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About The Book

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Lecturer: Mahmoud Abdulfatah

Table of Contents

Part One: Reading Comprehension Passages	4
1. The Woman on the Bus	5
2. The Perfect Peace	7
3. Relaxation	9
4. The Ideal Servant	11
5. The Lady or the Tiger	16
6. Role of the Liver	28
7. Chemistry of the Body	32
8. Plastic Surgery	36
9. The Auroras	38
Advanced Reading Comprehension Passages	43
Part Two: Grammar Exercises	95
Unit One: Multiple Choice Question Type	96
Unit Two: Multiple Choice Question Type	111
Various Grammar Exercises	150
Important Links for Some Linguistic Drills	160
Bibliography	161

Part One

Reading Comprehension Passages

(1)

The Woman on the Bus

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

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

Comprehension Check

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

(2)

The Perfect Peace

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

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

The other picture had mountains too. But these were rugged and bare. Above was an angry sky from which rain fell, in which lightning 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".

(3)**Relaxation**

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

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

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

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

To be relaxed it needs you to:

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

(4)

The Ideal Servant

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comprehension

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

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

Vocabulary

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

Multiple Choice Questions

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

Bessie was made responsible for-the domestic staff

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

(5)

The Lady or the Tiger

(By Frank R. Stockton)

Part One

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comprehension

1. What was the king like?

.....

2. How was he different from his neighbors?

.....

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

.....

4. How did the system begin on trial days?

.....

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

.....

6. What was behind the two doors?

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

Part Two

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Would it be better for him to die at once? Then he could go to the place after death and wait for her. And yet, that awful tiger, those shrieks, that blood!

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

Comprehension

1. What was the king's daughter like? How was she similar to her father?
.....
2. Why did the king send his daughter's lover to prison?
.....

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

(6)**Role of the Liver**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(7)

Chemistry of the Body

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

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

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

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

(H₂O) throughout the day. Without water, a person could not survive.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8)

Plastic Surgery

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

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

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

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

(9)

The Auroras

The auroras are a phenomenal display of greenish-white light typically visible in the skies above the polar regions of the Earth. This natural light show constantly changes in configuration and can shift dramatically in seconds; it may change from a barely visible glow to blinding sheets of swaying, shimmering light. However, it is not just an enjoyable light show; it is also a phenomenon that bears further study because of its potential impact on civilization.

Richard Carrington, an English physicist and astronomer, was the first person to determine the actual cause of the auroras. On September 1, 1859, Carrington observed a tremendous solar flare on the surface of the Sun. Two nights later, an intense aurora spread over large parts of Europe. Carrington came to the conclusion that the huge solar flares two nights earlier had played a role. Carrington's first hunch has since been scientifically established. It is now known that the solar wind, a continuous flow of charged subatomic particles from the Sun that streams around the Earth, causes the auroras as it passes through the Earth's geomagnetic field.

The auroras are generally a polar phenomenon; however, particularly strong auroras have at times appeared over densely populated areas of the Earth and have wreaked havoc. The 1859 aurora noted by Carrington took out telegraph communication throughout much of Europe by overwhelming the pulses of electromagnets. A century later, in 1958, a tremendous auroral storm above North America overloaded utility circuits and caused a blackout in much of northeastern Canada. Twenty auroral superstorms have been recorded since 1880, and human dependence on electrical devices has been increasing steadily. With this large number of superstorms and ever-widening use of electrical devices, further auroral interference into the lives of humanity seems likely.

Questions

1. The purpose of this passage is to
 - a. provide a biography of Richard Carrington
 - b. explain where the auroras occur
 - c. recount an amazing nineteenth-century event
 - d. describe the cause and impact of a phenomenon

2. Where in the passage does the author describe the mutations that occur during an aurora?
 - a. The second sentence in paragraph 1
 - b. The third sentence in paragraph 2
 - c. The fifth sentence in paragraph 2
 - d. The second sentence in paragraph 3

3. Where in the passage does the author note an intense auroral storm that occurred on September 3?
 - a. The second sentence in paragraph 1
 - b. The third sentence in paragraph 2
 - c. The first sentence in paragraph 3
 - d. The third sentence in paragraph 3

4. Where in the passage does the author indicate what actually causes the auroras?
 - a. The first sentence in paragraph 1
 - b. The first sentence in paragraph 2
 - c. The fifth sentence in paragraph 2
 - d. The third sentence in paragraph 3
5. Where in the passage does the author describe a strong auroral storm that affected Canada?
 - a. The first sentence in paragraph 1
 - b. The third sentence in paragraph 2
 - c. The fifth sentence in paragraph 2
 - d. The third sentence in paragraph 3
6. Where in the passage does the author indicate how many superstorms have been noted since the later part of the nineteenth century?
 - a. The third sentence of paragraph 1
 - b. The second sentence in paragraph 2
 - c. The second sentence in paragraph 3
 - d. The fourth sentence in paragraph 3

7. The tone of this passage is
- a. Sensitive
 - b. Uncaring
 - c. Pretentious
 - d. advisory
8. This passage would most likely be assigned reading in a course on:
- a. Medicine
 - b. Astronomy
 - c. Oceanography
 - d. art

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

Various Passages for Practice

(1)

The Baby Exchange

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

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

again. A nurse at the hospital told Paulo, "I remember another couple. Their baby didn't look like them. The parents had dark skin, but the baby had light skin. The father had very curly hair, but the baby had straight hair." The nurse gave Paulo the couple's address.

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

Questions:**Vocabulary:**

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

Comprehension: Understanding the Main Idea:

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

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

Understanding Cause and Effect:

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

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

The answers to choose from:

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

(2)

The Brain

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questions:

1. Which part of the brain is responsible for short and long-term memory?
 - a. Brain stem
 - b. Cerebrum
 - c. Cerebellum
 - d. Pituitary gland

2. The normally healthy man was having trouble balancing himself as he walked down the street. Which of the following parts of the brain may not have been functioning properly?
 - a. Cerebellum
 - b. Cerebrum
 - c. Hypothalamus
 - d. Amygdala

3. The talented artist became famous not only for her paintings, but also for her poetry. Which part of her brain was most likely functioning very well?
 - a. Left half of the cerebrum
 - b. Left half of the cerebellum
 - c. Right half of the cerebrum
 - d. Right half of the cerebellum

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

(3)**Types of Hospital Nurseries**

There are three different levels of nurseries:

Level I:

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

Level II:

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

Level III:

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

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

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

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

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

(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?

.....

Part Two

Grammar Exercises

UNIT ONE

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

1. He is twenty years than yours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17. Economics nearly as interesting to me as literature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

46. that medical insurance is extremely high.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

50. You two have to finish that work

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

51. My boss is old as Mr. Miller.

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

52. This type of machine in 1950.

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

53. my friends like to sing.

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

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

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

55. Mr. Tomlinson is a lawyer, ?

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

UNIT TWO

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

1. More than 90 percent of all stars from Earth can be viewed from a mountain on the island of Hawaii.
 - a. visible
 - b. visibility
 - c. visibly
 - d. are visible
2. Rarely in airplanes until famous pilots like Charles Lindbergh helped to show that air travel was safe.
 - a. people travel
 - b. people
 - c. did people travel
 - d. to travel
3. The speed traveling when it leaves a track will affect the distance between the animal's footprints.
 - a. which an animal
 - b. at which an animal is
 - c. that an animal which is
 - d. which an animal is

4. Viruses need to have more beneficial conditions in which to replicate than
- in bacteria
 - do bacteria
 - bacterial
 - to do with bacteria
5. The in our solar system all revolve around the Sun.
- planets are nine
 - nine planets
 - nine planets are
 - nine planetary
6. An outpatient is a patient at a hospital during the day but not staying overnight.
- is treated
 - being treated
 - he is treated
 - to be treated
7. funnel clouds, are also called cyclones, twisters, or water spouts.
- Tornadoes, twisting
 - Tornadoes are twisting
 - Twisting tornadoes and
 - In tornadoes, twisting

8. lizards in appearance, they differ in longevity and body heat regulation.
- Resembling tuataras
 - Resembling lizards, tuataras
 - Tuataras and
 - Although tuataras resemble
9. The Arctic Ocean is rich in plankton, which during the summer months.
- the feed of blue whales
 - feeding on the blue whales
 - blue whales feed on
 - the blue whales that feed on it
10. Mr. Johnson is over 80 years old, over seven feet and holds the world pole vault record for his age group.
- yet he still
 - yet he still pole vaults
 - yet as a pole vaulter
 - he still pole vaults

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

14. Were too rapidly between low and high altitudes, they would experience altitude sickness because the body must work harder to breathe at higher altitudes.
- a. with tourists traveling
 - b. tourists to travel
 - c. too tourist like
 - d. for traveling
15. A tsunami in the open ocean travels much faster than closer to shore.
- a. does
 - b. does one
 - c. does travel
 - d. travels
16. In 1994, the spacecraft {Clementine} orbited the moon and discovered that at the cold dark corners of the moon
- a. the might of water
 - b. water might be
 - c. might be water
 - d. water might

17. Cinderella, from ninth-century China, featured a noiseless slipper of gold.
- a. was a fairy tale
 - b. a fairy tale was
 - c. a fairy tale
 - d. it was a fairy tale
18. Children need to be aware of driving safety, old enough to drive or not.
- a. they are
 - b. to their
 - c. whether they are
 - d. their not
19. The Australian boomerang, curved and flat, to the thrower.
- a. the return
 - b. and returned
 - c. returnable
 - d. returns
20. A fir tree growing in nature rather like a pyramid.
- a. a tendency to be shaped
 - b. the shape tends to be
 - c. tends to be shaped
 - d. a tendency of the shape

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

25. Should California cuisine, you would find an eclectic mix of Asian, European, Latin American, and other influences.
- try
 - you try
 - trying
 - you tried
26. of the moon was drawn in 1650 by the astronomer Riccioli.
- The map was the first
 - He was mapping
 - The first map
 - Is the first map
27. The brain accounts for about two percent of body weight, but about twenty percent of the oxygen that is breathed.
- the use of
 - b. using
 - used to be
 - d. it uses

28. Some rodents have biological clocks that tell them to move around at night when them.
- can predators not easily find
 - to find predators
 - predators cannot easily find
 - with predators
29. cud just like a cow, the long-necked African giraffe survives by stretching its neck to pluck leaves off tall trees.
- It chews
 - Chewing
 - The chew of
 - They chew
30. a stiffener in corsets of seventeenth-century women, was not really bone but gristle from the mouth of a whale.
- Whalebone was
 - With whalebone,
 - Whalebone,
 - For whalebone to be

31. Rapidly spinning black holes and neutron stars make the space around them swirl like water
a drain.
- a. running down
 - b. which are running down
 - c. ran down
 - d. to run down
32. well camouflaged in the dappled shade of a high tree branch that it perches on while it waits silently for prey below.
- a. The jaguar is
 - b. Why the jaguar
 - c. The jaguar
 - d. The jaguar that is
33. What is known as an "open cluster" of anywhere between a few dozen and a few thousand stars.
- a. consisting
 - b. that consists
 - c. it consists
 - d. may consist

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

37. Despite its small size and slow gait, the wolverine is an effective predator, for what it lacks in speed and size in strength and endurance.
- a. its make-up
 - b. making it up
 - c. it makes up
 - d. and it makes up
38. Many thousands and sometimes even millions of in a single colony.
- a. ants living
 - b. the lives of ants
 - c. ants live
 - d. living ants
39. The Pilgrims felt that cold ocean water was bad for their health, ate fish when food supplies were low.
- a. they only
 - b. when only
 - c. so they only
 - d. because they

40. Our ability to see greatly influences we perceive the world around us.
- us
 - and
 - how
 - in which
41. Recovery time after surgery has decreased have been developed.
- procedures are less invasive
 - less invasive procedures
 - to proceed less invasively
 - now that ~less invasive procedures
42. The Cheetah, the fastest bicycle in the world, cruises at nearly 70 mph, reaches speeds up to only 30 mph.
- the convention of a bicycle
 - the conventional bicycle
 - whereas the conventional bicycle
 - conventionally, a bicycle

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

46. Once as a state in 1850, California imposed a tax of \$20 a month on foreign miners.
- a. instituting
 - b. instituted
 - c. the institution
 - d. to institute
47. Were, they would miss up to 30 percent of their required calories.
- a. not allow young children to snack
 - b. with snacks for young children
 - c. no snacks be allowed for young children
 - d. young children not allowed to snack
48. Even identical twins fingerprints.
- a. Distinct
 - b. with distinct
 - c. having distinct
 - d. have distinct
49. During an introduction, helpful to say something interesting and polite to make the conversation easier.
- a. is
 - b. it is
 - c. to it
 - d. its

50. Though rain forests about ten percent of the Earth's surface, today one half of the rain forests are gone.
- once covered
 - one cover
 - coverage at once
 - covering once
51. trees that are too large for them to haul to a nearby stream.
- Beavers, which often fell
 - The fall of beavers and
 - Beavers often fell
 - How beavers fell
52. Nearly 100 years ago, doctors in the United States started recommending peanut butter as a good source of protein, yet nobody who first invented it.
- knowing
 - with the knowledge
 - knows
 - who knows

53. Mike Fink was a colorful American frontiersman whose adventures of numerous folktales and legends.
- served as a basis
 - as the basis serving
 - the basis to serve
 - to serve the basis
54. Apogee, a variety of wheat being developed for growth in space, grows only 18 inches high, up to 1,000 bushels per acre under constant high light.
- it yields
 - yet yielding
 - yet it yielded
 - yet it yields
55. Nowhere in the United States but in New Jersey so many people per square mile.
- there
 - there are
 - there is
 - are there

56. The new electric cars run partially on free energy installed at businesses have no means by which to measure or bill for the electricity used.
- with rechargers
 - as rechargers
 - recharging
 - using rechargers
57. When in the early 1940s, the sun's corona was found to be a baffling 2.7 million degrees Fahrenheit.
- measuring
 - was measured
 - measured
 - in measuring
58. used to lure children into behaving better can work at first, but the results are often temporary.
- Rewards are
 - Rewards
 - To reward
 - Rewards which

59. At no time Susan B. Anthony pay the fine she was charged for voting in a presidential election in 1872.
- did suffragist
 - the suffragist
 - to the suffragist
 - was suffragist
60. Oxygen is necessary for the survival of most organisms, but these organisms.
- Damaged
 - b. it can also damage
 - is damaging
 - the damage
61. from the flax plant can be made into linen.
- Fibers
 - They are fibers
 - With fibers
 - Fibers are
62. About 5,000 years ago, was developed simultaneously and independently by both the Chinese and the Egyptians.
- the fan
 - fans
 - they were fans
 - it fanned

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

66. is lubricated can affect the longevity of the moving parts that rub together.
- How often machines
 - A machine often
 - Often a machine
 - How often a machine
67. In the Civil War, about two-thirds of the property by Southerners was lost, their economy was wrecked, and much of their land was devastated.
- was owned
 - owned
 - to own
 - it will own
68. A fluorescent lamp contains glows with white light when electricity passes through it.
- a glass tube
 - a tube is made of glass
 - a glass tube that
 - a glass tube that it

69. With 36 black keys and 52 white keys, a total of 88 keys.
- a piano having
 - a piano has
 - to have a piano
 - have a piano
70. When warm air rises, and cools.
- it expands
 - so it expands
 - the expansion of it
 - its expansion
71. No one knows when to make bread.
- the first use of yeast
 - yeast was first used
 - the first yeast used
 - was yeast first used
72. The intestines are the lower portion of the alimentary canal of an upper long winding part and a lower shorter wider part.
- consist
 - b. they consist
 - consisting
 - it consists

73. to live at high altitudes, so it is essential to nomadic families in the Himalayas in spite of its stubbornness.
- a. The yak is able
 - b. The ability of the yak
 - c. For the yak to be able
 - d. Because the yak
74. The radiation piercing the atmosphere of tanning or burning in humans.
- a. it is the cause
 - b. causing it
 - c. is the cause
 - d. the cause
75. The during an earthquake are caused by seismic waves.
- a. actually vibrate
 - b. actual vibrations
 - c. vibrations happen
 - d. from the actual vibrations
76. During the Middle Ages,, large sets of bells with as many as 70 bells, first became popular.
- a. with carillons
 - b. carillons are
 - d. carillons have
 - d. carillons

77., an author probably most famous for his tales of terror, also dabbled in some science fiction.
- a. To Edgar Allen Poe
 - b. Edgar Allen Poe
 - c. Edgar Allen Poe was
 - d. For Edgar Allen Poe to be
78. Humans living at high elevations to the lower level of oxygen in the air by producing more red blood corpuscles.
- a. adjust
 - b. to adjust
 - c. the adjustment
 - d. adjusting
79. By 1870, over 30 nations their own postage stamps.
- a. the issue
 - b. were issuing
 - c. issuing
 - d. they issued

80. The Statue of Liberty, completed in Paris in 1884,
 in New York Harbor in 1886.
- the unveiling
 - to unveil
 - it unveiled
 - was unveiled
81. 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
82. In a triathlon, the, bike, and run.
- athlete swims
 - athletes swim
 - swim athletically
 - the swimming athlete
83. alcoholism are the slow destruction
 of the liver and possible death.
- Dangerously,
 - The eventual effect of
 - The long-term effects of
 - Chronic and eventual

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

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

90. Parent flamingos lose their intense pink coloring until
- a. weaning young
 - b. their youths
 - c. they wean their young
 - d. young
91. Champagne can be purchased by the balthazar, cannot be purchased in this amount.
- a. brandy
 - b. but
 - c. because brandy
 - d. but brandy
92. long enough, every Down's syndrome individual gets Alzheimer's disease.
- a. The person lives
 - b. If the person living
 - c. If the person lives
 - d. Because the life

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

96. A little fat is essential for humans
retain body heat, gives muscles energy, and keeps skin
soft.
- a. as it helps
 - b. although it
 - c. it helps
 - d. in helping
97. walking properly and has enough area
to walk in, it should wear down the hoof as it regrows.
- a. If the animal is
 - b. The animal is
 - c. Although the animal
 - d. Although
98. Change, both good and bad, can create stress,
....., if sufficiently severe, can lead to illness.
- a. and stress
 - b. and stressed
 - c. stress
 - d. that stress

99. Caffeine is primarily consumed in coffee and tea,
..... also found in cocoa, cola, and other soft
drinks.
- a. But
 - b. but it
 - c. but it is
 - d. it is
100. farmers extra hours of light by which
to harvest crops before frost and winter come.
- a. The harvest moon
 - b. Whenever the harvest moon allows
 - c. During the harvest moon
 - d. The harvest moon gives
101. built in 1931, the Empire State
Building has actually shrunk six inches.
- a. It was
 - b. Because it
 - c. Until it was
 - d. Since it was

102. For every disease-carrying toxin, there is an antitoxin which out the effect of the toxin.
- a. cancels
 - b. the cancellation
 - c. to cancel
 - d. cancelling
103. Galileo's observations of the phases of Venus proved formed the center of the planetary system.
- a. that the Sun
 - b. the Sun is
 - c. it is the Sun
 - d. what is the Sun
104. Skin color is determined by a chemical called melanin, in greater or lesser amounts.
- a. which human skin contains
 - b. human skin contains
 - c. in human skin contains
 - d. there is in human skin

105. Environmentalists are earnestly trying to determine of the ozone layer over the poles.
- a. is causing the deterioration
 - b. what the cause of the deterioration
 - c. what is causing ~the deterioration
 - d. the deterioration is causing
106. Historical records were used in China for centuries before spreading to Europe.
- a. suggesting that fireworks
 - b. fireworks
 - c. that fireworks
 - d. suggest that fireworks
107. The anteater has a long sticky tongue, capture ants and termites from their nests.
- a. which the use
 - b. uses it to
 - c. it is used
 - d. which it uses to

108. global climate is warming has been well documented.
- There is the
 - It is the
 - The
 - That the
109. Bank employees collect worn-out dollar bills, to a central office to be destroyed in a furnace.
- who send them
 - which are sent
 - who are sent
 - are sent
110. such a challenging science is that all theory is based on observations that cannot be replicated in a controlled environment.
- It is astronomy
 - Astronomy is
 - What makes astronomy
 - Why is astronomy

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

114. Some radioisotopes which as radioactive waste are now being used in experimental cancer therapies.
- a. once discarded by scientists
 - b. scientists discarded
 - c. to discard by scientists
 - d. were discarded scientists
115. 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
116. in the atmosphere is the temperature falling below freezing.
- a. Frost is produced
 - b. Frost produces
 - c. What produces frost
 - d. What is frost

117. Subduction is the process the ocean floor recycles itself.
- that
 - which is
 - by which
 - how
118. in so perfectly with their environment is what makes Frank Lloyd Wright's architecture so distinctive.
- That the buildings blend
 - The buildings blend
 - Since the buildings blend
 - Build and blend
119. The surgeon operating without delay on an inflamed appendix a far more serious complication, which is the rupture of a germ-laden appendix.
- which prevents
 - preventing
 - prevents
 - prevention

120. Unless as injury-free as possible, older athletes can have their activity and quality of life affected.

- a. the remnants of
- b. to remain
- c. remaining
- d. remain

End of the Course

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 praising
 (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 Kaffa, 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
early years.
A B C
D
46. The radioactive substances that pose the greatest harm to humanity have neither very short or
very long half lives.
A B C
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
been adapted to evaluate the movement of blood within the heart.
A B
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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