



South Valley University



Faculty of Arts

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**Compiled with a Preface, Notes and Exercises
by
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Preface

At present time, no literate person can do without a good knowledge of the English language. The reason for this situation is that English is a part and parcel of our daily life. Whenever two people from two different countries meet, they usually use English as a means of communication. Thus, whatever your major is - Arabic, Biology, Chemistry, French, Geography, History, Islamic Studies, Mathematics, Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology, etc. - you cannot do without English.

As an undergraduate and later as a post-graduate student, you do need English. After you graduate from university, you may decide to do an MA (Master of Arts) and later a PHD in your major. In this case, you will have to read and translate some articles and research papers about your topic. Even when you apply for a job in a certain institution or business establishment, you may have to fill in an application form in English. Your good knowledge of English will definitely distinguish you and give you an advantage over other applicants whose English is poor. What if you decide to travel to an English-speaking country or at least to pass a TOEFL Test (Test of English as a Foreign Language) or another international test! In a nutshell, a good knowledge of English is very important at present and in the future.

To help you improve your ability at understanding and speaking English, the topics in this book have been chosen with due care. These topics are various in content and style. They cover a wide range of fields. Some passages describe simple daily situations that we may encounter in our life every now and then. These passages include common familiar words that almost everybody knows. Other passages are related to literature, medicine, science and health. They may contain some new vocabulary that we all need to know. Some other passages are connected with human nature and psychology. There are still other passages about education, modern technology, sports, and well-known figures such as George Washington, James Whistler, Voltaire and others. Finally, there are some passages that shed light on some of the customs and traditions of the English.

Each passage is followed by a number of various exercises and questions. These exercises and questions are similar to the ones you will have to answer in the mid-term test and in the final examination. Sometimes you are to decide whether the given statements are true or false. Answering this kind of questions relies on your comprehension of

the text you have read. You may have to compare the information in the given statement and the information stated in the passage.

At other times, you are given a question followed by four answers or choices and your task is to choose the best answer. In this situation, a good technique for choosing the best answer is to start by eliminating the wrong choices. Minimizing the number of choices will definitely lead you to choose the best answer. By the way, some exercises are based on grammatical rules you have already studied. In case, there are some rules you do not know, they will be explained in detail.

To get the best benefit of this course, you are recommended to do a number of things. First, you are recommended to attend all lectures. Second, before attending a lecture, you should read and try, as best as you can, to comprehend the general meaning of the passage. Of course, every now and then, you will find some new words. In this situation, start by trying to guess the meaning of these new words through context. If this trial does not succeed, look these words up in a good English-English dictionary.

The kind of pre-reading described in the previous paragraph will definitely help you comprehend the general meaning of the passage. Needless to say, understanding the general meaning of the passage in advance will help you participate in the in-class discussion and give correct answers.

This book is divided into two sections. Section I comprises prose passages on topics related to different academic fields and interests. Many passages are followed by comprehension aids: vocabulary explication and an objective cognition test. Section II includes a revision of the tenses and exercises on sentence structure. It also contains exercises on vocabulary and idioms.

For my part, I intend to give due attention and care to every single detail in this course and I expect you to do the same. Of course, you are welcome to ask about any word, detail or point you do not understand and make any comment about the ideas and topics presented in this book. I am willing to help you overcome any kind of difficulty concerning this book.

Last but not least, let me remind you that the more English words and idioms you know and can use, the better you can read, understand and speak English. This is why you need to learn how to memorize and use new vocabulary.

Dr. Mostafa Abdelrahim
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Section I

Comprehension Passages

Intelligence

Are some people born clever and others born stupid? Or is intelligence developed by our environment and our experiences? Strangely enough, the answer to these questions is yes. To some extent, our intelligence is given us at birth, and no amount of special education can make a genius out of a child born with low intelligence. On the other hand, a child who lives in a boring environment will develop his intelligence less than one who lives in rich and varied surroundings. Thus the limits of a person's intelligence are fixed at birth, but whether or not he reaches those limits will depend on his environment. This view, now held by most experts, can be supported in a number of ways.

It is easy to show that intelligence is, to some extent, something we are born with. The closer the blood relationship between two people, the closer they are likely to be in intelligence. Thus if we take two unrelated people at random from the population, it is likely that their degrees of intelligence will be completely different. If on the other hand we take two identical twins, they will very likely be as intelligent as each other. Relations like brothers and sisters, parents and children, usually have similar intelligence, and this clearly suggests that intelligence depends on birth.

Imagine now that we take two identical twins and put them in different environments. We might send one, for example, to a university and the other to a factory where the work is boring. We will soon find differences in intelligence developing, and this indicates that environment as well as birth plays a part. This conclusion is also suggested by the fact that people who live in close contact with each other, but who are not related at all, are likely to have similar degrees of intelligence.

Vocabulary

genius (n.): a person of very high intelligence

boring (adj.): dull, causing boredom, or tiredness, making you feel tired and impatient

unrelated (adj.): not associated or connected, not related by kinship

at random (adv.): aimlessly, without any plan, randomly, haphazardly

identical twins: a pair of children born from one egg of the mother and usually looking alike, two siblings produced from the splitting of a single zygote

I. True or False?

Use the information given in the passage to decide whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

1. Identical twins usually have similar intelligence.
2. Intelligence depends entirely on education.
3. A great scientist may have been a stupid child.
4. Unrelated people are likely to have different degrees of intelligence.
5. Intelligence may grow in time.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Can a stupid child be changed into a genius by education?
2. Is intelligence something we are born with?
3. What evidence proves that intelligence depends on birth?
4. What evidence proves that intelligence is developed by environment?
5. What happens to identical twins in different environments?

Psychology

References to psychology in the daily press and in popular periodicals are now numerous, but the variety of ideas as to the nature of psychology is correspondingly extensive.

The existence of so many varied conceptions of the nature of psychology is no doubt related to the many aspects of psychological work. The psychiatrist dealing with 'mental' breakdown, the educator molding human development, the vocational counselor advising on the choice of jobs, the social scientist studying the prevention of crime, the personnel manager smoothing human relations in industry, the industrial psychologist streamlining industrial process, to suit the nature of human capacities: all these are concerned with psychology. Human behavior is complex and varied. And the science which studies it must have many aspects. It may be useful for us to consider a sample of psychological work.

A large London catering firm became concerned about the excessive number of breakages by its employees. It therefore decided to impose a penalty to reduce carelessness. Strange to say, the system of fines led to an increase in breakages. The management decided that the problem was more complex than they had thought, so they called in a psychologist to investigate and recommend appropriate remedies.

Vocabulary

psychology (n.): the study of the human mind and behaviour

periodicals (n.): publications issued regularly but less frequently than daily.

extensive (adj.): having a great extent, covering a large area, vast

conception (n.): an image, idea or notion formed in the mind, a plan

psychiatrist (n.): a medical doctor specializing in psychiatry

psychiatry (n.): the branch of medicine that studies, diagnoses and treats mental disorders.

vocational (adj.): (of education) that provides a special skill rather than academic knowledge

streamline (v.): to modernize, to simplify or organize a process in order to increase its efficiency

catering (adj.): the business of providing food and related services, foodservice

impose (v.): to enforce, to compel

penalty (n.): a punishment for violating rules, a legal sentence

remedy (n.): something that corrects or counteracts, a medicine or treatment that relieves or cures.

I. True or False?

Use the information given in the passage to decide whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE.

1. References to psychology in the daily press and in periodicals are now numerous.
2. The variety of ideas as to the nature of psychology is not correspondingly extensive.
3. The industrial psychologist streamlines the industrial processes to suit the nature of human capacities.

II. Answer these questions using the information given in the passage.

1. What does the social scientist study?
2. What is the job of the vocational counselor?
3. What does a psychiatrist do?
4. What did the London catering firm decide to do?

The Brain

Until recent times, most of the knowledge about the brain and mind was the result of carefully piecing together the jigsaw puzzle pieces constituted by records of accidental injury or disease and the losses of function which accompanied them. More daring investigators have studied the effects of directly stimulating parts of the brain with a gentle electric current, chiefly with such mammals as the dog and the ape whose brains are most similar to man's. Such experiments have been successfully carried out in the motor area, and the animal has raised its legs, altered its facial muscles and carried out simple movements at the bidding of the stimulated brain cells. In, at least, one instance, the experiment has been performed with a human being – a youth with a scalp wound – who actually thought he was making the movements of his own free will.

Such findings led to a second period of doubt and revision with regard to the notion of localization. Shortly after the war of 1914 to 1918, an American psychologist, Lashley, showed that if exactly the same point of the brain is stimulated on successive days, different movements may be produced: a cell may take on the duties of its neighbour when the latter is 'not at home'. Accumulated evidence showed, moreover, that a certain habit or skill, lost through the removal of part of the brain by operation, could be acquired again in most cases through other parts of the brain taking on the function.

Lashley suspected that although localization normally existed, and on much the same pattern for all brains, any part of the brain could do duty for any other part if occasion demanded. He saw that the advance of knowledge was slow because there was no one to study and organize experiments, the whole thing being left to chance observations by busy medical men, who were often ignorant of the psychological side of the problem. At this point, a group of public-spirited citizens of Chicago, inspired by the spirit of adventure and enthusiasm for attacking the mysteries of nature, together with the need for information in regard to the problems of human behaviour, got together a fund to enable Lashley to continue his experiments under the best conditions.

Under carefully controlled psychological conditions, rats were taught to run mazes, to respond to the switching on and off of lights, and various other skilled performances. Particular parts of the brain were then removed under deep anesthesia by a most delicate operation, and when the rats had completely recovered their vitality, they were permitted to

perform their old tricks. The animals forgot their skills in proportion to the amount of brain removed and without regard to which part of the brain had been concerned. When they started to learn again, as if the situation were practically new to them, the new habit was also not localized in any particular part.

The exact psychological knowledge which this new investigator possessed enabled him to discover a significant new fact: when a given portion of the brain was removed, the ability to learn any kind of new trick was impaired, and in direct proportion to the amount of intelligence required to master the new skill. Ability to solve simple problems was scarcely affected, but ability to cope with more difficult situations was much reduced, and in proportion to the weight of brain removed.

With these facts before us, we are able to catch the full implication of the remark made by the surgeon in the following story. In operating on the skull of a young man he had accidentally omitted to put back all the grey matter. Some years later, meeting the young man at dinner and melted into a confidential mood by the occasion, he confessed his error. "Don't let it worry you a bit", replied the young man. "I have never noticed the loss, for I am a surgeon myself now".

Vocabulary

brain (n.): nervous center of the head which thinks and directs the body

mind (n.): power of thinking to piece together (v.): to join separate parts together

accidental (adj.): by accident

daring (adj.): brave; fearless; courageous

stimulate (v.): to excite; to encourage

at the bidding of: at the command of

I. True or false?

Use the information given in the passage to decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Knowledge about the brain developed slowly.
2. There is no relationship between intelligence and the brain.
3. Intelligence is affected when a part of the brain is removed.
4. Apes are as intelligent as humans.
5. Skills are localized in the brain.
6. A skill lost by the removal of a part of the brain can be relearned.
7. The human brain can be operated on.
8. The young man became a surgeon as a result of his brain operation.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Until recently, how did men acquire most of their knowledge of the brain?
2. Why were apes and dogs used for later experiments?
3. What happened in these experiments?
4. What did Lashley discover?
5. What does 'localization' mean?
6. How was Lashley able to continue his experiments?
7. What was shown by the experiments on rats?

III. Complete the following sentences.

1. Until recent times,
2. When parts of the brain are electrically stimulated,
3. Lashley showed that if the same point of the brain
4. The advance of knowledge was slow because
5. A group of public-spirited citizens of Chicago
6. Rats were taught to
7. A new relearned habit was not . . . in any part of the brain.
8. It seemed clear that the young man's brain was not impaired because

IV. Form nouns from the following words.

accompany – investigate – localize – lose – move – observe – operate
perform – remove – stimulate

V. Form adjectives from the following words.

care – doubt – effect – face – function – habit – medicine – mind –
occasion – psychology – skill - success

Antiseptics

Pasteur discovered that sepsis, or putrefaction of wounds, is caused by bacteria which gain an entrance into the wounds from outside. Lister, by the use of chemical antiseptics succeeded in killing germs before they could enter wounds. He could not, however; destroy them once they had gained an entrance, because the antiseptics were poisonous to the tissues. For many years no non-poisonous antiseptic was discovered.

Then drugs were discovered. In 1938 came what was, perhaps, the most sensational and valuable discovery of all medical science, that of the famous penicillin, so called because it was produced by penicillium, the well-known bluish green mould, so familiar on cheese, damp bread and even on old leather. Its discovery was so dramatic that its method will not be without interest here. Dr. Alexander Fleming was carrying out experiments with the bacterium staphylococcus, when one day he noticed, on examining one of his culture plates, that a patch of bluish-green mould had developed at one side of the plate. What really attracted his attention was the fact that the colonies of staphylococcus nearest the mould had become to dissolve and were disappearing. Obviously, the mould was producing something which was killing the bacteria. This 'something' was eventually given the name of penicillin. Several years had elapsed before it was found possible to obtain a sufficient quantity of pure penicillin with which to test its power on bacteria, first in mice and then in the human body. These tests gave very astounding results. Its power to destroy germs within the body is almost incredible, and at the same time it is absolutely non-poisonous to the tissue of the body. It has been stated that one drop of pure penicillin in seven hundred gallons of water can kill staphylococcus. Penicillin can destroy a very large number of bacteria, but it has no effect on those bacteria that cause the three terrible diseases: cholera, plague and typhoid. An antiseptic which will destroy these germs has yet to be discovered.

The results of penicillin treatment on the battlefield have been amazing and many fighting men were saved from death due to septic wounds. If the wounded man could not be treated with penicillin within a few hours of being wounded, the microbes which cause suppuration and blood poisoning were prevented from doing any harm while the man was waiting to be taken to hospital where he could receive satisfactory treatment. Since the discovery of penicillin, it has been found that other moulds produce substances which are destructive to bacteria, and quite recently streptomycin has been obtained from the gluon Streptomyces

found in the soil. It is hoped that this may prove effective against tuberculosis, and also against other disease-producing bacteria.

I. True or false?

Use the information given in the passage to decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Sepsis is caused by fever.
2. Antiseptics are non-poisonous.
3. Penicillin is a mould.
4. Penicillin was discovered by Pasteur.
5. Staphylococcus is a bacterium.
6. Penicillin kills staphylococcus.
7. Penicillin kills the microbes of cholera.
8. Penicillin is obtained from streptomycin.
9. Penicillin has saved millions of wounded soldiers' lives.
10. Penicillin is absolutely non-poisonous to the tissues of the body.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What is sepsis?
2. What causes sepsis?
3. Why is penicillin so called?
4. Explain how penicillin was discovered.
5. What is the advantage of penicillin over other antiseptics?
6. Can penicillin destroy the germs of typhoid?
7. Which microbes are immune to penicillin?
8. Why is the discovery of penicillin considered a blessing to man?
9. What are the benefits of penicillin in the battlefield?
10. What did Lister manage to do?

III. Complete the following sentences.

1. Lister succeeded in
2. Once germs enter
3. Penicillin is familiar on
4. First, Penicillin was tested on
5. Not only does penicillin destroy germs,
6. One drop of pure penicillin
7. Although penicillin can destroy a very large number of bacteria,
8. No one has yet discovered
9. Without penicillin,

IV. Form nouns from the following verbs.

discover – enter – succeed – destroy – produce – examine – develop -
disappear – save

V. Form adjectives from the following words.

attract – chemistry – destroy – drama – medicine – interest – poison -
sensation – value - fame

VI. Give the opposites of the following words.

destroy – disappear - effective – familiar - near – pure – same -
satisfactory

Bees and Colour

On our table in the garden we put a blue card, and all around this card we put a number of different grey cards. These grey cards are of all possible shades of grey and include white and black. On each card a watch-glass is placed. The watch-glass on the blue card has some syrup in it; all others are empty. After a short time, the bees find the syrup, and they come for it again and again. Then, after some hours, we take away the watch-glass of syrup which was on the blue card and put an empty one in its place.

Now what do the bees do? They still go straight to the blue card, although there is no syrup in it. They do not go to any of the grey cards, in spite of the fact that one of the grey cards is exactly the same brightness as the blue card. Thus the bees do not mistake any shade of grey for blue. In this way we have proved that bees do not really see blue as a colour.

We can find out in just the same way what other colours bees can see. It turns out that bees can see various colours, but these insects differ from us as regards their colour sense in two very interesting ways. Suppose we train bees to come to a red card, and having done so, we put the red card on the table in the garden among the set of different grey cards. This time we find the bees mistake red for dark grey or black. They cannot distinguish between them. This means that red is not a colour at all for bees; for them it is just dark grey or black.

That is one strange fact; here is another. A rainbow is red on one edge, and violet on the other. Outside the violet of the rainbow there is another colour which we cannot see at all. This colour beyond the violet, invisible to us, is called ultraviolet. Although it is invisible, we know that ultraviolet is there because it affects a photographic plate. Although we are unable to see ultraviolet, bees can see it. For them, ultraviolet is a colour. Thus bees can see a colour which we cannot even imagine. This has been found out by training bees to come for syrup to various parts of a spectrum, or artificial rainbow thrown by a prism on a table in a dark room. In such an experiment, the bees can be taught to fly to the ultraviolet, which for us is just darkness.

Vocabulary

shade (n.): depth of colour

watch-glass (n.): a small glass dish

spectrum (n.): band of colour made by passing light through a prism
prism (n.): glass which breaks up light into the colours of the rainbow

I. True or false?

Use the information given in the passage to decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Bees can only be trained to fetch syrup from a watch-glass placed on a blue card.
2. In a rainbow, ultraviolet appears between red and violet.
3. Bees use their eyes to help them remember where they can find food.
4. Bees will only come for syrup out of doors.
5. Bees can see the difference between blue and black but not between red and black.

II. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the answer which best reflects the meaning of the passage.

1. Bees can see
 - a. as many colours as we can
 - b. the same colours as we can
 - c. more colours than we can
 - d. fewer colours than we can
2. In the first experiment, the bees wanted to find
 - a. blue cards
 - b. syrup
 - c. a watch-glass
 - d. ultraviolet light
3. In the second experiment, the bees wanted to find
 - a. a table in a dark room
 - b. a spectrum
 - c. a prism
 - d. syrup
4. This passage is about experiments to find out
 - a. the colour sense of bees
 - b. how to train bees as pets
 - c. how bees feed
 - d. whether bees ever make mistakes
5. The writer says it is a strange fact that
 - a. a rainbow is red on one edge and violet on the other
 - b. bees can see a colour which we cannot see

- c. bees enter a dark room for syrup
- d. ultraviolet affects a photographic plate

III. Answer the following questions.

1. How many watch-glasses at first contained syrup?
2. How can we be sure there is such a colour as ultraviolet if we cannot see it?
3. Why did the bees continue to go straight to the blue card, although there was no syrup there?
4. In the second experiment, how could the bees find the syrup even though the room was dark?

IV. Complete each of the following sentences, paying attention to grammar, and keeping your answers true to the passage.

1. It takes some hours to train bees
2. Bees . . . difference between red and black.
3. For human beings, ultraviolet
4. The bees do not go to any of the grey cards even though
5. Human beings cannot even imagine
6. A photographic plate differs from the human eye because

The Power of the Lens

Our eyes are highly sensitive organs. They have accurate lenses which are controlled by a network of supporting muscles. These muscles can change the shape of the lenses so that we can focus on objects at varying distances. Light is taken in through the pupils at the front of our eyeballs and an image is received by the retina at the back.

There are many things we cannot see with the naked eye and there are many people with poor eyesight. With the help of convex lenses, people can see things that were never seen before. People can study other things in more detail than they could before.

By the late 16th century, the Dutch became very good at lens-grinding and it was probably a Dutchman who made the first telescope. Galileo, an Italian scientist, obtained details of this Dutch telescope and built one himself. It consisted simply of two lenses in a lead tube and he used it to study the stars and planets. It also helped him to prove his theory that the earth revolves around the sun. Isaac Newton later designed a reflecting telescope with a mirror. This development improved both range and accuracy, and it provided the model for modern instruments like the one on Mount Palomar in California which has a 200 inch reflector.

The first microscope was also made in Holland. A part-time lens-grinder called Leeuwenhoek produced a highly curved lens which was only one eighth of an inch in diameter. He used it to see things no man had ever seen before. Since Leeuwenhoek's first microscopic examination of human blood in 1674, medical science has made great progress. Human tissue and cell structure have been studied. Many bacteria and other micro-organisms that cause disease have been identified and classified. It is impossible to say how many people owe their lives to the microscope.

I. True or false?

Use the information given in the passage to decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The shape of the lenses is flexible.
2. To focus on an object, you have to stand at a certain distance.
3. The retina is in the front of the eye.
4. Mount Palomar lies in Holland.
5. The first microscope was made by a Dutchman.
6. Human blood was first microscopically examined in the 18th century.

7. Bacteria are macro-organisms.
8. With the use of microscope, micro-organisms can be seen.
9. With our naked eyes, we can see everything.
10. Convex lenses magnify things.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. How are our eye lenses controlled?
2. Where is an image received?
3. What are the advantages of convex lenses?
4. Where was the first telescope made?
5. What did Galileo's first telescope consist of?
6. Who invented the first reflecting telescope?
7. What effect did the first reflecting telescope have?
8. How big was the lens which Leeuwenhoek ground?

III. Complete the following sentences.

1. With the help of the eye muscles,
2. Convex lenses help people to
3. With our naked eyes, we can see neither
4. Not only did Galileo
5. Galileo used his telescope to
6. The reflecting telescope improved both
7. Leeuwenhoek used his microscope to
8. Since Leeuwenhoek

IV. Form nouns from the following verbs.

develop – classify - identify – improve – provide – receive – revolve
– reflect

V. Form adjectives from the following words.

blood – change – medicine – muscle – planet – telescope – theory –
vary

VI. Give the opposites of the following words.

accurate – late – light – impossible – many – modern – received –
theory

Human Beings

Human beings have adapted to the physical world not by changing their physical nature, but by adjusting to their society. Animals and plants have made adjustments, over long periods, by the development of radical changes in their very organisms. Hereditary differences meet needs of various environments. But among humans, differences in head form and in other physical features are not, in most cases, clearly adaptive. Nor is it clear that mental capacities of races are different. As far as we know, the races are equally intelligent and equally capable of solving their problems of living together. The varying ways of life, it seems, are social and learned differences and not physical and inherited differences. It stands to reason; therefore, that man's adjustment to his surroundings should be studied in custom and institution, not in anatomy and neural structure.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the response which best reflects the meaning of the passage.

1. According to the passage, anyone who wanted to study human adaptation to environment should do so through the field of
 - a. physics
 - b. sociology
 - c. archaeology
 - d. medicine
2. Over the centuries of human development, adaptation to the physical world has been accomplished through
 - a. radical change in the organism
 - b. changes similar to those accomplished by plants
 - c. dramatically different head sizes
 - d. cultural adjustments in the customs of society
3. The varying ways of life among humans are
 - a. learned and social
 - b. caused by heredity and physical variation
 - c. due to different mental capacities
 - d. similar to the varying ways of plants

The Library of Congress

The Library of Congress cooperates with a nationwide network of libraries to provide free library service for visually or physically handicapped individuals who cannot use printed materials. Through this program, books and magazines in recorded and Braille forms are made available to eligible residents of the United States, its territories and possessions, and to eligible U. S. citizens living abroad.

In addition to the bimonthly publications TALKING BOOK TOPICS and BRAILLE BOOK REVIEW, which are mailed free of charge to registered readers, to organizations serving the visually or physically handicapped, to interested individuals, various catalogs and bibliographies inform readers of the range of titles and services available to them from their regional libraries. The two bimonthly publications and catalogs are produced in print as well as in recorded and Braille versions.

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the response which best reflects the meaning of the passage.

1. In order to receive the publication TALKING BOOK TOPIC a person must be
 - a. blind
 - b. able to read
 - c. a member of Congress
 - d. registered

2. THE BRAILLE BOOK REVIEW informs readers of the publications available for the
 - a. blind
 - b. deaf
 - c. crippled
 - d. people living abroad

3. The Library of Congress, through its regional library system, makes available to the visually and physically handicapped publications
 - a. on record only
 - b. on tape only
 - c. on records and in Braille
 - d. in Braille only

Food and Fat

‘I like to watch my weight.’

‘You are a little plump.’

‘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 do not mind being fat. In some countries a good round stomach is nothing to be ashamed of. There is a West African saying: ‘Laugh and grow fat.’ Other people can keep slim without any effort. But a lot of people 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 biscuits, bread, cake, jam, macaroni, potatoes, rice, spaghetti, sugar 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. of roast leg of lamb gives you 330 calories and a 50 gm. 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 himself, say 1,000 cal. a day. It can't be too difficult. After all, half the people in the world have to manage on that or less, whether they like it or not.

Here is a sample menu for a day:

Breakfast

1 glass pineapple juice	65
1 slice of thin, white toast	70
1 teaspoon of jam	40
coffee or tea; as much as you want but without sugar or milk (artificial sweeteners if you must)	0

Lunch

1 grilled lamb chop	150
green salad (lettuce, cucumber, celery, radish, etc.)	30
1 reasonable sized potato baked in its jacket	100
fresh raspberries	25

Dinner

100 gms. chicken, casserole with onions and tomatoes (50 gms.)	220 50
green beans (100 gms.)	100
stewed apple (no sugar)	30
20 gms. Stilton cheese	110

Total: 990

It's just inside the ration of 1,000 cal. It's got plenty of proteins, vitamins, minerals and suchlike, and even a bit of starch in the bread and potato.

But I expect you'd like rather more, wouldn't you?

I. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the answer which best reflects the meaning of the passage.

1. It's always rather less . . . to call somebody 'plump' than to call her 'fat'.
 - a. complimentary
 - b. insulting

- c. accurate
 - d. unfair
2. In some places – parts of West Africa for instance – the fat person is
- a. a public joke
 - b. an eccentric oddity
 - c. a disgrace to his community
 - d. a person of distinction
3. If you *put your faith in* somebody, it means that you
- a. doubt what he says
 - b. concentrate on him
 - c. rely on him
 - d. try him out
4. There's nothing wrong with exercise except that
- a. it's hard work
 - b. it tires you out
 - c. it makes you sweat
 - d. it makes you eat more
5. Slimming pills are described here as
- a. effective
 - b. helpless
 - c. useless
 - d. invaluable
6. The moderate approach recommended here means
- a. sticking to bananas
 - b. eating as much as possible
 - c. going easy on the starch
 - d. cutting out sweet things entirely
7. The calorie-counters
- a. are all scientific dieticians
 - b. don't think that calories are important
 - c. love the calories so much they get all they can
 - d. usually don't know much about the nature of a calorie
8. A calorie is a unit of
- a. heat
 - b. electricity

- c. weight
 - d. power
9. Yorkshire pudding is usually served with
- a. custard
 - b. gravy
 - c. bread and butter
 - d. milk and sugar
10. Which of these vegetables in a green salad is *not* green?
- a. cucumber
 - b. celery
 - c. lettuce
 - d. radish
11. Which way of cooking potatoes is the most fattening?
- a. baking
 - b. boiling
 - c. frying
 - d. roasting
12. When you *casserole* dish, you
- a. fry it in a pan
 - b. grill it over a naked flame
 - c. boil it in a saucepan over the stove
 - d. cook it in a covered dish in the oven
13. When you *stew* apples, you
- a. eat them raw
 - b. cook them in batter
 - c. peel and boil them
 - d. roast them over the fire

Animal Extinction

Many species are becoming extinct. They are dying faster than they are reproducing. Soon there will be no more animals of these species. In the past animals such as, mammoths and the dinosaurs, died because of environmental changes. They were not able to adapt to the changing environment. Today, many species are becoming extinct because of humans who destroy the animals' homes when they build homes and highways. Other people kill the animals for their meat, fur, or skin. Many of the African cats whose skins are used for fur coats are in danger of becoming extinct if they are not protected.

One animal that is near extinction is the giant panda from China. It looks like a bear and is black and white. It is very large, sometimes weighing as much as 300 pounds. There are only about 1000 pandas left in the world.

Another animal that will become extinct soon is a very large bird called the California condor. There are only about thirty of these birds left in the world. People have killed the birds for sport, and some of the birds have eaten poisoned meat. People have built houses and ranches on land where the condor lived. Then there were no small animals for the condors to eat. The California condor is the largest bird in North America. It weighs 30 pounds, and the wings are about 9 feet wide.

All animals are part of the environment and depend on it for their life. When the environment is disturbed, the animals must change and adapt in order to survive. However, the environment is changing so rapidly that it is difficult for the animals to change in time. Many species need protection to prevent them from becoming extinct.

True or False?

Use the information given in the passage to decide whether these statements are TRUE or FALSE.

1. Extinct means = 'none of these animals are alive now.'
2. Extinct animals reproduce quickly.
3. Mammoths and dinosaurs are extinct.
4. Mammoths successfully adapted to environmental changes.
5. Adapt means 'to change.'
6. People make coats from the skin of African cats.
7. The panda is a bear.
8. Condors eat meat.
9. Animals poison the environment.
10. All animals can survive changes in nature.

Elephants Communication

One **mystery** about elephants that seems to have been solved is how elephants communicate with each other. Humans have heard a whole variety of sounds coming from elephants, but these sounds are not the only **way** that elephants communicate. A new explanation about elephants' communication is being proposed. Elephants vibrate the air in their trunks and foreheads. The sound that is created during this vibration has an extremely low pitch; the pitch, in fact, is so low that humans cannot hear it. However, it seems that other elephants can and do hear and understand these low rumblings.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the response which best reflects the meaning of the passage.

1. The passage mainly discusses:
 - a. The answer to a question about how elephants communicate
 - b. How elephants vibrate the air in their trunks
 - c. Communication between animals and humans
 - d. The sounds that elephants make

2. According to the passage, people
 - a. cannot hear any elephants sound
 - b. are not interested in elephant sounds
 - c. hear only one elephant
 - d. can hear numerous elephants sounds

3. Where do elephants vibrate air?
 - a. in the throats
 - b. in their trunks
 - c. in their mouths
 - d. in their ears

4. A **mystery** in line 1 is
 - a. speech
 - b. a funny story
 - c. something unknown
 - d. a detective

5. The word **way** in line 4 could best be replaced by
 - a. direction
 - b. method
 - c. path
 - d. road

Drugs

Drugs are chemicals that affect the human body. They may have good effects or bad effects. Doctors and healers have used them to cure disease and to kill pain for many hundreds of years.

In the 20th century, doctors found many natural drugs. One of these is penicillin, which is an antibiotic. Natural drugs come from plants and animals. Scientists have studied the natural drugs and learned to make synthetic drugs in the laboratory similar to the natural drugs. Therefore, today, most drugs are synthetic.

Drugs are both beneficial and harmful. Doctors use them to treat and prevent diseases. There are drugs that affect every part of the body. There are drugs that relax a tense person or make a person sleep. There are drugs that kill pain. For example, anesthetics put patients to sleep during operations so that they do not feel pain. Local anesthetics kill pain in only one part of the body. Dentists use these drugs when they fix a tooth. There are even drugs to help stop tissue rejection during and after transplants. Doctors use drugs in many ways to cure and prevent illness.

Most drugs are poisonous in one way or another. Almost all drugs are dangerous when people take too much of them. For example, aspirin, which kills pain, is usually beneficial. On the other hand, people sometimes die from overdoses of aspirin. Too many sleeping pills cause death too. When they are sick, people sometimes begin to take too many drugs. They may take many different kinds of drugs, or they may take too much of one kind of drug. Both kinds of drug use are dangerous. Doctors and patients must be careful of the number of drugs they use.

People who often take too many drugs abuse drugs. Drug abuse is a serious problem. It may destroy the abuser's health and life. There are many dangers. First, there is the possibility of an overdose. Second, when people take different kinds of drugs at the same time, there are harmful effects on the body. Third, drug abusers are dangerous to themselves and to others. When they are taking drugs, they do not think, work, or drive well. They cause accidents that hurt themselves or other people.

The same drug may be beneficial or harmful. When a drug such as morphine, helps a seriously ill patient, it is beneficial. On the contrary, an overdose of morphine is harmful. Drugs solve problems, but drug abuse causes problems.

Vocabulary

drugs (n.): substances used to treat an illness, or relieve a symptom

cure (v.): to make a disease go away esp. by medical treatment

synthetic (adj.): artificial, not genuine

beneficial (adj.): useful

anesthetics (n.): medicines that reduce pain

tense (adj.): showing signs of stress or strain, not relaxed

I. True or False?

Use the information given in the passage to decide whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

1. Drugs are both beneficial and harmless.
2. Drugs are not chemicals.
3. Aspirin is never safe.
4. Drugs have no effect on the body.
5. Only natural drugs are beneficial.
6. Drug abuse is not a serious problem.
7. Drugs are either natural or synthetic.
8. Antibiotics are not beneficial drugs.
9. Doctors and patients must be careful with drugs.
10. An overdose of a drug sometimes causes death.

II. Read the following sentences and circle the letter of the meaning for the italicized words as they are used in the passage.

1. Doctors found penicillin after World War II in *the twentieth century*.
 - a. 1700s
 - b. 1800s
 - c. 1900s
 - d. 2000s
2. Drugs are *beneficial*. Doctors use them to cure and prevent diseases.
 - a. dangerous
 - b. good
 - c. bad
 - d. safe
3. *Natural* drugs come from plants or animals.
 - a. harmless
 - b. sedative
 - c. medicinal
 - d. synthetic

4. *An overdose of aspirin causes death.*
 - a. enough
 - b. not enough
 - c. too many
 - d. some

5. Anesthetics put patients to sleep *so that* they do not feel pain.
 - a. also
 - b. however
 - c. therefore
 - d. nevertheless

6. Two hundred years ago, people had only natural medicine. *On the contrary*, almost all medicine is synthetic today.
 - a. also
 - b. consequently
 - c. however
 - d. thus

7. Many beneficial drugs are harmful *too*.
 - a. also
 - b. however
 - c. consequently
 - d. therefore

8. Scientists have learned to make *synthetic* drugs in the laboratory.
 - a. artificial
 - b. beneficial
 - c. harmless
 - d. natural

9. There are drugs that relax a *tense* person.
 - a. happy
 - b. pleased
 - c. angry
 - d. showing signs of stress or strain

10. Doctors and *healers* have used drugs to cure diseases and to kill pain.
 - a. medicines that heal diseases
 - b. people who heal
 - c. scientists that make synthetic drugs
 - d. digitalis

Arabic Poetry

Arabic poetry originated in the Najd Desert as a rich independent branch of nomad culture. Naturally, it was imbued with the Arab spirit and embodied Arab aspirations and yearnings. The Arabs were proud of their poetry, and that pride was intensified by the revelation of Islam in Arabic. It became their most important art-form and was recited at their festivals and assemblies. They shunned the Greek literature that had found its loftiest expression in drama, with which the Arabs were not acquainted. Greek drama essentially dealt with the conflict between the gods, or between man and the gods. Arab beliefs did not admit of such a conflict with deities. Islam is monotheistic and pre-Islamic beliefs were semi-monotheistic. Even the lyric poetry of the ancient Greeks, both in form and content, was unpalatable.

The poetic contribution of the Arabs to the European Renaissance was purely Arabic in origin, developed in its latest stages only by the people imbued with and influenced by Arab civilization. Arabic poetry was therefore not transmitted through translations, but through an intricate process affected by historical circumstances.

I. True or False?

Use the information given in the passage to decide whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

1. Arabic poetry was transmitted to Spain through translation.
2. The Arabs were proud of their poetry before the appearance of Islam.
3. Greek drama suited the public taste of Moslem readers.
4. The content and form of the ancient Greek lyric poetry was palatable.
5. Arabic poetry had no influence upon the European Renaissance.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Where did Arabic poetry first emerge?
2. How was it different from any Western poetry?
3. When was Arabic poetry publicly recited?
4. Why didn't Greek drama receive the Arab reader's interest?
5. How was Arabic poetry transmitted to the West?

III. Find words in the passage which mean:

appearance – celebrations – desires – gatherings – highest –
portrayed - profoundly – rejected – soul – struggle

A Visit to the Library

Today Ahmad and his mother are going to the library. Ahmad wants to find a book to read. His mother wants to use a computer there. When they get to the library, Ahmad finds a book about trees. He also finds a book with chapters about lions. Finally, he finds a book about a man who lives in the woods without food or water. He puts the books on the front desk and waits for his mother.

Ahmad's mother sits at one of the computers in the library. She checks her e-mail and looks at pictures of flowers on the internet. Then she reads a news article on a website. Ahmad's mother leaves the computer and walks to Ahmad, holding up something out for him. Ahmad looks at her quizzically. It takes him a moment to know what she is holding. "I got that film for us to watch tonight," says his mother. "Are you ready to leave?" "Sure," Ahmad says, now holding the film out in front of him. He reads the cover while walking back to the library entrance. He puts his books and the film on the front desk to check out. A librarian stands behind the table. "How long can we keep them?" Ahmad asks her. "Three weeks," says the librarian. "Okay." says Ahmad. Suddenly, Ahmad is surprised. His mother is holding something else that is too big to put on the desk. It's a picture of the sea. "What's that for?" Ahmad asks. "To put on our wall at home," says Ahmad's mom. "You can do that?" Ahmad asks. Ahmad's mom smiles at the librarian. "Yes," she says, "but we have to give it back in three months."

Vocabulary

woods (n.): forest

quiz (n.): a competition when questions are put

quiz (v.): to ask questions

check out (v.): to have the removal of (a thing) recorded

I. Multiple Choice Question

Choose the response which best reflects the meaning of the passage.

1. Based on the books Ahmad finds to check out, we can tell that he is interested in
 - a. science
 - b. nature
 - c. literature
 - d. mathematics
2. While at the computer, Ahmad's mother

- a. checks her e-mail
 - b. looks at pictures
 - c. reads an article
 - d. a, b and c
3. According to the passage, how long can Ahmad and his mother use the books and the film before they must give them back to the library?
- a. two weeks
 - b. three weeks
 - c. four weeks
 - d. five weeks

II. Vocabulary in Context

Choose the definition which best fits these words as they are used in the passage.

1. Based on its context in the paragraph, it can be that **quizzically** belongs to which of the following word groups?
- a. casually, carelessly
 - b. passionately, lovingly
 - c. questioningly, curiously
 - d. accurately, precisely
2. Based on the context, what does **give back** mean?
- a. put
 - b. buy
 - c. return
 - d. sell

A Terrifying Experience

Shortly after the war, my brother and I were invited to spend a few days' holiday with an uncle who had just returned from abroad. He had rented a cottage in the country, although he rarely spent much time there. We understood the reason for this after our arrival: the cottage had no comfortable furniture in it, many of the windows were broken and the roof leaked, making the whole house damp.

On our first evening, we sat around the fire after supper listening to the stories which our uncle had to tell of his many adventures in distant countries. I was so tired after the long train journey that I would have preferred to go to bed; but I couldn't bear to miss any of my uncle's exciting tales.

He was just in the middle of describing a rather terrifying experience he had once had when his small sailing boat was carried out to sea in a storm, when there was a loud crash from the bedroom above, the one where my brother and I were going to sleep.

"It sounds as if the roof has fallen in!" exclaimed my uncle, with a loud laugh.

When we got to the top of the stairs and opened the bedroom door, we could see nothing at first because of the thick clouds of dust which filled the room. When the dust began to clear, a strange sight met our eyes. A large part of the ceiling had collapsed, falling right on to the pillow of my bed. I was glad I had stayed up late to listen to my uncle's stories; otherwise, I should certainly have been seriously injured, perhaps killed.

That night we all slept on the floor of the sitting-room downstairs, not wishing to risk our lives by sleeping under a roof which might at any moment collapse on our heads. We left for London the very next morning and my uncle gave up his cottage in the country. This was not the kind of adventure he cared for either.

Vocabulary

rarely (adv.): not occurring at a regular interval, seldom, not often

damp (adj.): moderately wet, in a state between dry and wet

distant (adj.): far off (physically, logically, or mentally), far away

exciting (adj.): interesting, creating or producing excitement

tale (n.): a report, a lie, a piece of gossip

terrifying (adj.): horrifying

storm (n.): gale, tempest, very strong winds

sound (v.): to seem

I. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the response which best reflects the meaning of the passage.

1. The writer did not go to bed immediately after supper because
 - a. it was pleasant sitting round the fire
 - b. his uncle terrified him with his stories
 - c. he wanted to hear all his uncle's exciting stories
 - d. his uncle made him listen to his stories

2. It was quite clear that the ceiling had fallen in
 - a. when they opened the bedroom door
 - b. after the dust had begun to clear
 - c. as soon as they heard the crash
 - d. when they reached the top of the stairs

3. **leaked** means
 - a. was beginning to fall down
 - b. let the rain in
 - c. needed to be repaired
 - d. was in bad condition

4. **injured** is similar in meaning to
 - a. badly hurt
 - b. damaged
 - c. struck
 - d. wounded

II. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Why didn't the writer's uncle spend much time in his cottage?
2. Why were they afraid to sleep upstairs that night?

III. Complete the following sentences. Your answers must be related to the ideas contained in the passage.

1. The writer's uncle did not spend much time in the cottage which
2. The cottage was damp because
3. Although the writer was tired
4. . . . right on to the pillow of the bed where
5. If the writer had gone to bed early

Voltaire (1694-1778)

Voltaire was born in Paris in 1694. At seventeen he announced his intention of becoming a man of letters. Poems and plays flowed out of his pen continuously, and within ten years he became quite successful, beyond the dream of any poet.

That success was assisted by the censor who banned almost all Voltaire's books, and by the police who usually closed his plays on the third night. As a result, his books were sold secretly, and were driven to foreign countries where they spread the author's fame. The official charge against Voltaire was that he corrupted public morals, for to criticize the government was considered the most hateful kind of immorality. Voltaire fought all his life for one goal which was the freedom of thought. This can be summed up in his own words: "I disagree with every word you say, and will defend to death your right to say it".

Voltaire was thrown into the Bastille. It took his friends eleven months to get him out of it. When he came out, his weak health had become much worse.

Voltaire hated tyranny; our greatest tyrants, according to him, are our vices. The vices he hated most were: cruelty, injustice, and intolerance. "My trade," he said "is to say what I think". And what he thought comes to 99 volumes. He said it in plays and poems and novels, in pamphlets and articles, and in the 10,000 letters he wrote to all the famous people of Europe. Each of his books brought fresh explosions of anger from the authorities, and soon either the book or the author would be in real danger.

At last in 1755, the philosopher found refuge in the little free republic of Geneva. But 22 years later, he was seized by an irresistible desire to see his beloved Paris once before he died. When he reached Paris, it went mad in welcome and those who had turned him down for years, opened their arms at that moment. Voltaire died one year later, and some years after his death, the French Revolution broke out.

Vocabulary

announce (v.): to declare, to say in public

intention (n.): desire, a determination to act in a certain way

a man of letters: a composer, a writer, an author

plays (n.): dramas

ten years: a decade

poet (n.): rhymer, versifier

assist (v.): to aid, to help
ban (v.): to forbid, to prevent
charge (n.): accusation
goal (n.): aim, end, target
sum up (v.): to summarize
come out (v.): to set free

I. True or False?

Use the information given in the passage to say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

1. Voltaire was born in the second half of the seventeenth century.
2. Voltaire announced his intention of becoming a man of letters when he was still a teenager.
3. Voltaire became quite successful within a decade after announcing his intention of becoming a man of letters.
4. His success was assisted by three factors.
5. In seventeenth-century France, criticizing the government was considered the most hateful kind of immorality.
6. When Voltaire was set free from the Bastille, his weak health improved
7. The vices Voltaire hated most were cruelty, injustice and tolerance.
8. A censor is a person who examines printed matter and films with the power to remove anything offensive.
9. The word **plays** in line no. 2 could be replaced by **dramas**.
10. The words 'poet,' 'versifier,' and 'rhymers' are similar in meaning.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Where and when was Voltaire born?
2. When did he announce his intention of becoming a man of letters?
3. When did he become quite successful?
4. How did the censor assist in Voltaire's success?
5. What was the result of banning Voltaire's books?
6. What was his charge? Why?
7. What was his goal in life?
8. What were the vices he hated most?

III. Grammar

Do as indicated between brackets:

1. At seventeen, Voltaire announced his intention of becoming a man of letters. (Change the underlined part into a clause)
2. Voltaire's success was assisted by the censor. (Turn into active)
3. Though Jane Austen's novels seem simple, they are perfectly finished. (Use the noun from **simple**)

4. Jane Austen was her own critic. (Ask a question)
5. Her novels are so limited in subject because she only wrote about what she really knew. (Begin with **so**)
6. Jane Austen was in need of criticism. (Turn into negative)

IV. Derive nouns from the following words:

assist - continue - criticize - break out - sum up

Maia's Ear-rings

Visitors are not allowed to dig at ancient Scapli, so the official notices say, but not far outside the entrance to the ruins there is a shop that sells little forks specially made for the job. Don't buy one or you'll be in trouble with the gate-keeper, who has the right to search everybody going in or coming out. Official Nonsense? Quite so: the gate-keeper sells forks and other small digging tools at prices very little higher than those at the shop.

He has, too, a good supply of Roman coins, both copper and silver, at prices from five pence to five pounds each, and many nice pieces of ancient pottery - little oil lamps, painted jars for ladies' make-up, drinking cups, etc. - at a pound or so each, depending on condition. Don't buy much from him: you'll find that the prices charged by the guards, or watchmen, inside the ruins are lower.

Once past the old gate-keeper, you can begin digging at once - and anywhere you like. And I must say that to dig up your own 'find' at the very spot where some ancient Roman left it or lost it centuries ago is a terrific experience. However, unless you read up the history in advance, you can waste a lot of time and energy and find little of interest. This is where the watchmen are a mine of helpful information. For one pound, 'per fork' as they say, they'll show you the most likely places to dig at. But first, you must agree to their rule of business: anything of gold or silver dug up commands an extra payment to them of the ten per cent of the meal's value by weight.

It was at just such a rented spot that my friend Danny had the best of good luck. He dug up some crushed pottery, among which was a little silver ear-ring, bell-shaped and bearing the name MAIA. We searched excitedly for the other but without success. Later, being honest, we took our find to the watchmen's office, where it was valued. Danny paid the amount due, about 1 pound.

Just as we were leaving, well satisfied, the head watchman said, 'Would you like the other one for eight pounds? I think I've got it'. We were astonished. We smelt a rat. But when he produced the companion ear-ring from a drawer, Danny just had to buy it. They were certainly a pair, and the second was also marked MAIA. The watchman gave directions to a secret exit, by which, when going out, we avoided the gate-keeper.

Vocabulary

Maia: the Roman goddess of growth after whom the month May was named

Scapli (n.): an ancient Roman city

ancient (adj.): having existed since a very early time

ruins (n.): remains of a building or buildings

etc.: and the rest, and so on

find (n.): something good or valuable that is found

terrific (adj.): excellent, enjoyable

read up (v.): to study (a subject) thoroughly

gate-keeper (n.): a person who is in charge of the opening and closing of a gate

watchman (n.): a guard of a building

companion (n.): second, other

to smell a rat: to guess that something wrong is happening

Multiple Choice questions

Choose the response which best reflects the meaning of the passage.

1. What does the passage tell us about the gate-keeper?
 - a. He does not allow tourists to dig among the ruins.
 - b. He doesn't mind anyone digging so long as the tools are bought from him.
 - c. He doesn't know that visitors dig among the ruins.
 - d. His job is to collect things that are found or dug up.
2. It is better to buy things from the watchmen because
 - a. the gate-keeper is officially forbidden to sell anything
 - b. you will be searched when going out
 - c. they are more honest than the old gate-keeper
 - d. you can usually get a better bargain from them
3. Why do visitors to Scapli dig among the ruins?
 - a. Because everyone is expected to help with the work.
 - b. They hope for the excitement of finding something.
 - c. Many things were lost there, and it's our duty to find them.
 - d. In order to increase our knowledge of Roman history.
4. In what way are the watchmen helpful to the visitors?
 - a. They tell them where there's a good chance of finding things.
 - b. They're in charge of an old Roman mine at Scapli.
 - c. They'll buy the things that a visitor may find.
 - d. They'll weigh things for you and tell you their value.

5. The amount due was 1 pound because
 - a. that was the value of the ear-ring
 - b. that was the charge, 'per fork' as they say
 - c. the silver was worth about ten times that sum
 - d. we were both honest visitors

6. The nonsense was that no one dreamt of . . . the official notices.
 - a. agreeing
 - b. serving
 - c. obeying
 - d. pretending

7. Choose the best meaning for 'find' in this sentence: Danny's find was a small silver ear-ring.
 - a. search
 - b. recovery
 - c. treasure
 - d. business

Carbon Tetrachloride

Carbon tetrachloride is a colorless and inflammable liquid that can be produced by combining carbon and chlorine. This compound is **widely** used in industry because of its effectiveness as a solvent as well as its use in the production of propellants.

Despite its widespread use in industry, carbon tetrachloride has been **banned** for home use. In the past, carbon tetrachloride was a common ingredient in cleaning compounds that were used throughout the home, but it was found to be dangerous: when heated, it changes into a poisonous gas that can cause severe illness and even death if it is **inhaled**. Because of this dangerous characteristic, the United States **revoked** permission for the home use of carbon tetrachloride in 1970. The United States has taken similar action with other chemical compounds.

Vocabulary

tetra- (prefix): four

inflammable (adj.): which can be set on fire

inflammable = flammable x nonflammable

compound (n.): a chemical substance consisting of at least two different simple substances

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the response which best reflects the meaning of the passage.

1. The main point of this passage is that
 - a. carbon tetrachloride can be very dangerous when it is heated
 - b. the government banned carbon tetrachloride in 1970
 - c. although carbon tetrachloride can legally be used in industry, it is not allowed in home products
 - d. carbon tetrachloride used to be a regular part of cleaning compounds
2. The word **widely** in line 2 could most easily be replaced by
 - a. extensively
 - b. grandly
 - c. hugely
 - d. largely
3. The word **banned** in line 6 is closest in meaning to
 - a. allowed
 - b. forbidden
 - c. instituted

- d. suggested
4. According to the passage, before 1970, carbon tetrachloride was . . .
 - a. banned in industrial use
 - b. not allowed in home cleaning products
 - c. often used as a compound of home cleaning products
 - d. used by itself as a cleanser
 5. It is stated in the passage that when carbon tetrachloride is heated, it becomes
 - a. a cleaning compound
 - b. colourless
 - c. harmful
 - d. inflammable
 6. The word **inhale** in line 9 is closest in meaning to
 - a. blown
 - b. breathed in
 - c. carelessly used
 - d. warmed
 7. The word **revoked** in line 10 could most easily be replaced by . . .
 - a. gave
 - b. granted
 - c. instituted
 - d. took away
 8. It can be inferred from the passage that one rule of the U.S. government is to
 - a. ban the use of any chemical
 - b. instruct industry on cleaning methodologies
 - c. prohibit any use of carbon tetrachloride
 - d. regulate product safety
 9. The paragraph following this passage most likely discusses
 - a. additional uses of carbon tetrachloride
 - b. further dangerous effects of carbon tetrachloride
 - c. the banning of various chemical compounds by the U.S. government
 - d. the major characteristics of carbon tetrachloride

To Retire or Not to Retire

Mr. James Flower, a 94-year-old tea-boy at the offices of Dimple Bright & Co., Seed Merchants, of Crowfoot Magna, is not to retire, the firm announced yesterday.

Making the statement, Mr. Frank Dimple, Managing Director, said, "I have made it clear to Mr. Flower that he can work until he is a hundred. Then we will take him outside and plant him in one of our experimental gardens for **long-living varieties**."

Contrary to what you may think, this is far from being a record, regarding either age or capability. What, after all does a tea-boy do? He makes tea for the office staff—a woman's job, it seems to me.

On a walking tour of the Borders in 1988, I was carried across the river Skall on the back of Peter Coxwell, 88, whose **part-time** job it was to get people to the other side with their feet dry. He charged four pence per 'passenger-load' (as he described it) for the eight-meter crossing; the **round trip** was seven pence.

Imagine my surprise and delight, then, on a second visit in 1999, to find the same Mr. Coxwell still offering his services. With the growth of tourism, the business had developed, and he now served tea or coffee on both banks of the stream. Naturally, the fares have gone up: a return is now 20p, twice the one-way charge, refreshment included.

By 1999 I was a married man. My wife was with me there, on the bank of the Skall; and she, the dear girl, weighs a little less than 85 kilos. I was unwilling to put upon the old man, if you know what I mean. Shakespeare's lines crept into my mind:

*Some men are born great, some achieve greatness,
And some have greatness pressed upon them.*

But what could I do? Our transport was ready, waiting. The kettle was boiling on the far side. I whispered something to Mr. Coxwell about the lady being a fine **agricultural** sort of woman. He smiled at my anxiety. "It's covered by my insurance, sir," he said in a low voice '**occupational risks**' and all that. I think, by the look of her, your miss will be classified as a Dangerous Load, but that's all right."

He carried me across first, and I found him, if anything, surer of foot than I remembered. For my wife, the real test, he took off his jacket; and in a few minutes she was with me again, safe and dry. Over a cup of

tea, I asked Mr. Coxwell when he was going to retire - it's a question of great interest to social scientists, including myself.

“Oh, not yet,” he said simply. “My three youngest children are still at school - a man must think of his family. Life might be hard for them.”

Vocabulary

retire (v.): to stop working at one's job usually because of one's age

firm (n.): a business, company

announce (v.): to declare, to say in public

varieties (n.): kinds, types

record (n.): the best yet done, the highest figure ever reached

regarding: concerning, on the subject of, in connection with

capability (n.): ability

round trip: a journey to a place and back again

delight (n.): a high degree of pleasure or satisfaction

stream (n.): a natural flow of water, usually smaller than a river

whisper (v.): to say something in a soft low voice

I. Vocabulary in Context

Choose the definition which best fits these words or phrases as they are used in the passage.

1. The **long-living varieties** that Mr. Dimple mentioned were
 - a. elderly employees
 - b. kinds of tea
 - c. certain plants
 - d. the Seed Merchants

2. A **round trip**, for example to Cairo, is
 - a. a trip booked in advance
 - b. the journey there, plus a sight-seeing tour
 - c. a trip there and back
 - d. a trip there but without actually landing

3. A **part-time** job is one that
 - a. you try to keep secret
 - b. is paid by the hour or by the minutes
 - c. is reserved for the old or the sick
 - d. takes only part of your time

4. The writer's wife was an **agricultural** sort of woman, probably because
 - a. she was well-grown, well-developed
 - b. she was a farmer's daughter

- c. she wanted to work on a farm/she was related to the seed merchant
 - d. she was married to a tea-boy
5. The **occupational risks** that Mr. Coxwell mentioned were
- a. his rights to a state pension
 - b. the dangers of his job
 - c. his passengers' responsibility
 - d. free of charge

II. Give a short answer to each question.

1. How old was Mr. Coxwell when the writer met him the second time?
2. How wide is the Skall?
3. How much was the single fare in 1999?
4. How, in one word, would you describe the writer's wife?
5. How did Mr. Coxwell describe her?
6. How, in two or three words, would describe Mr. Coxwell?

III. Give a complete answer to each question.

1. What exactly was Mr. Coxwell's job?
2. How do you account for the writer's 'surprise' in 1999?
3. How much extra, if any, did a passenger pay for a drink?
4. Why did the two men talk to each other for a time in low voices?
5. Which part of the Shakespeare quotation fits the situation?
6. What effect had the eleven years had on Mr. Coxwell's performance?
7. Why did he go on working?

James Whistler

The next artist in this survey of American artists is James Whistler; he is included in this survey of American artists because he was born in the United States, although the **majority** of artwork was completed in Europe. Whistler was born in Massachusetts in 1843, but nine years later his father moved the family to St. Petersburg, Russia, to work on the construction of a railroad. The family returned to the United States in 1849 two years later Whistler entered the U.S. military academy at West Point, but he was unable to graduate. At the age of twenty one, Whistler went to Europe to study art despite familial **objections**, and he remained in Europe until his death.

Whistler worked in various art forms, including **etchings** and lithographs. However, he is most famous for his paintings, particularly *Arrangement in Gray and Black No. 1: Portrait of the Artist's Mother or Whistler's Mother*, as it is more commonly known. This painting shows a side view of Whistler's mother, dressed in black and posing against a gray wall. The **asymmetrical** nature of the portrait, with his mother seated off-center, is highly characteristic of Whistler's work.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the response which best reflects the meaning of the passage.

1. The paragraph preceding this passage most likely discusses
 - a. a different American artist
 - b. a survey of eighteenth-century art
 - c. European artists
 - d. Whistler's other famous paintings
2. Which of the following best describes the information in the passage?
 - a. One artist's life and works are described
 - b. Several artists are presented
 - c. Various paintings are contrasted
 - d. Whistler's family life is outlined
3. Whistler is considered an American artist because
 - a. he created most of his famous art in America
 - b. he served in the U.S. military
 - c. he spent most of his life in America
 - d. he was born in America
4. It is implied in the passage that Whistler's family was

- a. a military family
 - b. highly supportive of his desire to pursue art
 - c. working class
 - d. unable to find any work in Russia
5. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- a. Whistler worked with a variety of art forms.
 - b. *Whistler's Mother* is not the official name of his painting.
 - c. Whistler is best known for his etchings.
 - d. *Whistler's Mother* is painted in somber tones.

II. Vocabulary in Context

Choose the definition which best fits the meaning of the following words as they are used in the passage.

1. The word **majority** in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - a. high percentage
 - b. large pieces
 - c. maturity
 - d. seniority

2. The word **objections** in line 9 is closest in meaning to
 - a. agreements
 - b. battles
 - c. goals
 - d. protests

3. In line 11, **etchings** are
 - a. an art form introduced by Whistler
 - b. an art form involving engraving
 - c. a type of painting
 - d. the same as lithograph

4. The word **asymmetrical** in line 16 is closest in meaning to
 - a. balanced
 - b. lyrical
 - c. proportionate
 - d. uneven

5. The word **way** in line 4 could best be replaced by
 - a. direction
 - b. method
 - c. path
 - d. road

The English at First Glance

The chances of war brought to England, either as soldiers or refugees, hundreds of thousands of foreigners and forced them into contact with ordinary people. Those of them who had the **gift of observation** will have seen for themselves that the real England is not the England of the **guide-books**. Blackpool is more typical than Ascot, the top hat is a moth-eaten rarity, and the language of the B.B.C. is not the language of the masses.

Even the prevailing physical type does not agree with the **caricatures**, for the tall lanky physique which is traditionally English is almost confined to the upper classes: the working classes, as a rule, are rather small.

It is worth trying for a moment to put oneself in the position of a foreign observer, new to England, but **unprejudiced**, and able because of his work to keep in touch with ordinary, useful, unspectacular people. With his fresh eyes he would see a great deal that a native observer misses. Almost certainly he would find the salient characteristics of the English common people to be artistic insensibility, gentleness, respect for legality, suspicion of foreigners, sentimentality about animals, hypocrisy, exaggerated class distinction, and an obsession with sport. As for our artistic insensibility, ever-growing stretches of beautiful countryside are ruined by planless building, the heavy industries are allowed to convert whole counties into blackened deserts, and ancient monuments are wantonly pulled down or **swamped by seas** of yellow brick.

Our imaginary foreign observer would certainly be struck by our gentleness, by the orderly behavior of English crowds, the lack of pushing and quarrelling, the willingness to form queues, the good temper of harassed, overworked people like bus conductors. The manners of the English working class are not always very graceful, but they are extremely considerate. Great care is taken in showing a stranger the way, blind people can travel across London with the certainty that they will be helped on and off every bus and across every street.

There is no revolutionary tradition in England, and even in extremist political parties, it is only the middle-class membership that thinks in revolutionary terms. The masses still more or less assume that "against the law" is a synonym for "wrong."

George Orwell

Vocabulary

top hat (n.): a man's tall silk hat, especially worn on formal occasions

moth-eaten (adj.): no longer in modern use, outdated, old-fashioned

the masses (n.): the common people

prevailing (adj.): dominant

lanky (adj.): boney, skinny and tall, very tall and thin

physique (n.): body

confined (adj.): limited

convert (v.): to change

salient (adj.): noticeable, outstanding, remarkable

ancient (adj.): antique, old

wantonly (adv.): without good reasons

harassed (adj.): worried and tired

unprejudiced (adj.): not showing unfair judgment

I. Try to find a synonym for each of the following words (as used in the passage).

1. moth-eaten rarity
2. typical
3. prevailing
4. lanky
5. confined
6. harassed
7. unspectacular
8. salient
9. characteristics
10. wantonly

II. Explain the following words or expressions, using a paraphrase or synonymous expression. Do not use the underlined words.

1. gift of observation
2. guide books
3. caricatures
4. unprejudiced
5. swamped by seas of yellow brick

III. Answer the following questions

1. What can we infer from the author's remarks about the information guide-books give about England?
2. How do caricatures frequently represent an Englishman's outward appearance?
3. Who – according to George Orwell – is best able to acquire an objective impression of the English?

4. According to Orwell, would an objective impression of the English character include the discovery of any imperfections?
Find reasons for your answer in the text, and quote them.
5. What do the letters **B.B.C.** stand for?

IV. Vocabulary

Complete the following list:

adjective

noun

verb

1. broad
2. deep
3. high
4. long
5. strong

Section II
Grammar

Part A

Structure

In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence. Four words or phrases, marked a, b, c, d, are given beneath the sentence. You are to choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Vegetables are an excellent source ----- vitamins.
 - a. has
 - b. of
 - c. off
 - d. that

2. ----- in history when remarkable progress was made within a relatively short span of time.
 - a. Periods
 - b. Throughout periods
 - c. There have been periods
 - d. Periods have been

3. Resin is a substance that ----- in water.
 - a. does not dissolve
 - b. do not dissolve
 - c. not dissolving
 - d. not dissolved

4. ----- hardness, daylilies can be cultivated particularly easily.
 - a. Their
 - b. Since their
 - c. It is their
 - d. Because of their

5. A biologist does not merely describe organisms, but tries to learn ----- act as they do.
 - a. what causes them to
 - b. causes them to what
 - c. what cause them to
 - d. what cause to them

6. Vaporization in connection with general ----- has a marked effect on long-term climate.
 - a. atmospheric conditions that
 - b. conditions are atmospheric
 - c. are atmospheric conditions
 - d. atmospheric conditions

7. ----- raw materials into useful products is called manufacturing.
 - a. Transform
 - b. Transforming
 - c. Being transformed
 - d. When transforming

8. Because its leaves remain green long after being picked, rosemary ----- associated with the idea of remembrance.
 - a. and becomes
 - b. became
 - c. becoming
 - d. to become

9. ----- that of iron construction, the technology for constructing buildings with reinforced concrete developed rather rapidly.
 - a. Dissimilar
 - b. Different
 - c. Not likely
 - d. Unlike

10. Hot objects emit ----- do cold objects.
 - a. rays more than infrared
 - b. rays are more infrared than
 - c. more than infrared rays
 - d. more infrared rays than

11. Although ----- rigid, bones exhibit a degree of elasticity that enables the skeleton to withstand considerable impact.
 - a. apparently
 - b. are apparently
 - c. apparently their
 - d. are they apparently

12. One of the oldest types of aesthetic theory is that of formism, -----.
- reference to the imitation theory is popular
 - the imitation theory is popularly referred to
 - is the reference to the popular imitation theory
 - popularly referred to as the imitation theory
13. Genes control all of the physical ----- we inherit.
- that traits
 - that are traits
 - traits that
 - traits are that
14. Indigo can be extracted from a plant, and then ----- to dye cloth blue.
- it
 - using
 - using it
 - it can be used
15. Researchers have begun studying what ----- is on human circadian rhythms.
- it is the effect of light
 - the light affects
 - in affecting the light
 - the effect of light
16. If calcium oxide remains exposed to air, ----- to calcium carbonate.
- turning
 - turns
 - it turns
 - the turn
17. Prior to the discovery of anesthetics in 1846, surgery was done ----- was still conscious.
- while the patient
 - the patient felt
 - during the patient's
 - while patiently
18. The use of shorthand died out in the Middle Ages because of ----- with witchcraft.

- a. the association was imagined
 - b. associate the imagination
 - c. imagine the association
 - d. the imagined association
19. For top speed and sudden acceleration, the accelerator pump feeds additional gasoline from the float chamber into ----- above the venturi tube.
- a. the air it flows
 - b. the airflow
 - c. the air is flowing
 - d. flows the air
20. ----- was ringing continuously for hours.
- a. Loudly
 - b. In the morning
 - c. The phone
 - d. The bells
21. Newspapers ----- every morning and every evening.
- a. delivery
 - b. are delivered
 - c. on time
 - d. regularly
22. The plane ----- landing in the airport in five minutes.
- a. it is
 - b. it really is
 - c. is descending
 - d. will be
23. To Milton, ----- was a big surprise.
- a. really
 - b. the party
 - c. funny
 - d. when
24. Mark Twain ----- the years after the Civil War the 'Gilded Age.'
- a. calls
 - b. calling
 - c. he called
 - d. called

25. Early ----- toes instead of hooves on their feet.
- horses
 - had horses
 - horses had
 - horses having
26. ----- grow close to the ground in the short Arctic summer.
- Above tundra plants
 - Tundra plants
 - Tundra plants are found
 - For tundra plants
27. In 1867, ----- Alaska from the Russians for \$ 7.2 million.
- purchased the United States
 - to purchase the United States
 - the United States purchase of
 - the United States purchased
28. The large carotid artery ----- to the main parts of the brain.
- carrying blood
 - blood is carried
 - carries blood
 - blood carries
29. ----- radio as the first practical system of wireless telegraphy.
- Marconi's development
 - The development of Marconi
 - Developing Marconi
 - Marconi developed
30. In 1975, the first successful space probe to ----- beginning to send information back to the Earth.
- Venus
 - Venus the
 - Venus was
 - Venus it was
31. The film ----- appearing at the local theatre is my favourite.
- now
 - is

- c. it
 - d. was
32. The first ----- appeared during the period of the dinosaurs' reign.
- a. flowers are plants
 - b. plants have flowers
 - c. plants flowers
 - d. flowering plants
33. The earliest medicines ----- from plants of various sorts.
- a. obtaining
 - b. they obtained
 - c. were obtained
 - d. obtained
34. Simple sails were made from canvas ----- over a frame.
- a. a stretch
 - b. stretched
 - c. was stretched
 - d. it was stretched
35. The first steamship to cross the Atlantic ----- Savannah, in 1819.
- a. was the
 - b. the
 - c. it was the
 - d. in it the
36. The Earth's plates meet each other at cracks in the Earth ----- faults.
- a. were called
 - b. calls
 - c. called
 - d. it was called
37. The first plant-like organisms probably ----- in the sea, perhaps three million years ago.
- a. life
 - b. living
 - c. lived
 - d. it was living

38. In male pattern baldness, ----- strongly influences the degree of hair loss.
- heredity
 - inherited
 - inherits
 - heredity has
39. The irregular coastline of ----- a succession of bays and inlets, with the hook of the Cape of Cod peninsula in the southeast.
- Massachusetts
 - Massachusetts is
 - Massachusetts it is
 - Massachusetts on
40. ----- arrived at the library, he started to work immediately.
- The student
 - When
 - He
 - After the student
41. A spacecraft is freed from friction ----- launched into space.
- it
 - it is
 - after is
 - after it is
42. ----- with their surroundings, or they hide in crevices for protection.
- Lobsters
 - Lobsters blend
 - Lobsters blending
 - Because lobsters blend
43. ----- a ball-and-socket joint, the elbow is a simple hinge joint.
- While the shoulder
 - While the shoulder is
 - The shoulder is
 - The shoulder
44. A car has several sections with moving parts, ----- of those parts is essential.
- good lubrication

- b. well lubricated
 - c. and good lubrication
 - d. and well lubricated
45. Bears cannot see well ----- small eyes.
- a. bears have
 - b. because having
 - c. because they have
 - d. because of bears
46. ----- mostly made of granite, it also contains some human-made materials.
- a. The Empire State Building
 - b. The Empire State Building is
 - c. Although the Empire State Building is
 - d. Although the Empire State Building is built
47. Pressure differences make the eardrum vibrate ----- the ear.
- a. enters the sound waves
 - b. as sound waves
 - c. sound waves enter
 - d. as sound waves enter
48. An optical microscope magnifies as much as 2,000 times, but an electron microscope ----- as much as a million times.
- a. magnifying
 - b. it magnifies
 - c. can magnify
 - d. magnify it
49. In popular terminology, any long snowstorm with ----- is called a blizzard.
- a. the amount of wind is large
 - b. a large amount of wind
 - c. it is very windy
 - d. very windy
50. Nuclear power can be produced by fusion, ----- produced by fission.
- a. it can also be
 - b. it can also
 - c. and it can also be

d. and it can also

51. -----, igneous rocks may be changed into gneisses.
- a. The temperature is high
 - b. If the temperature is high
 - c. High temperatures
 - d. If high temperature
52. The sound ----- from a vibrating object will be high or low depending on the number of vibrations.
- a. comes
 - b. it is coming
 - c. is coming
 - d. coming
53. The company was prepared for ----- happened with the economy.
- a. it
 - b. the problem
 - c. what
 - d. when
54. Today the true story of ----- at Little Bighorn remains a mystery.
- a. happened
 - b. it happened
 - c. what happened
 - d. what happening
55. For more than a decade, ----- that certain species are becoming scarce.
- a. the warnings of bird-watchers
 - b. warn the bird-watchers
 - c. bird-watchers have warned
 - d. a warning from bird-watchers
56. No single factor explains why ----- vary so greatly among individuals.
- a. aging affects
 - b. the effects of aging
 - c. aging has an effect
 - d. the aging effect
57. Lack of clarity about ----- the party in the coming year will be removed at

the party's convention.

- a. will lead
- b. lead
- c. they will lead
- d. who will lead

58. We do not ----- the bow drill was first developed for woodworking or fire making.

- a. whether it
- b. know whether it
- c. know whether
- d. sure whether

59. Tests on the colours of cars were conducted at the University of California to determine ----- the safest colours for cars.

- a. which
- b. which were
- c. if
- d. how were

60. The process of photosynthesis explains how ----- able to use the energy in sunlight to manufacture foods from the simple chemicals in air and water.

- a. green plants
- b. green plants are
- c. planting greens
- d. with green plants are

61. Air near the equator ----- a faster west-to-east motion than air farther from the equator.

- a. to have
- b. it has
- c. has
- d. having

62. About 4000 B.C., humans discovered that ----- obtained from special rocks called ores.

- a. metals could be
- b. the ability of metallic
- c. possibly metallic
- d. could metals be

63. ----- quickly after an animal dies.
- In the degradation of DNA
 - Degrading DNA
 - DNA degrades
 - For DNA to degrade
64. ----- aerodynamic design has contributed a major part in reducing resistance to motion.
- Improved
 - It improves
 - Improvement
 - They improve
65. -----, they pick up fragments of rocks which become frozen into the base of the ice.
- Glaciers move
 - Glaciers moving
 - They were glaciers
 - As glaciers move
66. The tape measure first evolved from ----- used by the Egyptians.
- the chains measure
 - the chains are measured
 - the chains are measuring
 - the measuring chains
67. The job ----- started yesterday was rather difficult.
- when
 - was
 - after
 - that he
68. ----- just dropped off a package for you is my brother.
- The man
 - The man who
 - Because the man
 - With the man
69. Modern humans, who first appeared about 600,000 years ago, ----- Homo sapiens.
- calling

- b. were called
 - c. they called
 - d. they were called
70. The first writing ----- evidence of is on Mesopotamian clay tablets.
- a. we
 - b. that we
 - c. has
 - d. that we have
71. ----- drought-resistance plants which store water in fleshy tissue.
- a. Succulents are
 - b. Succulents
 - c. They are succulents
 - d. Succulents which are
72. ----- that hunted other animals tended to have very narrow, sharp curved claws.
- a. For dinosaurs
 - b. Dinosaurs are known
 - c. Dinosaurs
 - d. Like dinosaurs
73. The first eyeglasses had convex lenses for the aged who ----- far-sighted.
- a. had become
 - b. they had become
 - c. had became
 - d. it became
74. Some scientists think ----- be a planet but a moon of Neptune.
- a. that Pluto does not seem
 - b. not Pluto
 - c. Pluto that might not
 - d. that Pluto might not
75. With ----- of sophisticated oil lamps, elaborate tools were made to cut the wicks.
- a. appeared
 - b. the appearance
 - c. the appearance was

d. the appearance of

76. You should have ----- the children on ahead of you.

- a. send
- b. sent
- c. sending
- d. will be sending

77. My car is working now, -----?

- a. does it
- b. doesn't it
- c. is it
- d. isn't it

78. ----, you can stay the whole summer.

- a. Whoever is concerned
- b. As far as I'm concerned
- c. As you are concerned for it
- d. Concerning you and me

79. We're ordering our wedding invitations next week and when they're ready ----- address ----- and mail them.

- a. we'll ----- them
- b. they'll ----- us
- c. we ----- they
- d. they ----- them

80. The poet felt that his work ----- misinterpreted.

- a. may will have
- b. could have
- c. shall be
- d. might have been

81. If the weather report calls for an 80 percent probability of rain, it means there's ----- it will pour.

- a. a good chance
- b. no chance
- c. not much hope
- d. very little chance

82. ----- he was only an hour late; don't be so upset.
- After all
 - All after
 - Afterward
 - Always after
83. If you promise ----- angry with me, I'll tell you what I broke.
- get not
 - not get
 - not to get
 - not getting
84. William Shakespeare occupies a ----- place in English literature.
- least unique
 - most unique
 - very unique
 - unique
85. A stranger asked if she could ----- some money for bus fare to get home.
- borrow
 - get from
 - lend
 - loan
86. Does he object to ----- for him every night?
- for waiting
 - since you wait
 - that you wait
 - your waiting
87. We must leave the party at exactly 9:00 ----- we'll be late for work.
- else
 - for else
 - other
 - otherwise
88. Their parents and ----- went to the same theatre last week.
- I
 - me
 - mine

d. myself

89. Neither my brother ----- ever been to The Sudan.
a. nor I has
b. nor me have
c. or I have
d. or me has
90. At the bus stop ----- a soldier and two young people on their way to Luxor.
a. is
b. sits and waits
c. was
d. were
91. If the maid comes today, please have her ----- my shirts.
a. to washing
b. wash
c. washed
d. washing
92. The children listened ----- to the words of their grandfather.
a. respect
b. respectably
c. respectfully
d. respectively
93. I have always enjoyed ----- of his books.
a. the kind
b. these kind
c. this kind
d. this kinds
94. In order to proceed we must agree ----- a plan of action.
a. at
b. in
c. on
d. with
95. We had a ----- good time.
a. badly

- b. most
- c. real
- d. really

96. My next-door neighbor was born ----- Cairo ----- August 9, 1999 ----- 5:50 in the afternoon.

- a. at ----- on ----- in
- b. at ----- by ----- on
- c. at ----- in ----- on
- d. in ----- on ----- at

97. One of my best friends has been out of work ----- a year.

- a. by
- b. for
- c. in
- d. since

98. If he had known how to repair the toaster, he sure ----- her.

- a. had told
- b. will tell
- c. would have told
- d. would tell

99. Is the subway station only two blocks ----- here?

- a. away
- b. by
- c. from
- d. to

100. That idiom should read: I wouldn't touch it with a ----- pole.

- a. ten foot
- b. ten-foot
- c. ten feet
- d. ten-feet

101. Is it time for the game to begin -----? No, not -----?

- a. already ----- already
- b. already ----- yet
- c. yet ----- already
- d. yet ----- yet

102. The lawyer's assistant promised his boss that he ----- finish the work on time.
- a. can
 - b. shall
 - c. will
 - d. would
103. I have always enjoyed ----- English.
- a. study
 - b. studying
 - c. the study
 - d. to study
104. ----- is full tonight.
- a. A moon
 - b. Moon
 - c. Some moon
 - d. The moon
105. ----- practicing with the band this week?
- a. Has been Tom
 - b. Has tom been
 - c. Has Tom been
 - d. Has Tom
106. The committee decided to award the trophy to Aly and -----.
- a. I
 - b. me
 - c. myself
 - d. mine
107. The detective thought the guilty party to be ----- because I have the strongest motive.
- a. I
 - b. me
 - c. mine
 - d. myself
108. He has been working here ----- two years.
- a. ago
 - b. for

- c. from
- d. since

109. He wouldn't have lost his money if he -----.

- a. had been
- b. is
- c. was
- d. will be

110. I'm looking forward to ----- you.

- a. have met
- b. meet
- c. meeting
- d. will meet

111. When you put up the shelf, remember that ----- nails are needed at each pressure point.

- a. a
- b. one
- c. any
- d. several

112. They always give the available seats to ----- comes first.

- a. which
- b. whoever
- c. whom
- d. whomever

113. ----- Qena Avenue merchants formed a group to decide on a special street sale.

- a. A
- b. Any
- c. It
- d. The

114. My boss asked me to answer the phone, to take all messages, and ----- answer some letters.

- a. to type
- b. type
- c. typing

d. typewrite

115. Maria is from Spain. She ----- Spanish.

- a. is speaking
- b. speak
- c. speaks
- d. spoke

116. I've visited him ----- a week.

- a. last
- b. for
- c. on
- d. since

117. Mary is married ----- Jack.

- a. for
- b. to
- c. too
- d. with

118. Did you meet ----- interesting at the party?

- a. anything
- b. nothing
- c. something
- d. someone

119. I go to ----- work every day.

- a. a
- b. an
- c. Zero article
- d. the

120. I hope ----- a new job soon.

- a. being found
- b. find
- c. found
- d. to find

121. Tea will be ready when you ----- home.

- a. get

- b. get to
 - c. got
 - d. will get
122. When ----- the conference?
- a. did the doctor attend
 - b. the doctor attended
 - c. the doctor will attend
 - d. the doctor's attendance
123. Dull knives are actually safer to use -----.
- a. as sharp ones
 - b. as ones that are sharp
 - c. than sharp ones
 - d. that are sharp ones
124. Experiments ----- represent a giant step into the medicine of the future.
- a. gene therapy uses
 - b. they use gene therapy
 - c. use gene therapy
 - d. using gene therapy
125. Rubber ----- from vulcanized silicones with a high molecular weight is difficult to distinguish from natural rubber.
- a. is produced
 - b. produced
 - c. producing
 - d. that produces
126. The telephone ----- many times yesterday.
- a. rang
 - b. ring
 - c. rings
 - d. was ringing
127. I was ill ----- I went to work.
- a. although
 - b. but
 - c. in order to
 - d. so

128. They ----- at the taxi driver this morning.
- a. had shouted
 - b. shout
 - c. shouted
 - d. shouting
129. He learns his lessons by ----- very carefully.
- a. he listens
 - b. listens
 - c. listened
 - d. listening
130. Indoor heating systems made ----- for people to live and work comfortably in temperate climates.
- a. it is possible
 - b. it possible
 - c. possible
 - d. possibly
131. That book is one ----- we read.
- a. from nicer
 - b. nicest
 - c. of the nicest
 - d. the nicer

132. Aly is Egyptian. He ----- Egypt.
a. came from
b. comes
c. come from
d. comes from
133. What -----? I am an engineer.
a. do you
b. do you do
c. were you
d. did you do
134. I'm sorry. I ----- understand.
a. didn't
b. am not
c. don't
d. not
135. Yesterday, I put ----- my new shirt.
a. in
b. of
c. off
d. on
136. We have moved to this flat ----- I was ten.
a. for
b. four
c. since
d. and
137. It is 1: 50. It's ten ----- two.
a. after
b. past
c. to
d. too

138. The plane flew -----.
- a. high
 - b. highly
 - c. long
 - d. tall
139. ----- you like a cup of tea? Yes, please.
- a. could
 - b. do
 - c. may
 - d. would
140. Where ----- now?
- a. he lived
 - b. he lives
 - c. he is living
 - d. is he living
141. No, I don't want ----- juices.
- a. a
 - b. any
 - c. no
 - d. some
142. Where ----- yesterday? I was at home.
- a. had you
 - b. had you been
 - c. you were
 - d. were you
143. Why don't you go to the National Gallery? I ----- there yesterday.
- a. had gone
 - b. have gone
 - c. was going
 - d. went
144. You ----- work hard to pass the examination.
- a. can

- b. do
 - c. must
 - d. were
145. My English is very good. I speak English -----.
- a. bad
 - b. better
 - c. good
 - d. well
146. I ----- to Japan.
- a. have never
 - b. have never be
 - c. have never been
 - d. never been
147. Don't go out. It ----- rain.
- a. do
 - b. can
 - c. may
 - d. was
148. Maged ----- to his father when I saw him.
- a. talks
 - b. talked
 - c. was talking
 - d. will be talking
149. The man ----- came yesterday is very rich.
- a. he
 - b. has
 - c. who
 - d. whose
150. John is good at football, but Richard is -----.
- a. better
 - b. best
 - c. bitter
 - d. gooder

Part B

Vocabulary

In each sentence of this part, a word or phrase is underlined. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases. You are to choose the one word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined word.

1. We inferred from his remarks that he was happy about the project.
 - a. assumed
 - b. answered
 - c. heard
 - d. misunderstood

2. He was fined 100 pounds by the magistrate and given a strong warning.
 - a. emperor
 - b. judge
 - c. lawyer
 - d. policeman

3. Without Ahmad's constant presence of mind, we never would have come through as we did.
 - a. composure
 - b. plans
 - c. ideas
 - d. help

4. Three victories in three events! What a red-letter day this is!
 - a. colourful
 - b. forgettable
 - c. memorable
 - d. terrible

5. I don't think I'll make that conference in Cairo.

- a. attend
 - b. construct
 - c. decide
 - d. do
6. The veterans, on the other hand, usually play well under pressure.
- a. consequently
 - b. conversely
 - c. in addition
 - d. regularly
7. This serum is supposed to make you immune from further infection.
- a. contagious
 - b. not susceptible to
 - c. open
 - d. sick
8. The new government regulation disallows disclosure of personal tax information.
- a. announcement
 - b. closing
 - c. opening
 - d. public revelation
9. The artist was always ready with a bon mot, making him an asset at small cocktail parties.
- a. bad joke
 - b. nice tale
 - c. clever remark
 - d. sarcastic comment
10. The reference she made to her friend, the poet, was interesting but too obscure for anyone to appreciate.
- a. dismal
 - b. delightful

- c. helpful
 - d. hidden
11. How many people do you figure on inviting to the grand opening?
- a. add
 - b. desire
 - c. estimate
 - d. keep away
12. When Elizabeth was little, she picked on her younger sister quite a bit.
- a. cared for
 - b. picked up
 - c. selected
 - d. teased
13. It crossed my mind yesterday that you might want to accompany us.
- a. escaped my attention
 - b. made me angry
 - c. made me delighted
 - d. occurred to me
14. The director was dubious about the new performer's acting ability.
- a. anxious
 - b. doubtful
 - c. happy
 - d. nervous
15. Just how pertinent were her observations?
- a. filled with lies
 - b. honest
 - c. relevant
 - d. well received
16. It was no surprise when we were told that our grandfather had passed away.
- a. died

- b. gone on a trip
 - c. slipped
 - d. survived
17. Sue was astounded at her brother's news.
- a. amazed
 - b. bothered
 - c. happy
 - d. perplexed
18. The Joneses wondered how they were going to make ends meet.
- a. do their fair share
 - b. produce two effects
 - c. succeed in paying their own way
 - d. tie the laces
19. We were gratified to learn of his interest in our case.
- a. good-natured
 - b. overwhelmed
 - c. sorry and displeased
 - d. thankful and pleased
20. The martial music roused everyone to a peak of excitement.
- a. dirge-like
 - b. pertaining to marriage
 - c. seasoned
 - d. warlike
21. Were their vows made publicly or privately?
- a. emotions
 - b. opening remarks
 - c. promises
 - d. thoughts
22. The salesman stood up for his product when challenged.

- a. defended
 - b. fought
 - c. sold
 - d. spoke of
23. The affection they felt each other was obvious to everyone.
- a. adherence
 - b. fondness
 - c. hatred
 - d. sickness
24. The reporter described the scene as one of total chaos.
- a. complete order
 - b. joy
 - c. intensity
 - d. complete disorder
25. I understand that Eliot can play the piano by ear; is that true?
- a. by hitting the keys with his ears
 - b. timidly
 - c. with his eyes closed
 - d. without dependence on written music
26. The rule states that if a boxer is knocked down, he must stay down for a mandatory eight seconds.
- a. crucial
 - b. delayed
 - c. long
 - d. obligatory
27. He surprised everyone by showing up in his mother's dress.
- a. administering
 - b. arriving
 - c. standing out
 - d. watching a film

28. Their conversation was stilted but friendly.
- drawn out
 - exhausting
 - secretive
 - stiffly formal
29. Nancy thwarted her sister's every effort to sell the old house.
- assisted
 - blocked
 - hoped
 - reported
30. She was naturally apprehensive at the prospect of meeting her future mother-in-law.
- fearful
 - quiet
 - resigned
 - strong
31. They were loath to say so, but they didn't want Pip invited to the party.
- hateful
 - ready
 - unprepared
 - unwilling
32. After a trial lasting five weeks, the defendant was exonerated of all charges.
- convicted
 - freed
 - imprisoned
 - told
33. If you send me a memorandum, I'll surely remember to attend the meeting.
- calling card
 - cost analysis

- c. itinerary
 - d. short note
34. The team's morale was at its lowest point of the season.
- a. talent
 - b. skill
 - c. spirit
 - d. performance
35. By her clothes one could see that she was quite prosperous.
- a. calm
 - b. peaceful
 - c. poor
 - d. well-to-do
36. Be careful not to mention the matter to him; he's still a bit touchy.
- a. handy
 - b. ill-mannered
 - c. manual
 - d. sensitive
37. It seemed as though every third sentence he spoke was a cliché.
- a. innovation
 - b. proverb
 - c. pun
 - d. trite phrase
38. The tour guide who led us through the museum seemed experienced.
- a. like a new comer
 - b. old
 - c. thoroughly versed
 - d. young
39. The hotel he recommended proved to be too expensive.
- a. demanded proof

- b. looked
 - c. turned out to be
 - d. wasn't
40. My brother is almost six and a half feet tall.
- a. an acre
 - b. three yards
 - c. two meters
 - d. 120 centimeters
41. Santiago dozed off and couldn't be roused for hours.
- a. drove
 - b. napped
 - c. left
 - d. spaced out
42. He reciprocated by sending the general a silver tray.
- a. gave
 - b. opened
 - c. received
 - d. responded
43. He was deft at handling complaints as he was at tennis.
- a. angry
 - b. crude
 - c. intelligent
 - d. skillful
44. The intricate mechanisms of government seemed awesome to the visitors.
- a. complex
 - b. interesting
 - c. new
 - d. subtle

45. The irate crowd edged closer to the police barricades.
- angry
 - calm
 - gawking
 - large
46. He rescinded his offer to take pictures at the graduation party.
- fired up
 - reinforced
 - renewed
 - withdrew
47. My brother is ill. He feels
- sad
 - sorry
 - well
 - unwell
48. The film lasted three hours. That is how long it
- ended
 - finished
 - went
 - went on
49. My uncle's son stayed with us for a week
- son-in-law
 - cousin
 - nephew
 - niece
50. We sometimes visit the people that live next-door.
- our enemies
 - our friends
 - our neighbours
 - our relatives

51. You should have your first meal before you leave home.
- a. breakfast
 - b. dinner
 - c. lunch
 - d. supper
52. The old age of the equipment is a definite liability to the factory.
- a. aid
 - b. capacity
 - c. cost
 - d. disadvantage
53. Having lived in a ghetto most of her life, she despaired of ever living "the good life".
- a. high-rise apartment
 - b. public house
 - c. segregated slum
 - d. visitor's quarters
54. The President considered the vote on his tax bill to be crucial.
- a. extremely important
 - b. far off
 - c. hard fought
 - d. unimportant
55. The panorama from their porch encompassed a large part of the city.
- a. cooking utensil
 - b. small batch of land
 - c. TV screen
 - d. unbroken view over a large area
56. The candidate felt that his academic credentials were sufficient to win him the job.
- a. costly
 - b. educational
 - c. experience
 - d. important

57. He was fast asleep.
- deeply
 - quick
 - soon
 - sound
58. Fatima did not catch the eight clock train.
- dropped
 - lost
 - missed
 - passed
59. There was a rise in the price of petrol lately.
- at last
 - last
 - at least
 - recently
60. Peace in the area was as elusive as the wind.
- easy
 - evasive
 - hard
 - slow in coming
61. Young people who go to college often experience a strong nostalgia which can produce deep emotions.
- homesickness
 - independence
 - nosebleeds
 - sadness
62. The ultimatum handed to the opposition was simple: unconditional surrender.
- final statement of terms
 - last words before the dawn
 - opening statement
 - prime decision

63. The obituary of the teacher told of her years of dedication to history.
- article
 - death notice
 - eulogy
 - inscription
64. Initially, Huda found it difficult to cope with her new environment.
- contend and deal with
 - create
 - deny
 - play
65. What a shock to find that the entire story was a fabrication!
- build up
 - cloth
 - lie
 - product
66. In the fall the weather is cool in the morning, but warm by midday.
- chilly
 - fluffy
 - rusty
 - silly
67. In many states, when someone has an accident while driving a friend's car, both the driver and the owner share the responsibility.
- blame
 - fame
 - game
 - shame
68. The customer was offended by the clerk's mean remarks.
- misty
 - musty
 - nasty
 - tasty

69. Mohammad Salah is an internationally famous football player.
- refined
 - renowned
 - rehearsed
 - reproached
70. Poor nutrition in the early stages of infancy can hold back adult growth.
- reject
 - resist
 - restore
 - retard
71. The Egyptian people detest injustice.
- abhor
 - confront
 - recognize
 - suffer
72. It is not a good business policy to buy sleazy materials.
- cheap
 - brand new
 - old
 - used
73. Our new neighbours greeted us with open arms.
- at a distance
 - cordially
 - sadly
 - sternly
74. The football match commenced an hour ago.
- began
 - continued
 - ended
 - transpired

75. There is no gainsaying the validity of his remarks.
- agreeing
 - denying
 - helping
 - hunting
76. People said that the personalities of the young married couple were incompatible.
- blissful
 - discordant
 - harmonious
 - loveable
77. The house, although not unusually small made us feel uncomfortable.
- dirty
 - immobile
 - impractical
 - uneasy
78. The disadvantage of winning is the notoriety one receives.
- drawback
 - inconvenience
 - pleasure
 - the thrill
79. The directions to the museum were not what most people would call uncomplicated.
- difficult
 - illegible
 - impractical
 - simple
80. The soldiers' disobedience made them subject to disciplinary action.
- dishonor
 - habit
 - insubordination
 - tardiness

81. We all, at times, wish we were invisible.
- a. inconspicuous
 - b. more powerful
 - c. nonviolent
 - d. wealthy
82. Inorganic items are catalogued by their Latin names.
- a. Animated
 - b. Chemical
 - c. Inanimate
 - d. Nonmusical
83. We saw he was displeased, but there was not enough time to do anything about it.
- a. annoyed
 - b. far away
 - c. undressed
 - d. unhappy
84. The probability of the strike ending before the tourist season is not high.
- a. idea
 - b. controversy
 - c. likelihood
 - d. result
85. Violators who are ignorant of the parking laws must still pay their fines.
- a. am tired of
 - b. known nothing of
 - c. respectful of
 - d. want to change
86. Twins usually wear the same kind of clothing.
- a. color
 - b. outfit
 - c. size
 - d. type

87. Instead of raising taxes, the administration looked for different sources of revenue.
- After
 - Before
 - In addition to
 - Rather than
88. The initial offer made to the star of the film was summarily rejected.
- nice
 - final
 - first
 - largest
89. Lend a hand here, will you?
- give me your arm
 - give up your hands
 - please help us
 - put your hands up
90. Your belligerent attitude is often the cause of your popularity.
- asinine
 - cowardly
 - courageous
 - hostile
91. Passenger ships and aircraft are often equipped with ship-to-shore or air-to-land radio telephones.
- highways
 - railroads
 - planes
 - sailboats
92. Germination of seeds begins with the absorption of water, the swelling of the whole seed, and the cracking of the seed coat.
- outer
 - entire

- c. wet
- d. stiff

93. In order to understand the concept of infinity, we must think in much broader terms than we are accustomed to.

- a. used to
- b. able to
- c. confronted with
- d. aware of

94. The home of Helen Keller was a crossroads where people gathered to discuss art, politics, and the state of the world.

- a. huge rural state
- b. quiet refuge
- c. central meeting place
- d. national monument

95. The American Medical Association has called for the sport of boxing to be banned.

- a. forbidden
- b. regulated
- c. studied
- d. reorganized

96. *The Little Foxes*, a drama by Lillian Hellman, was first produced in 1939.

- a. novel
- b. play
- c. musical
- d. dance

97. In the 20th century new drugs have markedly improved health throughout the world.

- a. recently
- b. consistently
- c. supposedly

d. noticeably

98. A seismograph is a device designed to measure vibrations of the ground.
- a. an instrument
 - b. a telescope
 - c. an element
 - d. a tape
99. Before the advent of synthetic fibers, people had to rely entirely on natural products for making fabrics.
- a. modern
 - b. flexible
 - c. colored
 - d. artificial
100. Among the men and women who reshaped the American working class during the early 1900's, there were many who were not members of labor unions.
- a. challenged the rights of
 - b. criticized the views of
 - c. interviewed the leaders of
 - d. changed the character of
101. Surveying is the science of calculating exact distances and directions between points on the Earth's surface.
- a. precise
 - b. local
 - c. obscure
 - d. great
102. Although its takeoff in April 1981 was beset with delays, the space shuttle Columbia returned triumphantly two days later from its mission in the Earth's orbit.
- a. staff
 - b. rescue

- c. funding
 - d. launching
103. In the first decades of the 20th century, the individual gene could not be seen, but could be worked fruitfully.
- a. blindly
 - b. completely
 - c. productively
 - d. carefully
104. The song “Yankee Doodle” was originally sung by British troops to ridicule the American colonists.
- a. give inspiration to
 - b. make fun of
 - c. entertain
 - d. discourage
105. Bone and ivory are light, strong, and accessible materials for Inuit artists.
- a. beautiful
 - b. economical
 - c. available
 - d. natural
106. Ants follow scent trails so precisely that they can locate their nests without hesitation.
- a. build
 - b. find
 - c. clean
 - d. fill
107. Jane Adams’ participation in the Progressive movement was far-reaching, embracing such causes as child-labour legislation and housing reforms.
- a. timely
 - b. voluntary
 - c. extensive

- d. admirable
108. The difference between the polar and the equatorial diameters of Mars has not been unequivocally determined.
- a. easily
 - b. definitely
 - c. conventionally
 - d. arithmetically
109. In early New England, bachelors were required to live with families.
- a. schoolteachers
 - b. college students
 - c. unmarried men
 - d. ministers
110. The western slopes of the mountains of the Sierra Nevada Range are deeply incised by numerous streams.
- a. fed
 - b. cut
 - c. flooded
 - d. distended
111. The significance of magazines among cotemporary media is sometimes grossly underestimated because of television's seeming dominance.
- a. greatly
 - b. easily
 - c. possibly
 - d. graphically
112. Because the sale of bonds is a convenient means of raising capital, corporations often issue bonds as well as stocks.
- a. as good as
 - b. as substitutes for
 - c. an addition to
 - d. instead of

113. Whether the giant panda belonged to the bear or raccoon families was a matter of zoological contention for years.
- controversy
 - confusion
 - enterprise
 - examination
114. “Academic freedom” is a term that refers primarily to the right to teach what one believes to be the truth.
- an argument
 - a clause
 - an expression
 - a privilege
115. The motion picture originated when a series of still photographs were spliced and viewed in rapid succession to create the illusion of movement and continuity.
- reduced
 - joined
 - revised
 - tinted
116. The outcome was that the Allies found themselves in a far stronger position.
- start
 - implication
 - result
 - derivative
117. When he finally emerged from the cave after thirty days, Tamer was startlingly pale.
- extraordinarily
 - frantically
 - deceptively
 - astonishingly

118. The minister reiterated his intention of resigning.
- repeated
 - stated
 - described
 - reported
119. For decades, Norman Rockwell epitomized the way mainstream America saw itself.
- envisioned
 - recorded
 - chronicled
 - embodied
120. Since an in-house search failed to reveal the culprit, an outside investigation was instigated.
- requested
 - initiated
 - carried out
 - discussed
121. When the parties returned, the chairman announced the findings of the arbitration tribunal.
- intentions
 - referees
 - decision
 - score
122. It was sound advice but the researchers paid little attention to it.
- good
 - sensitive
 - bad
 - disruptive
123. Walt Disney, the film-maker, also became famous as a great humanitarian.
- investigator into anthropological problems

- b. producer of human-interest stories
 - c. contributor to the betterment of society
 - d. example of the human race
124. The doctor referred to the resign rather than be accused publicly of infamous conduct.
- a. unknown
 - b. extraordinarily
 - c. mysterious
 - d. disgraceful
125. People will eventually have to adapt to smaller, more economic cars.
- a. possibly
 - b. sooner or later
 - c. quickly
 - d. slowly
126. Soaring rates of interest have recently made it difficult for young couples to buy their own homes.
- a. rapidly rising
 - b. very expensive
 - c. slowly rising
 - d. extremely painful
127. Many companies have commented on the government's gratuitously complex labeling requirements for all canned food.
- a. insistently
 - b. thankfully
 - c. freely
 - d. unnecessarily
128. Meteorologists are at odds over the workings of tornadoes.
- a. mystified
 - b. in disagreement
 - c. up in arms

- d. in disarray
129. The author lived for years near one of the many creeks flowing into that part of the River Nile.
- a. streams
 - b. ponds
 - c. lakes
 - d. swamps
130. Civil-rights marchers in the early fifties often had to contend with the wrath of local residents.
- a. generosity
 - b. opposition
 - c. dislike
 - d. anger
131. Charles Dickens was relatively weak as a teenager.
- a. amazingly
 - b. dangerously
 - c. comparatively
 - d. congenitally
132. The human ear admits only a very limited range of frequencies.
- a. confesses
 - b. gives off
 - c. forces in
 - d. lets in
133. Formerly of interest to scientists in relation to its salivary glands, the fruit fly has more recently been important in studies of natural rhythms.
- a. Originally
 - b. Previously
 - c. Subsequently
 - d. Primarily

134. Stock-market analysts monitor a great variety of financial indicators.
- come up with
 - look into
 - keep track of
 - take charge of
135. There were a number of limiting factors on the output of consumer durables in 1995-96.
- outflow
 - income
 - production
 - reduction
136. It was in 1665 that the concept of the earth's gravity dawned on Isaac Newton.
- interested
 - appeared to
 - caught the attention of
 - occurred to
137. A through grounding in math and physics is an essential prerequisite for taking this graduate course.
- A solid
 - A long
 - An unusual
 - A hard
138. The effects of the moon's periodicity on sea-creatures are accentuated by vast movements of their environments.
- presaged
 - distinguished
 - underscored
 - manifested
139. Vinyl has now largely replaced leather in the manufacture of handbags.

- a. belts
 - b. gloves
 - c. suitcases
 - d. purses
140. As a general rule, September is the worst month of the year for hurricanes in the Gulf.
- a. Normally
 - b. On rare occasions
 - c. Invariably
 - d. Sometimes
141. The demonstrators hurled imprecations at the officials.
- a. projectiles
 - b. insults
 - c. garbage
 - d. compliments
142. With costs threatening to get out of hand, a ceiling was placed on expenditures in all departments.
- a. minimum limit
 - b. cover
 - c. maximum limit
 - d. roof
143. Recently research has focused on a new approach.
- a. illuminated
 - b. discovered
 - c. looked for
 - d. concentrated on
144. The results of the test were quite unambiguous.
- a. doubtful
 - b. clear
 - c. surprising

- d. illegal
145. For all their protestations, they heeded the judge's ruling
- a. In spite of
 - b. On behalf of
 - c. Because of
 - d. Without
146. Though he embroidered his tales considerably, there was always a grain of truth in Mark Twain's stories.
- a. lengthened
 - b. embellished
 - c. repeated
 - d. emphasized
147. She was an unlikely candidate for the position.
- a. unpopular
 - b. risky
 - c. improbable
 - d. unqualified
148. Secrecy was a decisive factor in the success of the D-day landings
- a. major
 - b. minor
 - c. significant
 - d. determining
149. Often regarded by the public as outgoing and sociable, this performer is actually rather shy and retiring.
- a. in fact
 - b. presently
 - c. momentarily
 - d. nevertheless

150. Icy roads and poor visibility are familiar hazards in the Midwest.
- a. chances
 - b. dangers
 - c. conditions
 - d. occurrences

II. True or False?

If the words opposite each other in Columns A and B are similar in meanings

write T in the blank; if they are unrelated, write F.

A	B
1. prose	_____ rhyming words
2. genre	_____ family history
3. bibliography	_____ list of readings
4. denotation	_____ word's actual meaning
5. connotation	_____ word's opposite meaning
6. literal	_____ reading ability
7. figures of speech	_____ fanciful expressions
8. simile	_____ comparison without like or as
9. metaphor	_____ comparison with like or as
10. personification	_____ sociable
11. hyperbole	_____ factual information
12. alliteration	_____ series of words with the same first sound
13. plagiarism	_____ summarizing a play
14. satire	_____ concluding remarks
15. tone	_____ point of view
16. prewriting	_____ final written version
17. narration	_____ writing that tells a story
18. exposition	_____ writing emphasizing explanations
19. description	_____ writing emphasizing precise details
20. argumentation	_____ writing that attempts to persuade
21. social norms	_____ behaviour guides
22. mores	_____ moral guidelines
23. values	_____ ideals
24. culture	_____ advanced civilization
25. peer group	_____ those of the upper class
26. stereotype	_____ common image
27. demography	_____ study of land
28. acculturation	_____ acquiring language
29. urbanism	_____ relates to cities
30. agrarian	_____ rural
31. program	_____ set of instructions
32. character set	_____ letters, figures
33. data	_____ information processed or produced

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 34. data base | _____ keyboard |
| 35. language | _____ results |
| 36. binary code | _____ 0 and 1 |
| 37. peripherals | _____ additional equipment |
| 38. terminal | _____ end of program |
| 39. monitor | _____ screen |
| 40. CPU | _____ Controlled Program United |
| 41. hardware | _____ physical equipment |
| 42. software | _____ programs |
| 43. networking | _____ coding |
| 44. bug | _____ problem |
| 45. debug | _____ correcting problem |
| 46. execute | _____ stopping |
| 47. input | _____ memory |
| 48. output | _____ results |
| 49. graphics | _____ visual displays |
| 50. cursor | _____ pointer |
| 51. cassette | _____ stores computer information on
tape |
| 52. disk | _____ record-shape object used to store
computer data |
| 53. modem | _____ device enabling the transmission
of data over telephone wires |
| 54. bit | _____ wafer containing electronic circuit |
| 55. byte | _____ memory unit in the computer |
| 56. compatible | _____ exchangeable |
| 57. protocol | _____ rules to follow |
| 58. volatile | _____ data that is safely stored |
| 59. documentation | _____ collection of valid data |
| 60. chip | _____ smallest piece of information in a
computer |

Part C

Error identification

Each problem in Part C consists of a sentence in which four words or phrases are underlined. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked a, b, c, d. You are to identify the one underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten.

1. My uncle invited my brother and me to spend the weekend with he and his
a b c d
family.
2. If a sentence is excessively long, they may be difficult to comprehend.
a b c d
3. I've been sitting here for hours think about my problem.
a b c d
4. When asked his position on taxes, the politician said: "Their are no easy
a b c d
answers."
5. He skates well, he sings well, and he runs well, and he skis well.
a b c d
6. I rather stay home tonight to study for my final exam in history.
a b c d
7. The general wanted to be sure he received his commander's-in-chief
a b c
blessing on his plan.
d
8. My sister always said she ran like I did when we were young.
a b c d

9. That was me whom you saw on the train.

a b c d

10. I'm tired after such a long day, so I think I'll lay down and take a nap.

a b c d

11. Neither rain nor sleet nor snow keep the mailman from his appointed rounds

a b c d

12. It was me at the door when you were taking a bath.

a b c d

13. If her grandfather would have lived three more days he would have been

a b c d

100 years old.

14. To slowly chew one's food is not only a polite, but also a healthy habit.

a b c d

15. The Joneses should of been here by now. I can't understand what's

a b c

keeping them.

d

16. Before Khalid visited his granddaughter's home, he sent her a gift in the

a b c d

mail.

17. When people are careful to keep their cars in good repair, one is rewarded

a b c

by good car performance.

d

18. You arent the only one who feels that way about him; a lot of people love
a b c d
him.

19. Yasser, will you please make up a sentence using the word “genius”?
a b c
Yes, I’ll make.
d

20. The results of this election are more difficult to predict from the last one.
a b c d

21. Sarah said she heard someone in the attic, but when we looked, we didn’t
a b c
find someone.
d

22. Almost we had given up hope of ever finding a place to live.
a b c d

23. The part of Qena that interested them most were the two colleges they
a b c
visited.
d

24. They too want there names on the programs of the concert.
a b c d

25. Pamela doesn’t want to attend the seminar and Sheila doesn’t want too.
a b c d

26. I saw the boy playing in the yard with the red scarf.
a b c d

27. Now that the newspaper arrived we can see the scores of the tennis
a b c d
matches.
28. Trip has always enjoyed looking the flowers and walking through the park.
a b c d
29. I didn't see Tom since he and his wife moved to Alex.
a b c d
30. "Our's is not to reason why" is the beginning of a famous quotation.
a b c d
31. Oliver won't let his sister play with his toy because he is afraid if she will
a b c d
forget to bring it back.
32. The eighth month of the year is august, so named after the Roman
a b c d
emperor Augustus.
33. Pip said that he must to go home to help his mother, to finish school, and
a b c
to pay off his debts.
d
34. The three nations have been quarreling between themselves for many years.
a b c d
35. What does that word (the one you used to describe your brother) means
a b c
the way you used it?
d

36. Mrs. Hager had rather spend the entire summer in the heat of Qena than
a b c
travel with her cousin to Hurghada.

d

37. He gently put the new camera on the desk which his sister had bought.

a b

c

d

38. He didn't say he will bring the books tomorrow, did he?

a

b

c

d

39. She speaks always English to her boss while she is in the office.

a

b

c

d

40. Just as Magda was leaving, we told her we needed eggs cheese and orange
a b c d
juice for our picnic.

41. When we were little and would visit her, my grandmother often gave
a b c
presents to my sister and myself.

d

42. Because he had not been able to hear well, Danny asked what the question
a b c
was?

d

43. The critics all said that she was neither attractive nor did she have any
talent.

a

b

c

d

44. Her uncle, along with her two cousins, demand that she stay in town one

a

b

c

more day.

d

45. We got up early, ate breakfast, and the house was cleaned—all before my
a b c d
aunt arrived.

46. Whom shall I say is calling?

a b c d

47. When you go to visit the Stevensons tomorrow, please bring them these
a b c d
cake recipes.

48. Yesterday the foreman spoke to both of us, Aly and I, about our work
a b c
record. He was impressed.

d

49. Ahmad's car is certainly faster than any in the race.

a b c d

50. In response to Adam's question as to which restaurant we were going to, I
a b c
replied, the nearest.

d

51. When only halfway through the exercise, the teacher changed his mind
a b
and collected all our papers.

c d

52. When Arthur broke the Joneses' dishes he felt badly.

a b c d

53. My brother-in-law has just recently bought a red new car to replace his old
a b c d
green one.
54. The best times to visit Egypt are in spring. Fall or in winter.
a b c d
55. Dad, can I go to the movies with Tim this afternoon?
a b c d
56. They rose their hands above their heads when the teacher asked them to
a b c
raise their hands.
d
57. When he came in he immediately sat the package on the nearest table.
a b c d
58. Its very pleasant staying at this hotel; it's clean comfortable and
a b c
inexpensive.
d
59. Living as though he was rich, Orwell bought overly expensive clothes.
a b c d
60. In 1957, Sputnik the first man-made satellite, was being launched from the
a b c d
Soviet Union.
61. We swam in the pool, then brang our cups to the table and drank more
a b c d
coffee.

62. I want that new car but which is too expensive for me at present.
a b c d
63. Is Egypt largest country in Africa in area and in population?
a b c d
64. He always drove more carefully as his wife when the weather was bad.
a b c d
65. As far as I'm concerned, Alex is clearly the more beautiful city in Egypt.
a b c d
66. Extreme patriots always believe that their country is better than any
a b c d
country.
67. While golfing, a rabbit ran across the course and knocked the ball into the
a b c d
hole.
68. After planning the move to Cairo for months, my brother-in-law realized it
a b c
was no longer what he wanted to do.
d
69. The teller over there she is the thin lady is the one to see to open a special
a b c d
checking account.
70. The man in the gray suit was identified as an old and trusted friend of the
a b c d
Prime Minister's.
71. Crying all the while, she took her cat to the pet hospital.
a b c d

72. Cordelia lay down after lunch complaining that something she had eaten
a b c
must have disagreed from her.
d
73. Having the most creative costume, the officials awarded my neighbour the
a b c
grand prize.
d
74. Of all the books he owned, king lear was his most treasured.
a b c d
75. Ms. Jane asked her assistant to quickly call her on an important matter.
a b c d
76. The Benson Company is now using their influence to persuade people to
a b c
buy larger refrigerators.
d
77. The four string on a violin are tuned.
a b c d
78. The research for the book *Roots* taking the author twelve years.
a b c d
79. The Sudan's economy is based main on agriculture.
a b c d
80. A dome is a semispherical structure on top of a build.
a b c d

81. Succulents suck up water in just a few hour, but they can store it in their
 a b c d
stems for months.
82. Flying buttresses enabled builders to put up tall but thinnest stone walls.
 a b c d
83. Weather forecasters monitor barometric pressures and record they on
 a b c
 charts as isobars.
 d
84. In many languages, the forms of a word varies to express such contrasts as
 a b c
 number, gender and tense.
 d
85. A Milky Way object that erupted in the constellation Scorpios has provide
 a b
 information to astronomers since July.
 c d
86. Much fossils are found in coal-bearing rocks.
 a b c d
87. When salt is added to ice, this mixture becomes coldly enough to freeze ice
 a b c d
 cream.
88. In our solar system, nine planets, fifty seven moons, several dozen comets,
 a b
 several million asteroids, and billions of meteorites have so far been
 c
discover.
 d

89. Mars looks red because is covered with a layer of soft red iron oxide.
a b c d
90. The radioactive substances that pose the greatest harm to humanity have
a
neither very short or very long half lives.
b c d
91. Film sound is often recorded by an analog system who, like the compact
a b c
disc, uses light.
d
92. The scribes of the Middle Ages used quill pens to produce their high
a b c d
decorated manuscripts.
93. The principles of physics described by Christian Doppler in 1842 for the
a
movement of stars has been adapted to evaluate the movement of blood
b c d
within the heart.
94. *The Pioneer 10 and 11* spacecraft were the first vehicles of humankind to
a b
venture beyond the limits of ours solar system.
c d
95. Nobody know when the process of glass-making was invented.
a b c d
96. Sugars like glucose is made up of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen atoms.
a b c d

97. Part of the electricity used in many countries today come from hydro-
electric sources.
a b c
d

98. The languages of the world presents a vast array of structural similarities
and differences.
a b c
d

99. The rise of multinationals have resulted in a great deal of legal ambiguity
because multinationals can operate in so many jurisdictions.
a b
c d

100. Some of the agricultural practices used today is responsible for fostering
desertification.
a b c d

Suggestions for Further Reading

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