



South Valley University
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English Department



English Language Course **for Education Students**

Level III

(2023 / 2024)

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Part One

Preparing Presentations

Organization of Presentations

Golden Rule

Human attention is very limited. Don't cram too much information, either in each slide, or in the whole talk. Avoid details: they won't be remembered anyway.

Organization:

- Have a very clear introduction, to motivate what you do and to present the problem you want to solve. The introduction is not technical in nature, but strategic (i.e. why this problem, big idea).
- If you have a companion paper, mention it during the talk and recommend it for more details. Don't put all the details in the talk. Present only the important ones.
- Use only one idea per slide.
- Have good conclusions slide: put the main ideas, the ones you really want people to remember. Use 1 one "conclusions" slide.
- The conclusion slide should be the last one. Do not put other slides after conclusions, as this will weaken its impact.
- Having periodic "talk outline" slides (to show where you are in the talk) helps, especially for longer talks. At least one "talk outline" slide is very useful, usually after the introduction.

- Don't count on the audience to remember any detail from one slide to another. If you need it remembered, re-state the information a second time.
- Especially if you have to present many different things, try to build a unifying thread. The talk should be sequential in nature (i.e. no big conceptual leaps from one slide to the next).
- Try to cut out as much as possible; less is better.
- Help the audience understand where you are going. Often it's best to give them a high-level overview first, and then plunge into the details; then, while listening to the details they can relate to the high-level picture and understand where you are. This also helps them save important brainpower for later parts of the talk, which may be more important.

Mechanics of Presentation:

- Use a good presentation-building tool, like MS PowerPoint. Avoid LaTeX, except for slides with formulas. Good looks are important.
- Humor is very useful; prepare a couple of puns and jokes beforehand (but not epic jokes, which require complicated setup). However, if you're not good with jokes, better avoid them altogether. Improvising humor is very dangerous.
- The more you rehearse the talk, the better it will be. A rehearsal is most useful when carried out loud.
- The more people criticize your talk (during practice), the better it will be; pay attention to criticism, not necessarily to all suggestions, but try to see what and why people misunderstood your ideas.
- When using printed slides, avoid overlay slides; they are awkward to use.
- Not everything has to be written down; speech can and should complement the information on the slides.
- Be enthusiastic and natural.
- Act your talk: explain, ask rhetorical questions, act surprised, etc.

- Give people time to think about the important facts by slowing down, or even stopping for a moment.
- Do not go overtime under any circumstance.
- Listen to the questions very carefully; many speakers answer different questions than the ones asked.

Visual Aids for Presentation:

- Use suggestive graphical illustrations as much as possible. Don't shun graphical metaphors. Prefer an image to text. In my presentations I try to have 80% of the slides with images.
- Do not put in the figures details you will not mention explicitly. The figures should be as schematic as possible (i.e. no overload of features).
- Do not "waste" information by using unnecessary colors. Each different color should signify something different, and something important. Color-code your information if you can, but don't use too many different colors. Have high-contrast colors.
- A few real photos related to your subject look very cool (e.g. real system, hardware, screen-shots, automatically generated figures, etc.). Real photos are much more effective during the core of the talk than during the intro. I hate talks with a nice

picture during the introduction and next only text; they open your appetite and then leave you hungry.

- For some strange reason, rectangles with shadows seem to look much better than without (especially if there are just a few in the figure).
- Sometimes a matte pastel background looks much better than a white one.
- Exploit animation with restraint. Do not use fancy animation effects if not necessary.
- However, there are places where animation is extremely valuable, e.g., to depict the evolution of a complex system, or to introduce related ideas one by one.
- Use strong colors for important stuff, pastel colors for the unimportant.
- Encode information cleverly: e.g. make arrow widths showing flows proportional to the flow capacity.
- Use thick lines in drawings (e.g. 1 1/2 points or more).

Things to remember when making a presentation:

The seven pointers below offer sound advice that will help you deliver more effective presentations with greater confidence.

1. Your Audience Wants You to Do Well:

An audience would rather be entertained than bored; they would rather see you do well than see you fail. Perhaps because they, too, have panicked before a group, people in an audience tend to identify with the presenter, putting out a kind of "wave of good will." All you have to do is surf that wave and you will have an enormous advantage over your fears.

2. Your Audience is a Collection of Individuals,

Not a Monolithic Thing:

The temptation to see your audience, as a nameless, faceless wall sets up a situation so intimidating that self-sabotage is practically assured. Fortunately, an audience is not one massive collective consciousness. Each person reacts differently to a presenter.

To help you see your audience as a group of individuals, make eye contact with individual members in the group. Direct individual eye contact neutralizes the audience's ability to intimidate you.

People who have no trouble speaking to one person can go to pieces talking to a group. It might be useful to view the presentation as a series of "simultaneous one-on-ones."

3. Direct Eye Contact with Audience:

Making frequent direct eye contact with audience members lets them see that their attention matters to you. They will invariably repay this with like attention. Making real eye contact with the audience also lets the presenter see whether or not they understand the information being presented. If comprehension doesn't show in the eyes of the audience, the presenter can adjust the message. If the presenter avoids their eyes, the audience instantly senses fear. Their attention - and the presenter's credibility - evaporates.

4. Your Script is a Departure Point. You Are Only a Vessel for the Information You Are Delivering:

If you memorize a script word-for-word and expect it to retain any feeling of real life, you - and your audience - will be disappointed. Audiences are impatient with memorized scripts. Memorization drains the life out of your presentation and prevents the audience from feeling like they know you. This feeling of "knowing you" is what makes an audience like and consequently trust you. If the audience likes and trusts you--which can happen only if they have a sense of the life passing through you - they will

listen to you. A speech memorized word-for-word sends the message that you are not alive.

Having complete familiarity with and an emotional connection to your material puts your attention and energy where it belongs. Add the need to have the audience receive and understand your material, and you won't have time to think about what your hands are doing, whether or not the audience likes you or whether you've gotten a parking ticket during your presentation. You won't have any energy left to devote to the things that can rob you of the connection you're making with your material and your audience.

When a presentation goes particularly well, it is usually because the presenter is concentrating on the message and the audience. When the presenter's concentration is focused in this manner (that is, when the need to think about yourself has been taken away), presenting stops being a form of torture and becomes instead a means of creative expression.

5. Oxygen Deprivation Breeds Panic:

This sounds like an over-simplification. It is not. People who can think on their feet continue to breathe as they present. Stopping your breath is a common fear response. The most common cause of "presenter panic," and the most controllable, is a lack of oxygen to the brain. As the brain becomes oxygen-starved it starts to shut down. Trying to pursue a train of thought and bring

an audience along with you as your brain shuts down puts you at an enormous disadvantage. When the audience can see you breathing, it is a subtle reminder, though one they are unconscious of, that you are a human being. When you stop breathing, they will not be able to consciously pin down what's wrong, but they will start wondering if you are human and will stop identifying with you.

6. However You Think Your Presentation Will Go, It Won't:

Presentations are like real life: Both seldom go exactly as we imagine. From your presentation rehearsals, you will know the essential elements of what you plan to say, i.e., the points you want to cover, what you want from your audience, the general route you plan to take. Learn to be comfortable with this knowledge and with your trial runs.

What happens too often is that in the rehearsal process, presenters fall in love with a vision of how the presentation will go. When the actual presentation doesn't match the imagined version, panic sets in and everything falls apart. In life, when things don't go as we'd imagined, we make the necessary adjustments and move on. Presentations require that same degree of flexibility.

Having knowledge of and an emotional connection to your material will help you forget about expectations and simply take

the situation as it comes. It also helps if you have a clear and definite reason for delivering your material to your audience. Audiences know when you are "in the situation" because you seem alive and spontaneous.

If something goes wrong, acknowledge it openly and move on. Your audience will like you for it, and when they like you there is a stronger chance that they will believe you. Minor flubs simply remind them that you are human, just like they are. This reminder of shared humanity is essential if they are to identify with you; and they must, on some level, for that is the only way they will hear your message. If something goes wrong, acknowledge it openly and move on. Your audience will like you for it.

7. Don't Confuse Eagerness to Present with Anxiety:

Give yourself some credit. What you feel before a presentation isn't only fear, though fear is a natural and useful component. Part of your uneasiness is simply the desire to deliver what you have been working on and refining in your mind. You started working on the presentation knowing that at some point you would be sharing it with an audience. When that time approaches, it makes sense to get excited. However, because so many people get anxious before presenting, this excitement may be mistaken for fear. While fear may be present, so is the

eagerness to bring your presentation to its logical conclusion. After all, it is not really a presentation until you share it with an audience.

Handling Questions and Discussions:

1. Often it is necessary for you to restate the question for the rest of the audience (because they may not have heard it).
2. Answer questions as briefly as possible, sticking to the point.
3. If the question requires a deep and specialized answer off the main track, give a brief answer and offer to answer more fully after the talk.
4. Some questions are "real" questions and you should attempt to answer them. If you don't know the answers, then admit this and offer to find out the answer for the next week.
5. Some questions are not "real" questions but rather are extensive comments that do not require an answer other than "That's interesting".

End of Part One

Part Two

Reading Comprehension Passages

(1)

The Perfect Peace

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

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

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

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

PERFECT PEACE.

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

(2)

The Merchant and the Four Wives

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

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

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

One day, the merchant fell ill. Before long, he knew that he was going to die soon. He thought of his luxurious life and told himself, "Now i have 4 wives with me. But when I die, I'll be alone How lonely I'll be!"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Actually we all have 4 wives in our lives,

- The 4th wife is our body. No matter how much time and effort we lavish in making it look good, it'll leave us when we die.
- Our 3rd wife is our possessions, status and wealth. When we die, they all go to others.
- The 2nd wife is our family and friends. No matter how close they had been there for us when we're alive, the furthest they can stay by us is up to the grave.
- The 1st wife is in fact our soul. Often neglected in our pursuit of material wealth and sensual pleasure. It is

actually the only thing that follows us wherever we go. Perhaps it's a good idea to cultivate and strengthen it now rather than to wait until we're on our deathbed to lament.

(3)**The Baby Exchange**

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

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

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

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

Questions:

Vocabulary:

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

Comprehension: Understanding the Main Idea:

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

2. Selma and Paulo thought, "We have the wrong baby" because

- a. hospitals sometimes make mistakes.
- b. they wanted a son, not a daughter.
- c. their baby didn't look like them.

Understanding Cause and Effect:

- Find the best way to complete each sentence. Write the letter of your answer on the line.

- 1. Friends and relatives were surprised
- 2. Selma and Paulo went back to the hospital
- 3. The hospital director said that a mistake was impossible
- 4. It was difficult for Selma and Paulo to find their baby
- 5. Maria Souza fainted

The answers to choose from:

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

(4)

Schizophrenia

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

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

Questions:

1. The paragraph preceding the passage most probably discusses:
 - a. the causes of schizophrenia
 - b. multiple personality disorder
 - c. the role of heredity in mental illness
 - d. possible cures for schizophrenia

2. It can be inferred from the passage that a "schism" is
 - a. a division into parts
 - b. a mental disease
 - c. a personality trait
 - d. a part of the brain

3. It can be inferred from the passage that a schizophrenic would be
LEAST likely to
 - a. think in an illogical way
 - b. hear voices that are not real
 - c. meet with famous people
 - d. spend time alone

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

(5)

Marie Curie

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questions:

1. The Curies' collaboration helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.
 - a. friendly
 - b. competitive
 - c. courteous
 - d. industrious
 - e. chemistry

2. Marie had a bright mind and a personality.
 - a. strong
 - b. lighthearted
 - c. humorous
 - d. strange
 - e. envious

3. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt
 - a. hopeless
 - b. annoyed
 - c. depressed
 - d. worried
 - e. none of the above

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

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

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

(6)

Making the Team

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

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

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

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

(7)

Food and fat

‘I like to watch my weight.’

‘You are a little plump, dear.’

‘She is fat.’

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8)

Stars

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

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

Questions:

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

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

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

(9)

Valentine's Day

(The history of St. Valentine's Day)

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

The story of the priest Called Valentine:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question:

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

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

.....

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

.....

7. What happened in 14th of February?

.....

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

.....

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

.....

10. Write a short summary for this essay?

.....

(10)

Trade of Ice

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. How is the information in the passage presented?

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

3. Which paragraph explains why trade in ice developed?

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

4. The second paragraph mainly discusses:

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

5. The topic of the third paragraph is:

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

6. The last paragraph mainly discusses Tudor's:

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

End of Part Two

Part Three
Grammar Exercises

Section One

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

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

33. 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
34. Yeast is an organic catalyst known to prehistoric humanity.
- (A) was
 - (B) which was
 - (C) which it
 - (D) which
35. 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
36. 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

37. In 1934, chemist Wallace Carothers produced a plastic which nylon.
- (A) his call
 - (B) he called
 - (C) to call him
 - (D) calling
38. 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
39. 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
40. Stalactites are formed in caves by groundwater dissolved lime.
- (A) it contains
 - (B) containing
 - (C) contains
 - (D) containment

41. 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
42. Coffee probably originally grew wild in Ethiopia in the province of Kaffe, and from there to southern Arabia.
- (A) bringing it
 - (B) it was brought
 - (C) brought it
 - (D) brought with it
43. 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
44. 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

45. 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
46. The Earth's plates meet each other at cracks in the Earth faults.
- (A) were called
 - (B) calls
 - (C) called
 - (D) it was called
47. The first plant-like organisms probably in the sea, perhaps 3 billion years ago.
- (A) life
 - (B) living
 - (C) lived
 - (D) it was living
48. In male pattern baldness, strongly influences the degree of hair loss.
- (A) heredity
 - (B) inherited
 - (C) inherits
 - (D) heredity has

49. 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
50. 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

Section Two

GRAMMAR

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

SET (1):

- *Fill in the blank with the correct verb form.*

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

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

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

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

SET (2):

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

1. In many popular movies today, the heroes are armed than the villains.

- a. more heavily
- b. more heavy
- c. heavier
- d. more heavier

2. That fine circus elephant now belongs to my sister and

- a. I
- b. me
- c. mine
- d. myself

3. The person made these delicious candied figs has my vote.

- a. that
- b. whom
- c. who
- d. whose

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

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

12. Riding the Tornado at the amusement park was than I thought it would be.

- a. more terrifying
- b. more terrifyingly
- c. terrifying
- d. most terrifying

13. My parents approved of taking guitar lessons.

- a. my
- b. me
- c. I
- d. mine

14. This year our company sold magazine subscriptions than ever before.

- a. less
- b. lesser
- c. few
- d. fewer

SET (3):

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

1. It was either Kendra or Zoe who brought their volleyball to the picnic.

- a. brought their
- b. brought her
- c. brought their
- d. brang their
- e. brang her

2. The book had a frighteningly and unhappy ending.

- a. a frighteningly and unhappy ending.
- b. a frighteningly and unhappily ending.
- c. an ending that was frightening and unhappily.
- d. a frightening and unhappy ending.
- e. an ending that was frightening and it was also an unhappy one.

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

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

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

SET (4):

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

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

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

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

SECTION THREE

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

1. John Butterfield the Southern Overland Mail Company with two stagecoaches in 1858.
 - a. he set up
 - b. setting up
 - c. set up
 - d. the setup

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

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

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

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

10. In a triathlon, the, bike, and run.
- a. athlete swims
 - b. athletes swim
 - c. swim athletically
 - d. the swimming athlete
11. alcoholism are the slow destruction of the liver and possible death.
- a. Dangerously,
 - b. The eventual effect of
 - c. The long-term effects of
 - d. Chronic and eventual
12. Thomas Jefferson, a personally designed and constructed lap-top desk, wrote the Declaration of Independence in the summer of 1776.
- a. he used
 - b. had used
 - c. the use of
 - d. using
13. The Great Plains in the Midwest of the United States a rich, fertile farming area.
- a. definitely making
 - b. from the beginning
 - c. the pioneers planted
 - d. makes up
14. Parent flamingos lose their intense pink coloring until
- a. weaning young
 - b. their youths
 - c. they wean their young
 - d. young

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

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

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

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

35. floats or sinks is determined by its density rather than its weight.
- a. Whether an object
 - b. An object if it
 - c. Because an object
 - d. An object
36. Edmund Halley, who had discovered Halley's comet in 1682, before he could again see the comet whose return he had accurately predicted.
- a. died
 - b. dying
 - c. on his death
 - d. to die
37. Bees perform a complex dance other bees about the location of a good source of nectar.
- a. tells
 - b. b. tell
 - c. it tells
 - d. that tells
38. Some radioisotopes which as radioactive waste are now being used in experimental cancer therapies.
- a. once discarded by scientists
 - b. scientists discarded
 - c. to discard by scientists
 - d. were discarded scientists
39. Although seismologists know, they are unable to predict with accuracy when or where a tremor might occur.
- a. what causes earthquakes
 - b. what earthquakes
 - c. causes earthquakes
 - d. that the quaking of the Earth

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

75. Some experts feel that children lose a great deal of what during the school year over the long summer vacation.
- a. they learn
 - b. do they learn
 - c. learner
 - d. learning
76. Many thousands and sometimes even millions of in a single colony.
- a. ants living
 - b. the lives of ants
 - c. ants live
 - d. living ants
77. The Pilgrims felt that cold ocean water was bad for their health, ate fish when food supplies were low.
- a. they only
 - b. when only
 - c. so they only
 - d. because they
78. Our ability to see greatly influences we perceive the world around us.
- a. us
 - b. and
 - c. how
 - d. in which
79. The koala never drinks water because it gets all the liquid that from the leaves of eucalyptus trees.
- a. the need for it
 - b. needing it
 - c. it needs
 - d. it needs is

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

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

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

95. is lubricated can affect the longevity of the moving parts that rub together.
- a. How often machines
 - b. A machine often
 - c. Often a machine
 - d. How often a machine
96. A fluorescent lamp contains glows with white light when electricity passes through it.
- a. a glass tube
 - b. a tube is made of glass
 - c. a glass tube that
 - d. a glass tube that it
97. Dogs have more scent receptors than, so dogs can be trained to smell many things that humans cannot smell.
- a. do humans
 - b. b. with humans
 - c. too humane
 - d. humanly
98. With 36 black keys and 52 white keys, a total of 88 keys.
- a. a piano having
 - b. b. a piano has
 - c. to have a piano
 - d. have a piano
99. When warm air rises, and cools.
- a. it expands
 - b. b. so it expands
 - c. the expansion of it
 - d. its expansion

End of Part Two

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Good Luck