it was announced to the feelings that the island would sink repaired their boats and left.

Love wanted to persevere until the last possible moment. When the island was almost sinking, Love decided to ask for help. "Richness was passing by Love in a grand boat." Love said, "Richness, can you take me with you?" Richness answered, "No, I can't. There is a lot of gold and silver in my boat. There is no place here for you".

Love decided to ask Vanity who was also passing by in a beautiful vessel, "Vanity, please help me!" "I can't help you Love. You are all wet and might damage my boat." Vanity answered.

Sadness was close by so Love asked for help, "Sadness, let me go with you "Oh... Love, I am so sad that I need to be by myself!"



Happiness passed by Love too, but she was so happy that she did not even hear when Love called her!

Suddenly, there was a voice, "Come Love, I will take you." It was an elder.

Love felt so blessed and overjoyed that he even forgot to ask the elder his name. When they arrived at dry land, the elder went his own way.

Love realizing how much he owed the elder and asked Knowledge, another elder, "Who helped me?" "It was time," Knowledge answered. "Time?" asked Love. "But why did Time help me?" Knowledge smiled with deep wisdom and answered, "Because, only Time is capable of understanding how great Love is".

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(7)

**The Ideal Servant**

It is a good thing my aunt Harriet died years ago. If she were alive today she would not be able to air her views on her favorite topic of conversation: domestic servants. Aunt Harriet lived in that leisurely age when servants were employed to do housework. She had a huge, rambling country house called 'The Gables'. She was sentimentally attached to this house, for even though it was far too big for her needs, she persisted in living there long after her husband's death.

Before she grew old, Aunt Harriet used to entertain lavishly. I often visited The Gables when I was a boy. No matter how many guests were present, the great house was always immaculate. The parquet floors shone like mirrors; highly polished silver was displayed in gleaming glass cabinets; even my uncle's huge collection of books was kept miraculously free from dust. Aunt Harriet presided over an invisible army of servants that continuously scrubbed, cleaned, and polished. She always referred to them as the shifting population for they came

and went with such frequency that I never even got a chance to learn their names.

Though my aunt pursued what was, in those days, an enlightened policy in that she never allowed her domestic staff to work more than eight hours a day, she was extremely difficult to please. While she always decried the fickleness of human nature, she carried on an unrelenting search for the ideal servant to the end of her days, even after she had been sadly disillusioned by Bessie.

Bessie worked for Aunt Harriet for three years. During that time, she so gained my aunt's confidence that she was put in charge of the domestic staff. Aunt Harriet could not find words to praise Bessie's industry and efficiency. In addition to all her other qualifications, Bessie was an expert cook. She acted the role of the perfect servant for three years before aunt Harriet discovered her little weakness'.

After being absent from The Gables for a week, my aunt unexpectedly returned one afternoon with a party of guests and instructed Bessie to prepare dinner. Not only was the meal well below the usual standard, but Bessie

seemed unable to walk steadily. She bumped into the furniture and kept mumbling about the guests. When she came in with the last course — a huge pudding — she tripped on the carpet and the pudding went flying through the air, narrowly missed my aunt, and crashed on the dining table with considerable force. Though this occasioned great mirth among the guests, aunt Harriet was horrified. She reluctantly came to the conclusion that Bessie was drunk. The guests had, of course, realized this from the moment Bessie opened the door for them and, long before the final catastrophe, had had a difficult time trying to conceal their amusement. The poor girl was dismissed instantly. After her departure, Aunt Harriet discovered that there were piles of empty wine bottles of all shapes and sizes neatly stacked in what had once been Bessie's wardrobe. They had mysteriously found their way there from the wine-cellar!

### Comprehension

- Give short answers to these questions in your own words as far as possible. Use one complete sentence for each answer.

1. What did Aunt Harriet most like to talk about?

.....

2. Why did Aunt Harriet continue to live in The Gables after her husband's death?

.....

3. Why did Aunt Harriet always refer to her servants as "the shifting population"?

.....

### Vocabulary

- Explain the meanings of the following words and phrases as they are used in the passage:
  - air her views .....
  - persisted in .....
  - immaculate .....
  - enlightened .....
  - domestic staff .....

**Multiple Choice Questions**

- Choose the one answer (a, b c, or d) which you think is correct in the following:

*Bessie was made responsible for-the domestic staff*

- a. as a result of her hard work;
  - b. because she was loyal to my aunt;
  - c. because she had such good qualifications;
  - d. because my aunt trusted her.
- Choose the two answers which you think are correct in the following:
    1. Bessie seemed ..... steadily.
      - a. impossible to walk
      - b. incapable to walk
      - c. incapable of walking
      - d. unable to walk
      - e. e. not possible for walking
    2. Bessie ..... because she had got drunk.
      - a. had to apologize
      - b. b. lost her job
      - c. made aunt Harriet laugh
      - d. threw the pudding at aunt Harriet
      - e. had to leave

(8)

**The Lady or the Tiger**

(By Frank R. Stockton)

**Part One**

Long, long ago there lived a king who was crude and very much like a savage. He had learned some manners from his Latin neighbors, but mostly he was barbaric, loud, and gruff. He had none of the grace and polish of his neighbors. He was a man of great fancies and even greater enthusiasm. Because he had so much authority as a king, he was able to force some of these fancies into reality. Or at least he tried to.

His personality was normally calm when everything was in order. When there was a little hitch, however, he was exultant and happy. He loved it when things went wrong because that meant that he could then correct them. He loved to make the crooked straight, to crush down the uneven places in life.

He decided that there should be a way to add culture to the lives of his subjects. His method was the public arena. There, humans and beasts performed before audiences. But his fancies asserted themselves here. The

arena that he built was not for the honor and glory of gladiators. It was not for beasts to fight each other to the finish. It was, he believed, for the purpose of widening and developing the mental energies of his people. It was a vast amphitheater with encircling galleries, mysterious vaults, and unseen passages. It was to be a means for poetic justice. It was to be a place where crime was punished or virtue rewarded—all by chance.

When the king was interested in people and their crimes, he would dictate that their fate should be decided in the arena. This king knew no traditions from other kingdoms. His only allegiance was to himself and his own fancies. This fancy, the chance-fate decision in the arena, came about because of his romantic, yet barbaric, idealism.

When all the people had gathered in the galleries and the king was seated on his throne high up on one side of the arena, he would give a signal. A door beneath him would open, and the accused person would step out into the amphitheater. Directly opposite the accused there were two doors, exactly alike and side by side. The person on trial had to walk over to these doors and open one of



them. He could open whichever door he wanted; he was subject to no pressure from the king or his court. The only influence was that of fate or luck.

If the accused opened one door, a hungry tiger came out. It was the fiercest and most cruel that could be found, and it immediately jumped on him and tore him to pieces as a punishment for his guilt. When the fate of the criminal was thus decided, sad iron bells were rung, and great wails went up from the hired mourners who were posted outside the arena. The audience went home with bowed heads and doleful hearts, sad that one so young and fair (or so old and respected) should have merited such a fate.

If he opened the other door, a lady came out. The king always chose the ladies himself. He made sure that each was of the same age and station as the accused and that she was beautiful. The rule was that the accused was to marry her immediately. It didn't matter if he were already married and had a family. The lady was a sign of his innocence, so if the accused already loved another, that other was to be forgotten. It was the king's way. He allowed nothing to interfere with his design. Indeed,

immediately, after the lady appeared, another door beneath the king opened, and out came a priest, musicians, singers, and a troupe of dancers. In a procession, they all cheerfully marched and sang for the couple standing in the middle of the arena. The bells rang, the audience shouted its approval, and the innocent man, preceded by children strewing flowers in the couple's path, led his new bride to his home.

This was the king's semibarbaric method of administering justice, and its fairness is obvious. The criminal could not know which door the lady was behind. He opened whichever door he wanted to without knowing whether in the next instant he was to be eaten or married. On some occasions the tiger came out of one door, and on other occasions it came out of the other. In this system, there was instant punishment for guilt and instant reward for innocence—whether the accused wanted the reward or not. There was no escape from the judgment of the king's arena.

The institution was a popular one. When the people gathered together on one of the trial days, they never knew whether they were to witness a bloody slaughter or

a festive wedding. This element of uncertainty usually made the occasion more interesting than it would have been otherwise. The people were entertained, and no one doubted that justice was being served. All believed that the accused had his fate in his own hands.

### **Comprehension**

1. What was the king like?

.....

2. How was he different from his neighbors?

.....

3. Why did he build the arena? What did it look like?

.....

4. How did the system begin on trial days?

.....

5. How did the accused choose which door to open?

.....

6. What was behind the two doors?

.....

7. If the accused chose the door with the tiger, what happened? How did the people react?

.....

8. If the accused chose the door with the lady, what happened? How did the people react?

.....

9. Why did the king (and the people) think that this system was a fair one?

.....

10. Did the people of the kingdom like the system?

.....

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## Part Two

The semibarbaric king had a daughter whom he loved deeply. She was as passionate, fanciful, and strong as her father and was devoted to him. As is the case in many fairy tales, this daughter, the apple of her father's eye, was in love with a young man who was below her in station. He was a commoner. He was also brave, handsome, and daring. And he loved the royal daughter with all his being. The princess had enough barbarism in her that their love affair was dramatic ... too dramatic. It was a secret for months, but then the king found out about it.

The king didn't hesitate for a minute. He sent the young man to prison and set a date for his trial in the arena. When the date arrived, everyone in the kingdom wanted to attend. They all knew of the king's interest in the case, and there was excitement in the air.

The king's men searched for the fiercest tiger in the realm. They also searched for the fairest maiden in the land so that he could have a fitting bride in case he was found innocent. Of course, everyone knew that he had committed the "crime" of loving the princess, but the king

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did not allow the facts of the case to alter his decision. The trial would go on as planned. The youth would be gone no matter what happened; he would either be dead or married. The king could enjoy the proceedings for the sport of it.

The day arrived. The people were standing in every corner of the arena. All was ready when the moment came. A signal was given and the door opened, allowing the princess lover to enter. The crowd gasped. He was handsome. Half the audience did not know that one so attractive had lived among them; no wonder the princess loved him! How terrible for him to be there!

The princess had thought about this trial day and night for a long time. She knew she couldn't bear to miss the spectacle, but there was another reason for her being there. She had such power, influence, and force of character (as well as plenty of gold) that she did what no one had ever done before; she found out the secret of the doors for that day. She knew in which room stood the hungry tiger and in which waited the lady. She knew, too, that the doors were so thick that there was no way anyone

could ever hear some hint from behind them. If she were going to warn her lover, she would have to do it by signal.

She also knew something which made the whole process more complicated. She knew that the lady was one of the most beautiful maidens in the whole country, and the thought of her young man living with this woman enraged her. She hated the lady and hated what might happen.

When the accused bowed to the royal box, as was the custom, he looked only at the princess, and immediately he knew. He had expected her to find out the secret of the doors, and now he knew that she had to find out the secret of the doors, and now he knew that she had the answer. It was only left for her to tell him.

His quick glance at her asked, "Which?" It was as plain as if he had shouted it. There was no time to lose: the quick question had to be answered just as quickly so that the king would not suspect.

Her right hand was resting on a pillow in front of her. She raised it slightly and made a small, fast movement to the right. No one but her lover saw her. Every eye in the arena was fixed on him.

He turned, and with a firm and rapid step he walked across the empty space. Every heart stopped beating, every breath was held, and every eye was upon him. Without hesitation, he went to the door on the right and opened it. Did the tiger come out of that door, or did the lady?

The more we think about this question, the harder it is to answer. It involves a study of the human heart which leads to mazes of passion, love, hate, and excitement. Do not answer this for yourself, but put yourself in the place of the princess.

She was hot-blooded and semibarbaric, and her soul burned with the twin desires of longing and jealousy. She knew that she had already lost him. But to whom?

How often she had lain awake at night imagining the horror of her lover being killed by a tiger! Even in her dreams, she had covered her face with her hands to hide from the cruelty.

But how much more often had she seen him at the other door! In her mind she had screamed and torn her hair when she saw his happy face at opening the door to the lady. Her soul burned in agony as she saw him rush to



that woman and then be wedded in the next moment, when all about her were joyous. She lived through the misery of the procession, the happy couple, the singing and dancing, the shouts of the crowd, the laughter of the wandering children. Her tears, of course, were lost in all the joy.

Would it be better for him to die at once? Then he could go to the place after death and wait for her.

And yet, that awful tiger, those shrieks, that blood!

Her decision had been made in the instant that she moved her hand. She had known that he would ask, but she had put off her decision until the last moment. She finally decided, and without hesitation, she indicated the right-hand door. This is not a question to be taken lightly. Her decision was serious for her, so I do not presume to answer for her. I leave it to all of you. Which came out of the opened door - the lady or the tiger?

### **Comprehension**

1. What was the king's daughter like? How was she similar to her father?

.....

2. Why did the king send his daughter's lover to prison?

.....

3. Why did he think that he would be rid of the young man no matter what happened?  
.....
4. Why was the audience surprised when the young man entered the arena? .....
5. What had the princess discovered about the doors?  
.....
6. Describe the silent communication between the young man and the princess.  
.....
7. What emotions did the princess feel?  
.....
8. What did she feel when she imagined her lover opening the door that hid the tiger?  
.....
9. What did she feel when she imagined him opening the door that hid the lady?  
.....
10. How would the crowd have reacted if the tiger had come out? If the lady had come out?  
.....

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**(9)****Role of the Liver**

The liver is necessary to sustain human life. It makes chemicals needed by the body, filters out toxic substances from the body after they leave the digestive tract, and it is a storage unit. It is the body's largest internal organ. It is on the right side of one's belly. Hepatocytes are liver cells necessary for making proteins used in several functions in the body. These proteins are needed for blood clotting and to keep fluid in the circulatory system.

Carbohydrates are made in the liver. The liver turns glucose into glycogen which can be stored in the liver and muscle cells. This organ detoxifies the body by changing ammonia from the body's metabolism into urea. This urea goes into urine and flows through the kidneys and out of the body. The liver makes bile which helps with digestion. It breaks down drugs and medicine, including alcohol and other hormones and insulin.

The liver stores important vitamins and chemicals needed for the well-being of the body. Vitamin A is necessary for good vision. Vitamin K helps blood to clot. Vitamin D is necessary for calcium absorption. Iron is needed to make red blood cells. The liver also stores folic acid and Vitamin B 12.

Because the liver is such a large organ, much tissue damage has to occur before symptoms begin. The symptoms of hepatitis are pain in the upper right quadrant of the body, nausea, and vomiting. When the liver cannot metabolize bilirubin, the product of breaking down old blood cells, jaundice can occur. The skin may take on a yellowish tinge.

Fatty liver disease occurs when there are too much cholesterol and too many triglycerides in the liver. Cirrhosis is a condition brought about by scarring in the liver. It cannot be repaired. Alcohol abuse causes cirrhosis of the liver.

If the liver cannot make enough blood clotting factors, bruising may occur easily, or bleeding may be greater than normal. If the liver cannot make proteins, the muscles become weak, and fatigue, weight loss, shortness of breath and weakness occur. If the liver is not working correctly, impotence and enlarged breast tissue may occur in men.

The liver is protected by the ribs. It extends from the lower right quadrant toward the upper left quadrant of the torso. If it becomes enlarged, it will grow down toward the navel and across to the upper abdomen.

The liver is divided into two lobes. It gets a rich blood supply from the gastrointestinal tract through a portal vein. It gets blood supply from the heart through the hepatic artery. A group of

tubes collect bile which is used to digest food. This bile drains into the gallbladder or the intestine. Inside the liver are the intrahepatic ducts. The extrahepatic ducts are outside the organ.

Hepatitis is a liver infection. It causes inflammation. Hepatitis (A) can be spread by poor handwashing and food handling. Infected bodily fluids spread Hepatitis (B) and (C). Hepatitis (D) goes along with Hepatitis B and depends on it for survival. Hepatitis (E) spreads through food and water. Vaccinations can help prevent (B) and (C).

Over the counter and prescription medications can produce liver inflammation. Genetic disorders can affect the liver. Cells within the liver produce primary liver cancer.

**Choose the right answer from a, b, c, or d:**

1. Which of the following can be prevented by vaccinations?
  - a. ALS
  - b. Multiple Sclerosis
  - c. Cirrhosis
  - d. Hepatitis C
  
2. In which of the following areas of the body is the liver located?
  - a. Lower left quadrant
  - b. Upper left quadrant
  - c. Lower right quadrant
  - d. Upper right quadrant

3. Which of the following helps blood clot?
  - a. Vitamin D
  - b. Vitamin K
  - c. Vitamin E
  - d. Vitamin b 12
4. Which of the following helps to digest food?
  - a. Bile
  - b. Vitamin K
  - c. Glycogen
  - d. Urea
5. Which of the following is necessary for making proteins?
  - a. Hepatocytes
  - b. Bilirubin
  - c. Glycogen
  - d. Vitamin D
6. Which of the following can occur if the liver cannot make enough blood clotting factors?
  - a. Bruising may occur easily.
  - b. Cirrhosis
  - c. Hepatitis B
  - d. Fatty liver

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(10)

## **Chemistry of the Body**

Everything is made up of chemicals, including the human body. If it was possible to purchase the chemicals that make up the body, it would cost about \$160 or less. Some estimates place it at just \$5. This does not mean a person is worth \$5 or \$160, only the chemicals that make up the human body.

Of course, once the chemicals are purchased, it would be extremely difficult combining them to create a human body. New people are created through sexual reproduction and not by combining the chemicals purchased at a store.

There are 92 naturally-occurring elements listed in the Periodic Table, and about 60 of them make up the human body. However, about 96% of the body is made up of just four elements: oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen. Trace elements of the other chemicals make up the other 4%. Nearly all the chemicals in the body serve a purpose, either as a single element or joined with other chemicals to form compounds.

Most of the chemicals of the human body are quite familiar and common, especially the top four. Two of the chemicals, hydrogen and oxygen, make up about 60% of your body. Therefore, the body must remain hydrated, meaning it needs water

(H<sub>2</sub>O) throughout the day. Without water, a person could not survive.

The top eleven chemicals that make up a person's body weight include oxygen with 65% and mostly bound to hydrogen to make water, large amounts of oxygen are found in the lungs and bloodstream, and found in proteins and carbohydrates, and more. About 18% is carbon and is the basis of organic chemistry; every molecule in the body contains carbon, assists with the metabolism in the body, and carbon is released when you breathe.

Hydrogen is third most abundant at just 10% and is bound with oxygen to form water, found in every molecule, plus assists with the chemical reactions in the body. Nitrogen makes up 3% of the body and is found in the lungs, breathed in with the air, absorbed in the body through foods that are eaten, a component of amino acids, parts of DNA and RNA, and other molecules. Calcium (1.4%) is found in bones and teeth, helps with structure, and is used mainly for muscle contraction and protein regulation. At 1% is phosphorous and found in bones and teeth, and in nucleic acids and energy molecules.

The remaining chemicals, all under 1% of the body include potassium (.25%) which helps regulate the heartbeat, electrical impulses, and all the cells in the body requiring potassium to function. Sulfur (.25%) is found in amino acids, used to build



proteins in the body. Sodium is a minor 0.15% and is important for nerve transmission and muscle function, like potassium. Chlorine (0.15%) helps with the transport of enzymes, and supplies energy for biochemical reactions, found in the stomach and helps with digestion. Magnesium (0.005%) is used to help build healthy teeth and bones and helps with enzymes.

Finally, trace elements, which are less than 0.01% of the body's weight, include boron, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, fluorine, iodine, iron, manganese, molybdenum, selenium, silicon, tin, vanadium, and zinc. There are other trace elements as well, and most trace elements are essential or have a necessary effect on the body. There are also a few trace elements which may serve no purpose and are harmless.

**Choose the right answer from a, b, c, or d:**

1. Which of the following elements make up most of the human body?
  - a. Hydrogen
  - b. Oxygen
  - c. Carbon
  - d. Nitrogen
2. Which of the following elements is the basis of organic chemistry?
  - a. Hydrogen
  - b. Oxygen
  - c. Carbon
  - d. Nitrogen

3. Which of the following element is bound with oxygen to form water?
- a. Hydrogen
  - b. Potassium
  - c. Carbon
  - d. Nitrogen
4. Which of the following element is most abundant in bones and teeth?
- a. Hydrogen
  - b. Potassium
  - c. Carbon
  - d. Calcium
5. About how many different elements are part of the human body?
- a. 92
  - b. 65
  - c. 160
  - d. 60
6. Which of the following element is necessary for cells to function in the body?
- a. Chlorine
  - b. Potassium
  - c. Nitrogen
  - d. Sodium

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(11)

**Plastic Surgery**

Are you unhappy about the shape of your nose? Or do you feel that your ears or your eyes are too small? You don't need to despair about any of these things any longer. They can all be put right by a surgeon. Surgeons are doctors who make sick people well by operating on them. But some surgeons today are really beauty specialists. Their job is to make ugly or plain people beautiful. This work is called plastic surgery.

Plastic surgeons are very popular in some countries. They make a lot of money by selling beauty to men and women—especially women. Plastic surgery is very expensive. A new nose may cost almost as much as a new car. Suppose I can afford to pay so much money and went to change my ugly nose for a more handsome one. I must consult a plastic surgeon. What will he do?

First of all, he will ask me to enter a nursing home. I shall have to spend about three weeks there. The surgeon will give me an anesthetic. Then he will operate on my nose to give it the shape I want. He will put a plaster case over it to keep it in its new shape. I shall have to spend the next week or two anxiously wondering whether the operation has been successful or not. 'Will my nose really look better? Or shall I look uglier than before? Won't there be scars after the operation? What shall I do if my

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nose is not the shape I wanted?’ And so on. And then the great day will come. The surgeon will take off the bandages and the plaster, and I shall see my expensive new nose! Will it be worth all the trouble and expense? Sometimes these operations go wrong, and then the patient comes away looking worse than before.

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**End of Part Two**

# **Part Three**

# **Grammar Exercises**

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## UNIT ONE

▪ **Choose the correct word or phrase:**

1. He is twenty years ..... than yours.

- a. old
- b. older
- c. oldest
- d. the oldest

2. I don't earn ..... money, as I'd like.

- a. as many
- b. as much
- c. so most
- d. so many

3. I feel great improvement. I'm ..... better than last year.

- a. a bit
- b. a little
- c. lot
- d. much

4. You should know that everyone in this office ..... busily planning the dance for a week.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. is        | b. has been |
| c. have been | d. are      |

53. Jan is a wonderful singer. Her mother tells me that she ..... professionally since she was four.

- a. has been sung
- b. was singing
- c. is singing
- d. has been singing

5. Ellen's grades have been really bad, but this semester, Jack's were undoubtedly .....

- a. more bad
- b. badder
- c. worse
- d. so worse

6. I can't find my wallet. .... it at home.

- a. I must leave
- b. Might I have left
- c. Maybe I leave
- d. I might have left

7. All the students went to the magic show, which we all thought was really ....., yesterday.

- a. amusingly
- b. amuse
- c. amusing
- d. amused

8. We were angry about the situation and insisted .....  
by the president.

- a. to see
- b. on being seen
- c. on seeing
- d. to be seen

9. "I'm always willing to help you. Just tell me what  
..... me to do."

- a. want
- b. you do want
- c. do you want
- d. you want

10. It is strange that for the past few days we haven't  
heard ..... news about that accident.

- a. many
- b. a lot
- c. much
- d. much of

11. Communication has always been important. Ancient  
..... were simple.

- a. message systems
- b. messages systems
- c. message-systems
- d. messages-systems



12. The report concluded that ..... man, woman, and child in the US should wear a seat belt when driving or riding in a car.

- a. all
- b. each of
- c. no
- d. every

13. In spite of the rain, some people in the village are planning to climb the mountain to rescue the injured people, but ..... are staying home.

- a. most of people
- b. many of a number
- c. many of them
- d. a piece of wood

14. I need ..... to finish a bench, and I'll go and look in a garage.

- a. one more wood
- b. much woods
- c. many woods
- d. a piece of wood

15. Fifty years ago, we needed ..... than we do today.

- a. less mathematic
- b. less mathematics
- c. fewer mathematics
- d. fewer mathematic

16. All the food in the refrigerator ..... eaten, and it is empty now.

- a. is been
- b. has been
- c. have been
- d. had been

17. Economics .... nearly as interesting to me as literature.

- a. doesn't
- b. haven't
- b. isn't
- d. aren't

18. There is some disagreement between my parents and ..... about which job I should take.

- a. I
- b. we
- c. me
- d. us

19. A basket of apples, oranges, and bananas ..... sent to my husband by his grandparents last Christmas.

- a. has been
- b. have been
- c. was
- d. were

20. That the committee members could not agree with each other about solving that problem ..... caused a serious problem.

- a. their
- b. was
- c. has
- d. have

21. Every state in the United States makes ..... own laws about education, marriage, divorce, and so on.

- a. their
- b. his/her
- c. its
- d. his

22. My husband and I went to Montreal last May and greedily ..... many lobsters because they were very cheap.

- a. eat
- b. ate
- c. have eaten
- d. had eaten

23. Mary and Tom lived in San Francisco, but they ..... to Detroit.

- a. will just move
- b. are just moved
- c. have just moved
- d. had just moved

24. I was very sick, but I've been feeling better since I ..... the doctor.

- a. have visited
- b. visit
- c. had visited
- d. visited

25. I ..... for Quick Business Company for ten years in May.

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| a. will have worked | b. was working |
| c. will work        | d. has worked  |

26. .... a lot before you took the exam which many people failed?

- a. Have you studied
- b. Will you have studied
- c. Had you studied
- d. Do you study

27. I ..... eagerly to go to Yellowstone, but my wife got sick three days before the departure.

- a. have been planning
- b. had been planning
- c. have planned
- d. was planned

28. Those two pictures hanging on the gallery wall ..... in France, and they are very well known.

- a. were painted
- b. were paint
- c. painted
- d. were painting

29. Since I did not feel good, I wanted very much ..... the doctor, but it was not possible.

- a. to see
- b. to be seen
- c. seeing
- d. being seen

30. The former newspaper boy ..... to a new neighborhood to work.

- a. has sent
- b. was send
- c. was sent
- d. sent

31. Nancy's dress is really beautiful. I hear that it ..... especially for her by a French designer.

- a. made
- b. has made
- c. is made
- d. was made

32. This soup is very hot, but I always think the ..... better.

- a. hotter the
- b. hottest
- c. hotter
- d. hot the

33. Do you know that ice cream has about ..... calories as three glasses of milk?

- a. so many
- b. so much
- c. as many
- d. as much

34. I'm planning to go fishing this weekend, but I have so much work to do that I ..... stay home.

- a. may have
- b. will
- c. should
- d. can

35. "Do you like to play Ping-Pong?" "I ..... , but now I prefer tennis, because it is better exercise."

- a. used to do
- b. used to playing
- c. used playing
- d. used to

36. "Which do you prefer the blue dress or the red dress?"  
"The blue dress is ....."

- a. definitely better
- b. better definitely
- c. definite better
- d. better definite

37. "Were you pleased with Mary's typing?" "Yes, the job was ....."

- a. surprising good
- b. surprisingly good
- c. surprising well
- d. surprisingly well

38. “What a nice fireplace you have.” “I like my house really ..... during the winter.”

- a. warmly and comfortably
- b. warmly and comfortable.
- c. warm and comfortably
- d. warm and comfortable.

39. Many advertisements claim that new contact lenses made of soft plastic are ....., and easy to use.

- a. safe, comfortable
- b. safety, comfortably
- c. safely, comfortably
- d. unsafe, comfortably

40. That ..... film entitled “Workers” deals with workers in China.

- a. document
- b. documentary
- c. documented
- d. documenting

41. .... students enrolled this year than last year at New York University.

- a. Less than
- b. Less of the
- c. A few of
- d. A few more



42. I can't eat out tonight, because I have ..... to do.

- a. too many homework
- b. much too much homework
- c. too much homework
- d. much too many homework

43. I imagine that there is ..... of money left to share.

- a. a small number
- b. a little number
- c. a small amount
- d. a few amount

44. Did you say that you ..... there only three days ago?

- a. went
- b. had being
- c. have been
- d. had went

45. "Are we about to have dinner, Mom?" "Yes, it ..... in the dinner room."

- a. serves
- b. is serving
- c. is being served
- d. was served

46. .... that medical insurance is extremely high.

- a. It feels
- b. we are felt
- c. We feel that it is
- d. It is felt

47. “I couldn’t go to class yesterday, because my car broke down” “You ..... mine I wasn’t using it”

- a. could borrow
- b. may borrow
- c. could have borrowed
- d. may have borrowed

48. “Did you go to the shopping mall to see a movie last night?” “Yes, but I ..... home, because I had a little fever.”

- a. would rather stay
- b. would rather stayed
- c. would stay
- d. would rather have stayed

49. Rhonda ..... to finish her homework tomorrow morning because the deadline is tomorrow noon.

- a. have
- b. must
- c. need
- d. is going

50. You two have to finish that work .....

- a. themselves
- b. yourselves
- c. yourself
- d. himself

51. My boss is ..... old as Mr. Miller.

- a. as
- b. different
- c. the same
- d. not

52. This type of machine ..... in 1950.

- a. invented
- b. has been invented
- c. had invented
- d. was invented

53. .... my friends like to sing.

- a. The most
- b. Most
- c. The most of
- d. most of

54. Our president has ..... many problems that he doesn't know what to do.

- a. very
- b. such
- b. so
- c. such a

55. Mr. Tomlinson is a lawyer, ..... ?

- a. is he
- b. is it
- c. isn't he
- d. isn't it

\*\*\*\*\*

**UNIT TWO****• Choose the appropriate answer from a, b, c, or d:**

1. 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
  
2. 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
  
3. The speed ..... traveling when it leaves a track will affect the distance between the animal's footprints.
  - a. which an animal
  - b. at which an animal is
  - c. that an animal which is
  - d. which an animal is

4. Viruses need to have more beneficial conditions in which to replicate than ..... .
- a. in bacteria
  - b. do bacteria
  - c. bacterial
  - d. to do with bacteria
5. The ..... in our solar system all revolve around the Sun.
- a. planets are nine
  - b. nine planets
  - c. nine planets are
  - d. nine planetary
6. An outpatient is a patient ..... at a hospital during the day but not staying overnight.
- a. is treated
  - b. being treated
  - c. he is treated
  - d. to be treated
7. .... 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

8. .... 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
9. 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
10. 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

11. A fuel cell is a device ..... chemical energy to electrical energy.
- the conversion
  - that converts
  - it converts
  - converts
12. Integra, an artificial skin used to treat severe burns, is replaced with a thin graft of the patient's own skin ..... have regenerated.
- the inner dermal cells
  - giving the inner dermal cells'
  - as soon as the inner dermal cells
  - with the inner dermal cells'
13. Windansea Beach is the place where many of surfing's pioneers honed their skills before ..... the big waves of Hawaii.
- conquered
  - conquering
  - were conquering
  - conquer



14. 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
15. A tsunami in the open ocean travels much faster than ..... closer to shore.
- a. does
  - b. does one
  - c. does travel
  - d. travels
16. 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

17. 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
18. 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
19. The Australian boomerang, curved and flat, ..... to the thrower.
- a. the return
  - b. and returned
  - c. returnable
  - d. returns
20. A fir tree growing in nature ..... rather like a pyramid.
- a. a tendency to be shaped
  - b. the shape tends to be
  - c. tends to be shaped
  - d. a tendency of the shape

21. The beaver ....., which it uses to propel itself though the water like a paddle.
- a. with a thick, flat tail
  - b. b. it has a thick flat tail
  - c. whose tail is thick and flat
  - d. has a thick, flat tail
22. Seabirds lay elongated eggs, ..... less likely to be blown out of rocky nests.
- a. are
  - b. which are
  - c. they are
  - d. therefore, they are
23. Geologists know ..... commonly found enveloped in igneous rock.
- a. that uranium
  - b. that uranium is
  - c. uranium
  - d. is that uranium
24. A skier making telemark turns ..... to be genuflecting down the mountain.
- a. that appear
  - b. appears
  - c. in the appearance
  - d. appear
-

25. 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
26. .... 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
27. 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. b. using
  - c. used to be
  - d. d. it uses

28. 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
29. .... 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
30. .... 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

31. 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
32. .... well camouflaged in the dappled shade of a high tree 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
33. What is known as an "open cluster" ..... of anywhere between a few dozen and a few thousand stars.
- a. consisting
  - b. that consists
  - c. it consists
  - d. may consist

34. On the surface of the sun ..... magnetic spots that pump a continuous flow of heat and energy from the interior up to the surface.
- a. the
  - b. are
  - c. places are
  - d. in the
35. Studies have shown that the elderly who are pet owners have lower blood pressure than ..... who live without pets.
- a. for the elderly to do
  - b. elderly
  - c. do the elderly
  - d. to the elderly
36. If ..... space suits, astronauts have problems with radiation and extreme temperatures.
- a. to not wear
  - b. do not wear
  - c. no wearing
  - d. not wearing

37. Despite its small size and slow gait, the wolverine is an effective predator, for what it lacks in speed and size ..... in strength and endurance.
- a. its make-up
  - b. making it up
  - c. it makes up
  - d. and it makes up
38. 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
39. 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



40. Our ability to see greatly influences ..... we perceive the world around us.
- a. us
  - b. and
  - c. how
  - d. in which
41. 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
42. 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

43. The koala never drinks water because it gets all the liquid that ..... from the leaves of eucalyptus trees.
- the need for it
  - needing it
  - it needs
  - it needs is
44. The stomach also secretes ammonia, a powerful alkali, ..... as a neutralizing agent to the gastric acid.
- which acts
  - b. it acts
  - acts
  - d. that act
45. In 1848, men from the Miwok and other Indian tribes ..... half of the 4,000 miners working in the Gold Country of California.
- and made up
  - b. to make up
  - which they made up
  - made up

46. 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
47. 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
48. Even identical twins ..... fingerprints.
- a. Distinct
  - b. with distinct
  - c. having distinct
  - d. have distinct
49. During an introduction, ..... helpful to say something interesting and polite to make the conversation easier.
- a. is
  - b. it is
  - c. to it
  - d. its

50. 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
51. .... 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
52. 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

53. 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
54. 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.
- a. it yields
  - b. yet yielding
  - c. yet it yielded
  - d. yet it yields
55. Nowhere in the United States but in New Jersey ..... so many people per square mile.
- a. there
  - b. there are
  - c. there is
  - d. are there

56. 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.
- a. with rechargers
  - b. as rechargers
  - c. recharging
  - d. using rechargers
57. When ..... in the early 1940s, the sun's corona was found to be a baffling 2.7 million degrees Fahrenheit.
- a. measuring
  - b. was measured
  - c. measured
  - d. in measuring
58. .... used to lure children into behaving better can work at first, but the results are often temporary.
- a. Rewards are
  - b. Rewards
  - c. To reward
  - d. Rewards which

- 
59. 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
60. Oxygen is necessary for the survival of most organisms, but ..... these organisms.
- a. Damaged
  - b. b. it can also damage
  - c. is damaging
  - d. the damage
61. .... from the flax plant can be made into linen.
- a. Fibers
  - b. They are fibers
  - c. With fibers
  - d. Fibers are
62. 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
-

63. Lotto winners ..... their winnings in one lump sum, are now being paid in equal annual payments.
- originated the pay of
  - were originally paid
  - originally paid
  - the pay was originally
64. Although the strawberry ..... a fruit, it is actually the base of the strawberry flower.
- a look like
  - like a look
  - liking to look
  - looks like
65. Data about butterflies accumulate each Fourth of July as ..... all over the United States participate in an annual butterfly count.
- butterfly watching
  - and watching butterflies
  - so butterflies watch
  - butterfly watchers



66. .... is lubricated can affect the longevity of the moving parts that rub together.
- How often machines
  - A machine often
  - Often a machine
  - How often a machine
67. 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.
- was owned
  - owned
  - to own
  - it will own
68. A fluorescent lamp contains ..... glows with white light when electricity passes through it.
- a glass tube
  - a tube is made of glass
  - a glass tube that
  - a glass tube that it

69. 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
70. When warm air rises, ..... and cools.
- a. it expands
  - b. so it expands
  - a. the expansion of it
  - d. its expansion
71. 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
72. 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. b. they consist
  - c. consisting
  - d. it consists

73. .... 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
74. 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
75. The ..... during an earthquake are caused by seismic waves.
- a. actually vibrate
  - b. actual vibrations
  - c. vibrations happen
  - d. from the actual vibrations
76. During the Middle Ages, ....., large sets of bells with as many as 70 bells, first became popular.
- a. with carillons
  - b. carillons are
  - d. carillons have
  - d. carillons

77. ...., 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
78. 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
79. By 1870, over 30 nations ..... their own postage stamps.
- the issue
  - were issuing
  - issuing
  - they issued

80. The Statue of Liberty, completed in Paris in 1884, ..... in New York Harbor in 1886.
- a. the unveiling
  - b. to unveil
  - c. it unveiled
  - d. was unveiled
81. Red Ribbon Week, a national campaign to keep young people from using drugs, ..... .
- a. annually in October
  - b. annually in October each year
  - c. takes place annually in October
  - d. taking place annually in October
82. In a triathlon, the ....., bike, and run.
- a. athlete swims
  - b. athletes swim
  - c. swim athletically
  - d. the swimming athlete
83. .... 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

84. On November 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln, speaking from notes on an old ..... the famous Gettysburg Address in only two minutes time.
- gave the envelope
  - envelope giving
  - envelope, gave
  - gift of an envelope
85. .... runs parallel to the coast of California for more than 600 miles.
- The San Andreas Fault is long
  - On the San Andreas Fault
  - The San Andreas Fault
  - Along the San Andreas Fault
86. ...., one of the most famous presidents, was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.
- For Abraham Lincoln
  - Abraham Lincoln was
  - Of all the presidents
  - Abraham Lincoln

87. ...., Jesse Owens won four gold medals at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin.
- Excellent speed and running ability
  - The outstanding track athlete runs
  - An outstanding ~track athlete
  - He had excellent speed and running ability
88. Thomas Jefferson, ..... a personally designed and constructed lap-top desk, wrote the Declaration of Independence in the summer of 1776.
- he used
  - had used
  - the use of
  - using
89. The Great Plains in the Midwest of the United States ..... a rich, fertile farming area.
- definitely making
  - from the beginning
  - the pioneers planted
  - makes up

90. Parent flamingos lose their intense pink coloring until ..... .
- a. weaning young
  - b. their youths
  - c. they wean their young
  - d. young
91. Champagne can be purchased by the balthazar, ..... cannot be purchased in this amount.
- a. brandy
  - b. but
  - c. because brandy
  - d. but brandy
92. .... 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



93. .... dugout canoes where the floodplains have dried into long stretches of dry sand.
- Because oxen pull
  - Oxen pull
  - For oxen to pull
  - Oxen pulling
94. Like a mountain, the Empire State Building creates its own updrafts, .... have been observed to fall up.
- and snow and rain
  - snow and rain
  - of snow
  - but snow
95. Elephant poaching ..... the international ban on ivory was established.
- has diminished since
  - it has diminished
  - since diminishing
  - it has diminished since

96. 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
97. .... 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
98. 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

99. 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
100. .... 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
101. .... 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

102. 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
103. 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
104. 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

105. 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
106. 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
107. 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

108. .... global climate is warming has been well documented.
- a. There is the
  - b. It is the
  - c. The
  - d. That the
109. 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
110. .... 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

111. .... 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
112. 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
113. 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

114. Some radioisotopes which ..... as radioactive waste are now being used in experimental cancer therapies.
- once discarded by scientists
  - scientists discarded
  - to discard by scientists
  - were discarded scientists
115. Although seismologists know ....., they are unable to predict with accuracy when or where a tremor might occur.
- what causes earthquakes
  - what earthquakes
  - causes earthquakes
  - that the quaking of the Earth
116. .... in the atmosphere is the temperature falling below freezing.
- Frost is produced
  - Frost produces
  - What produces frost
  - What is frost



117. Subduction is the process ..... the ocean floor recycles itself.
- a. that
  - b. which is
  - c. by which
  - d. how
118. .... 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
119. 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

120. 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

\*\*\*\*\*

**End of Part Three**

# **Part Four**

## **Other Reading Passages**

**(1)****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.

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

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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 THESE QUESTIONS:**

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.

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(2)

**John 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 35<sup>th</sup> 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

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**(3)****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. ....

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(4)

### **Man in Society**

Men usually want to have their own way. They want to think and act as they like. No one, however, can have his own way all the time. A man cannot live in society without considering the interests of others as well as his own interests." Society "means a group of people with the same laws and the same way of life. People in society may make their own decisions, but these decisions ought not to be unjust or harmful to others. One man's decisions may so easily harm another person.

For example, a motorist may be in a hurry to get to a friend's house. He set out, driving at full speed like a competitor in a motor race. There are also other vehicles and also pedestrians on the road. Suddenly there is a crash. There are screams and confusion. One careless motorist has struck another car. The collision has injured two of the passengers and killed the third. Too many road accidents happen through the thoughtlessness of selfish drivers.

We have governments, the police and the law courts to prevent or to punish such criminal acts. But in addition, all men ought to observe certain rules of conduct. Every man ought to behave with consideration for other men. He ought not to steal,

cheat, or destroy the property of others. There is no place for this sort of behavior in a civilized society.

Men in a free society have certain privileges. The government and the police do not watch all their movements. Officials do not dictate to them everything they may or may not do. Men in a free society may think as they please. They may even choose their own government. In return for these privileges they ought not to act selfishly. They ought to respect the rights of others.

**Answer these questions:**

1. What do we mean by society?

.....

2. Why can men not always have their own way?

.....

3. What actions should not be done in a civilized society?

.....

4. Why do accidents often happen?

.....

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## (5)

**The Three Stages of Man**

Let us now consider the various types of human character, in relation to the emotions and moral qualities; showing how they correspond to *our* various ages and fortunes. By emotions I mean anger, desire, and the like; ... By moral qualities I mean virtues and vices; as well as the various things that various types of men tend to will and to do. By ages mean youth, the prime of life, and old age. By fortune I mean birth, wealth, power, and their opposites - in fact, good fortune and ill fortune.

Young men have strong passions, and tend to gratify them indiscriminately. Of the bodily desires, it is the sexual by which they are most **swayed** and in which they show absence of self-control. They are changeable and fickle in their desires, which are violent while they last, but quickly over: their impulses are keen but not deep-rooted, and are like sick people's attacks of hunger and thirst. They are hot-tempered and quick-tempered, and apt to give way to their anger; bad temper often gets the

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better of them, for owing to their love of honor they cannot bear being **slighted**, and are indignant if they imagine themselves unfairly treated. While they love honor, they love victory still more; for youth is eager for superiority over others, and victory is one form of this. They love both more than they love money, which indeed they love very little, not having yet learnt what it means to be without it .. They look at the good side rather than the bad, not having yet witnessed many instances of wickedness. They trust others **readily**, because they have not yet often been cheated. They are **sanguine**; nature warms their blood as though with excess of wind; and besides that, they have as yet met with few disappointments. Their lives are spent not in memory but in expectation, for expectation refers to the future memory to the past, and youth has a long future before it and a short past behind it: on the first day of one's life one has nothing at all to remember, and can only look forward. They are easily cheated, owing to the sanguine **disposition** just mentioned. Their hot tempers and hopeful dispositions make them more courageous than

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older men are; the hot temper prevents fear, and the hopeful disposition creates confidence; we cannot feel fear so long as we are feeling angry, and any expectation of good makes us confident. They are shy, accepting the rules of society in which they have been trained, and not yet believing in any other standard of honor. They have **exalted** notions, because they have not yet been humbled by life or learnt its necessary limitations; moreover, their hopeful disposition makes them think themselves equal to great things ... and that means having exalted notions. They would always rather do noble deeds than useful ones: their lives are regulated more by moral feeling than by reasoning; and where reasoning leads us to choose what is useful, moral goodness leads us to choose what is noble. They are fonder of their friends, intimates and companions than older men are, because they like spending their days in the company of others, and have not yet come to value either their friends or anything else by their usefulness to themselves. All their mistakes are in the direction of doing things excessively and **vehemently**. They disobey Chilon's precept by overdoing everything;

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they love too much hate too much, and the same with everything else. They think they know everything and are always quite sure about it, in fact, is why they overdo everything. If they do wrong to others, it is because they mean to insult them, not to them actual harm. They are ready to pity others because they think everyone an honest man, or anyhow better than he is: they judge neighbor their own harmless natures, and so cannot think he deserves to be treated in that way. They are fond of fun and therefore witty, with being well-bred insolence.

Such, then, is the character of the young. The character of Elderly Men, men who are past their **prime** may be said to be formed for the most part of elements that are the contrary of all these. They have lived many years; they have often been **taken** in, and often made mistakes; and life on the whole is a bad business. The result is that they are sure about nothing and *under-do* everything. They 'think' but they never know and because of their hesitation always add a 'possibly' or a 'perhaps' putting everything this way and nothing positively. They are cynical: that is, they tend to put the worse

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**construction** on everything. Further, their experience makes them distrustful and therefore suspicious of evil. Consequently, they neither love warmly nor hate bitterly, following the of hint of bias they love as though they will someday hate and hate as though they will someday love. They are small-minded, because they have been humbled by life; their desires are set upon nothing more exalted or unusual than what will help them to keep alive. They are not generous, because money is one the things they must have, and at the same time their experience has taught them how hard it is to get and how easy to lose. They are cowardly, and are always **anticipating** danger; unlike that of the young, who are warm-blooded, the temperament is chilly, old age has paved the way for cowardice; fear is, in fact, a form of chill. They love life, and all the more when their last day has come, because the object of all desire is something we have not got, and also because we desire most strongly that which we need most urgently. They are too fond of themselves; this is one form that small-mindedness takes. Because of this, they guide their lives too much by considerations of what is useful and too little

by what is noble ... for the useful is what is good for oneself, and the noble what is good absolutely. They are not shy, but shameless rather, caring less for noble than for what is useful, they feel contempt for what people may think of them. They lack confidence in the future; partly through experience for most things go wrong, or anyhow turn out worse than one expects; and partly because of their cowardice. They live by memory rather than by hope; for what is left to them of life is but little as compared with the long past; and hope is the future memory of the past. This, again, is the cause of their loquacity; they are continually talking of the past, because they enjoy remembering it. Their fits of anger are sudden but feeble. Their sensual passions have either altogether gone or have lost their **vigour**: consequently they do not feel their passions much, and their actions are inspired less by what they do feel than by the love of gain. Hence men of this time of life are often supposed to have a self-controlled character; the fact is that their passions have slackened, and they are slaves to the love of gain. They guide lives by reasoning more than by moral feeling;

reasoning being directed to utility and moral feeling to moral goodness. If they wrong others, they mean to injure them, not to insult them, old men may feel pity, as well as young men, but not for the same reason. Young men feel it out of kindness; old men out of weakness, imagining that anything that **befalls** anyone else might easily happen to them, which, as we saw it, is a thought that excites pity. Hence they are querulous, and not disposed to **jesting** or laughter - the love of laughter being the very opposite of querulousness ... .

As for Men in their Prime, clearly we shall find that they have a character between that of the young and that of the old, free from the extremes of either. They have neither that excess of confidence which amounts to **rashness**, nor too much timidity, but the right amount of each. They neither trust everybody nor distrust everybody, but judge people correctly. Their lives will be guided not by the sole consideration either of what is noble or of what is useful, but by both; neither by parsimony nor by prodigality, but by what is fit and proper. So, too, in regard to anger and desire; they will be

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brave as well as temperate, and temperate as well as brave; these virtues are divided between the young and the old; the young are brave but intemperate, the old temperate but cowardly. To put it generally, all the valuable qualities that youth and age divide between them are united in the prime of life, while all their excesses or defects are replaced by moderation and fitness. The body is in its prime from thirty to five-and-thirty; the mind about forty-nine.

### **Style, Organization and Diction**

1. This essay was written by a man who born 384 years before Christ. We are still reading his essay today.

What can you say, then, about Aristotle's audience?

.....  
.....

2. Do Aristotle's of human beings hold for you? Support answer with specific examples.

.....  
.....

3. Why do you suppose Aristotle wrote this essay?

.....  
.....

4. Do the categories of classification which Aristotle uses overlap?

.....  
.....

The men-in-their prime section of the essay is not nearly as long the other two parts. Discuss this difference.

.....  
.....

5. What are the essential qualities which Aristotle provides for each stage of man?

.....  
.....

Why do you suppose the word woman does not appear in the essay?

.....  
.....

- Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F). Correct the false statements.

1. Elderly men are frequently attacked by hunger and thirst. ( )



2. Men in their prime of life are mostly controlled by their physical desires. ( )
3. Young men's physical desires are intense but fleeting. ( )
4. Elderly men are quick tempered because they cannot endure being insulted or misjudged. ( )
5. Young men love money, appreciate its importance, and understand how hard it is to get it. ( )
6. Young men tend to trust everybody due to their inexperience. ( )
7. Elderly men's lives are spent in memory not in expectation. ( )
8. Young men are more cowardly than elderly men because of their hot temper. ( )
9. Elderly men are more idealistic than young men. ( )
10. Young men are more practical and rational than elderly men. ( )
11. Elderly men to value the company of others more than young men as they tend feel lonely. ( )

12. Young men are more self-centered than elderly men.  
( )
13. Young men have more self confidence than elderly men. ( )
14. Elderly men trust life and circumstances more than young men. ( )
15. Young men wish no one any harm even if they're angry at him. ( )
16. Elderly men are more skeptical than young men. ( )
17. Young men small-minded compared to elderly men. ( )
18. Elderly men have loftier goals or intentions. ( )
19. Young men love life much more than elderly men. ( )
20. Both old men and young men feel pity for the same reasons. ( )

**Vocabulary**

- Choose the option that best fits the context:

1. *swayed*:

- a. directed
- b. commanded
- c. overwhelmed
- d. persuaded

2. *slighted*:

- a. skipped
- b. omitted
- c. ignored
- d. respected

3. *readily*:

- a. easily
- b. luckily
- c. cheerfully
- d. lightly

4. *sanguine*:

- a. glowing
- b. bloodthirsty
- c. homicidal
- d. confident

5. *disposition*:

- a. nature
- b. honour
- c. mentality
- d. confident

6. *exalted*:

- a. enhanced
- b. upgraded
- c. elevated
- d. noble

7. *vehemently*:

- a. eagerly
- b. deliriously
- c. happily
- d. frantically

8. *prime*:

- a. youth
- b. pride
- c. top
- d. capital

9. *taken in*:

- a. imprisoned
- b. deceived
- c. admitted
- d. received

10. *construction*:

- a. composition
- b. design
- c. interpretation
- d. manifestation

11. *anticipating*:

- a. forecasting
- b. contemplating
- c. preventing
- d. expecting

12. *vigour*:

- a. ability
- b. capability
- c. manliness
- d. force

13. *befalls*:

- a. comes to
- b. happens to
- c. disturbs      d
- . angers

14. *jesting*:

- a. joking
- b. playing
- c. arguing
- d. discussing

15. *rashness*:

- a. stubbornness
- b. darling
- c. carelessness
- d. caution

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(6)

**Fred Carey**

**One day**, Fred Carey went to the bank, where he had to collect some money to pay the rent. The bank had just started a new system of queuing; instead of having a separate queue at each clerk's window, there was a rope behind which all the customers had to wait and the first person in the queue could only pass the rope when one of the clerks became free.

On this particular day, Fred found that there was a long queue of people waiting patiently for their turn to come. It was lunchtime, so the delays were even longer than usual, because people who had been too busy working earlier in the day to go to the bank were there, and also because a few of the bank clerks were away having lunch.

While Fred waited, he filled in a cheque in his cheque book, which he then signed and tore out, ready to give to the clerk. Then he looked around him as the queue moved gradually forward. He noticed one man in front of him who was wearing a torn cloth cap. He seemed very old and poor, and Fred felt quite sorry for him.

When it was Fred's turn to go to one of the bank clerks' windows, he noticed that he was quite close to the old man, who had just gone to one of the other windows. Fred saw that he was holding a cheque for £6.00 in his hand. The old man gave the

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cheque to the clerk, whom Fred had often seen in the bank, and the clerk asked him how he would like the money. The old man was a little deaf and did not hear the clerk at first. Fred therefore leaned over and said to him loudly but kindly, ‘Excuse me, but the clerk would like to know how you’d like your money.

The old man, who was very surprised to be spoken to by a stranger in this way, turned to Fred and said, ‘What?’ The clerk,’ Fred repeated slowly and even more loudly, ‘wants to know how you would like your money.’

The old man thanked Fred for his kindness, then he turned back to the clerk and said, I’d like ten 50pcoins, five 10pcoins, three 5p coins, twelve 2p coins and eleven 1p coins, please’.

Fred was surprised and amused when he heard this list, and he wondered what the busy clerk would say. The clerk sighed and then said politely, ‘Would you like coins of any special dates, sir?’

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**Questions:**

1. Why did Fred go to the bank?

.....

2. Why was there a long queue there?

.....

3. What did the bank clerk ask the old man?

.....

4. Why did Fred speak to the old man?

.....

5. How did the old man want his money?

.....

6. Why did Fred think the clerk might be impatient with the old man?

.....

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(7)

**Hannah**

(By Malachi Whitaker)

**Part one**

The girl Hannah was seventeen, and she had made almost all that array of cakes and pastries on the kitchen dresser. She stood looking at them, her healthy pink face glowing with pride. She wore a blue dress and a white apron, and her hair waved down her back to her waist in a golden- brown shower. The party should be a lovely one. All the girls from her Sunday- school class were coming, and four of the best- behaved boys as well. Then there was to be the young man, Thomas Henry Smithson, the one that all the girls secretly laughed at. Really, he was too conscientious, too lumberingly polite for anything. His hats seemed always small, his trousers tight, his boots big. But her mother liked him. He helped to make thing go, sang a few songs in a voice he called baritone, and never lost his temper. Hannah felt that she could put up with anything so long as Ralph Wellings turned up. He was nineteen. A strange boy for the little, fat, jolly parson to have as his son! Hannah had heard that he was wild, but he had never seemed wild to her. Sometimes they had met in the twilight, and he had walked along by her side through Pennyfoot woods to Hoyle's farm and carried the dozen eggs that she had gone to fetch back with him in a sugar- bag. Of course, you were supposed to be

still a child at seventeen, but Hannah didn't feel exactly like a child. She could talk to Ralph Wellings about the things she knew - the proper way to make candied toffee, the books she had recently found in the attic, old books in which all the letter esses were effs, the nicest hymn tunes. He never laughed at her, and she found this refreshing. She loved him very much, admiring his forehead, for some reason, most of all. It was high and white. His blue- black hair, parted at the side, waved as beautifully as did hers. 'If we get married and have some children, they're sure to have curly hair,' she thought. She liked, too, his flecked hazel eyes and his long fingers with their triangular nails. He called her 'nice child', and always seemed glad to see her. She took her entranced gaze from the cakes and went into the dairy. The house had once been a farm, and the cool, stone- shelved room was still called the dairy. One side of it was laden with food. There was a whole, crumb- browned ham on a dish by the side of a meat- plate on which stood perfectly cooked sausages. The trifles were ready, so were the stewed fruits for those who liked plainer sweets, and there was more cream, Hannah felt, than could possibly be used. She ran out of the room, smiling with delight, to look for her mother. 'Are you getting ready, mother?' she called. 'Yes.' Her mother stood, bare- armed, in front of the oval mirror, a worried look in her eyes, her mouth filled with steel hairpins. She had her skirt on, but her black satin bodice was flung over the curved bedrail. 'Aren't you washed, child?' She seemed to speak harshly because of the hairpins. 'The company will be here before we

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know where we are. We she'll have a rush, you'll see.' 'Never mind, mother, everything looks lovely. I wish the party was beginning just now.' She ran out of the room and changed her dress in a perfect fury of speed. Her face was clean enough, her hands white. What was the use of washing over and over and over again? Now she was in the summer pink dress that made her look older than ever before. The skirt was flounced, and she jumped round ballooning it, running a comb through her hair at the same time. 'He'll like me, he will,' she chanted. And she ran across to her mother's room and flung herself panting on the great bed. 'Hannah, Hannah, be a lady!' cried her mother, rebukingly.

**Questions:**

- With a partner, fill in as many of the squares below as you can.

	Appearance	Personality	Interests
Hannah			
Thomas Henry Smithson			
Ralph Wellings			

- There are 23 lines left in this story. What do you think happens in those 23 lines? In pairs, make up a short ending. When you are ready, tell your ending to another group and listen to theirs.

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**Part two**

Hannah seemed to have been asleep for a long time. She woke slowly, feeling the grey light on her eyelids. Her hands, gnarled and shrunken, lay outside the blue- and – white coverlet. A shadowed white plait straggled over one shoulder, thinning to a thread- tied and as it reached her breast. She moved a little, opened her eyes, and moistened her lips. The morning was sunny and still. It felt warm, warm. She dozed a little and went on thinking of the party her mother had given when she was seventeen. On that day Ralph Wellings had kissed her for the first time. Unknowingly she smiled. The pink dress with its flounces, she remembered that, too. How lovely it had all been. She looked up when the door opened and frowned a little, seeing an ugly, middle- aged woman with a paper – backed book in her hand. ‘Well, grandma,’ the woman said in a kind and cheerful voice, ‘I’ve been up a few times, but you were asleep. George is just going to the Post Office in the doctor’s car, so will you sign the pension form? He’s in a bit of a hurry. I’ll help you up.’ She put a soft wrap about the old woman’s shoulders and supported her while she wrote. ‘H- a-n-a-h’ she mouthed, then her attention was attracted by something else for a moment. She started at the completed form and gave a fretful cry. ‘Oh, grandma, you’ve signed Hannah Wellings, and your name’s Smithson - Smithson - Smithson.’

**Questions:**

- What do you think of this ending? In what ways is it different from the one you created?
- What could possibly have happened between the first and second parts of the story? In small groups, think of as many possible explanations as you can, then choose the one you like best.
- Hannah's mother tells her 'be a lady'. Why? When Hannah was a young girl at the turn of the century, there was a difference between being a girl, and growing up to become 'a lady'. What about your country today? Are there kinds of behavior that are acceptable and others that are not, for a young girl nowadays?

Write them down under the two columns.

<b>A young girl can</b>	<b>A young girl cannot</b>

- Imagine that ‘Hannah’ is going to be made into a film. The director asks you to write a summary of the missing parts of Hannah’s life, so that the film script can be complete.

The director would also like to give the film a new name, which will tell people more about the story. Choose an appropriate title.

An original piece of music is to be composed for the final section of the film, when Hannah, now an old lady, is dreaming of her youth. Which musical instrument or instruments do you think would be most appropriate? You can choose from this selection or suggest your own.

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## **End of the Course**



## Important Links for Some Linguistic Drills

### Improving English Language:

1. Part One: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FUZLQg-LZOc&t=559s>
2. Part Two: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y2DY\\_CYt\\_FU&t=430s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y2DY_CYt_FU&t=430s)

### Essay Writing:

1. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tvaXf\\_i33ow&t=213s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tvaXf_i33ow&t=213s)

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**Good Luck**