



**South Valley University**

**Qena Faculty of Arts**

**English Department**

# **English Language Course**

## **For Education Students**

### **Level III**

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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 Baby Exchange**

Selma Scarausi looked at her baby daughter and smiled. The baby smiled back. Selma began to cry. "I love my baby very much," Selma thought. "But is she really my baby?" Selma's baby was born at a hospital in Sao Paulo, Brazil. A few days later Selma and the baby came home from the hospital. Friends and relatives were surprised when they saw the baby. The baby didn't look like her parents. The baby had dark skin and curly hair, but Selma and her husband had light skin and straight hair. "Babies change," everyone thought. "She will look like her parents when she is older." But the baby didn't change. When she was nine months old, she still looked very different from her parents.

Selma and her husband, Paulo, took the baby back to the hospital. "Are you sure this is our baby?" they asked the hospital director. "Of course she is your baby," the director said. "Immediately after the babies are born, we give them bracelets with numbers. Your baby was number 51. "A mistake was impossible." "A mistake is possible," Selma and Paulo thought. "We have another family's baby. And somewhere another family has our baby. But Sao Paulo is a city of seven million people. How can we find our baby?" Selma and Paulo went to the hospital again. A nurse at the hospital told Paulo, "I remember another

couple. Their baby didn't look like them. The parents had dark skin, but the baby had light skin. The father had very curly hair, but the baby had straight hair." The nurse gave Paulo the couple's address.

The next day Selma took her baby to the couple's house. She knocked and a woman opened the door. The woman took one look at Selma's baby and fainted. Selma helped her into the house. There, in the living room, was a nine – month – old baby. Selma knew that the baby was hers. Selma and Paulo's baby was living Maria and Luiz Souza. The Souzas also had wondered about their baby because she looked so different from them. When Maria Souza saw the baby in Selma's arms, she, too, knew the baby was hers. The hospital made a mistake. Both babies were born at the same hospital on the same day. The hospital gave both babies the number 51. During the next weeks the two families prepared to exchange babies. First they exchanged information about the babies' habits. Then they exchanged toys and clothes. Finally, with smiles and tears, they exchanged babies.

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**Questions:****Vocabulary:**

- Which picture or words have the same meaning as the sentences in the story? Circle the letter of your answer.
1. Maria Souza took one look at Selma's baby and *fainted*.
    - a. left the house with the baby.
    - b. fell to the floor and didn't move.
  2. The two families exchanged information about the babies' *habits*.
    - a. things people do every day.
    - b. places people like to go.
  3. Finally, with smiles and *tears*, they exchanged babies.
    - a. water that comes from people's eyes when they cry.
    - b. gifts that people give to babies.

**Comprehension: Understanding the Main Idea:**

- Circle the letter of the best answer.
1. The story is about .....
    - a. the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil.
    - b. two couples who got the wrong babies.
    - c. babies' habits, toys, and clothes.

2. Selma and Paulo thought, "We have the wrong baby" because .....
- hospitals sometimes make mistakes.
  - they wanted a son, not a daughter.
  - their baby didn't look like them.

**Understanding Cause and Effect:**

- Find the best way to complete each sentence. Write the letter of your answer on the line.
- Friends and relatives were surprised .....
  - Selma and Paulo went back to the hospital .....
  - The hospital director said that a mistake was impossible .....
  - It was difficult for Selma and Paulo to find their baby .....
  - Maria Souza fainted .....

**The answers to choose from:**

- because Sao Paulo is a big city.
- because she knew that the baby in Selma's arms was her baby.
- because they thought they had the wrong baby.
- because the hospital gave each baby a number.
- because the baby didn't look like her parents.

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## (2)

**The Brain**

The brain is the main part of the body's nervous system constantly sending signals to the body. The **brain** has several different parts working together to help a person live their life each day. The five main parts of the brain include the cerebrum, cerebellum, brain stem, pituitary gland, and hypothalamus.

The largest part of the brain is the cerebrum, making up about 85% of the brain's weight. The **cerebrum** allows a person to think and control **voluntary muscles**, which a person is able to control. A person can kick a ball, walk down the street, or jump in the air because they control the muscles and movements.

The cerebrum is active when a person is thinking during a test, making decisions, or playing a video game. Memory is a part of the cerebrum, including **short-term** memory, recalling a morning event, or **long-term**, a memory from several years ago.

The cerebrum has two halves, one on each side of the head. The right half helps a person think about **abstract** things like art, music, colors, shapes, and other parts of the imagination. The left half is more **analytical**, which helps a person speak, make logical decisions, do math problems, and reason. Scientists are unsure



about which half of the brain controls the left or right side of the body.

The **cerebellum** controls a person's balance, movement, and coordination. This includes how a person stands, moves, and balances. The cerebellum is located in the back of the brain under the cerebrum, but it is only about one-eighth the size of the cerebrum, though it is a vital part of the brain. Without the cerebellum a person would not have very little ability to move.

The **brain stem**, also small, is responsible for all of the functions of the body for a person to remain alive, including breathing, food digestion, and blood circulation. Located below the cerebrum, in front of the cerebellum, it connects the rest of the brain to a person's spinal cord.

The brain stem controls **involuntary muscles**, working on their own without the help or thought. The muscles are located in the heart, stomach or other parts of the body. It tells the heart to pump blood to the body, and stomach muscles to break food down. The brain stem is also the pipeline sending and receiving millions of messages back and forth between the brain and the body.

The **pituitary gland** controls the growth of a person's body by producing and releasing hormones into the body. The gland is only the size of a pea, but without it properly functioning, a

person's body would not go through its changes as they get older. The gland also controls sugars and water in the body, as well as keeping the **metabolism** of the body going, which is related to the body's use of energy.

The final part of the brain is the **hypothalamus**, which basically controls the temperature of the body. When the body is too hot, this part of the brain tells the body to sweat; too cold, and it tells the body to shiver.

The five parts of the brain connect with the body's nervous system, made up of thousands of nerves that communicate information to and from the brain. The more messages sent to the brain, the stronger the connections become. This is how good, and bad, habits or skills are learned. The brain also is the control center for feelings. On each side of the brain there are a groups of cells called **amygdala**, which is responsible for emotions.

In conclusion, the brain is the control center of the body, and it must be treated well by eating healthy, being safe, and avoiding alcohol, drugs, and tobacco, but it's also important to challenge your mind.

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**Questions:**

1. Which part of the brain is responsible for short and long-term memory?
  - a. Brain stem
  - b. b. Cerebrum
  - c. Cerebellum
  - d. d. Pituitary gland
  
2. The normally healthy man was having trouble balancing himself as he walked down the street. Which of the following parts of the brain may not have been functioning properly?
  - a. Cerebellum
  - b. Cerebrum
  - c. Hypothalamus
  - d. Amygdala
  
3. The talented artist became famous not only for her paintings, but also for her poetry. Which part of her brain was most likely functioning very well?
  - a. Left half of the cerebrum
  - b. Left half of the cerebellum
  - c. Right half of the cerebrum
  - d. Right half of the cerebellum

4. Which of the following is an example of an involuntary muscle?
- a. Arm
  - b. b. Leg
  - c. Finger
  - d. d. Heart
5. Which of the following parts of the brain is like a pipeline which sends the messages back and forth between the body and brain?
- a. Pituitary gland
  - b. b. Cerebellum
  - c. Amygdala
  - d. Brain stem
6. Which parts of the brain may not have been working properly when the boy in the hospital stopped growing and did not sweat even in hot temperatures?
- a. Hypothalamus and pituitary gland
  - b. Amygdala and hypothalamus
  - c. Pituitary gland and brain stem
  - d. Cerebellum and pituitary gland

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**(3)****Types of Hospital Nurseries**

There are three different levels of nurseries:

**Level I:**

This nursery is also called a newborn or a well-baby nursery and is for healthy babies who don't need any special monitoring, oxygen or an intravenous tube. Many babies born between 35 and 37 weeks will be able to go to a level I nursery. Not all hospitals have a level I nursery, though, so in these facilities healthy babies stay in a bassinet in the room with Mom.

**Level II:**

This nursery is a neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) that can provide care for a baby who is moderately sick but expected to improve quickly. To be in a level II nursery, baby should be 32 weeks or more and weigh more than 1,500 g (3 lbs 5 oz). Here, babies may have an intravenous catheter, receive oxygen and be fed through a tube.

**Level III:**

A level III nursery offers the most intensive care possible for the sickest and the smallest of babies. This includes babies who need mechanical ventilation (the help of a breathing tube and machine) for more than 24 hours. In general, level III nurseries are

subdivided based on the degree of critical care they can provide. Here's the breakdown:

**Level IIIA:** Babies stay here who are 28 weeks gestation or more and weigh more than 1,000 g (2.2 lbs.).

**Level IIIB:** Babies at any gestational age or weight can stay here; pediatric surgeons are always available to perform any surgeries should the need arise.

**Level IIIC:** This level has all the staffing and equipment of a level IIIB NICU, with the added ability to provide open-heart surgery and an advanced form of critical care called ECMO (extracorporeal membrane oxygenation).

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**(4)****Schizophrenia**

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

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

**Questions:**

1. The paragraph preceding the passage most probably discusses:
  - a. the causes of schizophrenia
  - b. multiple personality disorder
  - c. the role of heredity in mental illness
  - d. possible cures for schizophrenia
  
2. It can be inferred from the passage that a "schism" is ..... .
  - a. a division into parts
  - b. a mental disease
  - c. a personality trait
  - d. a part of the brain
  
3. It can be inferred from the passage that a schizophrenic would be  
LEAST likely to
  - a. think in an illogical way
  - b. hear voices that are not real
  - c. meet with famous people
  - d. spend time alone



4. It can be inferred from the passage that it would be least common for schizophrenia to develop at the age of:
- a. eighteen
  - b. twenty
  - c. twenty-three
  - d. thirty
5. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses:
- a. further symptoms of schizophrenia
  - b. neurotransmitters in patients with multiple personality disorder
  - c. dealing with the behavior of schizophrenics
  - d. unusual levels of brain chemicals in schizophrenics

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(5)

## Marie Curie

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At the early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory.

A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish.

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Despondently, she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

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**Questions:**

1. The Curies' ..... collaboration helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.
  - a. friendly
  - b. competitive
  - c. courteous
  - d. industrious
  - e. chemistry
  
2. Marie had a bright mind and a ..... personality.
  - a. strong
  - b. lighthearted
  - c. humorous
  - d. strange
  - e. envious
  
3. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt .....
  - a. hopeless
  - b. annoyed
  - c. depressed
  - d. worried
  - e. none of the above

4. Marie ..... by leaving Poland and traveling to France to enter the Sorbonne.
- a. challenged authority
  - b. showed intelligence
  - c. behaved
  - d. was distressed
  - e. answer not available in article
5. .... she remembered their joy together.
- a. Dejectedly
  - b. Worried
  - c. Tearfully
  - d. Happily
  - e. Sorrowfully
6. Her ..... began to fade when she returned to the Sorbonne to succeed her husband.
- a. misfortune
  - b. anger
  - c. wretchedness
  - d. disappointment
  - e. ambition

7. Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium,  
Marie Curie was never .....

- a. troubled
- b. b. worried
- c. c. disappointed
- d. sorrowful
- e. disturbed

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**(6)****Making the Team**

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

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

When we left the school, my parents said we should go out for pizza. It would just be a little family celebration in my honor. They called my brother, and he met us at the restaurant. He walked in with a big smile on his face. He was really proud of me.

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My parents were very proud too, although they warned me about keeping my grades up and making sure I did all my homework every day. They do not need to worry about those things. I'll work very hard to stay on the team.

**ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:**

1. This student is in the ..... grade.
  - a. seventh
  - b. fourth
  - c. sixth
  - d. eighth
  
2. The first paragraph mainly discusses .....
  - a. eating pizza
  - b. playing softball
  - c. doing homework
  - d. finding her name on the list
  
3. Which of the following best describes how the girl felt when she saw her name on the list?
  - a. nervous
  - b. happy
  - c. angry
  - d. sad



4. Which of the following is true?
- a. Her father taught her to play softball.
  - b. She has played softball since she was two.
  - c. Her older brother taught her to play softball.
  - d. Her brother took her to the school to check the team list.
5. The girl learned to play softball .....
- a. in the sixth grade
  - b. in the second grade
  - c. in the fifth grade
  - d. at the age of two
6. The word *warned* means .....
- a. to notify in advance
  - b. shouted
  - c. celebrated
  - d. to join a team
7. The girl is in the sixth grade. What grade is her brother probably in?
- a. second grade
  - b. middle school
  - c. third grade
  - d. ninth grade

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(7)

**Food and fat**

‘I like to watch my weight.’

‘You are a little plump, dear.’

‘She is fat.’

These are three different ways of saying the same thing. The first is vain; the second is tactful; the third is blunt.

Some people don't mind being fat; in some countries a good round stomach is nothing to be ashamed of. Other people can keep slim without any effort. But a lot of people do put on too much weight and don't like it. The question is, what do they do about it?

Some put their faith in exercise. But the trouble with exercise is that it only works up an appetite. You might sweat off a couple of pounds playing tennis or climbing a mountain but you put it all back on again with a big plate of macaroni cheese or steak and chips or bread and jam. Others believe in slimming pills and special clothes that make you sweat. It would be nice if they worked but they don't.

The only reliable solution is dieting. But what sort of diet? There are the extremists who believe in a dramatic, all-out attack on their waistline. They starve themselves until they are faint with hunger. Then there are those who stick to milk and bananas. You

find you need a lot of bananas and unless you live where they grow, they aren't cheap. There is another theory that if you eat things like hard-boiled eggs, apples with their skins on, and Lean meat which are hard to digest, the more you eat, the thinner you get. This is because you use up the fat in your body to get the energy to digest the food.

For most of us these methods are too extreme or too eccentric. The simplest system is just to cut down on the carbohydrates or, if possible, to cut them right out. That means avoiding bread, potatoes, cake, biscuits, jam, sugar, rice spaghetti, macaroni and so on and eating what you like of everything else. It's straightforward and often quite effective.

Still others like to be more scientific. They are the calorie-counters. (Most of them are pretty vague about what a calorie is but that doesn't matter; they love counting them.) They get a table which tells them that, for example, 100 gms, helping of Yorkshire pudding gives you 130. 100 gms. Of raw cabbage is only 15, a 100 ml. Glass of Burgundy is 75 and a pint\* of brown ale 160. A fried egg will cost you 145 cal, but if you boil it, it will only give you 65.

The calorie-counter will then allow him say 1,000 cal. A day it can't be too difficult. After all, half the people in the world have to manage on that on less, whether they like it or not.

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**(8)****Stars**

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

In reality, though, stars are always moving, but because of the tremendous distances between the stars themselves and from stars to Earth, the changes are barely discernible here on Earth. An example of a rather fast-moving star demonstrates why this misconception prevails; it takes around 200 years for Bernard's star, a relatively rapidly moving star, to move a distance in the skies equal to the diameter of the Earth's moon. When the apparently negligible movement of the stars is contrasted with the movements of the planets, the stars are seemingly motionless.

**Questions:**

1. The expression "relative to" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by:
  - a. in the family of
  - b. compared with
  - c. connected to
  - d. limited by

2. The expression "naked eye" in paragraph 1 refers to:
  - a. a telescope
  - b. a scientific method for observing stars
  - c. unassisted vision
  - d. a camera with a powerful lens
3. The word "fixed" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by:
  - a. repaired
  - b. mobile
  - c. changing
  - d. stationary
4. The word "unwitting" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
  - a. Unknowledgeable
  - b. Funny
  - c. empty-handed
  - d. serious
5. The word "tremendous" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
  - a. unknown
  - b. huge
  - c. varied
  - d. changing

6. The word "discernible" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:
- a. noticeable
  - b. persuasive
  - c. conceivable
  - d. astonishing
7. A "misconception" in paragraph 2 is most likely:
- a. an enacted law
  - b. a stated fact
  - c. an incorrect idea
  - d. a detailed study
8. The word "around" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by:
- a. circularly
  - b. precisely
  - c. adjacently
  - d. approximately
9. What is remarkable about "Bernard's star" in paragraph 2?
- a. It moves faster than many other stars.
  - b. It is a stationary star.
  - c. It seems to move faster than the planets.
  - d. It appears to move very rapidly.
10. The word "negligible" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:
- a. Negative
  - b. Slight
  - c. Gliding
  - d. Evident

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(9)

**Valentine's Day**

(The history of St. Valentine's Day)

Valentine's Day wasn't always a romantic holiday. It is most likely based on an ancient Roman festival called Lupercalia, when the Romans called on the god Lupercus to protect them from vicious wolves who roamed the area. On the eve of those festivals, in honor of the goddess Juno Februata, it was traditional for the young women to write their names on slips of paper, which the young men drew from jars. The young women whose name a man drew would be his sweetheart for the year or more.

***The story of the priest Called Valentine:***

In the city of Rome in the years around 270BC was a beautiful temple where the priest valentine served. The Romans loved him dearly and assembled in the temple to hear his words. They knelt before the fire that always burned on the altar to ask his blessing. Rich and poor, wise and ignorant, old and young, noble and common people they all flocked to valentine.

Wars broke out in the Roman Empire. Claudius summoned the citizens forth to battle and year after year the fighting continued. Many of the Romans were unwilling to go. The married men did not want to leave their families. The younger men did not wish to leave their sweethearts. The Emperor was

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angry and he ordered that no marriages should be celebrated and that all engagements must be broken off immediately.

The priest valentine heard of the Emperor's command and was very sad. When a young couple came to the temple, he secretly united them in marriage in front of the sacred altar. Another pair sought his aid and in secret he wedded them. Others came and quietly were married. Valentine was the friend of lovers in every district of Rome.

But, such secrets couldn't be kept for long in Rome. At last word of valentine's acts reached the palace and Claudius the Cruel was angry, exceedingly angry. "No man in Rome priest or not, shall disobey my commands!"

Valentine was dragged from the temple to the prison. Many asked Claudius refused to do so, and in a dungeon Valentine languished and died. His devoted friend buried him in the church of St. Praxedes. It was the year 270BC, on the 14th February. The priest was made St. Valentine after his death.

After Christianity was firmly established the priest wanted the people to forget the old heathen gods. But they did not wish to do away with all their feasts and sports. So they kept the Lupercalia and called it Valentine's Day. History tells us the first modern valentines date from the early years of the fifteenth century. The young French Duke of Orleans, captured at the battle



of Agincourt, was kept a prisoner in the tower of London for many years. He wrote poem after poem to his wife, real valentines. About sixty of them remain. These can be seen among the royal papers in the British Museum. Flowers as valentines appear nearly two hundred years later. A daughter of Henry IV in France gave a party in honor of St Valentine. Each lady received a beautiful bouquet of flowers from the man chosen as her valentine.

So from Italy, France and England came the pretty custom of sending our friends loving messages on this day. With flowers, with heart-shaped candies, and with valentine cards we honor the good priest who disobeyed Claudius the Cruel.

**Question:**

1. What can you do if you were Empire?  
.....
2. What can you do if you were valentine?  
.....
3. Compare with the behavior of Valentine and the Empire.  
.....
4. What ideas can you add to solve the problem of Romans were unwilling to go to wars?  
.....

5. What is the solution would you suggest for this problem?

.....

6. Why the men did not want to go to fighting?

.....

7. What happened in 14th of February?

.....

8. Why do you think the young French Duke of Orleans is real valentine?

.....

9. Do you think the Valentine's Day is always romantic holidays?

.....

10. Write a short summary for this essay?

.....

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(10)

## Physical Therapist

Physical therapy is the treatment of people of all ages with injured or diseased muscles, arms, or legs. Physical therapists, or PTs as they are often called, treat patients with exercise and massage. PTs do not use medicine to treat patients. Sometimes water or heat therapies are used for treatment as well. Physical therapy helps an injured or sick person move with less pain and stress.

PTs are not medical doctors, but doctors often refer patients to physical therapists to help patients recover from injuries or deal with diseases. A PT studies the patient's medical records. Then he or she develops a treatment plan to improve the patient's ability to move the injured limb. PTs work with patients to strengthen damaged or weakened muscles. PTs may teach the patient how to use crutches, wheelchairs, or an artificial limb. Therapists want patients to be able to do as many daily activities as they possibly can. The PT keeps a record of the patient's progress. Treatments are changed according to the patient's needs and rate of progress.

Physical therapists must graduate from a physical therapy program at a college or university. A four-year baccalaureate degree is required.

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**(11)****Trade of Ice**

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

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

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

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

### **Questions:**

#### **1. The main idea of this passage is that:**

- a. many people believed that Tudor's idea was ridiculous
- b. Tudor was able to implement an unusual idea successfully
- c. ice was not available in some areas of the world in the early nineteenth century
- d. the ice that Tudor shipped was superior in quality to other available ice

#### **2. How is the information in the passage presented?**

- a. A concept is followed by examples.
- b. The causes of a result are presented.
- c. A series of chronological events is outlined.
- d. Two contrasting opinions are presented.

#### **3. Which paragraph explains why trade in ice developed?**

- a. The first paragraph
- b. The second paragraph
- c. The third paragraph
- d. The fourth paragraph

**4. The second paragraph mainly discusses:**

- a. the weather in Massachusetts
- b. trade between Massachusetts and the West Indies
- c. the development of ice-making machinery
- d. the development of a concept

**5. The topic of the third paragraph is:**

- a. ridicule for Tudor's early unsuccessful attempt
- b. the sinking of the first boat that Tudor sent
- c. ridicule by the citizens of Boston for a career in shipping
- d. the reason that Tudor gave up on his plan

**6. The last paragraph mainly discusses Tudor's:**

- a. methods for insulating ice
- b. innovative ice-making machine
- c. long voyages
- d. eventual success

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**End of Part Two**

# **Part Three**

# **Grammar Exercises**

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## SECTION ONE

### Capitalization and Punctuation

Understanding the basic rules of capitalization is important, and knowing how to punctuate sentences correctly will help you to write more clearly. This first section consists of five sets of questions that test your skill at finding mistakes in capitalization and punctuation. In the first set, you will be looking for errors in capitalization only. In the second and third sets, the errors are in punctuation only. Sets 4 and 5 ask you to find mistakes in both capitalization and punctuation.

#### SET 1:

- *For the following questions, choose the lettered part of the sentence that contains a word that needs a capital letter. If no additional words should be capitalized, choose answer e.*
1. My physician, /dr. Holly Watts, told me that/ I was healthy enough/ to run  
a b c  
in the Boston marathon. / None  
d e
  2. At the party, / I made myself sick / by eating glazed doughnuts/ and  
a b c  
english toffee. / None  
d e
  3. Alan Farnham, jr., was so lazy/ that no one wanted to / be on the  
a b c  
committee/ with him. /None  
d e



4. Doug shouted angrily, / “why am I the one/ who always has to /  
do the dishes?”/ None  
a b c  
d e
5. The constitution of / the United States certainly / cannot be considered /  
an ordinary constitution. / None  
a b c  
d e
6. Tommy’s Bar and grill was / conveniently located on / one of the main  
streets / in downtown Waynesburg. / None  
a b c  
d e
7. My peach-colored dog, / whose name is yep, / is a fine example of / an  
intelligent, brave, and loyal toy poodle. / None  
a b c  
d e
8. Her name used to be Heather, / but she changed it / after the movie  
*heathers* / came out a few years ago. / None  
a b c  
d e

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**SET 2:**

- *Choose the punctuation mark that is needed in each of the following sentences. If no additional punctuation is needed, choose answer e.*

1. "I can't believe it!" shouted Karen. My blue socks have holes in them!"  
a. .                      b. ,                      c. !                      d. "                      e. none
2. My three cats, Bubba, Dave, and Roy like liver flavored kitty treats best.  
a. ;                      b. —                      c. !                      d. ,                      e. none
3. The following are my favorite foods biscuits, gravy, mashed potatoes, and French-cut green beans.  
a. :                      b. ,                      c. .                      d. ;                      e. none
4. Max was so angry he stalked out fifteen minutes later he came back.  
a. ;                      b. ,                      c. ?                      d. :                      e. none
5. We were all surprised when Bonita—a petite, conservatively dressed woman heaved a chair through the plate glass window.  
a. ;                      b. ,                      c. —                      d. :                      e. none
6. Jacks hair, usually so neatly combed, is a mess today, as if he slept on it strangely.  
a. '                      b. ,                      c. ;                      d. .                      e. none

7. After his vacation in the Rockies, Ramon decided to give up mountain-climbing for good.  
a. ,            b. ;            c. —            d. .            e. none
8. "I wonder" Syad mused, "if he knew what he did was wrong."  
a. ?            b. ,            c. :            d. ;            e. none
9. Big Bob Bailey our basketball coach, is the toughest man alive.  
a. :            b. ;            c. —            d. ,            e. none
10. My favorite books are ones about skeet shooting it's my favorite sport.  
a. ,            b. ?            c. ;            d. !            e. none

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**SET 3:**

- *Choose the answer that shows the best punctuation for the underlined part of the sentence. If the sentence is correct as is, choose e.*
1. Cats make wonderful pets even though they seem closer to being wild than dogs are.
    - a. pets, even though, they
    - b. pets, even though they
    - c. pets. Even though they
    - d. pets; even though they
    - e. correct as is
  2. Many people believe in UFO's however I've never seen one.
    - a. UFO's however: I've
    - b. UFO's, however, I've
    - c. UFO's however, I've
    - d. UFO's; however, I've
    - e. correct as it is
  3. "Am I crazy," asked Samantha, "Am I the only one who thinks volleyball is a waste of time?"
    - a. crazy?" asked Samatha. "Am
    - b. crazy?" asked Samatha, "Am
    - c. crazy," asked Samatha? "Am
    - d. crazy?" asked Samatha, "Am

- e. correct as it is
4. Some scientists maintain that we are born with a fear of snakes.
- a. maintain, that we
  - b. maintain that, we
  - c. maintain: that we
  - d. maintain—that we
  - e. correct as it is
5. After the dog frightened the mail carrier, the dogs owner apologized over and over.
- a. carrier the dogs
  - b. carrier, the dog's
  - c. carrier, the dogs'
  - d. carrier the dogs'
  - e. correct as is
6. The people who are at the back of the line should move to the front.
- a. people, who are at the back of the line
  - b. people who are at the back of the line,
  - c. people, who are at the back of the line,
  - d. people who, are at the back of the line,
  - e. correct as is
7. The students asked whether I thought there would be a woman president within the next decade?
- a. president within the next decade!

- b. president, within the next decade.
  - c. president within the next decade.
  - d. president, within the next decade?
  - e. correct as is
8. This is the first time you have ever been to a major league baseball game, isn't it?
- a. game isn't it?
  - b. game, is'nt it?
  - c. game, isn't it.
  - d. game isn't it.
  - e. correct as is
9. Chicken pox a virus is very contagious.
- a. pox, a virus,
  - b. pox, a virus
  - c. pox, a virus—
  - d. pox a virus,
  - e. correct as is
10. I was born on May 17,1962 in Corvallis, Oregon.
- a. May 17 1962 in Corvallis, Oregon.
  - b. May 17 1962, in Corvallis Oregon.
  - c. May 17,1962 in Corvallis, Oregon.
  - d. May 17,1962, in Corvallis, Oregon.
  - e. correct as is

**SET 4:**

- *For each question, find the sentence that has a mistake in capitalization or punctuation. If you find no mistakes, mark choice d.*
1.
    - a. My favorite season is Spring.
    - b. Last Monday, Aunt Ruth took me shopping.
    - c. We elected Ben as treasurer of the freshman class.
    - d. No mistakes.
  2.
    - a. My best friend is moving to another city.
    - b. "What time does the movie begin?" he asked.
    - c. The boys' wore identical sweaters.
    - d. No mistakes.
  3.
    - a. She asked me, to show her how to make an apple pie.
    - b. He shouted from the window, but we couldn't hear him.
    - c. Occasionally, someone will stop and ask for directions.
    - d. No mistakes.
  4.
    - a. Science and math are my two best subjects.
    - b. We met senator Moynihan at a conference last June.
    - c. Did you see the movie *Babe*?
    - d. No mistakes.

5. a. When you come to the end of Newton Road, turn left onto Wilson Blvd.  
b. A small river runs alongside the highway.  
c. We learned that cape Cod was formed 20,000 years ago.  
d. No mistakes.
6. a. The tour guide asked us if we had any questions?  
b. Lauren's father is an auto mechanic.  
c. We asked if he could give us change for a dollar.  
d. No mistakes.
7. a. Did you read that article in *Newsweek*?  
b. My Uncle took us to Yankee Stadium.  
c. Christina has a Persian cat named Snow ball.  
d. No mistakes.
8. a. "I'll come and stay with you, grandma," I said.  
b. "Don't ever tell a lie, he warned.  
c. "Why won't you play with us?"he asked.  
d. No mistakes.
9. a. I always have a hard time getting up in the morning.  
b. We took: a tent, a cooler, and a sleeping bag.  
c. The fog was as thick as potato soup.  
d. No mistakes.



- 10.** a. This is someone else's coat.
- b. Which of these songs was recorded by Bruce Springsteen?
- c. That book must be yours.
- d. No mistakes.
- 11.** a. Don't stand in my way.
- b. Cecilia and I fought our way through the crowd.
- c. The vegetables were old rubbery and tasteless.
- d. No mistakes.
- 12.** a. Remember to walk the dog.
- b. "Don't run"! Mr. Ellington shouted.
- c. It's supposed to snow today and tomorrow.
- d. No mistakes.
- 13.** a. Charleen's parents worried whenever she drove the car.
- b. Who designed the Brooklyn Bridge?
- c. Diseases like Smallpox and Polio have been eradicated.
- d. No mistakes.
- 14.** a. Can you find the Indian ocean on this map?
- b. Which river, the Nile or the Amazon, is longer?
- c. Lerner Avenue runs into the Thompson Parkway.
- d. No mistakes.

- 15.** a. He's the best dancer in the school.  
b. We were planning to go, but the meeting was canceled.  
c. "Okay," she said, I'll go with you."  
d. No mistakes.
- 16.** a. Does Judge Parker live on your street?  
b. Twenty government officials met to deal with Wednesday's crisis.  
c. The Mayor spoke at a news conference this morning.  
d. No mistakes.
- 17.** a. My brother Isaac is the best player on the team.  
b. Because of the high cost; we decided not go.  
c. Where's your new puppy?  
d. No mistakes.
- 18.** a. I have learned to appreciate Mozart's music.  
b. My cousin Veronica is studying to be a Veterinarian.  
c. Mr. Shanahan is taller than Professor Martin.  
d. No mistakes.
- 19.** a. "You look just like your mother," Ms. Jones told me.  
b. "Please be careful," he said.  
c. Tyler asked, "why do I have to go to bed so early?"  
d. No mistakes.

- 20.** a. Do you prefer root beer over orange soda?  
b. In which year did world war II end?  
c. I like to study the geography of the Everglades.  
d. No mistakes.
- 21.** a. Colds like many other viruses are highly contagious.  
b. Call me when you feel better.  
c. Did you wash your hands, Michael?  
d. No mistakes.
- 22.** a. The industrial revolution began in Europe.  
b. Is Labor Day a national holiday?  
c. General Patton was a four-star genera.  
d. No mistakes.
- 23.** a. Carmen brought bread, and butter, and strawberry jam.  
b. Let's look at the map.  
c. Be sure to thank Aunt Helen for the gift.  
d. No mistakes.
- 24.** a. My Aunt Georgia loves to read Eighteenth-Century novels.  
b. Eli's sister's cousin lives in Alaska.  
c. Is that a German shepherd?  
d. No mistakes.

\*\*\*\*\*

**SET 5:**

- *Questions 1 – 4 are based on the following passage. First read the passage, and then choose the answer that shows the best capitalization and punctuation for each underlined part.*

Madam Helena P. 1) Blavatsky born in Russia on May 8, 1831, claimed to have psychic powers and to be capable of performing feats of clairvoyance and telepathy. During her 60 years, she traveled to many 2) countries—including the United States, England, India, and Egypt, in order to study the occult. Although many considered her a 3) fake throughout her lifetime she was surrounded by faithful believers, including such influential persons as British statesman Allen O. Hume and Swedish countess Constance Wachtmeister. To this day, followers commemorate the date of her 4) death calling May 8 "White Lotus Day."

1. a. Blavatsky: born  
b. Blavatsky—born  
c. Blavatsky, born  
d. Blavatsky. Born  
e. correct as it is

2. a. countries, including

b. countries: including

c. countries. Including

d. countries including

e. correct as it is

3. a. fake, throughout

b. fake. Throughout

c. fake: throughout

d. fake; throughout

e. correct as it is

4. a. death. Calling

b. death, calling

c. death calling

d. death calling

e. correct as it is

\*\*\*\*\*

- *Questions 5 – 8 are based on the following passage. First read the passage, and then choose the answer that shows the best capitalization and punctuation for each underlined part.*

January 2, 1996

Nina Pride

407 Willow Way

Iowa City, Iowa 52245

Bill 5) Fork, general manager

Bill's Overhead Door Opener Company

1297 Kentucky Way

Iowa City, Iowa 52240

Dear 6) Mr. fork;

I wish to complain about the door opener you installed in my garage on December 18, 1995. On January 1, 7) 1996 at 3:00 a.m. I returned home from a celebration at Tucker's Tavern in downtown Iowa City. When I attempted to enter my garage, the device you installed 8) malfunctioned and my car crashed into the kitchen of my house. I hope you will make restitution without my having to take legal action.

Sincerely yours,

Nina Pride

- 5.** a. Fork, general Manager  
b. fork, General Manager  
c. Fork, General Manager  
d. Fork, General manager  
e. correct as is
- 6.** a. Dear Mr. Fork.  
b. Dear, Mr. fork,  
c. dear Mr. Fork:  
d. Dear Mr. Fork:  
e. correct as it is
- 7.** a. 1996 at: 3:00 am, I  
b. 1996 at 300 a.m., I  
c. 1996 at, 3:00 a.m., I  
d. 1996, at 3:00 am, I  
e. correct as it is
- 8.** a. malfunctioned, and my  
b. malfunctioned: and my  
c. malfunctioned? And my  
d. malfunctioned and, my  
e. correct as it is

\*\*\*\*\*

## SECTION TWO

### GRAMMAR

The following sets deal with basic grammar and usage: using correct verb forms, assuring subject-verb agreement, using adjectives and adverbs correctly, and identifying correct pronoun forms. Set (1) asks you to fill in the blank with the correct verb form. Set (2) asks for the correct adjective, adverb, or pronoun. In Sets (3) and (4), you will be looking for more complex grammatical errors in a sentence. You will also be asked to recognize a sentence that has no grammatical mistakes. This section will give practice in finding and correcting all types of grammatical errors.

#### **SET (1):**

- *Fill in the blank with the correct verb form.*
1. On February 27, 1995, the City Fire Department responded to a blaze that ..... at the Icarus Publishing Co. warehouse.
    - a. breaks out
    - b. will break out
    - c. had broken out
    - d. is breaking out



2. On November 4, suspects Gary Talerino and Jennifer O'Brien were arrested on a charge of vandalism that ..... at the local high school.
- a. occurs
  - b. will occur
  - c. is occurring
  - d. occurred
3. I am trying to become more skilled at weaving before winter .....
- a. arrived
  - b. will have arrived
  - c. will arrive
  - d. arrives
4. We have ..... more of these strange pods since those people moved in next door.
- a. saw
  - b. been seeing
  - c. been seen
  - d. see
5. While trying to ..... his pet iguana from a tree, Travis Stevens fell and broke his ankle.
- a. be rescuing
  - b. have rescued
  - c. rescue
  - d. rescuing

6. .... the gun down carefully.
- a. Put
  - b. Putted
  - c. Been putting
  - d. To put
7. The main problem Jim had ..... too many parking tickets.
- a. will have been
  - b. were
  - c. will have
  - d. was
8. On Wednesday, Jamal and Jennifer were called to the principal's office and praised for helping a student who ..... on the icy sidewalk.
- a. falls
  - b. would fall
  - c. had fallen
  - d. has fallen
9. The people who bought this old lamp at the auction ..... foolish.
- a. was
  - b. were
  - c. is
  - d. has been
-

10. The little boy ..... himself down on the floor and threw a tantrum.
- a. flings
  - b. flinged
  - c. flung
  - d. fling
11. There ..... three different ways to make perfect pie crust.
- a. is
  - b. are
  - c. was
  - d. being
12. The noise from all the airplanes ..... louder in the afternoon.
- a. gets
  - b. get
  - c. have gotten
  - d. are getting
13. I ..... the speech you gave last Thursday night, but I was in bed with the flu.
- a. will have heard
  - b. would hear
  - c. might hear
  - d. would have heard

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**SET (2):**

- *Fill in the blank with the correct adjective, adverb, or pronoun.*

1. In many popular movies today, the heroes are ..... armed than the villains.
  - a. more heavily
  - b. more heavy
  - c. heavier
  - d. more heavier
2. That fine circus elephant now belongs to my sister and ..... .
  - a. I
  - b. me
  - c. mine
  - d. myself
3. The person ..... made these delicious candied figs has my vote.
  - a. that
  - b. whom
  - c. who
  - d. whose

4. If you don't stop playing ..... video games, your mind will become warped.
- a. that
  - b. those
  - c. them
  - d. this
5. George and Michael left ..... backpacks at school.
- a. his
  - b. their
  - c. there
  - d. its
6. If you steal ..... artichoke from Petra's garden, you'll be sorry.
- a. them
  - b. those
  - c. that
  - d. these
7. The cake I made last week tasted ..... than the one I made today.
- a. best
  - b. more better
  - c. better
  - d. more good

8. After winning the yo-yo contest, Lydia skipped ..... down the street.
- happy
  - happiest
  - more happily
  - happily
9. We arranged the flowers and placed ..... in the center of the table.
- it
  - this
  - them
  - that
10. Of the three brothers, Andre is the .....
- taller
  - tallest
  - more tall
  - most tallest
11. .... met more than ten years ago at a mutual friend's birthday party.
- Her and I
  - Her and me
  - She and me
  - She and I

12. Riding the Tornado at the amusement park was ..... than I thought it would be.
- a. more terrifying
  - b. more terrifyingly
  - c. terrifying
  - d. most terrifying
13. My parents approved of ..... taking guitar lessons.
- a. my
  - b. me
  - c. I
  - d. mine
14. This year our company sold ..... magazine subscriptions than ever before.
- a. less
  - b. lesser
  - c. few
  - d. fewer

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**SET (3):**

- *Replace the underlined portion with the word or phrase that is grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as is, choose answer a.*

1. It was either Kendra or Zoe who brought their volleyball to the picnic.
  - a. brought their
  - b. brought her
  - c. brought their
  - d. brang their
  - e. brang her
2. The book had a frighteningly and unhappy ending.
  - a. a frighteningly and unhappy ending.
  - b. a frighteningly and unhappily ending.
  - c. an ending that was frightening and unhappily.
  - d. a frightening and unhappy ending.
  - e. an ending that was frightening and it was also an unhappy one.



3. Since his release from jail in 1990, Nelson Mandela has emerged as the more prominent spokesperson for South Africa's anti-apartheid movement.
- a. as the more prominent
  - b. as the most prominent
  - c. as the most prominently
  - d. as the more prominently
  - e. like the most prominent
4. Surprisingly, my younger sister dresses more conservatively than I do.
- a. more conservatively than I do.
  - b. more conservative than I do.
  - c. more conservative than me.
  - d. more conservatively than me.
  - e. the most conservative in opposition to me.
5. There wasn't nothing that could have been easier.
- a. There wasn't nothing that could have been easier.
  - b. There was nothing that could have been more easier.
  - c. Nothing could have been more easier.
  - d. Nothing couldn't have been more easy.
  - e. Nothing could have been easier.
-

6. I was clearly the happiest person in the crowd.
- a. I was clearly the happiest person in the crowd.
  - b. It was clear that I was the happier person in the crowd.
  - c. Of all the people in the crowd, I was clearly the happier.
  - d. In the crowd, clearly, I was the happier person.
  - e. Of all the people in the crowd, clearly, I being the happiest.
7. Our team scored less baskets today than we did last Tuesday.
- a. less baskets today than we did
  - b. today less baskets than were scored
  - c. fewer baskets today then on
  - d. fewer baskets today than we did
  - e. a lesser number of baskets today then we did
8. Strip mining, the cheaper method of mining, is controversial because it jeopardizes the environment.
- a. cheaper
  - b. more cheap
  - c. most cheapest
  - d. cheapest
  - e. more cheaply

9. Whose car will you take when you drive to their house?
- Whose car will you take when you drive to their
  - Whose car will you take when you drive to there
  - Who's car will you take when you drive to their
  - Who's car will take when you drive to there
  - Which car will you take when you drive to there
10. The words Equal Justice under Law is carved above the main entrance to the Supreme Court.
- is carved
  - carved
  - has been carved
  - are carved
  - been carved
11. In classical economic theory, the relationship between supply and demand determines the price of a commodity.
- between supply and demand determines
  - among supply and demand determines
  - among supply and demand determine
  - between supply and demand determine
  - with supply and demand determine

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**SET (4):**

- *Find the sentence that has a mistake in grammar or usage. If you find no mistakes, mark choice d.*

1. a. Help is on the way.  
b. The firemen used a ladder to reach the kitten.  
c. Don't slip on the icy sidewalk.  
d. No mistakes.
2. a. Yes, it's true.  
b. The rain fell, and the river risen.  
c. My mother is a physician's assistant.  
d. No mistakes.
3. a. Of the four of us, I am the tallest.  
b. Wilson's brother is a chemical engineer.  
c. That fine circus elephant now belongs to my sister and I.  
d. No mistakes.
4. a. His family has lived in this town for thirty-five years.  
b. You're the only one who can remember that song.  
c. That's the quickest way to get to Sylvia's house.  
d. No mistakes.

5. a. We searched every inch of the room.
- b. The words in this document does not make sense.
- c. We always have chicken for Sunday dinner.
- d. No mistakes.
6. a. Kamala was the most intelligent person in the group.
- b. The Eiffel Tower is in Paris, France.
- c. Nick Carraway is a character in *The Great Gatsby*.
- d. No mistakes.
7. a. Either Cassie nor I heard the door open.
- b. How many people signed the Declaration of Independence?
- c. Draw up a plan before you make your decision.
- d. No mistakes.
8. a. "Meet me at six o'clock," she said.
- b. Tired of running, she slowed her pace to a fast walk.
- c. Gabriel and me will attend the geography bee.
- d. No mistakes.
9. a. He wore two different shoes to class.
- b. Rhonda's sister bought a new Pontiac.
- c. Lake Superior is the largest of the Great Lakes.
- d. No mistakes.

10. a. The lost dog wandered sad through the streets.  
b. Frustrated, Boris threw his pencil across the room.  
c. We'll stop at their house first.  
d. No mistakes.
11. a. It's going to be a long day.  
b. Derrick should of been here hours ago.  
c. Where are my golf clubs?  
d. No mistakes.
12. a. She and I have been friends for more than ten years.  
b. Is that one of the O'Farrell children?  
c. They took too much time to answer.  
d. No mistakes.

\*\*\*\*\*

**End of Part Two**

### SECTION THREE

- **Choose the appropriate answer from a, b, c, or d:**
1. John Butterfield ..... the Southern Overland Mail Company with two stagecoaches in 1858.
    - a. he set up
    - b. setting up
    - c. set up
    - d. the setup
  2. The radiation piercing the atmosphere ..... of tanning or burning in humans.
    - a. it is the cause
    - b. causing it
    - c. is the cause
    - d. the cause
  3. The ..... during an earthquake are caused by seismic waves.
    - a. actually vibrate
    - b. actual vibrations
    - c. vibrations happen
    - d. from the actual vibrations
  4. During the Middle Ages, ....., large sets of bells with as many as 70 bells, first became popular.
    - a. with carillons
    - b. carillons are
    - c. carillons have
    - d. carillons

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



10. In a triathlon, the ....., bike, and run.
- athlete swims
  - athletes swim
  - swim athletically
  - the swimming athlete
11. .... alcoholism are the slow destruction of the liver and possible death.
- Dangerously,
  - The eventual effect of
  - The long-term effects of
  - Chronic and eventual
12. 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
13. 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
14. Parent flamingos lose their intense pink coloring until .....
- weaning young
  - their youths
  - they wean their young
  - young

15. Champagne can be purchased by the balthazar, ..... cannot be purchased in this amount.
- Brandy
  - But
  - because brandy
  - but brandy
16. .... has a beautiful red coat, the red panda is called "hun-ho" or "fire fox" in China.
- It
  - Because it
  - On it
  - As soon as
17. .... long enough, every Down's syndrome individual gets Alzheimer's disease.
- The person lives
  - If the person living
  - If the person lives
  - Because the life
18. When San Diego's summer heat has withered most flowers, ..... bloom.
- as soon as lilies
  - lilies
  - of lilies
  - by the time lilies start
19. .... dugout canoes where the floodplains have dried into long stretches of dry sand.
- Because oxen pull
  - Oxen pull
  - For oxen to pull
  - Oxen pulling
-

20. .... perceives the color black provided there is a complete lack of stimulation of the retina.
- When a person
  - A person will
  - If a person
  - A person
21. Elephant poaching ..... the international ban on ivory was established.
- has diminished since
  - it has diminished
  - since diminishing
  - it has diminished since
22. A little fat is essential for humans ..... retain body heat, gives muscles energy, and keeps skin soft.
- as it helps
  - although it
  - it helps
  - in helping
23. .... can consume 30,000 plant species, 90 percent of the human diet consists of only 20 of the available species.
- Humans
  - In contrast humans
  - Providing for humans
  - While humans
24. .... walking properly and has enough area to walk in, it should wear down the hoof as it regrows.
- If the animal is
  - The animal is
  - Although the animal
  - Although

25. Caffeine is primarily consumed in coffee and tea,  
..... also found in cocoa, cola, and other soft drinks.
- but
  - but it
  - but it is
  - it is
26. .... farmers extra hours of light by which to harvest  
crops before frost and winter come.
- The harvest moon
  - Whenever the harvest moon allows
  - During the harvest moon
  - The harvest moon gives
27. .... built in 1931, the Empire State Building has  
actually shrunk six inches.
- It was
  - Because it
  - Until it was
  - Since it was
28. For every disease-carrying toxin, there is an antitoxin which  
..... out the effect of the toxin.
- Cancels
  - the cancellation
  - to cancel
  - cancelling
29. Galileo's observations of the phases of Venus proved  
..... formed the center of the planetary system.
- that the Sun
  - the Sun is
  - it is the Sun
  - what is the Sun

30. Historical records ..... were used in China for centuries before spreading to Europe.
- suggesting that fireworks
  - fireworks
  - that fireworks
  - suggest that fireworks
31. The first mention of the cultivation of tea ..... in a Chinese dictionary which dates about the year 350.
- Finding
  - to be found
  - it is found
  - can be found
32. The anteater has a long sticky tongue, ..... capture ants and termites from their nests.
- which the use
  - uses it to
  - it is used
  - which it uses to
33. .... global climate is warming has been well documented.
- There is the
  - It is the
  - The
  - That the
34. Bank employees collect worn-out dollar bills, ..... to a central office to be destroyed in a furnace.
- who send them
  - which are sent
  - who are sent
  - are sent

35. .... floats or sinks is determined by its density rather than its weight.
- Whether an object
  - An object if it
  - Because an object
  - An object
36. Edmund Halley, who had discovered Halley's comet in 1682, ..... before he could again see the comet whose return he had accurately predicted.
- died
  - dying
  - on his death
  - to die
37. Bees perform a complex dance ..... other bees about the location of a good source of nectar.
- tells
  - b. tell
  - it tells
  - that tells
38. 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
39. 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
-

- 
40. .... in the atmosphere is the temperature falling below freezing.
- Frost is produced
  - Frost produces
  - What produces frost
  - What is frost
41. Subduction is the process ..... the ocean floor recycles itself.
- That
  - which is
  - by which
  - how
42. The surgeon operating without delay on an inflamed appendix ..... a far more serious complication, which is the rupture of a germ-laden appendix.
- which prevents
  - preventing
  - prevents
  - prevention
43. Unless ..... as injury-free as possible, older athletes can have their activity and quality of life affected.
- the remnants of
  - to remain
  - remaining
  - remain
44. .... famous civil rights leader, Martin Luther King, Jr. was named winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.
- A
  - Which was
  - He was a
  - Was a

- 
45. After ..... seven years to journey to Saturn, the spacecraft {Cassini} will spend four years exploring Saturn, its rings, and its icy moons.
- takes
  - taken
  - was taken
  - taking
46. Although applied for in October of 1793, Eli Whitney's patent for his cotton gin ..... until March of the following year.
- Granting
  - it was not granted
  - to grant
  - was not granted
47. While repositioning, cruise ships ..... passengers for what is called a line voyage.
- the embarkation of
  - embark
  - embarking
  - they embark
48. .... New York and New Jersey, the George Washington Bridge opened to traffic in 1931.
- Connecting
  - Which was connected
  - Connects
  - It connects
49. While ..... those who are not working members of the press, press pins provide access to a press box for media members.
- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a. kept out   | b. keeping out  |
| c. the keeper | d. was kept out |
-



50. Although ..... their jobs, a majority of workers expect to move on to other jobs within five years of starting their current jobs.
- to enjoy
  - enjoy
  - the enjoyment
  - enjoying
51. Most adults, including 78 percent of men and 61 percent of women, ..... that gender roles in marriage today are more equal than traditional.
- say
  - they say
  - saying
  - to say
52. If introduced into avocado groves, the seed and stem weevils, seed moth, and fruit fly ..... the avocado industry in California.
- the ending
  - may end
  - to end
  - they will end
53. .... Lake Erie and the Hudson River, the Erie Canal opened in upstate New York in 1825.
- Linking
  - It was linked
  - Have been linking
  - They linked
54. While ....., Chu developed a way of trapping thousands of gas atoms using lasers.
- to work at Bell Laboratories
  - working at Bell Laboratories
  - worked at Bell Laboratories
  - was working at Bell Laboratories

55. On October 28, 1886, the Statue of Liberty, a gift from the people of France, ..... in New York Harbor by President Cleveland.
- to dedicate
  - it dedicated
  - was dedicated
  - was dedicating
56. While making the embarrassing mistake of wearing a scarlet garment instead of somber black, ....., the atomic chemist and Quaker, discovered that he was color-blind.
- in John Dalton's laboratory
  - John Dalton was
  - John Dalton
  - John Dalton and
57. The birth of swing music can be traced to Battle of the Bands competitions ..... at the Savoy Ballroom in Harlem.
- Held
  - were held
  - the holdings
  - to hold
58. Scientists now know that the lack of an embryonic thumb in birds is why ..... almost impossible for birds and dinosaurs to be related.
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| a. is    | b. it is |
| c. is it | d. it    |
59. There ..... launched in 1958 that fell back to Earth and burned up in the atmosphere.
- a lunar probe was
  - was a lunar probe
  - a lunar probe
  - with a lunar probe

60. Rarely ..... now used for battle purposes.
- in the band
  - military bands are
  - banded
  - are military bands
61. In addition to quitting smoking and controlling blood pressure and diet, people need to think about how ..... stress to avert potentially fatal heart problems.
- can they manage
  - the management
  - they manage
  - managing
62. Only recently ..... popular all over the country.
- have indoor climbing gyms become
  - in becoming indoor climbing gyms
  - indoor climbing gyms have become
  - indoor climbing gyms
63. A motionless atom is colder than .....
- in the movement
  - to be moved
  - the atom moving
  - is a moving atom
64. According to a recent survey, were ..... of telecommuters to lose their jobs, they would look for other telecommuting positions.
- to major
  - if a majority
  - a majority
  - in the major

65. When ..... chest pain, some doctors recommend that they take one full 325-milligram aspirin.
- patients feel
  - feel impatient
  - do patients feel
  - as patients feel
66. There ..... called Epstein-Barr which leaves people feeling chronically fatigued and feeling as if they have a recurring case of the flu.
- a viral
  - in a disease
  - a virus is
  - is a virus
67. Only in the Civil War ..... killed or wounded.
- soldiers in America
  - were so many American soldiers
  - many in America
  - so many American soldiers were
68. Lifestyle is more important ..... in a person's lifespan.
- as genetics are
  - with genes
  - genetically
  - than are genetics
69. A collision with another galaxy may be what ....., the Milky Way, may experience.
- Earth's galaxy is
  - is Earth's galaxy
  - Earth's galaxy
  - for Earth's galaxy

70. Should ..... help keeping their weight, blood pressure, pulse, and cholesterol down, swimming is an excellent activity.
- adults need
  - needy adults
  - to need
  - need adults
71. In the vessels of the vascular system of the giraffe ..... of valves that ensures a needed supply of blood to the head.
- are series
  - is serious
  - is a series
  - a series is
72. There has been a string ~of recent technology advances aimed at building new engines which are more clean and efficient than .....
- to engineer
  - are current engines
  - in engines currently
  - current
73. Scarcely ..... started building his theme park when he launched his first television program titled {Disneyland}.
- Walt Disney
  - Walt Disney had
  - had Walt Disney
  - Walt Disney was
74. Iodine, needed for the thyroid gland to function properly, ..... from iodized salt or seafood.
- obtaining
  - can be obtained
  - to obtain
  - it is obtained
-

75. Some experts feel that children lose a great deal of what ..... during the school year over the long summer vacation.
- they learn
  - do they learn
  - learner
  - learning
76. Many thousands and sometimes even millions of ..... in a single colony.
- ants living
  - the lives of ants
  - ants live
  - living ants
77. The Pilgrims felt that cold ocean water was bad for their health, ..... ate fish when food supplies were low.
- they only
  - when only
  - so they only
  - because they
78. Our ability to see greatly influences ..... we perceive the world around us.
- us
  - and
  - how
  - in which
79. 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

80. The stomach also secretes ammonia, a powerful alkali, ..... as a neutralizing agent to the gastric acid.
- which acts
  - it acts
  - acts
  - that act
81. Once ..... as a state in 1850, California imposed a tax of \$20 a month on foreign miners.
- instituting
  - instituted
  - the institution
  - to institute
82. Were ....., they would miss up to 30 percent of their required calories.
- not allow young children to snack
  - with snacks for young children
  - no snacks be allowed for young children
  - young children not allowed to snack
83. Motorists spend four times more on car repairs resulting from bad roads than ..... state highway departments on maintaining the roads.
- doing
  - from
  - to do from
  - do
84. Even identical twins ..... fingerprints.
- Distinct
  - with distinct
  - having distinct
  - have distinct

85. During an introduction, ..... helpful to say something interesting and polite to make the conversation easier.
- is
  - it is
  - to it
  - its
86. .... trees that are too large for them to haul to a nearby stream.
- Beavers, which often fell
  - The fall of beavers and
  - Beavers often fell
  - How beavers fell
87. Nowhere in the United States but in New Jersey ..... so many people per square mile.
- there
  - there are
  - there is
  - are there
88. When ..... in the early 1940s, the sun's corona was found to be a baffling 2.7 million degrees Fahrenheit.
- measuring
  - was measured
  - measured
  - in measuring
89. .... used to lure children into behaving better can work at first, but the results are often temporary.
- Rewards are
  - Rewards
  - To reward
  - Rewards which



90. Oxygen is necessary for the survival of most organisms, but ..... these organisms.
- damaged
  - it can also damage
  - is damaging
  - the damage
91. .... from the flax plant can be made into linen.
- Fibers
  - They are fibers
  - With fibers
  - Fibers are
92. About 5,000 years ago, ..... was developed simultaneously and independently by both the Chinese and the Egyptians.
- the fan
  - fans
  - they were fans
  - it fanned
93. 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
94. Hardly ever ..... out of the loop at work; on the contrary, they often get more work done and see more of their families.
- telecommuters feel
  - do telecommuters feel
  - the telecommuters
  - the feeling of telecommuters

95. .... 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
96. 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
97. Dogs have more scent receptors than ....., so dogs can be trained to smell many things that humans cannot smell.
- do humans
  - b. with humans
  - too humane
  - humanly
98. With 36 black keys and 52 white keys, ..... a total of 88 keys.
- a piano having
  - b. a piano has
  - to have a piano
  - have a piano
99. When warm air rises, ..... and cools.
- it expands
  - b. so it expands
  - the expansion of it
  - its expansion

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## **Part Four**

# **Translation of English Proverbs**

## English Proverbs

A proverb is a short sentence, usually known by many people, stating something commonly experienced or giving advice. Proverbs are also known as sayings. Every language and culture has its own proverbs. Here are some English proverbs.

1. Like father like son
2. Forbidden fruit is sweet
3. Birds of a feather flock together.
4. One man's meat is another man's poison.
5. East or west home is the best
6. A bird in the hand is worth than ten in the bush
7. When the cat is away the mice will play
8. A bad workman blames his tools
9. A burnt child dreads fire
10. A cat has nine lives
11. A friend in need is a friend indeed
12. A cock crows on his own dunghill
13. A drowning man will clutch a straw
14. Fine feathers make fine birds
15. A fox is not taken twice in the same snare

16. A jack-of-all trades master of none
17. A living dog is better than a dead lion
18. A penny saved is a penny gained
19. A tree is known by its fruit
20. Believe not all that you see nor half what you hear
21. Blood is thicker than water
22. Charity begins at home
23. Deeds not words
24. Diamond cut diamond
25. Do as you would be done by
26. Easy come easy go
27. Every cloud has a silver lining
28. Grasp all lose all
29. Half a loaf is better than no bread
30. Out of sight out of mind

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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**