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About The Book

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Part I

Reading Comprehension Passages

(1)

Back to School

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

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

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

(2)

Hibernation

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Why do animals hibernate?

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

5. What does HIT stand for?

.....

6. When does HIT become active?

.....

7. How do animals prepare for hibernation?

.....

(3)

Lakes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Let's keep them healthy!

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT LAKES:

1. How are lakes formed?

.....

2. How is the water in lakes held stable?

.....

3. Describe a lake in summer.

.....

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

.....

5. How can lakes become unhealthy?

.....

6. What are introduced species?

.....

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

.....

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

.....

(4)

Making the Team

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

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

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

(5)

A Sweet Adventure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REVIEW QUESTIONS

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

SYNONYMS

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

1. stooped

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

2. deserted

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

3. ravenous

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

4. savor

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

5. rapidly

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

6. created

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

GUIDE WORDS:

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

1. bizarre

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

2. nourishment

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

3. marveled

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

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

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

(6)

On a Hot Day, You Can Play Forever

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

First: Questions That Test the Comprehension Level

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

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

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

Second: Questions That Test the Application Level

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

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

Third: Questions That Test the Analysis Level

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

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

Fourth: Questions That Test the Synthesis Level

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

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

Fifth: Questions That Test the Evaluation Level

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

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

(7)
Owls

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

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

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

(8)

The Pianist

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

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

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

(9)

Football

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

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

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

(10)

The Water Cycle

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

ANSWER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

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

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

2. Clouds are formed by

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

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

9. In the passage, vapors most likely mean

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

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

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

(11)

What is a Veterinarian?

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

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

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

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

(12)
Spiders

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT SPIDERS:

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

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

(13)

Jada and Jessie

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

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

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

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

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

(14)

Mount Everest

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

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

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

(15)

Patricia's Garden

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

(16)

John Fitzgerald Kennedy

(1917-1963)

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

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

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

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

(17)

Ana's Great Day

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

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

(18)

Abraham Lincoln

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

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

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

(19)

American Bison

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT BISON:

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

(20)

The Golden Gate Bridge

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

.....

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Butterflies

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ABOUT BUTTERFLIES

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

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

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The Princess Easter

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

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

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

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

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Eddie Loves Baseball

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

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

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What Do I Feed My Hamster?

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

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

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Nowhere to Go but Up

By Walt Walton

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

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

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Persian Warriors Defeated

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Gold Found In California

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QQUESTIONS:

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

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

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

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

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

End of Part One

Part Two

Advanced Reading Passages

Passage 1:

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. The history of wheat and rice

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

Passage 2:

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

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

1-The main idea of the passage is that

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

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

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

3- The first paragraph mainly presents

- A- an explanation and examples of triskaidekaphobia
- B- positive associations with the number thirteen
- C- ways that certain towns react to the number thirteen

D- various psychological fears, including fear of the number thirteen

4- What is the topic of the second paragraph?

A- Various examples of suspicions about the number thirteen

B- Symbolism on U.S. currency

C- A history of the thirteen original U.S. colonies

D- An explanation for positive feelings about the number thirteen in the United States

Passage 3:

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

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

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

Tudor kept working to improve his techniques for insulating the ice during long voyages. By 1812, he had learned to pack the ice in sawdust to keep it from melting, and he had built

up quite a profitable business. He gradually expanded his trade routes and eventually was shipping cargoes of ice to locations as distant as Calcutta.

1- The main idea of this passage is that

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

2-How is the information in the passage presented?

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

3- Which paragraph explains why trade in ice developed?

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

4- The second paragraph mainly discusses

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

5- The topic of the third paragraph is

- A- ridicule for Tudor's early unsuccessful attempt
- B- the sinking of the first boat that Tudor sent
- C- ridicule by the citizens of Boston for a career in shipping

D- the reason that Tudor gave up on his plan

6- The last paragraph mainly discusses Tudor's

A- methods for insulating ice

B- innovative ice-making machine

C- long voyages

D- eventual success

Passage 4:

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

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

The drink that Doc Bradham created was originally called "Brad's Drink" by those in his hometown of New Bern who visited the soda fountain and sampled his product. Those who tasted the drink claimed not only that it had a refreshing and invigorating quality but also that it had a medicinal value by providing relief from dyspepsia, or upset stomach. From this reputed ability to relieve dyspepsia, Doc Bradham created the name of Pepsi-Cola for his drink. Doc Bradham eventually made

the decision to mass-market his product, and in 1902 he founded the Pepsi-Cola Company. The advertising for this new product, of course, touted the drink as an "invigorating drink" that "aids digestion".

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

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

2-The passage states that Doc Bradham

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

3-The second paragraph is mainly about

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

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

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

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

- A- A sweetener

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Passage 5:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6-The superstition surrounding precious opal is that it represents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Passage 6:

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

Traditional legend has typecast the wolverine as a vicious and ravenous carnivore. The Eskimos called this creature {cavik} or "evil one" because of its habit of raiding caches of food. Even its genus name {Gulo} means glutton. However, these stereotypes are not altogether accurate. The wolverine does have a voracious appetite, but like most predators, its life is one of feast and famine. It gorges itself when it locates a ready supply of food and fasts for days on end until it makes its next find. Wolverines prefer fresh meat, but they are not efficient predators. Although they are quite capable of killing larger prey, they are rarely fortunate enough to get close enough to do so. The wolverine is too slow to catch fleet-footed big game, and it looks comical as it bounces along on its stubby legs. In fact, wolverines are primarily scavengers, eating the carrion of wolf kills`bones, pieces of frozen meat, and hide from moose and caribou. The teeth of wolverines are much

stronger than those of feline or canine predators such as lynx or wolves, enabling wolverines to gnaw on frozen meat and thick hide without breaking their teeth. The wolverine has interlocking molars that look like pinking sheers with which it both sheers and grinds its frozen feast.

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

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

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

2- It is stated in the passage that a wolverine

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

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

- A- they lack speed
- B- they are not strong enough

- C- they prefer carrion
- D- they can stalk prey effectively

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9- How is the information in the passage organized?

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

Passage 7:

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

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

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

1- The paragraph preceding the passage most likely discusses

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

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

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

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

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

4- A hippo would probably NOT

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

5- A whale would be least likely to

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

Passage 8:

Schizophrenia is often confused with multiple personality disorder yet is quite distinct from it. Schizophrenia is one of the more common mental disorders, considerably more common than multiple personality disorder. The term "schizophrenia" is composed of roots which mean "a splitting of the mind," but it does not refer to a division into separate and distinct personalities, as occurs with multiple personality disorder. Instead, schizophrenic behavior is generally characterized by

illogical thought patterns and withdrawal from reality. Schizophrenics often live in a fantasy world where they hear voices that others cannot hear, often voices of famous people. Schizophrenics tend to withdraw from families and friends and communicate mainly with the "voices" that they hear in their minds.

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

1-The paragraph preceding the passage most probably discusses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5- The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses

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

Passage 9:

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

meter race was added. It was not until 1984 that the women's marathon was made an Olympic event.

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

1-The passage mainly discusses

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

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

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

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

- A- They participated fully in all running events.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9- The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses

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

Passage 10 :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A- unknown
- B- huge
- C- varied
- D- changing

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

- A- noticeable
- B- persuasive
- C- conceivable
- D- astonishing

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

- A- an enacted law
- B- a stated fact
- C- an incorrect idea
- D- a detailed study

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

- A- circularly
- B- precisely
- C- adjacently
- D- approximately

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

- A- It moves faster than many other stars.
- B- It is a stationary star.
- C- It seems to move faster than the planets.
- D- It appears to move very rapidly.

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

- A- Negative
- B- Slight
- C- Gliding
- D- Evident

Part Three
Grammar Exercises

Unit One

• *Choose the correct word or phrase from a, b, c, or d:*

1. 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

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

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

3. 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

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

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

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

- a. to see b. on being seen

c. many woods d. a piece of wood

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

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

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

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

13. Economics nearly as interesting to me as literature.

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

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

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

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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

18. 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

19. 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

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

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

21. I for Quick Business Company for ten years in May.
- a. will have worked b. was working
c. will work d. has worked
22. 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
23. 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
24. 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
25. 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

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

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

27. 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

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

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

29. 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

30. 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

31. “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
32. “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
33. “Were you pleased with Mary’s typing?” “Yes, the job was”
- a. surprising good b. surprisingly good
c. surprising well d. surprisingly well
34. “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.
35. 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

36. That film entitled “Workers” deals with workers in China.
- a. document b. documentary
c. documented d. documenting
37. 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
38. 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
39. Did you say that you there only three days ago?
- a. went b. had being
c. have been d. had went
40. “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
41. that medical insurance is extremely high.
- a. It feels b. we are felt
c. We feel that it is d. It is felt

42. "How tall is Jack?" "He's about as I am."
- a. as same height b. as higher
c. the same height d. so tall
43. "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
44. Nourseen to finish her homework tomorrow morning because the deadline is tomorrow noon.
- a. have b. must
c. need d. is going
45. You two have to finish that work
- a. themselves b. yourselves
c. yourself d. himself
46. My boss is old as Mr. Miller.
- a. as b. different
c. the same d. not
47. This type of machine in 1950.
- a. invented b. has been invented
c. had invented d. was invented

54. Sorry, I couldn't hear you
- a. because it noised b. because of the noise
c. despite the noise d. because it noisy
55. How oranges would you like to have?
- a. many b. number
c. much d. size
56. Our workers
- a. come always to the office on time
b. come to the office always on time
c. always come to the office on time
d. come to the office on time always
57. Spanish is different Portuguese.
- a. to b. from
c. that d. than
58. We have someone our apartment once a week.
- a. clean b. cleaned
c. cleans d. to clean
59. Mary is nice person that everyone likes her.
- a. so b. such c. such a d. very

60. My uncle
- a. has fifty years
 - b. has fifty years old
 - c. is fifty age
 - d. is fifty years old
61. That lady is one in this club.
- a. prettier
 - b. most pretty
 - c. more pretty
 - d. the prettiest
62. Mary found a pair of old shoes and
- a. put on it
 - b. put on them
 - c. put it on
 - d. put them on
63. My brother said when he had time.
- a. he would have gone
 - b. he will go
 - c. he would go
 - d. he had go
64. Karen took out of the closet.
- a. the old blue dress of her
 - b. her dress blue and old
 - c. her old blue dress
 - d. her blue old dress
65. This car Jan's, but is Elaine's.
- a. that
 - b. it
 - c. that one
 - d. they

66. Bob worked hard, and
- a. John worked
 - b. neither John did
 - c. John did, too
 - d. John not
67. Mr. Hughes has already done that,?
- a. isn't he
 - b. hadn't he
 - c. doesn't he
 - d. hasn't he
68. My mother asked me I had been offered a job.
- a. that if
 - b. if
 - c. that
 - d. if that
69. Mary, do you know?
- a. where are my keys
 - b. where my keys are
 - c. my keys are where
 - d. where they are my keys
70. Mr. Brown one of the best salespersons we have in our company.
- a. always has considered been
 - b. has been always considered
 - c. has been considered always
 - d. has always been considered

71. Has the for the last month's order been made yet?
- a. pay
 - b. payment
 - b. payable
 - d. pays
72. One of the managers proposed that an outside consultant be in.
- a. will be brought
 - b. bring
 - c. brought
 - d. will be bringing
73. This company requires all employees to have a physical examination
- a. rarely
 - b. never
 - c. near
 - d. seldom
74. Files in the sales department need to be according to trading partner.
- a. organizing
 - b. organize
 - c. organization
 - d. organized
75. The elevators are located the toy section.
- a. into
 - b. across
 - c. near
 - d. between

93. He the ladder when suddenly he fell down.
- a. climbed b. was climbed
c. climbs d. was climbing
94. She was carrying her bag. When a thief it and ran away.
- a. grabs b. was grabbed
c. grabbed d. was grabbing
95. The policeman an hour ago.
- a. leaves b. left
c. was left d. was leaving
96. While he his homework.
- a. was done b. was doing
c. is doing d. is done
97. Just as he the road. A car hit him.
- a. crosses b. crossed
c. was crossed d. was crossing
98. The factory down three years ago.
- a. was closing b. would close
c. closes d. closed

99. The policeman him and took him to the police station while he was running out of the bank.

- a. was caught b. caught
- c. was catching d. catches

100. He a Mercedes when he had the accident.

- a. was driven b. drove
- c. was driving d. drives

101. I understood what the teacher

- a. is saying b. was saying
- c. might say d. was said

102. He television when his father came.

- a. is watched b. is watching
- c. was watched d. was watching

103. He was reading the paper while the children in the garden.

- a. were playing b. were played
- c. are played d. are playing

104. Why all that time?

- a. was she cried b. was she crying
- c. would she cry d. she cried

105. The teacher me some useful advice about how to write composition.

- a. made
- b. gave
- c. had
- d. put

106. He an important discovery in zoology.

- a. made
- b. gave
- c. played
- d. set

107. The trick the magician was marvelous.

- a. made
- b. gave
- c. played
- d. set

108. They a lot of discussions that could not end in a decision.

- a. made
- b. played
- c. advised
- d. had

109. He a technique for getting the best results quickly.

- a. played
- b. advised
- c. put
- d. gave

110. We usually the evening watching TV.

- a. advise
- b. put
- c. get
- d. spend

111. I took the book back to the library when I it.
- a. would read b. have read
c. had read d. was reading
112. When the students the experiment, they wrote a report on it.
- a. doing b. had done
c. were doing d. were done
113. He didn't buy the car until he enough money.
- a. has saved b. had saved
c. was saving d. was saved
114. Her work looks neat because she the computer.
- a. using b. had used
c. was used d. had been used
115. She went into the petrol station because she out of petrol.
- a. run b. has run
c. was run d. had run
116. There were no lights on when I came in. Everybody to bed.
- a. goes b. was gone c. had gone d. had been going

117. By two o'clock everybody; then they had lunch.
- a. had arrived b. arrives
c. was arriving d. arrive
118. The police arrived at the house soon after theythem.
- a. had phoned b. were phoning
c. were phoned d. would have phoned
119. When I switched on the TV, I realized that the film
..... started.
- a. has already b. had already
c. was d. has already been
120. 10. By midnight my brother still
- a. didn't come b. hasn't come
c. hadn't come d. wasn't coming
121. They their dinner until their father had come.
- a. didn't take b. haven't taken
c. hadn't taken d. weren't taking
122. The doctor didn't do anything as the patient
when he arrived.
- a. died b. has died
c. was died d. had died

129. there were video cameras in the supermarket, many things were stolen.

- a. However
- b. Although
- c. Despite
- d. But

130. He bought a ticket he decided to travel to Alexandria.

- a. because
- b. owing to
- c. due to
- d. though

131. his cleverness, he was unable to answer the question.

- a. In spite of
- b. Although
- c. Even though
- d. However

132. The team won that match they got the cup.

- a. Beside
- b. But
- c. In addition
- d. As well as

133. He will get a prize he wins the match.

- a. unless
- b. if
- c. in case of
- d. although

134. We decided to go out for a meal we were tired.

- a. however
- b. even though
- c. despite
- d. in spite of

135. he answered all the questions correctly, he got the full mark.

- a. As
- b. Although
- c. However
- d. Despite

136. He played well so that he win the match.

- a. should
- b. had to
- c. could
- d. must

137. Not only my brothers but also my sister goingto Alexandria.

- a. are
- b. is
- c. were
- d. have been

138. I, as well as my friend, to leave at once.

- a. am
- b. is
- c. are
- d. were

139. He got a prize his hard work.

- a. due to
- b. because
- c. as
- d. since

140. playing football, we visited our uncle.

- a. In addition to
- b. In addition
- c. As well as
- d. Moreover

141. The children some stories before they slept.
- a. had told b. had been told
c. was telling d. has been told
142. I was too late so all the papers
- a. had been sold b. had been selling
c. had sold d. have sold
143. I once when I was young.
- a. lost b. had lost
c. got lost d. was losing
144. Maha before she got a job.
- a. is married b. had been married
c. was marrying d. had got married
145. After the match all the players had a nice holiday
in Alexandria.
- a. won b. had won
c. was winning d. had been won
146. The radio until we had paid all the expenses.
- a. hasn't mended b. hasn't been mended
c. hadn't mended d. wasn't mended

147. After two children in that spot, traffic lights
.....were set up there.
- a. killed b. had killed
c. had been killed d. were killing
148. The bomb exploded while it to safe place.
- a. carried b. was being carried
c. was carrying d. had been carried
149. The bill before they left the restaurant.
- a. had been paid b. has been paid
c. was paying d. had paid
150. Your shoes at the moment.
- a. were mended b. were mending
c. are mending d. are being mended
151. Tears ran down her cheeks when she the bad.news.
- a. was hearing b. was heard
c. heard d. has heard
152. After the dentist his tooth, he felt much better.
- a. extracts b. was extracting
c. has extracted d. had extracted

153. The man jumped off the bus while it
- a. is moving b. was moving
c. was moved d. has been moving
154. I had left the place she arrived.
- a. before b. after
c. if d. while
155. He at the university before he got the job.
- a. has studied b. had studied
c. was studied d. has been studying
156. I a letter when the light went out.
- a. wrote b. was writing
c. writing d. am writing
157. Airplanes first flew in the twentieth century, but ...balloons
..... before that.
- a. were using b. had used
c. had been used d. used
158. It has been raining since you here.
- a. have come b. come
c. had come d. came

159. The rider felt tired because he widely.
- a. would travel b. is travelling
c. had travelled d. could travel
160. Galileo thought that Aristotle a mistake.
- a. has made b. had made
c. was making d. was made
161. Yesterday, I watched the film won five prizes.
- a. who b. which
c. where d. when
162. Isn't that the woman jewellery had been stolen?
- a. who b. which
c. where d. whose
163. What is the name of the school your son learns in?
- a. who b. which
c. where d. whose
164. What is the name of the school your son goes?
- a. who b. which
c. where d. whose

177. that he had got the gold medal.
- a. It reported b. It was reported
c. He reported d. He was reported
178. to have committed suicide.
- a. It reported b. It was reported
c. He reported d. He was reported
179. to have resigned from the government.
- a. It declared b. It was declared
c. He declared d. He was declared
180. to be the best expert in her field.
- a. It considers b. It is considered
c. She considers d. She is considered
181. He is known
- a. to imprison b. to be imprisoned
c. that he imprisoned d. that he was imprisoned
182. He is expected the job.
- a. to get b. be get
c. to have got d. he would get

183. that he didn't tell the truth.
- a. He has been felt b. He has felt
c. It has felt d. of has been felt
184. that he would travel abroad.
- a. It has decided b. It has been decided
c. He has decided d. He has been decided
185. He in this office since 1990.
- a. worked b. was working
c. has worked d. was worked
186. I a bike. I'll buy one next week.
- a. have not b. have got
c. don't have d. get
187. Has he got a camera? Yes, he
- a. have b. does
c. has got d. has
188. Does she have a camera? No, she
- a. hasn't b. hasn't
c. doesn't d. don't

189. She my children.
- a. hasn't b. hasn't got
c. doesn't d. didn't
190. He any money.
- a. doesn't have b. have got
c. gets d. got
191. Do you a discussion with her?
- a. have b. have got
c. have to get d. having got
192. I expect that you will my letter by next week.
- a. have b. to have
c. be got d. he have
193. She admitted no idea of the matter.
- a. have b. to have got
c. to have d. having
194. permission from the farmer, they put up their tent
in the field.
- a. Having b. Got
c. To have d. To have got.

195. He was about to call Omar when he suddenly
another idea.

- a. had
- b. had got
- c. have
- d. has got

196. They usually quarrels when they discuss a
problem.

- a. have
- b. have got
- c. to have
- d. having got

197. He his breakfast at eight every day.

- a. has
- b. has got
- c. had
- d. had got

198. I usually a shower every day.

- a. have
- b. have got
- c. had got
- d. having got

199. I a haircut every month.

- a. have got
- b. have
- c. am having
- d. have had

200. The English speak English.

- a. a
- b. an
- c. the
- d. no article

207. My meal was than yours.

- a. big
- b. bigger
- c. biggest
- d. the biggest

208. He is twenty years than yours.

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

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

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

210. She is the nicest person our family.

- a. in
- b. of
- c. at
- d. with

Unit Two

PART I

1. Mark Twain _____ the years after the Civil War the "Gilded Age."
(A) called (B) calling
(C) he called (D) his calls
2. Early _____ toes instead of hooves on their feet.
(A) horses (B) had horses
(C) horses had (D) horses having
3. _____ grow close to the ground in the short Arctic summer.
(A) Above tundra plants
(B) Tundra plants
(C) Tundra plants are found
(D) For tundra plants
4. In 1867, _____ Alaska from the Russians for \$7.2 million.
(A) purchased the United States
(B) to purchase the United States
(C) the United States' purchase of
(D) the United States purchased
5. Between 1725 and 1750, New England witnessed an increase in the specialization of _____.
(A) occupations
(B) occupies
(C) they occupied
(D) it occupied them
6. The large carotid artery _____ to the main parts of the brain.
(A) carrying blood
(B) blood is carried
(C) carries blood
(D) blood carries
7. _____ radio as the first practical system of wireless telegraphy.
(A) Marconi's Development
(B) The development by Marconi
(C) Developing Marconi
(D) Marconi developed
8. In 1975, the first successful space probe to _____ beginning to send information back to Earth.
(A) Venus
(B) Venus the
(C) Venus was
(D) Venus it was
9. The two biggest resort _____ Arkansas are Hot Springs and Eureka Springs.
(A) in
(B) towns in
(C) towns are
(D) towns are in
10. NASA'S Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center _____ control center for the Mercury Gemini, and Apollo space flights.
(A) it was at the
(B) it was the
(C) was the
(D) the
11. The first _____ appeared during the last period of the dinosaurs' reign.
(A) flowers are plants
(B) plants have flowers
(C) plants flowers
(D) flowering plants
12. The earliest medicines _____ from plants of various sorts.
(A) obtaining
(B) they obtained
(C) were obtained
(D) they were obtained
13. Simple sails were made from canvas _____ over a frame.
(A) a stretch
(B) stretched
(C) was stretched
(D) it was stretched
14. Pluto's moon, Charon, _____ in a slightly elliptical path around the planet.
(A) moving
(B) is moving
(C) it was moving
(D) in its movement
15. Techniques of breath control form an essential part of any _____ program to improve the voice.
(A) it trains (B) train
(C) trains (D) training
16. Robert E. Lee _____ the Confederate army to General Grant in 1865 at the Appomattox Courthouse.
(A) surrendered
(B) he surrendered
(C) surrendering
(D) surrender
17. The pituitary gland, _____ the brain, releases hormones to control other glands.
(A) found below
(B) it is found below
(C) its foundation below
(D) finds itself below
18. At around two years of age, many children regularly produce sentences _____ three or four words.
(A) are containing
(B) containing
(C) contain.
(D) contains planet.
19. Multinational companies _____ it increasingly important to employ internationally acceptable brand names.
(A) finding (B) are finding
(C) they find (D) they are finding
20. The cornea is located under the conjunctiva, on _____ of the eye.
(A) the part is exposed
(B) exposed the part
(C) the exposed part
(D) exposes the part

21. _____ first settled the Hawaiian Islands between A.D. 300 and 750.
 (A) The Polynesians
 (B) The Polynesians arrived
 (C) Because of the Polynesians
 (D) It was the Polynesians
22. In 1066, a bright comet _____ in the sky attracted much attention.
 (A) was appearing (B) appears
 (C) it appeared (D) appearing
23. In some daguerreotype cameras, _____ through a hole in the back of the box.
 (A) the objects view
 (B) the object was viewed
 (C) from the view of the object
 (D) viewed the object
24. In the Stone Age, stone tools _____ with other rock materials.
 (A) polishing
 (B) they polished
 (C) for polish
 (D) were polished
25. The first steamship to cross the Atlantic _____ Savannah, in 1819.
 (A) was the
 (B) it was the
 (C) the
 (D) in it the
26. The Earth's plates meet each other at cracks in the Earth _____ faults.
 (A) were called (B) calls
 (C) called (D) it was called
27. The first plant-like organisms probably _____ in the sea, perhaps 3 billion years ago.
 (A) life (B) living
 (C) lived (D) it was living
28. In male pattern baldness, _____ strongly influences the degree of hair loss.
 (A) heredity (B) inherited
 (C) inherits (D) heredity has
29. In Watch the Skies, Curtis Peebles _____ attempt to explain America's belief in flying saucers.
 (A) makes a fascinating
 (B) making a fascinating
 (C) fascination with making
 (D) fascination made a
30. The irregular coastline of _____ a succession of bays and inlets, with the hook of the Cape Cod peninsula in the southeast.
 (A) Massachusetts
 (B) Massachusetts is
 (C) Massachusetts it is
 (D) Massachusetts on
2. About 4000 B.C., humans discovered that _____ obtained from special rocks called ores.
 (A) metals could be
 (B) the ability of metallic
 (C) possibly metallic
 (D) could metals be
3. _____ quickly after an animal dies.
 (A) In the degradation of DNA
 (B) Degrading DNA
 (C) DNA degrades
 (D) For DNA to degrade
4. _____ aerodynamic design has contributed greatly to reducing resistance to motion.
 (A) Improved
 (B) It improves
 (C) Improvement
 (D) They improve
5. The southern part of Florida is much warmer in the winter than the northern part, so more _____ to the south.
 (A) flocking tourists
 (B) touring flocks
 (C) flocks of tourists
 (D) tourists flock
6. The Moon's gravity pulls water on the near side of the Earth toward the Moon, and this is what _____ tides to occur.
 (A) the cause (B) causes
 (C) causing (D) the cause of
7. _____, they pick up fragments of rock which become frozen into the base of the ice.
 (A) Glaciers move
 (B) Glaciers moving
 (C) They were glaciers
 (D) As glaciers move
8. The tape measure first evolved from _____ used by the Egyptians.
 (A) the chains measure
 (B) the chains are measured
 (C) the chains are measuring
 (D) the measuring chains
9. A typical Atlantic hurricane starts as a low pressure system near _____.
 (A) Africa coasts
 (B) coast to Africa
 (C) the African coast
 (D) Africa has a coast
10. It is not clear whether the subdivisions of the neocortex _____ units.
 (A) individual
 (B) are individual
 (C) they are individual
 (D) individually
11. Modern humans, who first appeared about 600,000 years ago, _____ Homo sapiens.
 (A) calling
 (B) were called
 (C) they called
 (D) they were called

PART II

1. Air near the equator _____ a faster west-to-east motion than air farther from the equator.
 (A) to have (B) it has
 (C) has (D) having

12. The first writing _____ evidence of is on Mesopotamian clay tablets.
 (A) we (B) that we
 (C) has (D) that we have
13. _____ drought-resistant plants which store water in fleshy tissue.
 (A) Succulents are
 (B) Succulents
 (C) They are succulents
 (D) Succulents which are
14. Benjamin Kablesky, whom _____ as Jack Benny, was a famous comedian in vaudeville and on radio and television.
 (A) most people's knowledge
 (B) most people know
 (C) knowing most people
 (D) the knowledge of most people
15. _____ that hunted other animals tended to have very narrow, sharp, curved claws.
 (A) For dinosaurs
 (B) Dinosaurs are known
 (C) Dinosaurs
 (D) Like dinosaurs
16. The first eyeglasses had convex lenses for the aged who _____ farsighted.
 (A) had become
 (B) they had become
 (C) becoming
 (D) it became
17. Chimney Rock, _____ 500 feet above the North Platte River, has eroded considerably in the last two centuries.
 (A) stands (B) is standing
 (C) it stands (D) which stands
18. _____ that accompany recurring bouts of severe depression reduce bone density.
 (A) It changes hormones
 (B) Hormonal changes
 (C) The hormones change
 (D) The change in hormones is
19. Willa Cather is an author _____ for her evocative and memorable vision of frontier prairie life.
 (A) whom readers
 (B) the praise of readers
 (C) whom praisings
 (D) whom readers praise
20. Mars's tiny moon Phobos is a small mountain of rock that _____ from the asteroid belt by Mars's gravitational pull.
 (A) was probably captured
 (B) it probably
 (C) the probable capture
 (D) probably the capture
21. _____ is famous as the home of the U.S. Naval Academy.
 (A) Annapolis
 (B) Because of Annapolis
 (C) Why Annapolis
 (D) Because Annapolis
22. Some scientists think _____ be a planet but a moon of Neptune.
 (A) that Pluto does not seem.
 (B) not Pluto
 (C) Pluto that might not
 (D) that Pluto might not
23. With _____ of sophisticated oil lamps, elaborate tools were made to cut the wicks.
 (A) appeared
 (B) the appearance
 (C) the appearance was
 (D) it appeared
24. Fort Union was the site of what _____ principal fur-trading post on the upper Missouri River.
 (A) the (B) being the
 (C) was the (D) it was the
25. Since _____ commercial risk, it has to appeal to a large audience to justify its cost.
 (A) the face of the movie
 (B) moving faces
 (C) a movie faces
 (D) to face a movie
26. A current of water known as the Gulf Stream comes up from the Gulf of Mexico, and then _____ the North Atlantic toward Europe.
 (A) it crosses (B) crossing
 (C) with its crosses (D) crosses it
27. Systems _____ the two symbols 0 and 1 are called binary number systems.
 (A) use (B) they use
 (C) uses (D) using
28. Genes, _____ the blueprints for cell construction, exist in tightly organized packages called chromosomes.
 (A) are (B) they are
 (C) which (D) which are
29. The Earth's atmosphere consists of gases _____ in place around the Earth by the gravitational pull of the planet.
 (A) held (B) hold
 (C) it holds (D) the hold
30. Oscar Hammerstein II collaborated with a number of composers including Jerome Kern, whom _____ in writing the musical Show Boat.
 (A) joined (B) was joined
 (C) he joined (D) joining

PART III

1. _____ lived on Earth for nearly 150 million years.
 (A) Dinosaurs
 (B) Dinosaurs who
 (C) If dinosaurs
 (D) Since dinosaurs
2. Early printers arranged type into _____ a small, flat composing stick.
 (A) words
 (B) are words on
 (C) words on
 (D) the words are on

3. ____ along most of its length into an upper chamber and a lower chamber.
 (A) The divided cochlea
 (B) Dividing the cochlea
 (C) The cochlea is divided
 (D) With a divided cochlea
4. Yeast is an organic catalyst ____ known to prehistoric humanity.
 (A) was
 (B) which was
 (C) which it
 (D) which
5. Many communities ____ a complex system of linguistic levels in order to show respect.
 (A) useful
 (B) use already made
 (C) making it useful
 (D) make use of
6. The ear is a flexible organ, ____ Simply was not designed to withstand the noise of modern living.
 (A) but it
 (B) it
 (C) but
 (D) its
7. In 1934, chemist Wallace Carothers produced a plastic which ____ nylon.
 (A) his call
 (B) he called
 (C) to call him
 (D) calling
8. As ____ grows, the shell in which it lives grows, too.
 (A) a mollusk
 (B) a mollusk it
 (C) has a mollusk
 (D) it has a mollusk
9. The first ____ the Civil War was fired from Fort Johnson upon Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861.
 (A) shot (B) shot in
 (C) shot was in (D) it was shot
10. Stalactites are formed in caves by groundwater ____ dissolved lime.
 (A) it contains
 (B) containing
 (C) contains
 (D) containment
11. By studying the movements of the Sun and Moon, even early astronomers could ____ eclipses would take place.
 (A) predicting when
 (B) when it predicts
 (C) the prediction when
 (D) predict when
12. Coffee probably originally grew wild in Ethiopia in the province of Kaffé, and from there ____ to southern Arabia.
 (A) bringing it
 (B) it was brought
 (C) brought it
 (D) brought with it
13. Alabama was occupied by the French and Spanish before ____ to England in 1763.
 (A) was ceded
 (B) ceded to it
 (C) it was ceded
 (D) ceded it
14. A group of winged reptiles pterosaurs is believed to have been the first vertebrates with the power of flight.
 (A) call
 (B) calls
 (C) called
 (D) is called
15. On November 23, 1863, Grant stunned the Confederates on Missionary Ridge with what ____ to be a full-dress military parade of troops who unexpectedly opened fire.
 (A) appeared
 (B) appearing
 (C) appearance
 (D) apparent

WRITTEN EXPRESSIONS

Written Expression

Directions: In these questions, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following examples.

Example I

The four string on a violin are tuned in fifths.

A B C D

Sample Answer

A
 B
 C
 D

The sentence should read, "The four strings on a violin are tuned in fifths." Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Example II

The research for the book Roots taking Alex Haley twelve years.

A B C D

Sample Answer

A
 B
 C
 D

The sentence should read, "The research for the book Roots took Alex Haley twelve years." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

1. Nobody know when the process of glass-making was invented.

A B C D

2. Sugars like glucose is made up of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen atoms.

A B C D

3. Part of the electricity used in the United States today come from hydroelectric sources.

A B C D

4. The languages of the world presents a vast array of structural similarities and differences.

A B C D

5. The rise of multinationals have resulted in a great deal of legal ambiguity because

A B

multinationals can operate in so many jurisdictions.

C D

6. All of the east—west interstate highways in the United States has even numbers while
A B
north - south interstate highways are odd-numbered.
C D
7. When a massive star in the large Magellanic Cloud exploded in 1987, a wave of neutrinos
A B
were detected on Earth.
C D
8. Some of the agricultural practices used today is responsible for fostering desertification.
A B C D
9. Every open space in the targeted area that has grass and a few bushes are occupied by the
A B C D
white-crowned sparrow.
10. Krakatoa is remembered as the volcano that put so much ash into the air that sunsets
A B
around the world was affected for two years afterward.
C D
11. The waters of the Chattahoochee River fills Lake Lanier.
A B C D
12. The first set of false teeth similar to those in use today it was made in France in the 1780s.
A B C D
13. The term “Yankee” was originally a nickname for people from New England, but now anyone
A
from the United States are referred to as a Yankee.
B C D
14. A network of small arteries, mostly sandwiched between the skin and the underlying muscles,
A B
supply blood to the face and scalp.
C D
15. Mesquite is a small tree in the Southwest who can withstand the severest drought.
A B C D
16. Ballpoint pens are less versatile but more population than fountain pens.
A B C D

17. Riddles vary greatly in both grammatical and phonology form.
 A B C D
18. Blood pressure is measured by feeling the pulse and apply a force to the arm.
 A B C D
19. The Moon has no atmosphere, no air, and no watery.
 A B C D
20. The first matches were too hard to ignite, a mess or too dangerously easy to ignite.
 A B C D
21. A 1971 U.S. government policy not only put warnings on cigarette packs but
 also banning television advertising of cigarettes.
 A B C D
22. Demand beauty, durability, rare, and perfection of cutting determine the value of a gemstone.
 A B C D
23. The Harvard Yard, which was Harvard's original campus, is still a major attraction for both
 students and visiting.
 A B C D
24. In 1862, the American Confederacy raised the Merrimack, renamed it the Virginia, covered it
 with iron plates and an outfit it with ten guns.
 A B C D
25. The liquid crystals in a liquid crystal display (LCD) affect the polarized light so that it is
 either blocked and reflected by the segments of the display.
 A B C D
26. At the end of the Revolution, most of the army units of the young nation was almost entirely
disbanded, leaving a total national military force of 80 men.
 A B C D
27. Coal, petroleum, and natural gaseous are all fossil fuels.
 A B C D
28. The mass of neutron stars generally range from one-tenth to twice the mass of the Sun.
 A B C D

29. Grasses grow in ways that help them to survive being nibbled, chilly or dried.
 A B C D
30. Most of Hemingway's novels glorifies heroic exploits such as bullfighting or boxing.
 A B C D
31. Paleographers study ancient and medieval handwriting in order to establish not only its age
 A B C
and also its background.
 D
32. The sounds produced by bullfrogs and toads vary greatly because each species have its own
 A B C
 particular call.
 D
33. By the 1920s, many radio transmitters had been build.
 A B C D
34. Fish farming has rose in the United States in recent years.
 A B C D
35. In areas of volcanic activity, beach sand may contains dark minerals and little quartz.
 A B C D
36. Cro-Magnon man was names after the caves in southwest France where the first remains were
 A B C
discovered.
 D
37. Lassie, the famous collie who made her first screen appearance in 1943, has always be played
 A B C D
 by a male dog.
38. A blue bigwig lizard stakes out a territory and will defending females within it against
 A B C
courting males.
 D
39. President George Washington was inaugurates on the steps of the Federal Building in New
 A B C D
 York City.
40. By 1627, Plymouth had became a viable and growing community of 50 families, 25 goats,
 A B C
 15 cows, and more than 50 pigs.
 D
41. Water stored behind a dam can used to drive turbines.
 A B C D

42. Our universe may continue to expand as it gets colder, empty and deader.
A B C D
43. Every form of matter in the world are made up of atoms.
A B C D
44. The lens and cornea are supply with nutrients and oxygen by the aqueous fluid.
A B C D
45. Dodge City, laid out in 1872, owed both its prosperity and its famous to the buffalo in its
A B C
early years.
D
46. The radioactive substances that pose the greatest harm to humanity have neither very short or
A B C
very long half lives.
D
47. A robin cocks its head to peer at a worm with one eyes and not to hear it, as was once thought.
A B C D
48. Film sound is often record by an analog system which like the compact disc, uses light.
A B C D
49. The scribes of the Middle Ages used quill pens to produce their high decorated manuscripts.
A B C D
50. The principles of physics described by Christian Doppler in 1842 for the movement of stars has
A B
been adapted to evaluate the movement of blood within the heart.
C D

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

Essay Writing:

1. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tvaXf_i33ow&t=213s

Some Reading Comprehension Passages:

1. Spiders: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ljYWi_eKOd8&t=139s
2. Jada and Jessie: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gQeVC0A8-NI&t=10s>

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