



South Valley University

Qena Faculty of Arts

English Department

English Language Course for Education Students

Level One

Prepared by
Department of English

2022/2023

About the Book

Faculty: Qena Faculty of Education

Grade: First Year Students

Department: French

Number of Pages: 108 pages

Authors: Department of English

Table of Contents

Preface: Ways of Improving English Language	4
1. Speaking Skill	5
2. Writing Skill	6
3. Reading Skill	7
4. Listening Skill	8
Part One: Essay Writing	9
Elements of Essay Writing	10
Writing Tips	11
Organizing the Essay	16
Organizing the Paragraph	18
Some English Transitional Expressions	20
Part Two: Reading Comprehension Passages	24
1. Universities	25
2. Football	28
3. Spiders	32
4. Jada and Jessie	37
5. Ana`s Great Day	39
6. Fred Carey	42
7. Man in Society	45
8. The Adventures of a Shilling	47

9. Tourists	49
10. Worrying	52
11. Christopher Columbus	55
12. Jhon Andrews	59
Part Three: Grammar Exercises	62
Unit One: Rewrite Question Type	63
Unit Two: Multiple Choice Question Type	72
Part Four: Translation of English Proverbs	103
English Proverbs	104
Important Links for Some Linguistic Drills	106
Bibliography	107

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

(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.
- a. are series
 - b. is serious
 - c. is a series
 - d. 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
- a. to engineer
 - b. are current engines
 - c. in engines currently
 - d. 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}.
- a. Walt Disney
 - b. Walt Disney had
 - c. had Walt Disney
 - d. 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.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| a. ants living | b. the lives of ants |
| c. ants live | d. 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

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>

Bibliography

Gear, J., & Gear, R. (2002). Cambridge preparation for the TOEFL test.

Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Liz Soars. (2006). New Headway Plus: Elementary. Oxford: Oxford

University Press.

Phillips, D. (2001). Longman complete course for the TOEFL test:

Preparation for the computer and paper tests. White Plains, N.Y:

Longman.