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English Department

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Level One

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Preface:

Ways of Improving English Language

Learning a second language can be a very stressful task if you let it. Somehow, the words you learn in the books don't seem to apply very well to real life situations. However, to improve Your English Skill you need to *study grammar and do exercises* and also you need to improve the basic four skills of any language which are: Speaking; Reading; Writing; and Listening.

Learning English Language is a process that requires effort and time that doesn't happen overnight. Some people learn English easier than others and that depends on their capability, willingness and goals. There are so many ways and technologies which help to make learning English more flexible and easier. Choosing the best ways for you and using so many different methods will help you to learn English faster. Learning English needs patience and practice so that you will never learn English, unless you practice what you have learned and have a lot of patience. Studying grammar and doing exercises are the most important ways to learn or improve your English.

Studying grammar makes you know the tenses of verbs, and how to talk and write correctly by using them. It isn't a whole process of learning English but it is a part of it. The majority of learners decrease the benefit of doing exercises and taking test.

In fact, those ways are very important to improve your English, to know which level you are and to what extent you are progressing. Also their results will give you motivation to continue.

Speaking Skill:

Q: Is it possible to improve your speaking skill without visiting English speaking country?

Yes, it's possible because you can improve your English by many ways. Some learners believe that it's impossible to improve their speaking skill unless they visit an English speaking country, but that's not correct because you can improve your English by many ways. At the beginning, it's important to keep in your mind that you should "speak as much as possible, and make mistake as much as possible because when you know that you made mistake you know that you made progress." try to take advantage of all of situations that encounter you. For example, when you go to school you should use the opportunity to speak to your teacher by answering the questions, debating or speaking with other students. Also when you go shopping you have a wonderful opportunity to practice your English by using a small talking by speaking with the Shop assistant, waiters and taxi driver. In addition, you can speak with your friends who speak English fluently. It's good to be in contact with native speakers for instance American, British, Irish and Australian who live in your city. When you talk to them don't be worried whether your expressions are right or wrong.

They don't care about your grammar at all. They only care about what you say to them, but that doesn't mean that the grammar is not important.

Finally, don't be afraid to speak even if you make mistakes. There's saying "The person who never made mistake, never made any thing." So think of your mistake as something positive and useful.

Writing Skill:

Q: How to improve your Writing Skill?

To improve your writing skill, write everything you want. Write about your hobbies, interests or write e-mail to your pen friend. Good writing is more than just using correct grammar and suitable words. It is a process that helps you to develop your thoughts and some people believe that they are unable to write in English form, but that's wrong if they can think and say some sentences that mean they can think and put their thoughts in sentences on a paper.

Also, writing a personal journal is a good practice for you where it makes you write daily. Constant writing will make your writing more natural, and helps you to get more confidence where the saying was said "The more writing you do, the better you will get". How to write correctly is an important element.

As I mentioned previously it is not only suitable words or correct grammar, but it is also planning, checking, revising and organization. Making a note and a rough plan for what you are going to write make the task much easier. Your first draft may have lots of mistakes and be incomplete. So, revise and revise and edit what you write, and make sure that your thoughts flow logically that will make your writing well developed and well organized.

Reading Skill:

Q: What's the benefit of reading books?

When you read a book, it shows you structures and expressions that you can use them in writing or speaking, it sees your grammatical roles naturally. And make you encounter new words. It's good to read at the right level for you to understand what you read. That's why you should know which level you are. When you find more than five new words pre page that means that you are not in the right level and you have to choose simpler. Read magazines, novels, short stories, articles, newspapers and what so ever interest you in, to get a good acknowledge of the English language. Now you can practice reading skill wherever you go where you find it in shop's names, advertisements, and car's numbers.

Finally, to learn English and become proficient Read, Read, Read and Read even if you don't understand what you read." Have

you forgotten what we said at the beginning “that learning English is gradual process and it doesn’t happen overnight?”

Listening Skill:

Q: What're the materials that help you in improving your listening skill?

There are so many materials that can help you in improving your listening skill such as Radio, Broadcast, and CDs in English you won't learn any language without hearing it first, even your own language. When you were a baby, you didn't understand your language. Then, you got it by listening to your family, and gradually you learned to speak, learned to read and learned to write, but listening comes first. Listening and imitating are ways which help you to be proficient in English. At first time you listen to English, it will sound like "One big long word", but if you keep listening, the big word will be "smaller" and you will be able to know where the word begins and where it ends. It's good to choose the materials that interest you, where being interested will make learning more enjoyable and effective.

Eventually, to improve your English language you have to improve the four skills, as what is written above about how to improve those skills and its related topics, in order to use it in the right way.

Part One

Essay Writing

Elements of Essay Writing

Essay marking criteria can be broadly summarized as follows:

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

Writing Tips:

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

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

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

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

Define Your Purpose:

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

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

Brainstorm Subjects of Interest:

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

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

Evaluate Each Potential Topic:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Narrowing Down the Topic:

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

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

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

Organizing the Essay:

1. Introductory Paragraph

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

2. Body Paragraph (1)

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

3. Body Paragraph (2)

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

4. Body Paragraph (3)

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

5. Concluding Paragraph

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

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

Organizing the Paragraph:

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

Simple connections

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

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

Complex connections

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

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

Using Active Verbs:

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

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

Style Guide:

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

Some English Transitional Expressions

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

1. Addition Transitions

and

also

besides

first, second, third

in addition

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

furthermore

moreover

to begin with, next, finally

2. Cause-Effect Transitions

Accordingly

and so

as a result

consequently

for this reason

hence

so

then

therefore

thus

So that

3. Comparison Transitions

by the same token

in like manner

in the same way

in similar fashion

likewise

similarly

in other words

4. Contrast Transitions

but

however

in contrast

instead

nevertheless

on the contrary

on the other hand

still

yet

5. Conclusion and Summary Transitions

and so

after all

at last

finally

in brief

in closing

in conclusion

on the whole

to conclude
to summarize

6. Example Transitions

as an example
for example
for instance
specifically
thus
to illustrate

7. Insistence Transitions

in fact
indeed
no
yes

8. Place Transitions

above
alongside
beneath
beyond
farther along
in back
in front
nearby
on top of
to the left
to the right

under

upon

9. Restatement Transitions

in other words

in short

in simpler terms

that is

to put it differently

to repeat

10. Time Transitions

Afterward

at the same time

currently

earlier

formerly

immediately

in the future

in the meantime

in the past

later

meanwhile

previously

simultaneously

subsequently

then

until now

Part Two

Reading Comprehension Passages

(1)**Universities**

Students working for their first degree at a university are called under graduates. When they take their degree we say that they graduate, and then they are called graduates. If they continue studying at university after they have graduated. They are called post-graduates.

Full-time university students spend all their time studying. They have no other employment. Their course usually lasts for three or four years. Medical students have to follow a course lasting for six or seven years. Then they graduate as doctors. In Britain, full-time university students have three terms of about ten weeks in each year. During these terms they go to lectures or they study by themselves. Many students become members of academic societies and sports clubs and take part in their activities. Between the university terms they have of course they can use them to study at home.

Some universities, like Oxford and Cambridge in England, are residential. This means that during the university terms the students live in a university college

or hostel or in lodgings chosen from an official list. The university and college buildings are often very old, and amongst them are fine examples of ancient architecture. Other universities are non-residential. Some of the student at these universities can live in a university hostel, but many live at home or in lodgings and have to travel daily to their lectures. Large cities often have universities of this kind. Sometimes the students have to spend quite a lot of time on their journeys, so they cannot join in student activities as easily as students in residential universities can.

Full-time students are also called internal students, because they spend all their time at university. There are also external students who cannot attend the university full-time but who are studying for its examinations. They are part-time students. They have to do other work during the day, usually to earn their living, and they study in the evening. External students are often older than full-time internal students. Sometimes they can attend lectures in the evening, but many of them have to study by correspondence. They write at home the work that is set by their tutors. Then they have to post this work to their

tutors, and the tutors post corrections and advice back to them. In some countries, 'Universities of the Air' can now help students to gain degrees. After special lectures on radio or television, these students too have to spend set work for correction by correspondence. However, for a few weeks each year they can attend special vacation courses at universities.

For admission to any degree course, a student has to pass qualifying examinations. In Britain there are not enough places for every secondary school student, so these examinations are competitive. This means that only the students with the highest marks can gain admission. However, a few older people are able to gain admission without the full qualifications, if the university thinks that they are suitable candidates.

(2)

Football

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

The game is divided into four quarters, each fifteen minutes long. The first two quarters are known as the first half. There is a rest period between the two halves which usually lasts about fifteen minutes. Each team has eleven

players. Each team has offensive players (play when the team has possession of the ball) and defensive players (play when the other team has possession of the ball). Players are required to wear protective equipment to help keep the body safe during the game. Helmets are worn to protect the head and face area. Pads are worn to protect the shoulders, arms, and legs. Protective equipment must be worn because of the body contact players have during the game. Officials supervise the game and are considered to be very important to the game of football. They carry whistles and flags and make certain that the rules of the game are followed during the game.

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

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

ANSWER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

1. What is the most famous football game each year?
 - a. the Georgia-Florida game
 - b. the Super Bowl
 - c. the Alabama-Auburn game
 - d. the Army-Navy game
2. What shape is the football?
 - a. rectangular
 - b. circle
 - c. triangle
 - d. oval
3. Why are there white rings on each end of the football?
 - a. to help players see the ball
 - b. to make it look nice
 - c. to help players score
 - d. to help players run
4. Players need protective equipment during the game to
 - a. to make their uniforms fit
 - b. to keep the body safe
 - c. to see the ball
 - d. to make touchdowns
5. Who plays American football?
 - a. professional players
 - b. college players
 - c. high school players
 - d. all of these

6. What do officials do during the game of football?
- watch the game
 - take up tickets
 - make sure the rules are followed
 - kick the ball
7. Which of the following is NOT true?
- The football field is rectangular in shape.
 - The field measures 100 yards long and 53.5 yards wide.
 - The white lines are used to keep players safe.
 - The rest period between at the half lasts about 15 minutes.
8. The word grip means to
- hold tightly
 - score during the game
 - end zone
 - supervise the game

(3)

Spiders

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

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

These amazing animals usually have six fingerlike silk glands called spinnerets located beneath their abdomen. The silk comes from inside the spider's body as a liquid that is thicker than water. A spider uses this silk to make a web by squeezing the silk out of two small holes at the back of its body. These small holes are called spinnerets. At the time the silk hits the air, the silk dries into a line that looks like a long string of hair. Spiders use this silk as draglines to hang onto as the wind blows it through the air. The spider can crawl up or down on this dragline if the wind takes it somewhere it doesn't want to be. Young spiders and adult male spiders like ballooning and can release long silken threads that float or ride in the wind to new areas.

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

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT SPIDERS:

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

5. Which of the following is NOT true?

- a. The legs, eyes, and mouthparts of the spider are located in the abdomen section.
- b. Spiders have eight eyes and four pairs of segmented legs.
- c. Spiders can live almost anywhere in the world.
- d. Most spiders have fangs and poison glands located in their jaws.

6. How do spiders help us?

- a. by making webs and draglines
- b. by growing new legs
- c. by eating insects
- d. none of these

(4)**Jada and Jessie**

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

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

One day, their father told their mother to get one of them a different haircut, so that he could tell them apart. Jada and Jessie were horrified. They didn't want to look different. They liked looking the same. Their mother came to the rescue, and refused to make them cut their hair. The girls were happy just the way they were and

didn't want to change. Their dad just shook his head. He would have to stay confused. Jada and Jessie didn't care. They knew which one was which, and that was all that mattered.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. How old are Jada and Jessie in this story?
 - a. ten
 - b. twelve
 - c. eight
 - d. fifteen
2. Who in their family could tell them apart?
 - a. their brother
 - b. their dad
 - c. their mom
 - d. no one
3. Who in the family wanted them to look different?
 - a. their mom
 - b. Jared
 - c. their dad
 - d. Jada and Jessie

4. Who came to their rescue when they were supposed to get different haircuts?
- a. their dad
 - b. Jared
 - c. their friends
 - d. their mom
5. Jada and Jessie don't care if people can't tell them apart. Why do you think they feel this way?
- a. Jada and Jessie are in the fourth grade.
 - b. Jada and Jessie know their differences.
 - c. Jada and Jessie like wearing blue dresses.
 - d. Jada and Jessie like making Jared mad.

(5)

Ana's Great Day

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

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

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

Ana ate her breakfast, and then she and her mother went to the school. Ana went straight to her classroom. Her teacher, Ms. Browner, was already there. It was fun

to be in Ms. Browner's class. She was a great teacher. Ana's classmates arrived. Ms. Browner called roll, and then they started the test. Ana tried to remember all the things her teacher had taught her that year, and tried very hard to do everything right on the test.

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

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. What grade was Ana in?
 - a. first
 - b. second
 - c. third
 - d. fourth
2. What did Ana like to eat in the morning?
 - a. eggs
 - b. bacon
 - c. oatmeal
 - d. cereal

3. Why was Ana excited about going to school?
 - a. They were going on a trip.
 - b. They were having a party.
 - c. They were taking a test.
 - d. They were going to paint.
4. What did Ms. Browner do before they took the test?
 - a. She went to the office.
 - b. She called roll.
 - c. She went home.
 - d. She wrote a note to Ana's parents.
5. What did the children do outside after the test?
 - a. rode bikes
 - b. drew pictures
 - c. played
 - d. watched a movie

(6)

Fred Carey

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

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

While Fred waited, he filled in a cheque in his cheque book, which he then signed and tore out, ready to give to the clerk. Then he looked around him as the queue moved gradually forward. He noticed one man in front of

him who was wearing a torn cloth cap. He seemed very old and poor, and Fred felt quite sorry for him.

When it was Fred's turn to go to one of the bank clerks' windows, he noticed that he was quite close to the old man, who had just gone to one of the other windows. Fred saw that he was holding a cheque for £6.00 in his hand. The old man gave the cheque to the clerk, whom Fred had often seen in the bank, and the clerk asked him how he would like the money. The old man was a little deaf and did not hear the clerk at first. Fred therefore leaned over and said to him loudly but kindly, 'Excuse me, but the clerk would like to know how you'd like your money.'

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

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

Fred was surprised and amused when he heard this list, and he wondered what the busy clerk would say.

The clerk sighed and then said politely, ‘Would you like coins of any special dates, sir?’

Questions:

1. Why did Fred go to the bank?

.....

2. Why was there a long queue there?

.....

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

.....

4. Why did Fred speak to the old man?

.....

5. How did the old man want his money?

.....

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

.....

(7)

Man in Society

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

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

We have governments, the police and the law courts to prevent or to punish such criminal acts. But in addition, all men ought to observe certain rules of conduct. Every man ought to behave with consideration for other men. He ought not to steal, cheat, or destroy the property of others. There is no place for this sort of behavior in a civilized society.

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

Answer these questions:

1. What do we mean by society?

.....

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

.....

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

.....

4. Why do accidents often happen?

.....

(8)

The Adventures of a Shilling

JOSEPH ADDISON

Joseph Addison (1672-1719) was a scholar, traveler and essayist. He was a close friend of Swift and Steele, but quarreled with the latter before his death. In the following essay, Addison describes how a shilling was made and was used.

It seemed to me that the shilling that lay upon the table raised itself upon its edge, and turning. The face towards me, opened its mouth, and in a soft, silver sound, gave me the allowing account of his life and adventures.

I was born (said he) on the side of a mountain, near a little village. I made a voyage to England with Sir Francis Drake. I was, soon after my arrival, taken out of my old dress, refined, and put into, the English fashion, with the face of Queen Elizabeth on one side, and the arms of the country on the other. Being thus provided, I found in myself a wonderful desire to wander, and visit all parts of the new world into which I was brought. The people very much liked me, and moved me so fast from

hand to hand, that before I was five years old, I had traveled into almost every Corner of the nation.

"But at the beginning of my sixth year, to my unspeakable sorrow, I fell into the hands of a miserable old fellow who shut me in an iron chest, where I found five hundred, more of my own sort, who were in the same prison. The only relief we had was to be taken out and counted over in the fresh air every morning and evening.

After an imprisonment of several years, we heard somebody knocking at our chest and breaking it open with a hammer. This we found was the old man's heir, who, as his father lay dying, was good enough to come to set us free. He separated us that very day. What was the fate of my companions? I do not know: as for myself: I was sent to a shop for some wine. The shopkeeper gave me to a woman, and the woman gave me to a butcher.

In this way I passed merrily through the world; for, as I told you before, we shillings love nothing so much as traveling.

I sometimes fetched in a piece of meat, and sometimes a book.

'In the midst of this pleasant progress which I made from.

(9)

Tourists

Most countries in the world now welcome tourists because of the money they bring in. Many countries make great efforts to encourage tourism, and many also depend on what they earn from it to keep their economies going.

People who like adventure will even try to visit countries where travel is difficult and costs are high. Companies regularly arrange trips through the Sahara Desert, or to the Himalayan Mountains for whoever enjoys such trips, but the numbers of visitors are small. Most tourists try to choose whichever places have fairly comfortable, cheap holes, quite good food, reasonable safety, sunny weather and plenty of amusements or unusual things to see. Their choice of a place for a holiday also depends very much on when they can get away; it is not very pleasant to go to a place when it is having its worst weather.

One of the big problems for a nation wishing to attract a lot of tourists is the cost of building hotels for them. Building big hotels swallows up a lot of money, and many of the countries that need the tourists are poor.

What they spend on building has to be borrowed from foreign banks. And sometimes the money they can afford to borrow produces only chains of ugly hotels wherever there are beauty spots that are supposed to attract the tourists.

Another problem is that more and more big international companies are building hotels all over the world, so that the profits from a hotel often do not stay in the country in which it has been built. And there is also the question of training staff; teaching them foreign languages, how to cook the kind of food that foreign tourists expect, and so on. In many countries, special colleges and courses have been set up for this.

Crime can also be a problem. Seeing tourists who seem to be much richer than themselves, the local inhabitants are often tempted to steal from them. Sometimes tourists resist and get killed, and then other tourists refuse to come to the country. But an even greater problem in many countries is the effect that the sight of foreigners has on the local population. A man who lives in a very small house, owns almost nothing, works very hard for his living and has very strong rules about

modesty in dress and not drinking alcohol sees foreign tourists rejoicing in what to him is great luxury, owning radios, wearing very few clothes and drinking a lot of course, he either feels envy for them or thinks them shameless.

Tourists, too, often feel shocked by the different customs and habits that they see around them. They refuse the local food, and insist on having only what they eat back home. They say that travel broadens the mind; but it is doubtful whether this is so; often, it narrows it.

Comprehension Check

- Look at these questions. Find the correct answers.

Then write the questions and the answers:

1. What would happen to some countries if tourism stopped?
2. Do many people like adventure?
.....
3. Why do some people not go to a place for a holiday although they like it?
.....
4. Why do countries sometimes spoil their beauty spots?
.....
5. Where do the profits from some hotels unfortunately go?

(10)

Worrying

There are at least two precipitating causes of anxiety conflict and stress. As an example of the former, we can rarely predict the precise consequences of what we do, but we are blessed (or cursed) with the intellectual capacity to anticipate the advantages and disadvantages which may accrue from any action we may be contemplating. Very commonly we are faced with a choice between several courses of action, all of which have pros and cons. This state of affair- in psychological jargon, multiple approach avoidance conflict – accounts for a great deal of our worrying: worrying, that is, about what to do.

The other major source of worry is the dreadful things which may happen or have happened to us to those we care for. Among the most stressful of these are death, illness, loss of work, money problems, marital problems and retirement. Such worries have a rational basis, but we are curiously irrational in the way we pursue them. For example, fear of death is as strong among young adults as among the elderly and it does not seem to be reduced by

any sort of religious faith, including the belief that there is life after death. It is equally surprising that objective measures of anxiety suggest that we are as worried the hour before having a tooth filled as when we face major surgery.

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the two causes of anxiety?

.....

2. What is meant by multiple approach- avoidance conflict?

.....

3. How can you obtain temporary relief from anxiety?

.....

4. What happens if coping behaviors fail to reduce anxiety?

.....

5. Who are more likely to have nervous breakdown: old people or young people?

.....

6. Are there people who are born anxious?

.....

Form nouns from:

predict

precise

anticipate

lose

retire

pursue

From adjectives from:

anxiety

intellect

dread

stress

fear

religion

(11)

Christopher Columbus

Not much is known for certain about the early life of Christopher Columbus. According to most accounts, he was born in 1451 in Genoa, Italy. His brother Bartholomew was a chart maker in Lisbon, Portugal. Columbus probably studied chart making with his brother.

Columbus believed that the world could be circumnavigated (traveled around), and he wanted to travel the seas to prove it. He was very interested in exploration. Although most people of Columbus' time knew that Earth was round, not many believed that it was possible to get all the way around it by boat. Among other things, it was believed that a ship would run out of supplies before it reached land again.

At that time, spice merchants were looking for a new route to Asia. Asia was a large trading area, but it was very difficult to reach by traveling east across land. Columbus believed that it would be possible to reach Asia by traveling west across the sea. Columbus requested

support from many people to help him travel the seas. Finally, Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain granted his request, and gave him the money he needed for his voyage.

On August 3, 1492, Columbus and ninety men set sail on the Santa Maria along with two other ships, the Niña and the Pinta. The voyage was hard and many men were sick and tired. On October 11, at ten o'clock at night, they finally saw land. Since Columbus thought they had reached the Indies (in Asia), he and his crew expected to see people that were Indian. Even when they found out that they were not in Asia, they were happy to have found a new place that they could trade with.

Columbus named the area where they landed San Salvador, and claimed the area for Spain. Columbus continued to explore the New World and made several other voyages.

Today Columbus Day is observed in the United States on the second Monday in October. Banks and government offices are closed to honor the explorer who is believed by many to be the first European to have discovered the New World of the Americas.

Answer these questions (Choose):

1. Columbus went on his famous voyage because ...
 - a. he wanted to be a sailor.
 - b. he believed the world could be traveled all the way around.
 - c. he liked Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain.
 - d. he wanted to discover America.
2. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - a. Columbus was Italian.
 - b. Columbus was a Spanish prince.
 - c. Columbus thought he had arrived in Asia.
 - d. none of these
3. Which ship did Columbus sail on?
 - a. the Niña
 - b. the Santa Maria
 - c. the Mayflower
 - d. none of these
4. About how long did it take Columbus to reach the new land?
 - a. three years
 - b. three months
 - c. two months
 - d. none of these

5. Which of the following IS true?
- a. Columbus discovered a new route to Asia for the spice merchants.
 - b. Columbus was a sailor and explorer.
 - c. Columbus believed the world was flat.
 - d. both b and c
6. Who probably most influenced Columbus' interest in sailing and exploring?
- a. the King and Queen of Spain
 - b. his father
 - c. his brother
 - d. none of these
7. Columbus Day is observed in the United States on
- a. the third week of October
 - b. October 31st
 - c. the second Monday in October
 - d. none of these

(12)

John Andrews

John Andrews had had to wear glasses ever since he was a small boy, so, shortly before the time when he was to leave school, his parents suggested that he might train to be an optician, so that he could help other people with their eyes.

John did not have strong feelings about what he wanted to do, so he agreed and started a course of training with the intention of becoming an optician. He found the work interesting, and did not have any trouble in qualifying at the end of the course. The next problem was to find a steady job.

John looked at the advertisements in suitable journals, applied for a number of the situations offered, and at last managed to get one in the town where he lived, so one Monday morning he set off by bus for his new work. The owner of the optician's shop where he had been accepted was an old man, and he had another assistant and a secretary.

The first time that John tested a customer's eyes, the owner of the shop watched carefully to make sure that he knew what to do, and he was very satisfied with everything that John did, except that John did not know anything about prices. 'We'll discuss that at lunchtime,' he said to John quietly.

While John had been studying at college, he had read several articles and letters in the newspapers about arguments over the cost of glasses. The government had been accusing opticians of charging far too much for them, and had been threatening to bring in laws to control their prices, so John was curious to know what the owner of the shop would have to say about them. At lunchtime, when they closed for an hour, the owner of the shop said to John, 'Now, we'd better have a chat with reference to our charges for glasses, so that you know what to say to customers. In this shop we expect everyone to pay a fair price for what he or she gets, so when you have tested someone's eyes, and they have chosen the kind of lenses and frames they would like to have, and they want to know how much they will cost, you should say, for example, "f54". While you are saying this, you should

watch the customer's face carefully, and if he or she does not seem frightened by this price, you should add, "That's the price of the frame. The lenses cost f54 more" 'If the customer still does not look as if he or she is worried, you should add, "'for each lens".'

Exercise:

- Read these questions. Find the correct answers. Then write the questions and the answers:

1. Why was it particularly suitable for John to train to be an optician?

.....

2. What gave him some trouble?

.....

3. What did the owner of the shop watch John's work at first?

.....

4. What did the owner want to discuss at lunchtime?

.....

5. Why was John curious to know what the owner would say?

End of Part Two

Part Three

Grammar Exercises

UNIT ONE

- **Rewrite the following sentences using the word/s in brackets to give the same meaning:**

1. The house hasn't got a garden. (doesn't)

.....

2. How much money have you got? (do)

.....

3. Does Ali have a car? (got)

.....

4. He doesn't own a house in Alexandria. (got)

.....

5. Do you possess a green dress? (got)

.....

6. His telephone number is not in my notebook.
(don't)

.....

7. Serious illness affected him greatly. (effect)

.....

8. I promised him not to speak about the secret. (word)

.....

9. I ate then I went to the cinema. (meal)

.....

10. If you don't read a lot, you won't gain knowledge.
(without)
.....

11. She is not compelled to answer that question.
(doesn't)
.....

12. Will you let me come with you tomorrow? (allow)
.....

13. Do you watch television for a long time? (spend)
.....

14. Young people should care for their old parents.
(The)
.....

15. He returned to his house very tired. (home)
.....

16. He goes to sleep early in order to get up early.
(bed)
.....

17. He was imprisoned for murder. (prison)
.....

18. He stayed at work during lunch hours. (office)
.....

19. We must give a hand to people who are sick. (the)
.....
20. We discussed the plan for our future. (discussion)
.....
21. He loved to trick his young brother. (play)
.....
22. His technique of photography is wonderful. (advise)
.....
23. While I was studying, Nourseen came. (during)
.....
24. He trod on her shoe, and then he apologized to her.
(as soon as)
.....
25. I'd finished my work before I went home. (after)
.....
26. After he had heard the news, he phoned his friend.
(before)
.....
27. The policeman came but the murderer escaped.
(By the time)
.....

28. He revised the lesson then he answered the question. (after)
.....
29. The play began then he arrived at the theatre. (already)
.....
30. He finished his homework, then he watched television. (as soon as)
.....
31. The children slept then their father arrived home. (By the time)
.....
32. He was very tired. He played football for a long time. (because)
.....
33. I drank a lot of water, as I was thirsty. (because)
.....
34. I ate my supper; before that I had a bath. (When)
.....
35. The match was over and then the winners took the cup. (before)
.....

36. He waited for a long time then his friend came.

(until)

.....

37. The firemen arrived but the fire went out.

(By the time)

.....

38. That was the only journey he had made. (never)

.....

39. We must give a hand to those who are poor. (the)

.....

40. Do you possess any jewelry? (have)

.....

41. He drank a lot of coffee during his work. (while)

.....

42. I arrived at the club after he had left. (By the time)

.....

43. The house and the villa are the same price.

(expensive)

.....

44. No man in the city is more courageous than

Hassan. (most)

.....

45. This problem is the most difficult one in the test.

(more)

.....

46. No mountain in the world is higher than Everest.

(highest)

.....

47. Adel is more intelligent than his friends. (less)

.....

48. Cairo is the biggest city in Egypt. (than)

.....

49. I've never met a funny face like Omar's. (ever met)

.....

50. New York is the most intelligent city in the world.

(more)

.....

51. No liquid is cheaper than water. (Water ...)

.....

52. He is younger than his sister. (as)

.....

53. The teacher is not here and the student is not here.

(Neither)

.....

54. The teacher is not here and the students are not here. (Neither)

.....

55. The driver is injured and the passengers are killed. (Not only)

.....

56. Amin has your book or Marawan has your book. (either)

.....

57. He doesn't like coffee; he doesn't like tea. (neither)

.....

58. We were late due to the heavy traffic. (Since)

.....

59. He did not go to school because he was ill. (illness)

.....

60. I could not sleep because of the noise. (As)

.....

61. He failed the test through his carelessness. (careless)

.....

62. I did not go out because it rained. (rain)

.....

63. I got wet because I didn't have my umbrella.
(owing to)

.....

64. I turned on the TV as I wanted to listen to the
news. (so that)

.....

65. I asked the children to be quiet as I wanted to hear
what he was saying. (in order to)

.....

66. I am going to cash a cheque so that I can buy the
car. (in order to)

.....

67. His grades were low but he was admitted to the
university. (Despite)

.....

68. In spite of here hard work, she enjoyed herself.
(her work)

.....

69. He has got a large fortune but he is unhappy.
(however)

.....

70. While Ali is a good student, his brother is lazy.
(Although)
.....

71. In case of illness, he will stay at home. (If)
.....

72. In case of trouble, call the police. (If)
.....

73. You can't travel abroad in case of not having a
passport. (If)
.....

74. Unless I get a rise in my salary, I'll resign.
(In case of)
.....

75. I don't wake up if the alarm clock doesn't ring.
(Unless)
.....

UNIT TWO

- **Choose the appropriate answer from a, b, c, or d:**
1. John Butterfield the Southern Overland Mail Company with two stagecoaches in 1858.
 - a. he set up
 - b. setting up
 - c. set up
 - d. the setup

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

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

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

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

10. In a triathlon, the, bike, and run.
- athlete swims
 - athletes swim
 - swim athletically
 - the swimming athlete
11. The Mayflower Compact, signed by the Pilgrims upon their arrival in Massachusetts in 1620, their political and religious beliefs.
- the statement of
 - stating
 - with a statement of
 - stated
12. alcoholism are the slow destruction of the liver and possible death.
- Dangerously,
 - The eventual effect of
 - The long-term effects of
 - Chronic and eventual
13. The, the first daily newspaper in the United States, first appeared in 1783.
- two-page {Pennsylvania Evening Post}
 - {Pennsylvania Evening Post} is two pages long
 - {Pennsylvania Evening Post} was
 - two-page {Pennsylvania Evening Post's}
14. 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

15. 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
16., one of the most famous presidents, was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.
- For Abraham Lincoln
 - Abraham Lincoln was
 - Of all the presidents
 - Abraham Lincoln
17., 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
18. 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
19. 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

20. Parent flamingos lose their intense pink coloring until
- weaning young
 - their youths
 - they wean their young
 - young
21. Champagne can be purchased by the balthazar, cannot be purchased in this amount.
- Brandy
 - But
 - because brandy
 - but brandy
22. has a beautiful red coat, the red panda is called "hun-ho" or "fire fox" in China.
- It
 - Because it
 - On it
 - As soon as
23. long enough, every Down's syndrome individual gets Alzheimer's disease.
- The person lives
 - If the person living
 - If the person lives
 - Because the life
24. Although Congress passed an income tax law in 1894, in 1895 the law unconstitutional.
- the ruling of the Supreme Court
 - was ruled by the Supreme Court
 - if the Supreme Court ruled
 - the Supreme Court ruled

25. When San Diego's summer heat has withered most flowers,
..... bloom.
- as soon as lilies
 - lilies
 - of lilies
 - by the time lilies start
26. dugout canoes where the floodplains have dried
into long stretches of dry sand.
- Because oxen pull
 - Oxen pull
 - For oxen to pull
 - Oxen pulling
27. 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
28. perceives the color black ~provided there is a
complete lack of stimulation of the retina.
- When a person
 - A person will
 - If a person
 - A person
29. Elephant poaching the international ban on
ivory was established.
- has diminished since
 - it has diminished
 - since diminishing
 - it has diminished since

30. A little fat is essential for humans retain body heat, gives muscles energy, and keeps skin soft.
- as it helps
 - although it
 - it helps
 - in helping
31. Gustave Eiffel is famous for building the Eiffel Tower, for designing the framework of the Statue of Liberty.
- he is remembered
 - is remembered
 - yet he is seldom remembered
 - yet remembered
32. Further changes in the celestial constellations the International Astronomical Union has been formed.
- are unlikely now that
 - unlikely whenever
 - are unlikely
 - they are unlikely
33. can consume 30,000 plant species, 90 percent of the human diet consists of only 20 of the available species.
- Humans
 - In contrast humans
 - Providing for humans
 - While humans
34. The reservoir created by the Three Gorges Dam will flood almost 1,400 villages, to relocate the villages' nearly two million inhabitants.
- the government plans
 - so the governments plans
 - so the government plans
 - the governments plans

35. walking properly and has enough area to walk in, it should wear down the hoof as it regrows.
- If the animal is
 - The animal is
 - Although the animal
 - Although
36. Change, both good and bad, can create stress,, if sufficiently severe, can lead to illness.
- and stress
 - and stressed
 - stress
 - that stress
37. Caffeine is primarily consumed in coffee and tea, also found in cocoa, cola, and other soft drinks.
- But
 - but it
 - but it is
 - it is
38. farmers extra hours of light by which to harvest crops before frost and winter come.
- The harvest moon
 - Whenever the harvest moon allows
 - During the harvest moon
 - The harvest moon gives
39. built in 1931, the Empire State Building has actually shrunk six inches.
- It was
 - Because it
 - Until it was
 - Since it was

40. For every disease-carrying toxin, there is an antitoxin which out the effect of the toxin.
- Cancels
 - the cancellation
 - to cancel
 - cancelling
41. Galileo's observations of the phases of Venus proved formed the center of the planetary system.
- that the Sun
 - the Sun is
 - it is the Sun
 - what is the Sun
42. Skin color is determined by a chemical called melanin, in greater or lesser amounts.
- which human skin contains
 - human skin contains
 - in human skin contains
 - there is in human skin
43. Environmentalists are earnestly trying to determine of the ozone layer over the poles.
- is causing the deterioration
 - what the cause of the deterioration
 - what is causing ~the deterioration
 - the deterioration is causing
44. Historical records were used in China for centuries before spreading to Europe.
- suggesting that fireworks
 - fireworks
 - that fireworks
 - suggest that fireworks

45. The first mention of the cultivation of tea in a Chinese dictionary which dates about the year 350.
- Finding
 - to be found
 - it is found
 - can be found
46. The anteater has a long sticky tongue, capture ants and termites from their nests.
- which the use
 - uses it to
 - it is used
 - which it uses to
47. global climate is warming has been well documented.
- There is the
 - It is the
 - The
 - That the
48. 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
49. 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

50. The blue-ringed octopus, found in tropical lagoons, is so venomous that it can paralyze or kill a person in a matter of minutes.
- is
 - who is
 - that
 - which is
51. floats or sinks is determined by its density rather than its weight.
- Whether an object
 - An object if it
 - Because an object
 - An object
52. Edmund Halley, who had discovered Halley's comet in 1682, before he could again see the comet whose return he had accurately predicted.
- died
 - dying
 - on his death
 - to die
53. 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 |
54. Some radioisotopes which as radioactive waste are now being used in experimental cancer therapies.
- once discarded by scientists
 - scientists discarded
 - to discard by scientists
 - were discarded scientists

55. Although seismologists know, they are unable to predict with accuracy when or where a tremor might occur.
- what causes earthquakes
 - what earthquakes
 - causes earthquakes
 - that the quaking of the Earth
56. The abundant grain harvests of North America can be credited to Norman Borlag, a little-known scientist modern strains of high-yield wheat.
- which cultivated
 - cultivated
 - who cultivated
 - the cultivation of
57. in the atmosphere is the temperature falling below freezing.
- Frost is produced
 - Frost produces
 - What produces frost
 - What is frost
58. Subduction is the process the ocean floor recycles itself.
- That
 - which is
 - by which
 - how
59. 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

60. 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
61. Unless as injury-free as possible, older athletes can have their activity and quality of life affected.
- the remnants of
 - to remain
 - remaining
 - remain
62. famous civil rights leader, Martin Luther King, Jr. was named winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.
- A
 - Which was
 - He was a
 - Was a
63. The four-character drama {Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?} , by Edward Albee, opened on Broadway.
- it was written
 - who was written
 - written
 - was written
64. After seven years to journey to Saturn, the spacecraft {Cassini} will spend four years exploring Saturn, its rings, and its icy moons.
- takes
 - taken
 - was taken
 - taking

65. Although applied for in October of 1793, Eli Whitney's patent for his cotton gin until March of the following year.
- Granting
 - it was not granted
 - to grant
 - was not granted
66., honoring the African tradition of celebrating the harvest, is held December 16 through January 1 in the United States.
- For Kwanzaa
 - Kwanzaa was celebrated
 - Kwanzaa celebrations
 - Kwanzaa
67. While repositioning, cruise ships passengers for what is called a line voyage.
- the embarkation of
 - embark
 - embarking
 - they embark
68. New York and New Jersey, the George Washington Bridge opened to traffic in 1931.
- Connecting
 - Which was connected
 - Connects
 - It connects
69. While those who are not working members of the press, press pins provide access to a press box for media members.
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a. kept out | b. keeping out |
| c. the keeper | d. was kept out |

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

75. Though racing toward the Milky Way galaxy at 300,000 miles an hour, the Andromeda galaxy with the Milky Way for about five billion years.
- Colliding
 - will not collide
 - to collide
 - the collision
76. On October 28, 1886, the Statue of Liberty, a gift from the people of France, in New York Harbor by President Cleveland.
- to dedicate
 - it dedicated
 - was dedicated
 - was dedicating
77. While making the embarrassing mistake of wearing a scarlet garment instead of somber black,, the atomic chemist and Quaker, discovered that he was color-blind.
- in John Dalton's laboratory
 - John Dalton was
 - John Dalton
 - John Dalton and
78. The birth of swing music can be traced to Battle of the Bands competitions at the Savoy Ballroom in Harlem.
- Held
 - were held
 - the holdings
 - to hold

79. In the halcyon days of the civil rights movement, a small group of dedicated lawyers, mostly black, carefully craft the strategy that led to the destruction of legal segregation.
- a. which is able to b. was able to
c. able to d. were able
80. Scientists now know that the lack of an embryonic thumb in birds is why almost impossible for birds and dinosaurs to be related.
- a. is b. it is
c. is it d. it
81. There launched in 1958 that fell back to Earth and burned up in the atmosphere.
- a. a lunar probe was
b. was a lunar probe
c. a lunar probe
d. with a lunar probe
82. Rarely now used for battle purposes.
- a. in the band
b. military bands are
c. banded
d. are military bands
83. In addition to quitting smoking and controlling blood pressure and diet, people need to think about how stress to avert potentially fatal heart problems.
- a. can they manage
b. the management
c. they manage
d. managing

84. Only recently popular all over the country.
- have indoor climbing gyms become
 - in becoming indoor climbing gyms
 - indoor climbing gyms have become
 - indoor climbing gyms
85. A motionless atom is colder than
- in the movement
 - to be moved
 - the atom moving
 - is a moving atom
86. In the sand off the northern California coast
{San Agustin}, which is said to be loaded with gold.
- the galleon is lying
 - lies the galleon
 - the galleon
 - the galleon which lies
87. According to a recent survey, were of
telecommuters to lose their jobs, they would look for other
telecommuting positions.
- to major
 - if a majority
 - a majority
 - in the major
88. When chest pain, some doctors recommend that
they take one full 325-milligram aspirin.
- patients feel
 - feel impatient
 - do patients feel
 - as patients feel

89. There called Epstein-Barr which leaves people feeling chronically fatigued and feeling as if they have a recurring case of the flu.
- a viral
 - in a disease
 - a virus is
 - is a virus
90. Only in the Civil War killed or wounded.
- soldiers in America
 - were so many American soldiers
 - many in America
 - so many American soldiers were
91. Lifestyle is more important in a person's lifespan.
- as genetics are
 - with genes
 - genetically
 - than are genetics
92. A collision with another galaxy may be what, the Milky Way, may experience.
- Earth's galaxy is
 - is Earth's galaxy
 - Earth's galaxy
 - for Earth's galaxy
93. Should help keeping their weight, blood pressure, pulse, and cholesterol down, swimming is an excellent activity.
- adults need
 - needy adults
 - to need
 - need adults

94. In the vessels of the vascular system of the giraffe
of valves that ensures a needed supply of blood to the head.
- are series
 - is serious
 - is a series
 - a series is
95. There has been a string ~of recent technology advances aimed
at building new engines which are more clean and efficient
than
- to engineer
 - are current engines
 - in engines currently
 - current
96. Daylight saving time seems to reduce people's exposure to
crime, so were people to get home from work and school and
complete more errands and chores in daylight, safer.
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| a. for being | b. to be |
| c. they | d. they would be |
97. Scarcely started building his theme park when he
launched his first television program titled {Disneyland}.
- Walt Disney
 - Walt Disney had
 - had Walt Disney
 - Walt Disney was
98. Orthopedic and sports medicine specialists now realize that
..... people to get prolonged bed rest for acute and
chronic back problems, they would heal less quickly.
- | | |
|---------|-------|
| a. were | b. if |
| c. the | d. of |

99. The hunting season for firearms is more restricted than because hunting with firearms is more dangerous and less challenging.
- to season
 - is the archery season
 - for archery
 - is seasoning
100. John Denver in October 1997 during a flight in his new aircraft near Monterey, California.
- unfortunately killing
 - he was killed
 - to kill
 - was killed
101. Iodine, needed for the thyroid gland to function properly, from iodized salt or seafood.
- obtaining
 - can be obtained
 - to obtain
 - it is obtained
102. Some experts feel that children lose a great deal of what during the school year over the long summer vacation.
- they learn
 - do they learn
 - learner
 - learning
103. Many thousands and sometimes even millions of in a single colony.
- | | |
|--|--|
| ol type="a"> ants living ants live | ol type="a"> the lives of ants living ants |
|--|--|

104. The Pilgrims felt that cold ocean water was bad for their health, ate fish when food supplies were low.
- they only
 - when only
 - so they only
 - because they
105. Our ability to see greatly influences we perceive the world around us.
- us
 - and
 - how
 - in which
106. 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
107. 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
108. 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

109. The stomach also secretes ammonia, a powerful alkali, as a neutralizing agent to the gastric acid.
- which acts
 - it acts
 - acts
 - that act
110. 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
 - to make up
 - which they made up
 - made up
111. Once as a state in 1850, California imposed a tax of \$20 a month on foreign miners.
- instituting
 - instituted
 - the institution
 - to institute
112. Were, they would miss up to 30 percent of their required calories.
- not allow young children to snack
 - with snacks for young children
 - no snacks be allowed for young children
 - young children not allowed to snack
113. away from the Sun is the pressure of the solar wind.
- The tail of a comet always points
 - What keeps the tail of a comet always pointing
 - Why does it keep the tail of a comet pointing
 - The tail of a comet that always points

114. Motorists spend four times more on car repairs resulting from bad roads than state highway departments on maintaining the roads.
- doing
 - from
 - to do from
 - do
115. Even identical twins fingerprints.
- Distinct
 - with distinct
 - having distinct
 - have distinct
116. During an introduction, helpful to say something interesting and polite to make the conversation easier.
- is
 - it is
 - to it
 - its
117. The substance holding every atom together {gluon} because it acts like a kind of cosmic glue.
- calling
 - and calling
 - is called
 - with the call of
118. One of the most committed shouted, "Give me liberty or give me death!" in a stirring speech just prior to the start of the American Revolution.
- Patrick Henry was a patriot
 - Patriotic Patrick Henry
 - patriot was Patrick Henry
 - patriots, Patrick Henry,

119. 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
120. 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
121. 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
122. 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
123. 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

124. Nowhere in the United States but in New Jersey
so many people per square mile.
- there
 - there are
 - there is
 - are there
125. 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
126. 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
127. used to lure children into behaving better can
work at first, but the results are often temporary.
- Rewards are
 - Rewards
 - To reward
 - Rewards which
128. We can determine the family that a bird falls into by
..... like.
- what are the shape and behavior of a bird
 - what the bird's shape and behavior
 - the shape and behavior of a bird
 - what the shape and behavior of a bird are

129. 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
130. Oxygen is necessary for the survival of most organisms, but these organisms.
- damaged
 - it can also damage
 - is damaging
 - the damage
131. from the flax plant can be made into linen.
- Fibers
 - They are fibers
 - With fibers
 - Fibers are
132. 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
133. Jean-Claude Van Damme, usually in hit movies as the hero, surprisingly is the villain in the movie {No Retreat, No Surrender}.
- stars
 - to star
 - starring
 - is the star

134. 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
135. 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
136. Hardly ever out of the loop at work; on the contrary, they often get more work done and see more of their families.
- telecommuters feel
 - do telecommuters feel
 - the telecommuters
 - the feeling of telecommuters
137. 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
138. 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
-

139. 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
140. 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
141. Dogs have more scent receptors than, so dogs
can be trained to smell many things that humans cannot smell.
- do humans
 - with humans
 - too humane
 - humanly
142. When the Hubble Space Telescope focused for ten days on
a dark patch of sky the size of a grain of sand, what initially
appeared to be empty space thousands of distant
galaxies.
- turned out to be filled with
 - it turned out to be filled
 - turning out to be filled with
 - and it turned out to fill
143. Though on millions of people, "Black
Thursday," the stock market collapse of October 24, 1929, did
not cause the economic depression that followed.
- having depressing effects
 - to affect depressingly
 - have depressing effects
 - have depressed effectively

144. Should early injections against diseases, they might have a lower risk of infection in late preschool and early school age.
- receive
 - children's reception
 - be receiving
 - children receive
145. 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
146. John Chapman of Massachusetts, known as Johnny Appleseed, 100,000 square miles of the early United States planting apple trees as he traveled.
- trekking more than
 - he trekked as much as
 - to trek
 - trekked over
147. When warm air rises, and cools.
- it expands
 - so it expands
 - the expansion of it
 - its expansion
148. No one knows when to make bread.
- the first use of yeast
 - yeast was first used
 - the first yeast used
 - was yeast first used

149. The intestines are the lower portion of the alimentary canal of an upper long winding part and a lower shorter wider part.
- a. consist
 - b. they consist
 - c. consisting
 - d. it consists
150. 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

End of Part Three

Part Four

Translation of English Proverbs

English Proverbs

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

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

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

Part Five
Other Reading Comprehension Passages

(1)**The Baby Exchange**

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

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

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

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

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. b. Cerebrum
 - c. Cerebellum
 - d. d. Pituitary gland

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

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

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

(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 on less, whether they like it or not.

(8)

Stars

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

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

Questions:

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

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

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

(9)

Valentine's Day

(The history of St. Valentine's Day)

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

The story of the priest Called Valentine:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question:

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

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

.....

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

.....

7. What happened in 14th of February?

.....

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

.....

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

.....

10. Write a short summary for this essay?

.....

(10)

Physical Therapist

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

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

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

(11)**Trade of Ice**

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

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

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

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

Questions:

1. The main idea of this passage is that:

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

2. How is the information in the passage presented?

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

3. Which paragraph explains why trade in ice developed?

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

4. The second paragraph mainly discusses:

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

5. The topic of the third paragraph is:

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

6. The last paragraph mainly discusses Tudor's:

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

(12)

The Strange Animal

Part one

There were many people to tell that boy what to do. There was his mother and his father, his grandfather, and his older brother. And there was also an aunt, who was always saying: ‘Do this. Do that.’ Every day this aunt would shout at him, and make a great noise that would frighten the birds. The boy did not like his aunt. Sometimes he thought that he might go to some man to buy some medicine to put into her food to make her quiet, but of course he never did this. In spite of his entire aunt’s shouting and ordering about, the boy always obeyed her, as his father said he must. ‘She has nothing to do but shout at you,’ the boy’s father explained. ‘It keeps her happy.’ ‘When I’m a big man I’ll come and shout in her ear,’ the boy said. It was good to think about that. There was a place that the aunt knew where a lot of fruit grew. It was a place which was quite far away, and the boy did not like going there. Near this place there were caves and the boy had heard that a strange animal lived in this caves.

One of his friends had seen this strange animal and had warned people about going near that place. But the aunt insisted on sending the boy to pick fruit there, and so he went, his heart a cold stone of fear inside him. He found the tress and began to pick

the fruit, but a little later he heard the sound of something in the bush beside him. He stopped his task and stood near the tree in case the strange animal should be coming. Out of the bush came the strange animal. It was just as his friend had described it and the boy was very frightened. Quickly he took out the drum which he had brought with him and began to beat it. The strange animal stopped, looked at the boy in surprise, and began to dance. All day the boy played the drum, keeping the strange animal dancing. As long as he played the drum, he knew that there was nothing that the strange animal could do to harm him.

At last, when night came, the strange animal stopped dancing and disappeared back into the bush. The boy knew that it had gone back to its cave and so he was able to walk home safely. When he reached home, though, his aunt had prepared her shouting. ‘Here is all the fruit?’ She shouted. Thinking that he had eaten it, she then began to beat him until the boy was able to run away from her and hide in his own hut. The boy told his father the next day of the real reason why he had been unable to bring back fruit from the tree. He explained that there had been a strange animal; dancing. The father listened and told the story to the aunt, who scoffed at the boy. ‘There are no strange animals at the place,’ she said. ‘You must be making all this up.’ But the father believed the boy and said that the next day they would all go to the fruit place with him. The aunt thought that this was a waste of

time, but she was not going to miss any chance of shouting, and so she came too.

When the family reached the tree there was no strange animal. The aunt began to pick fruit from the tree and stuff it into her mouth. Calling to the boy to give her his drum, she hung it on the branch of a tree in a place where he would not be able to get at it on the branch of a tree in a place where he would not be able to get at it easily. ‘You must pick fruit,’ she shouted to the boy. ‘You must not play a drum in idleness.’ The boy obeyed his aunt, but all the time he was listening for any sounds to come from the bush. He knew that sooner or later the strange animal would appear and that they would then all be in danger.

Part two

When the strange animal did come, it went straight to the boy’s father and mother and quickly ate them up. Then the aunt tried to run away, but the strange animal ran after her and ate her too. While this was happening, the boy had time to reach up for his drum from the branch of the fruit tree. Quickly he began to play this drum, which made the strange animal stop looking for people to eat and begin to dance. As the boy played his drum faster and faster, the strange animal danced more and more quickly. Eventually the boy played so fast that the animal had to spit out the father and mother. The boy was very pleased with this

and began to play more slowly. At this, the strange animal's dancing became slower. 'You must play your drum fast again,' the boy's father said. 'Then the strange animal will have to spit out your aunt.' 'Do I have to? The boy asked, disappointed that he would not be allowed to leave the aunt in the stomach of the strange animal. 'Yes,' the boy's father said sternly. 'You must.' Reluctantly, the boy again began to play the drum and the strange animal began to dance more quickly. After a few minutes it was dancing so quickly that it had to spit out the aunt. Then darkness came and the strange animal went back to its cave. The aunt she was quiet as well, and she never shouted at the boy again. Being swallowed by a strange animal had taught the aunt not to waste her time shouting; now, all that she wanted to do was to sit quietly in the sun. The boy was very happy.

(13)**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

End of the Course

Important Links for Some Linguistic Drills

Improving English Language:

1. Part One: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FUZLQg-LZOc&t=559s>
2. Part Two: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y2DY_CYt_FU&t=430s

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=gQeVCOA8-NI&t=10s>

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