

# ELS

English Language Studies

## ENGLISH THROUGH READING

Nesibe Sevgi Öndes

## TEŞEKKÜR...

*Emeği en yüce değer kabul eden yayınevimiz, kitabın hazırlanmasında değerli katkıları olan, Gillian Kincaid, Scott Berry, Michael D. Sheridan, Lisa Terry ve Peter Dore'a, ayrıca, sayfa düzenlemesi ve diğer hazırlıkların her aşamasında yoğun emek harcayan tüm ELS çalışanlarına teşekkürlerini sunar.*

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# ENGLISH THROUGH READING

Nesibe Sevgi Öndeş

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**INTERMEDIATE  
PASSAGES**

## THE BEST RECRUITING AGENTS

In 1849 a servant girl wrote home to her brother from Port Adelaide, South Australia: "I have accepted a situation at £20 per annum, so you can tell the servants in your neighbourhood not to stay in England for such wages as from £4 to £8 a year, but come here." Letters such as these, which were circulated from kitchen to kitchen and from attic to attic in English homes, were the best recruiting agents for the colonies, which were then so desperately in need of young women to serve the pioneers who were trying to create a new life for themselves in their chosen countries. Other girls read about the much better prospects overseas in newspapers and magazines, which also published advertisements giving details of free or assisted passages.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) job (in the passage, as a servant) .....
- b) for each year .....
- c) money paid for work - especially unskilled work  
(plural) .....
- d) move from place to place, or person to person  
in a particular group; pass round .....
- e) room at the top of a house in the space  
immediately below the roof .....
- f) the finding of new workers .....
- g) very greatly; seriously .....
- h) one of the first people to go to a new country to  
work or settle .....
- i) chance of success, especially in work [plural] .....
- j) abroad; in a foreign country across the sea .....
- k) without payment; costing nothing .....
- l) provided with or given help with raising money  
for something .....
- m) journey by ship from one place to another .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. Those women who went to the colonies as servants. . . . .**

- A) were all recruited through agents back in England
- B) missed their families greatly
- C) played the most important role in attracting others
- D) found themselves being moved from kitchen to kitchen
- E) had the pioneering spirit necessary for starting new lives

**2. Getting to the colonies from England for the servants. . . . .**

- A) could cost as little as £4
- B) was essential if they wanted to escape life in English attics
- C) was only possible if an agent had recruited them
- D) did not pose any financial problem
- E) required a written invitation from someone already there

**3. It is stated in the passage that . . . . .**

- A) no men could get jobs as servants in Australia
- B) servants were in great demand for the pioneers establishing new lives
- C) English homes were short of servants as so many went overseas
- D) the pioneers who went to the colonies were all men
- E) emigration from England to Australia started in 1849

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. A person with good qualifications is bound to have brighter.....than someone without.
2. The local shops are giving away sets of kitchen knives.....with every purchase over £50.
3. The news.....so quickly round the office that by the end of the day, everyone had heard it.
4. Many of the.....had no information as to what difficulties they would face once they arrived in their new land.
5. She.....wanted a bicycle, and begged her parents day and night for one.



## 2 TO BRING BACK LOST MEMORIES

Our unconscious mind contains many millions of past experiences that, so far as our conscious mind knows, are lost forever. By means of several devices, we now know how to bring back lost memories. One method is "free association", used by psychiatrists. If a patient lets his conscious mind wander at will, it can give him clues to forgotten things which, if skilfully pursued by the doctor, will bring up whole networks of lost ideas and forgotten terrors. There are certain drugs which also help in this process; hypnotism, too, can be of tremendous value in exploring a patient's unconscious.

EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

- a) for all time . . . . .
- b) method for doing something, or for getting an intended result . . . . .
- c) allow your thoughts to go from subject to subject; stop concentrating . . . . .
- d) whenever, however, and as much as you want to . . . . .
- e) something which suggests the answer to, or gives information about a problem . . . . .
- f) try to find out more through questioning . . . . .
- g) large number of things that are connected to each other . . . . .
- h) something which causes very great fear . . . . .
- i) very great; very important . . . . .

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. According to the passage, it is possible.....**

- A) to use drugs to cure patients of their past terrors
- B) to bring our lost memories to the surface through several methods
- C) that psychological problems develop through the inability to forget certain things
- D) that hypnotism can cause a patient to forget past terrors
- E) for most people to choose to forget about their past experiences

**2. In the method of "free association".....**

- A) unpleasant memories are pushed into the unconscious mind
- B) the use of hypnotism is essential
- C) certain drugs are more effective than hypnotism
- D) all one's millions of past experiences are easily recalled
- E) the patient's co-operation is needed

**3. We can conclude from the passage that.....**

- A) most psychological disorders are caused by the inability to forget certain things
- B) only a skilful doctor can open up one's unconscious mind
- C) our unconscious mind only contains the things we don't want to remember
- D) many of one's past experiences are stored in one's unconscious mind
- E) a patient can't be made aware of his forgotten experiences without drugs or hypnotism

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. I've decided not to.....the matter just now, but don't think I've forgotten about it.
2. All of you have put.....effort into the campaign, so it's thanks to you that everything is going so well.
3. The chairman has given us no.....as to what he's going to say at the meeting, so we'll just have to wait and see.
4. The language teacher has a number of.....which she can employ in order to get her students to speak.
5. The lecture was so boring that on several occasions I realized that my attention had started to.....

## PALM TREES

Of the world's 2,500-plus species of palm trees, the Palmyra palm is most important to man, next to the coconut palm, because it yields food and provides over one hundred different useful end-products. To obtain the majority of its benefits, the Palmyra needs to be climbed twice daily to extract the nutritious juice from its flower-bunches. It is this juice, converted by several different methods, that is the basis for a wide variety of other products. Collecting this juice, however, is arduous - and often dangerous - work, for the trees can top 30 metres in height.

EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

- a) more than
- b) produce naturally
- c) final result after treatment or processing
- d) get
- e) more than half of the total; most
- f) something good or useful
- g) get something from or out of something else
- h) having high value as food, e.g. containing vitamins, etc.
- i) change (in form, etc.)
- j) tiring; involving a lot of energy and effort
- k) be taller, higher or more than

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. When the Palmyra is climbed twice a day.....**

- A) it is possible to get most of its benefits
- B) strict safety measures are taken
- C) the best coconuts can be picked
- D) it encourages the tree to grow to over thirty metres
- E) the flowers are collected for processing

**2. According to the passage.....**

- A) each palm tree can produce over 100 coconuts
- B) the juice from coconuts is very nutritious
- C) there are at least two and a half thousand types of palm tree
- D) there are several different ways of collecting Palmyra flower juice
- E) many people rely on palm trees for their basic food requirements

**3. The juice from the Palmyra's flower-bunches.....**

- A) is better quality if the tree is at least 30 metres high
- B) is only produced at certain times of the day
- C) gets converted into over 100 different food types
- D) is extracted by pressing the picked flowers
- E) provides the raw material for many other products

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. The results we.....weren't what we'd expected, so we may have to carry out the experiment again.
2. For the first time in the company's history, sales have.....\$10 million.
3. If you are planning to grow your own tomatoes, I'd recommend planting this variety as it generally.....a larger crop than other types.
4. The best quality olive oil is that which is.....from the olives at the first pressing.
5. During the fermentation period of wine-making, the natural sugar in the grapes is .....to alcohol.

## OVERREACTING TO A JOKE

More often than not, the person who habitually laughs longest and loudest when a joke is retold does not possess a particularly keen sense of humour. Though he may not admit it, he is vaguely aware of his deficiency, and frequently goes to extremes to cover it up. A mediocre joke is likely to get as big a rise out of him as a truly humorous one. Psychological studies, likewise, show that people with a really keen sense of humour are not prone to much laughter. They are highly appreciative of humour, but they are also discriminating. And they never overreact.

**EXERCISE 1:** Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) usually; according to someone's usual behaviour .....
- b) tell; repeat, having heard it from someone else .....
- c) have; own .....
- d) more than normally; noticeably .....
- e) sharp; strong; active; very aware .....
- f) ability to see when something is amusing  
(*phrase*) .....
- g) only to a small degree; not clearly .....
- h) shortage or lack of something; weakness .....
- i) often .....
- j) do more than is considered reasonable or acceptable (*phrase*) .....
- k) not very good; of a poor standard .....
- l) very probably the case; to be expected .....
- m) cause someone to react with laughter, anger, etc. (*phrase*) .....
- n) moreover; in a similar way .....
- o) have a tendency; generally behave in a certain way (*phrase*) .....
- p) feeling enjoyment, pleasure and understanding .....
- q) able to recognize good quality; able to see small differences between good and bad .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. According to the writer, it isn't necessarily true that . . . . .**

- A) mediocre jokes are only laughed at by people with no sense of humour
- B) people with a keen sense of humour never overreact
- C) a person who is aware of his weak sense of humour will always overreact
- D) some jokes are better than others
- E) the longer a person laughs, the keener his sense of humour

**2. Those with a really keen sense of humour. . . . .**

- A) never show it through laughter
- B) tell mediocre jokes to make other people overreact
- C) don't appreciate the company of those with a poor sense of humour
- D) are able to distinguish between good and bad jokes
- E) will laugh for a long time at a truly humorous joke

**3. The writer believes that by overreacting to a joke. . . . .**

- A) some people are trying to hide the shortcomings in their sense of humour
- B) you make the person who told it feel inadequate in some way
- C) you spoil the humour for other people
- D) a person can demonstrate how mediocre it is
- E) a person shows how discriminating he is about humour

**EXERCISE 3." Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. As young children, we absorb a lot of language before we utter our first words.  
....., when we're learning a second language, we shouldn't be expected to produce it until we have taken it in.
2. He's very.....you know, and he will immediately notice if we serve him a cheap bottle of wine.
3. I.....remember you telling me this before, but tell me again as I've forgotten most of the details.
4. He's good at all the sciences.....physics, and he seems to understand even the most complicated concepts with no effort at all.
5. I'm.....to be home late this evening, so don't wait to eat if you're hungry.

## i ALPINE FORESTS

Forests are the lifeguards of the snowy peaks of the Alps. They provide a natural barrier against avalanches and landslides, but the skiing industry, which proved a boon for poor Alpine farmers, is damaging the environment. Forests have been felled to make way for more ski runs, car parks, and hotels, and Alpine meadows have been abandoned by farmers keen to exploit tourism. Consequently, the avalanche has now become a common phenomenon. Forestry experts estimate that two-thirds of the several thousand avalanches that descend into inhabited parts each year are the result of forest depletion.

EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) an expert swimmer employed at a beach or pool to protect other swimmers from drowning or other accidents (*used metaphorically in the passage*) . . . . .
- b) pointed top of a mountain . . . . .
- c) something that stops or hinders movement from one place to another . . . . .
- d) great mass of snow and ice that slides down the side of a mountain . . . . .
- e) small movement of rocks and soil down the side of a hill or other slope . . . . .
- f) advantage; something that makes life better or easier . . . . .
- g) cut down (of trees) . . . . .
- h) area of grassland . . . . .
- i) stop looking after and leave, not intending to return . . . . .
- j) eager; wanting (to do something) very much . . . . .
- k) develop in order to make money; take advantage of . . . . .
- l) something that happens and can be seen or experienced . . . . .
- m) calculate approximately . . . . .
- n) go or move downwards . . . . .
- o) with people living there; occupied . . . . .
- p) reduction; being used up so that little or none remains . . . . .

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. In the Alps, the attraction of tourism . . . . .**

- A) causes two thousand avalanches a year
- B) has diverted some farmers away from the care of the land
- C) has brought much-needed help for protecting the environment
- D) has lessened due to the threat of avalanches
- E) forced many farmers to leave the area

**2. As a consequence of the depletion of Alpine forests . . . . .**

- A) many farmers have had to turn to tourism for work
- B) the skiing industry has suffered a great decline
- C) only one-third of all avalanches occur in uninhabited parts
- D) many areas are now uninhabitable
- E) the frequency of avalanches has greatly increased

**3. Alpine farmers . . . . .**

- A) were the people who initiated the development of the skiing industry
- B) have had much of their land taken from them by those involved in tourism
- C) used to be poor before the rise of the skiing industry
- D) were forced to turn their meadows into hotels and car parks
- E) feel that they have been exploited by tourism

**EXERCISE 3," Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. Recent restrictions on imports have led to a.....of the country's oil reserves.
2. The police put.....around the stadium to try to stop those supporters without tickets from attempting to get in.
3. The puppies had obviously been.....by their mother, so we decided to take them in and look after them.
4. Environmentalists are claiming that the construction company.....more trees than necessary while building the new road.
5. She.....the stairs slowly, careful not to catch her foot in her long skirt.



## THE ASSEMBLY LINE

Henry Ford was a car builder. He was not the first to have the idea of the horseless coach. The Germans Daimler and Benz had invented it, but he was the first to use the assembly line for mass production. His Model-T car was the first to be produced on the assembly line. The new system cut the time in which the car was put together from 14 hours to 1 hour and 33 minutes. Eventually the price of the car fell from \$1,200 to \$295. The car lacked certain luxuries; still, it could be relied on and did not need much looking after. Soon, the Model-T became the people's car. After nineteen years, when the Model-T became obsolete and sales dropped sharply - for other car manufacturers, copying Ford's assembly line system, were able to bring down the costs of much more attractive cars - Ford developed the new Model-A. It, too, was the most inexpensive car on the market. Today there are hardly any factories to be found where Ford's assembly line system is not being utilized for mass production.

**EXERCISE 1:** Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) four-wheeled covered vehicle pulled by horses
- b) arrangement of workers and machines where each worker completes only one part of the production and then passes it along to another for the next stage
- c) the making of something in large quantities
- d) in the end; after a time
- e) not have; be without
- f) no longer used; out-of-date
- g) quickly and to a great degree
- h) person or company that makes things in factories in large quantities
- i) make use of

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. Ford's assembly line system . . . . .**

- A) was invented by the Germans Daimler and Benz
- B) was reliable and did not need much maintenance
- C) is used in almost every factory today
- D) became obsolete after nineteen years
- E) could put a car together in twelve hours and twenty-seven minutes

**2. Henry Ford . . . . .**

- A) went bankrupt when sales of his Model-T dropped
- B) introduced the system of mass production on an assembly line
- C) made profits of only \$295 on his first mass-produced car
- D) produced the Model-T, which was the first car ever to be built
- E) worked in partnership with Daimler and Benz

**3. Ford had to cease the production of the Model-T because . . . . .**

- A) manufacturing costs had risen to over \$1,000
- B) he could not compete with the mass production methods of Daimler and Benz
- C) the Model-A was being sold at a much lower price
- D) other manufacturers had copied its design
- E) the price of more luxurious cars had dropped

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. Prices have risen.....in the last month and the government is battling to bring the economy under control.
- 2. Before we start spending money on a new office, perhaps we should see if we can .....the space we already have more effectively.
- 3. Computers and word processors have become so commonplace these days that the traditional typewriter is virtually.....
- 4. Although she is quite a good pianist, she.....the talent necessary to make a professional career in music.
- 5. We're saving a small amount of money every month and we hope,....., to have enough to buy a car.

## ALLERGIC REACTIONS TO COSMETICS

In a recent survey, it was found that 25 percent of the women interviewed reported drying and burning of the skin after using certain soaps, ten percent had eye and nasal irritations after using certain perfumes, and eight percent had cracked lips after using certain lipsticks. The most common symptoms of allergic dermatitis are extremely dry skin, scaling, and redness with swelling and itching. The products most likely to cause this condition are lipstick, nail polish, soap, hair preparations, deodorants, and perfumes. Various drugs are being developed for the relief of allergy sufferers. However, your best help is to convert to a cosmetic product to which you have no harmful reaction. Remember that the product is not at fault or in any way injurious; it is your particular sensitivity to it that creates the problem. A line of hypo-allergenic cosmetics that are relatively free from substances that have been found to create allergic reactions is on the market.

EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

- a) investigation or study of people's behaviour, opinions, etc. ....
- b) of the nose . . . . .
- c) feeling of discomfort or pain . . . . .
- d) having lines or splits on its surface because it is damaged. . . . .
- e) sign of illness, indicated by changes in the body's condition. . . . .
- f) a skin condition or disease . . . . .
- g) becoming covered in hard, dry patches; coming off in small, dry patches. . . . .
- h) becoming greater in size or rounder than normal. . . . .
- i) unpleasant feeling on the skin which makes the person want to scratch it. . . . .
- j) to be expected; probably the case . . . . .
- k) lessening or removal of pain, discomfort, etc. . . . .
- l) change from one thing to another . . . . .
- m) harmful; damaging . . . . .
- n) relating to or belonging to only one; being separate or different from others of the same kind. . . . .
- o) not causing an allergic reaction; containing fewer substances known to cause allergic reactions. . . . .
- p) compared with others; comparatively. . . . .

**EXERCISE 2 : Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. The writer advises those with allergic reactions to . . . . .**

- A) stop using soap
- B) take anti-allergenic drugs
- C) change their brand of cosmetics
- D) avoid all cosmetics
- E) complain to the manufacturer

**2. It's likely that the aim of the survey was . . . . .**

- A) to test how well a particular brand of soap was selling
- B) to aid the drug manufacturers in their development of remedies
- C) to get evidence to support a legal claim for damages against a cosmetics company
- D) to collect the information needed to force cosmetics companies to withdraw certain products
- E) to get an idea of how women react physically to cosmetics

**3. Certain products cause allergies because . . . . .**

- A) they are very low quality
- B) the women are taking drugs which react adversely to the cosmetics
- C) the women overuse them by as much as 25 percent
- D) certain people are sensitive to their ingredients
- E) the manufacturers use harmful ingredients because they are cheaper

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. He's having his old garage.....into a photographic studio.
2. I'm.....tall, but even I can't reach that top shelf.
3. One or two of the mugs are....., but most of them are in perfect condition.
4. There's a/an.....programme I'd like to watch this evening if no one has any objections.
5. I think that the cause of my eye.....is the smoke from your cigarettes.

## THE "JAZZ AGE"

Some of America's finest novelists began to write in the 1920s, or the "Jazz Age", as this decade is sometimes termed. Older authors such as Theodore Dreiser and Ellen Glasgow were still writing, but new authors wrote with new attitudes and styles. Most of the serious novelists critically analyzed American society and ways of life and tried to depict Americans as they really were. F. Scott Fitzgerald caught the restless spirit of the 1920s in his *The Great Gatsby*. Ernest Hemingway depicted war and disillusionment in his *The Sun Also Rises* and *A Farewell to Arms*. With his direct, unadorned style and forceful dialogue, Hemingway set a pattern for much future American literature. Sinclair Lewis, the first American to win the Nobel Prize for Literature, satirized the American businessman and small town in his *Main Street* and *Babbitt*. His style was mediocre, but his work vividly dissected a large section of American life.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) period of ten years, e.g. 1960-1969 .....
- b) describe .....
- c) unable to settle; unable to relax or be still;  
wanting or needing to move .....
- d) disappointment; state of having lost belief in  
something .....
- e) goodbye .....
- f) weapons; guns .....
- g) without decoration; plain .....
- h) strong; powerful; confident .....
- i) criticize, make fun of or attack people's  
behaviour or society (for their wickedness,  
foolishness, etc.) .....
- j) neither very good nor very bad; second-rate .....
- k) clearly; in detail .....
- l) examine carefully part by part; analyze .....
- m) one of the parts into which something can be  
divided .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. Ernest Hemingway's style. . . . .**

- A) was extremely satirical
- B) influenced a great many American writers
- C) made him the first American to win the Nobel Prize for Literature
- D) was criticized by most of the serious novelists
- E) was analytical and critical

**2. Until Sinclair Lewis, . . . . .**

- A) no other writer had used satire
- B) American writing was considered mediocre
- C) the only successful writer was Ernest Hemingway
- D) American life did not feature in novels
- E) no American author had been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature

**3. According to the passage, many authors of the "Jazz Age". . . . .**

- A) were disillusioned because of the war
- B) received awards such as the Nobel Prize for Literature
- C) had a mediocre style
- D) wrote about the realities of American life
- E) were criticized by American society

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. He had described his home town so.....to me that on my first visit there, I felt as if I had been there before.
2. Can you pick me up in an hour as I have a few.....to make before we finally leave?
3. She gets really.....if she stays in one place for longer than about three months.
4. I want a very simple,.....dress with no ribbons, bows or lace.
5. In his books, Charles Dickens clearly.....the poverty of nineteenth-century England.

## PACIFIC SALMON FOR THE JAPANESE

Nobody eats as much Pacific salmon as the Japanese, who consume the fish raw, pickled, baked, salted, fried, smoked and put in soup. They eat salmon liver, and salmon skulls, and they process the fish into burgers and sausage. They eat 300,000 tons of the fish each year, a third of the world's total catch. The center of it all is Tokyo's Tsukiji fish market, the largest on earth. Long before sunrise, the market is buzzing. Hundreds of men and women rush around between stalls, shout orders at one another, slice fish, work the telephones, and joke under bright strings of lights that shine down on acres of iced-down fish steaks, shark fillets, and thick red slabs of tuna stacked like wood. The concrete floors are newly washed and swept. The whole place smells fresh, like the sea.

**EXERCISE 1:** Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) uncooked. . . . .
- b) (of food) preserved in salt water or vinegar . . . . .
- c) cooked by dry heat in the oven. . . . .
- d) cooked in a pan containing boiling oil or fat . . . . .
- e) bony part of the head which encases the brain . . . . .
- f) treat in a way that changes something's form in  
order to make a product . . . . .
- g) move quickly, busily or excitedly . . . . .
- h) large stand or table on which goods are  
displayed in a market . . . . .
- i) cut into thin, wide, flat pieces . . . . .
- j) kept cool with ice. . . . .
- k) thick, flat piece . . . . .
- l) neatly arranged in piles. . . . .
- m) hard building material made from a mixture of  
cement and sand. . . . .

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. It is clear from the passage that . . . . .**

- A) Pacific salmon are most commonly found in Japanese waters
- B) Tokyo's Tsukiji fish market is close to the sea
- C) the Japanese prepare Pacific salmon in a variety of ways
- D) the only fish eaten in Japan is the Pacific salmon
- E) the Japanese don't eat meat

**2. In Tokyo's Tsukiji fish market . . . . .**

- A) only Pacific salmon are sold
- B) salmon are processed into burgers and sausage
- C) over 300,000 tons of fish are sold every year
- D) only frozen fish are available
- E) work starts very early in the morning

**3. It is stated in the passage that . . . . .**

- A) the Japanese consume three times as many fish as the rest of the world
- B) the Japanese eat more Pacific salmon than any other nation
- C) fishing is Japan's biggest industry
- D) the only fish market in Japan is Tokyo's Tsukiji
- E) Tokyo's Tsukiji fish market sells a third of the world's total catch of fish

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. As I was leaving for work this morning, the market traders had just started setting up their
2. At the end of our road, there is a large factory, where meat is.....into salami and other products.
3. Many dieticians say it is better to eat vegetables.....because cooking removes many of the nutrients.
4. That.....office block, which has just been completed, really spoils the look of our town.
5. You should.....the potatoes quite thinly before cooking them, so use a sharp knife.



## THE MUSEUM ROBBERY

It was, Italian authorities said later, as if the thieves had a catalog and knew just what they were after. Armed bandits bound and gagged six unarmed guards, entered a storeroom containing artifacts from the Roman town of Herculaneum, and stole about 280 objects - gold rings, bracelets, earrings, and precious stones. All had been discovered during excavations of the seaside town, buried by the same eruption of Mount Vesuvius in A.D. 79 that destroyed its larger and better-known neighbor, Pompeii. Authorities said that the stolen items also included a small bronze statue of Bacchus inlaid with copper and silver, a bronze vase, and a box of coins. The total value of objects taken during the robbery was estimated at 1.6 million dollars. Art historians and others criticized lax security that permitted two gunmen to climb a wall, enter the site, and break through a flimsy partition to get into the room where the artifacts were kept. Some of the critics also complained that the guards were unarmed. Officials said it would be hard for anyone to sell the stolen objects because all had been catalogued and photographed, and most had been exhibited and published.

**EXERCISE 1:** Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>a) carrying a weapon, especially a gun.....</p> <p>b) robber carrying a weapon; one of a gang.....</p> <p>c) tie up tightly with rope or string.....</p> <p>d) tie a piece of cloth round the mouth to prevent speaking or shouting.....</p> <p>e) something made by man, usually of archaeological interest.....</p> <p>f) diamonds, rubies, emeralds, etc.....</p> <p>g) cover with soil, rocks, etc.....</p> <p>h) explosion of a volcano.....</p> <p>i) one of a collection or list of things.....</p> <p>j) having pieces of metal, wood, etc., set into the surface of another kind of metal, wood, etc., so that the resulting surface is smooth and level, and a design or pattern is formed.....</p> <p>k) piece of metal used as money.....</p> <p>l) not careful, strict or obeying rules; inattentive.....</p> <p>m) made of light, thin material, therefore weak and easily damaged.....</p> <p>n) thin wall, or screen, dividing two rooms, or one room into separate parts.....</p> |  |
|---|--|

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. It is stated in the passage that the stolen goods. . . . .**

- A) were the most valuable items in the museum
- B) were part of the museum's exhibition
- C) have now been pictured in a catalog to make resale impossible
- D) consisted entirely of jewelry
- E) were too well-known to be sold easily

**2. The artifacts stolen from the museum. . . . .**

- A) came from the ancient city of Pompeii
- B) were not on display
- C) had never been exhibited in the museum
- D) were all made in A.D. 79
- E) were all made of metal

**3. Some people commented that. . . . .**

- A) the guards shouldn't have been carrying guns
- B) the statue of Bacchus was the most valuable item
- C) the thieves had clearly been in possession of a catalog
- D) the thieves were able to take advantage of poor security
- E) it was strange that none of the guards were harmed

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. The box the goods were packed in was so.....that it fell apart in the post.
2. The prisoners were made to stand in a line with their hands.....behind their backs.
3. Procedures seem to be so.....in that hospital that I doubt that any attention is paid to hygiene at all.
4. From the map, they guessed that the treasure was.....in a deserted plot of land, about two hundred metres to the east of the castle.
5. She sat quietly on one side of the.....listening to their conversation.

## READING

This is an age of speed! Technological advance has brought jet airplanes and streamlined trains whizzing over transportation lines, helicopters carrying the mail, missiles hurtling through space; telegraphs, long-distance phones, radio, television, telstar and flashing communications. These are just a few examples of the Revolution in Speed, which is hastening us along in its breathless velocity.

As for reading, thousands of newspapers, hundreds of magazines and dozens of books roll from the presses daily, speeded by technological invention. Yet no one has enough time to read as much as he would wish. We hurry all day long - workers hurry to their jobs in the morning and they hurry through the working hours in an attempt to accomplish as much as possible. After work they hurry home to hurry out in the evening to a business dinner, a social function, or one of many fascinating diversions. There is more reading to be done than ever before and less time in which to do it! What is the answer? Not more time in which to read, Out the ability to read more in the time we have.

*(From Reading Instructions for Today's Children by Nila Banton Smith)*

**EXERCISE 1:** Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

COLUMN A

COLUMNB

- a) modernized; made smoother and thus faster .....
- b) go extremely fast .....
- c) rush or fly violently .....
- d) make faster; go or move faster .....
- e) out of breath .....
- f) speed .....
- g) when it comes to .....
- h) achieve; do; finish .....
- i) very interesting and attractive .....
- j) leisure activities .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

1. Technological advance . . . . .

- A) made people's lives easier, but caused many of them to feel anxious because of its speed
- B) made speed the characteristic of our age, reflecting it onto our everyday life as well
- C) left people no time to read, and as a result television viewing became so commonplace
- D) decreased interest in reading though reading materials increased in number enormously
- E) is greatest in the area of telecommunications

2. At work, as well as in their personal lives, people . . . . .

- A) have to acquire different skills to use the new machinery
- B) should set aside more time for reading than they do for recreation
- C) have to learn as much about the new technology as possible
- D) have to act hurriedly so as to succeed in as many things as possible
- E) should cut down on their activities so as to have more time for reading

3. The writer suggests that . . . . .

- A) people should find a way to increase the amount of their reading in the limited time they are left
- B) whatever the person's job is, he has to read to keep pace with the speed of our age
- C) the time spent on social functions and recreation can be reduced in order to spare more time for reading
- D) people should learn to make a good selection of what to read in the little time they have
- E) more time for reading can only be achieved with a well-organized daily routine, without hurrying to do everything

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. Because I haven't had any exercise for many years, even running for the bus leaves me .....these days.
- 2. I have been working non-stop all day, but I don't seem to have.....very much.
- 3. I found the lecture absolutely.....despite my previous reservations about the speaker.
- 4. She.....to reach her destination as it was gradually getting dark.
- 5. Everybody in the family seems to have forgotten about that tragic event, but .....me, I've never stopped thinking about it.

## READING TO THE CHILD

It is advisable for parents to read to their children at preschool and early primary levels. When they read to a child from story books, comic strips of the better type, and children's magazines, he becomes aware that books, magazines, and newspapers hold something of interest and amusement for him. He also comes to realize that this "something" which he enjoys is tightly locked within black and white symbols, and that these symbols can be unlocked only when one knows how to read. This awareness and interest form a springboard from which he can leap into learning to read in school, and into the voluntary reading of self-selected books. Parents, however, should not continue reading to their child year after year as he passes through the elementary grades. If the child can only get his reading pleasure through his parents' efforts, he may not have much incentive for doing the reading himself. Parents should decrease their reading to the child as he learns to read and put him on his own as soon as possible.

(From *Reading Instructions for Today's Children* by Nila Banton Smith)

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) cartoon stories . . . . .
- b) entertainment . . . . .
- c) strictly; securely . . . . .
- d) released . . . . .
- e) state of being conscious . . . . .
- f) create; constitute . . . . .
- g) a launch towards a higher level . . . . .
- h) jump . . . . .
- i) willing . . . . .
- j) chosen on one's own . . . . .
- k) advance; proceed (*phrasal verb*) . . . . .
- l) motive . . . . .
- m) by himself (*phrase*) . . . . .

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. Starting to read to a child at an early age . . . . .**

- A) enables him to amuse himself with the comic strips
- B) stimulates his wish to read by himself
- C) makes it possible for him to select his own books
- D) is essential during the preschool period
- E) makes him a successful student in elementary school

**2. If parents go on reading to the child despite his acquiring this ability. . . . .**

- A) they may direct him, even if unconsciously, to appreciate what they themselves do
- B) the child can't learn to make a good selection of what to read
- C) the child is likely to lack the motivation to read on his own
- D) he can never be fluent in reading
- E) he becomes a listener rather than a reader

**3. Parents are advised . . . . .**

- A) to teach the child to read before he starts elementary school
- B) to start reading with amusing stories so that the child becomes more interested in reading
- C) to leave the child on his own when he no longer gets any pleasure from being read to
- D) to stop reading to the child when he starts elementary school so that they don't interfere with the teacher's instructions
- E) to stop reading to their child once he has sufficiently acquired reading ability

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE1.**

1. All of the money spent by charities comes from.....contributions.
2. The cat.....onto the wall, off the other side, and then ran across the neighbour's garden.
3. The children's new toys provided them with hours of.....
4. Before learning to.....the letters, young children have to spend a lot of time drawing lines.
5. If you don't fasten the rope....., it may come undone.

## JUST FOR PLEASURE

In all civilizations, articles are consumed that have no nutrient value but make the food more attractive, or give pleasure. Spices, condiments, herbs, vinegar and pickles are used for this purpose. There is no objection to them for the normal stomach, and there is no evidence that they can cause damage to the normal stomach lining.

Tea, coffee, manufactured drinks, and alcohol also form part of the diet. They have no nutritive value but add to the pleasure of a meal, in moderation. Tea and coffee both contain caffeine, which is a mild stimulant and also causes the kidneys to excrete more water. They may cause sleeplessness, but not all people are affected. Alcohol, if not consumed excessively by adults, cannot be strongly objected to on medical grounds.

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) society, usually as considered in terms of culture and progress.....
- b) things; items.....
- c) eat; use up.....
- d) nourishing.....
- e) collective name for pepper, cinnamon, ginger, etc.....
- f) flavours added after cooking, for example salt, mustard, etc.....
- g) collective name for parsley, mint, dill, etc.....
- h) inside layer.....
- i) produced in factories.....
- j) not using or doing too much (*phrase*).....
- k) light drug which increases bodily or mental activity (*two words*).....
- l) discharge from the system.....
- m) too much.....
- n) for any medical reasons (*phrase*).....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. The feature which such items as spices, condiments, herbs, vinegar, and pickles have in common is that . . . . .**

- A) they are all manufactured rather than natural
- B) they can all do harm to the stomach lining
- C) each can be classified as a mild stimulant
- D) they are not nutritious but give flavouring to food
- E) they are not favoured on medical grounds

**2. From a medical point of view, . . . . .**

- A) there is a close link between the person's age and the amount of alcohol he drinks
- B) eating foods that have no nutritive value does nothing but tire out the stomach
- C) alcohol isn't considered very harmful when drunk in moderate amounts by adults
- D) it is important from a psychological point of view to eat meals that are palatable as well as nutritious
- E) tea and coffee are the most significant factors in kidney failure

**3. The writer states that . . . . .**

- A) the effect of coffee and tea on sleep can vary from person to person
- B) manufactured drinks are more harmful than tea and coffee
- C) tea, coffee and manufactured drinks are usually consumed more when the person is dieting
- D) kidneys are the organs which are affected most when tea and coffee are drunk excessively
- E) people should try as much as possible to avoid eating foods lacking nutrient value

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. Ancient .....often worshipped things which were related to nature, such as the sun, the wind, hurricanes, etc.
- 2. Many doctors say that wine drunk .....may actually be beneficial to health, although too much is clearly undesirable.
- 3. Because of the number of souvenirs he'd bought, his suitcase was..... heavy and he had to pay an extra charge at the airport check-in.
- 4. Junk food, such as hamburgers, hot dogs and chips, is a very poor..... source.
- 5. The building was totally.....by fire.



## THE INVADERS

In the early days of the settlement of Australia, enterprising settlers unwisely introduced the European rabbit. This rabbit had no natural enemies in the Antipodes\*, so it multiplied incredibly quickly. It overran a whole continent, and caused devastation to herbage which might have maintained millions of sheep and cattle. Scientists discovered that this particular variety of rabbit was susceptible to a fatal virus disease. Trying to create local epidemics of this disease, they found out that there was a type of mosquito which acted as the carrier of this disease and passed it on to the rabbits. So while the rest of the world was trying to get rid of mosquitoes, Australia was encouraging this one. It effectively spread the disease all over the continent and drastically diminished the rabbit population.

\* Antipodes, "dünyanın öbür ucu" anlamına gelir.  
Ancak parçada "Avustralya" anlamında kullanılmıştır.

EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) having courage and initiative.....
- b) foolishly.....
- c) grow in number.....
- d) unbelievably; amazingly.....
- e) spread over quickly.....
- f) destruction.....
- g) grass; pasture.....
- h) kind; sort; type.....
- i) sensitive or prone.....
- j) causing death.....
- k) disease that affects only a particular area (*two words*).....
- l) very severely; very greatly.....
- m) reduce.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage**

**1. The rabbits . . . . .**

- A) were finally exterminated, but only after a long struggle
- B), had been in Australia for a long time, growing in number with each year, when the first settlers arrived there
- C) were to be killed, for they were carrying a fatal virus which was also dangerous for human beings
- D) increased in number rapidly in Australia, because nothing interfered with their breeding there
- E) soon showed an incredible resistance to the fatal virus passed on to them via the mosquitoes

**2. The Australians . . . . .**

- A) had come there from various countries around the world
- B) wanted to get rid of the rabbits because they were destroying pasture that could be used for sheep and cattle
- C) were making their living merely by raising sheep and cattle on their farms
- D) hadn't expected to meet with such a big rabbit population on their new land
- E) weren't wise enough to get rid of the rabbits by their own efforts

**3. We can conclude from the passage that . . . . .**

- A) the rabbits were reduced in number through a fatal virus deliberately spread by a kind of mosquito
- B) it had become a matter of life and death for the people in Australia to get rid of the rabbits
- C) though it was hazardous for themselves as well, the settlers nonetheless encouraged the spread of the epidemic
- D) being a pioneer requires a man or woman to be prepared to face certain risky conditions
- E) Australians today owe their prosperous life to the efforts of their enterprising ancestors

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. Old people and very young children are often more.....to infection than other age groups.
2. Since the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear reactor disaster, cases of childhood thyroid cancer in the area have.....to 80 times the world average.
3. A lot of small businesses were set up in Britain during the 1980s by..... individuals, who were encouraged by the government.
4. The flood caused great.....to the crops as well as to the houses.
5. If we cut down on some of our luxuries, our financial problems can be considerably

## WEANING

Weaning is a very delicate process, important for the whole of a child's life. It is not a problem of nourishment, but of the spirit. This side of the problem is all but neglected. We must be careful to substitute some other kind of pleasure to take the place of the original pleasure of the mother's breast. The process of weaning can be carried out so that the child himself, with a little encouragement, will choose a new and wider form of pleasure, and so pass lightly through this, the most intense, emotional experience of life. If the change, when its time comes, is violently made, desire will not go forwards to new fields and to wider experience of mind, but backwards to some substitute pleasure of the same type as the one to be surrendered. Thumb-sucking, an obvious substitute, is the commonest.

(From *Talks to Parents and Teachers* by Homer Lane)

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) accustoming a baby to food other than its mother's milk .....
- b) requiring great care, caution or attention .....
- c) connected series of actions .....
- d) food .....
- e) psychological and emotional part of a person .....
- f) ignored .....
- g) replace; take the place of .....
- h) support; urging .....
- i) change without difficulty (*phrase*) .....
- j) very strong; highly felt .....
- k) strong wish .....
- l) be given up .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. In the passage, it is emphasized that during the process of weaning . . . . .**

- A) children generally become very delicate
- B) parents have difficulty knowing what to feed the child
- C) the child's capacities go backwards for a while rather than forwards
- D) the child's interest is centered most intensely in the mother
- E) the child must be provided with another pleasure so that the adjustment is made easier

**2. The writer states that . . . . .**

- A) it's usually the parent that surrenders to the child's desire for an unpleasant substitute
- B) when weaning is done forcefully, it's most commonly substituted for by thumb-sucking
- C) the parent should ask someone more experienced for help during the process of weaning
- D) the more emotional the child, the more intense his desire for breast-feeding
- E) the parent should be patient with the child even if he becomes rather irritable

**3. The writer points out that though it is virtually always ignored, . . . . .**

- A) the food the child is given during weaning should be delicious enough to satisfy his appetite
- B) the spiritual effect of weaning is lifelong
- C) breast-feeding should be lengthened as long as possible
- D) the substitute for weaning should be left to the child's choice
- E) the child shouldn't be forced to develop new capabilities during weaning

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. If you are on a diet, you can.....saccharin for sugar, but it doesn't taste as nice.
- 2.....operations, such as eye surgery, require the surgeon to have a very steady hand.
3. Having been.....for many years, the house was in a very poor condition.
4. Last summer, the heat in the south of the country was so.....that very few of the tourists could bear it.
5. Regular exercise not only maintains the body's fitness, but also looks after the

## THE COMPUTER

The computer is basically a device for ingesting, judging, and otherwise processing or usefully modifying knowledge. Thus it enlarges brainpower in the same way that other man-made machines enlarge muscle power. Like man, the computer expresses knowledge in terms of symbols; man's symbols are letters and numbers, and the machine's symbols are electromagnetic impulses that represent letters and numbers. Although man must usually instruct or program the machine minutely, its chief present advantage is that it can manipulate symbols a million times faster than a man with pencil and paper, and can make calculations in a few minutes that might take man alone a century. An expert has remarked that the difference between doing a calculation by hand and by computer is the difference between having one dollar and having a million. Sometimes the difference is infinite; only a computer can calculate swiftly enough to analyze the data from a satellite, or to enable man to control the flight of a missile.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) fundamentally .....
- b) something invented for a special purpose .....
- c) take in .....
- d) change slightly .....
- e) make bigger .....
- f) intellectual capability .....
- g) bodily strength .....
- h) as indicated by; in units of (*phrase*) .....
- i) in detail .....
- j) handle skilfully .....
- k) process of finding a result through figures .....
- l) a hundred years .....
- m) say; comment .....
- n) without end .....
- o) very quickly .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. Whereas some capacities of the computer are comparable with man's .....**

- A) it still can't respond satisfactorily to the requirements of the modern world
- B) the computer uses electromagnetic impulses that stand for letters and numbers
- C) there are certain situations which only a computer can handle
- D) the computer helps man improve his brainpower rather than his muscle power
- E) man has been working on computers in order to increase their storage capacity

**2. The writer states that .....**

- A) the way the computer expresses knowledge is similar to man's
- B) the capacities of the computer are currently limited to calculating and storing information
- C) man should have developed such a miraculous device a century ago
- D) the advantages of the computer are infinite
- E) scientists are working on a project to develop a computer that will analyze, on its own, the data from a satellite

**3. One can conclude from the passage that the computer .....**

- A) will help to increase goodwill between nations
- B) is a great time-saver for man, in addition to its other benefits
- C) may eliminate the hostile feelings between nations by deterring them from starting wars
- D) may give rise to wars between nations by enabling them to control the flight of a missile from a distance
- E) is causing unemployment in those countries where it is widely used

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. A lot of people have.....upon the change in the air quality since the new anti-pollution laws have been implemented.
2. Frozen food,.....convenience, has a lot to offer, but its nutritive value is open to doubt.
3. His horse-riding accident caused him to dislocate his shoulder; however, the physiotherapist was able to.....it back into place successfully.
4. "I wish someone would invent a.....to do the ironing for me!" sighed the tired housewife.
5. Although it is man who invented the computer, no man can.....the same amount of information as it.

## r WHEN SEIZED WITH CRAMP

Perhaps more swimmers have been drowned by cramp than by anything else, and only those who have suffered from it can conceive its fatal power. Even good swimmers, when seized with cramp, have been known to sink instantly, overcome with the sudden pain, and nothing can save the victim but the greatest presence of mind.

The usual spot where the cramp is felt is the calf of the leg; and it sometimes comes with such violence that the muscles are gathered up into knots. There is only one method of proceeding under such circumstances: to turn on one's back at once, kick the leg out in the air, disregarding the pain, and rub the spot smartly with one hand, while the other is employed in paddling towards shore.

These directions are easy enough to give, but quite difficult to obey; cramp seems to deprive the sufferer of all reason for the time, and it seems to overpower him with mingled pain and terror. Therefore, the method of saving a person drowning because of cramp demands great practice. The chief difficulty lies in the fact that a person who cannot swim feels, in deep water, much as if he were falling through air, and consequently clutches instinctively at the nearest object. If he succeeds in grasping the person who is trying to save him, both will probably sink together. Every precaution should be taken to prevent such a misfortune and the drowning man should always be seized from behind and pushed forwards.

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) imagine; believe; understand.....
- b) move downwards below the surface of the water.....
- c) happening immediately; at once.....
- d) the ability to act quickly and sensibly in a difficult situation (*phrase*).....
- e) place; position.....
- f) (of muscles) swelling out from the surface of the skin - bulging, tense and hard.....
- g) carry on; continue.....
- h) ignore.....
- i) move one's hand or hands backwards and forwards over something.....
- j) (of movements and action) sharply and quickly; with vigour.....
- k) move slowly through the water moving your hands up and down.....
- l) take away something from someone, leaving him in need of it.....
- m) the ability to think.....
- n) have such a strong effect on as to make helpless or ineffective.....
- o) mixed.....
- p) try to seize or grasp (*phrase*).....
- q) naturally; without thinking.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. According to the passage, although the correct course of action for cramp is simple, . . . .**

- A) the pain caused by it takes a long time to disappear
- B) it is clear that few people remember to follow it
- C) it cannot be applied without the help of another person
- D) barely anyone has ever survived an attack in water
- E) it isn't easy to put into practice

**2. According to the passage, the force of cramp is so great that . . . . .**

- A) it is hopeless to try and save a victim
- B) only previous victims can imagine it
- C) rubbing the spot affected is useless
- D) most people affected never go swimming again
- E) it is impossible to move once affected

**3. The author warns readers that . . . . .**

- A) one should not attempt to help someone struck by cramp
- B) rescuers should approach a victim head-on
- C) suffering cramp while swimming is almost always fatal
- D) rescuers can be dragged down with the victim
- E) once struck with cramp while swimming, the person must stay still and wait for assistance

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. We have been.....of sleep for the past two nights because our baby has been unwell.
2. It's not possible to.....the thrill of skiing without trying it for yourself.
3. Despite the pain from his broken ankle, the mountaineer had the.....to light a fire so that he could be spotted by the rescue helicopter.
4. Sarah's joy at being offered a transfer to the Swiss branch of the bank was .....with sadness because she knew she would have to leave all her friends at the office.
5. After the two brothers returned home from school on that snowy night, their mother .....their feet until the blood started to flow again and their frozen feet started to warm up.



## A "SISSY" OR A "TOM-BOY"

In most societies differences in play between boys and girls are not merely expected, but actively encouraged. In our own culture, only very young boys may be allowed to play with their sisters' dolls occasionally without ridicule or remonstrance. And even they are rarely given dolls of their own, although teddies and stuffed animals may be allowed. A seven-year-old boy who enjoys tucking teddies up in cots is likely to be ridiculed if he does it too often. Similarly, girls do enjoy playing with toy cars and train sets, but are rarely given these as presents. Older girls particularly are discouraged from playing boisterous games and may be labelled "tom-boys" if they do not conform to the quieter, gentler, less aggressive activities expected of them. Boys who abstain from rough games, or prefer reading or playing the piano are in danger of being labelled "sissy".

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) knowingly; deliberately .....
- b) toy resembling a person .....
- c) from time to time .....
- d) making fun of .....
- e) scolding .....
- f) completely filled with something like cotton, etc. ....
- g) bed for a baby .....
- h) especially .....
- i) rough and noisy .....
- j) give a name to, often unwanted .....
- k) girl who behaves like a boy .....
- l) adapt oneself to (*phrasal verb*) .....
- m) hold oneself back .....
- n) boy who behaves like a girl .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. It's stated in the passage that . . . . .**

- A) babies are born with certain tendencies depending on their sexes
- B) the child's sex is taken into consideration when it is presented with a toy
- C) there must be certain games which both boys and girls can play together
- D) it's cruel to call a child a "torn-boy" or a "sissy" when it doesn't conform to the norms of society
- E) boisterous or aggressive games are considered suitable for neither gender

**2. According to the writer, the tendency that dominates society is that . . . . .**

- A) children should be allowed to play with whatever toy they like
- B) the discrimination against toys regarded as suitable for boys or girls only increases the child's interest in them
- C) the child should be discouraged from playing with toys special to the other sex, without the parents being too repressive
- D) the child should be directed from an early age to behave in accordance with its own sex
- E) such activities as reading and playing the piano should be common to both genders

**3. We can conclude from the passage that . . . . .**

- A) psychologists are attempting to eliminate sex discrimination in society
- B) girls aren't given toy cars and train sets as presents, but anyway, they instinctively haven't much interest in them
- C) the child's choice in games and toys is directed according to the norms of society rather than to his interests
- D) the child only grows interested in the toys belonging to the opposite sex when there is a member of that sex in his or her vicinity
- E) if the child's attention weren't drawn to such discrimination through prohibitions, he would instinctively behave suitably for his own gender

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. He couldn't agree with any of the political parties at the recent election, so he chose to .....from voting.
- 2. I.....like to indulge myself with a big bar of chocolate.
- 3. Our parents would like us to.....how they are, but we don't always agree because we'd rather look and act differently from them.
- 4. To overcome her fear of water, she.....decided to take a boat trip.
- 5. You have to be.....careful when using certain cleaning fluids, as they can be very dangerous.

## THE CHAIN OF HOPE

The children who are cared for by the Chain of Hope come from countries which are stricken by poverty or torn by conflict. They are children who have been injured by a mine or an exploding shell, who have been born with deformities, who have caught diseases or who suffer from the after-effects of injuries. A very simple operation can often save them. But there is usually no prospect of such surgery in their own countries, owing to the lack of specialized expertise and technical resources.

"Faced with this terrible fact," says Professor Alain Deloche, a heart surgeon, "a simple idea took root: to bring these children to France, to provide them with operations, and then send them home, cured, to their families."

To achieve this, continues Professor Deloche, "one simply needs to bring into action a series of links in a chain of skills, asking people with all types of expertise to join in. This project has a powerful appeal. Everyone can participate and become a link in the chain."

And so, well-known surgeons, the most highly skilled in their fields, operate free of charge in their hospitals throughout France.

Similarly, ambulances provide the children with free transport, and the airlines Air France and UTA offer complimentary tickets. At the end of the chain, one finds a network of families who take the children in free of charge during their recovery.

(From the United Nations' monthly magazine *Refugees*)

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) suffering very badly from being poor (*phrase*).....
- b) divided because of war (*phrase*).....
- c) physical abnormality.....
- d) expectation; hope.....
- e) become established (*phrase*).....
- f) healed.....
- g) succeed in.....
- h) only; merely.....
- i) put into operation (*phrase*).....
- j) connection.....
- k) take part.....
- l) greatly.....
- m) without payment (*phrase*).....
- n) given out of kindness; free.....
- o) connected system.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. "The Chain of Hope" is an organization . . . . .**

- A) formed as a result of the appeals of surgeons from under-developed countries
- B) which operates throughout the world with surgeons well-known in their fields
- C) which deals with the health problems of poor children in France
- D) in which every member of society can take part
- E) which is trying to improve the quality of health services in poverty-stricken countries

**2. The children . . . . .**

- A) are cared for voluntarily by families after the operation until they are well enough to be sent back home
- B) are operated on by the Chain of Hope, because they come from poor families not able to afford such operations
- C) are adopted by French families after the operation if they have no family in their own countries to return to
- D) are chosen especially from countries where there is a war going on
- E) are brought to France by Air France or UTA on reduced fares

**3. We can conclude from the passage that . . . . .**

- A) the speaker Professor Alain Deloche complains about not receiving sufficient support from the community
- B) the aim of the organization in the long term is to spread its works to other developed countries as well
- C) the children operated on in France are those whose own countries lack the requirements for such operations
- D) one has to possess some kind of expertise to become a link in the chain
- E) the organization tries to build hospitals throughout France where the most skilled surgeons will perform their operations

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. The film "The Elephant Man" was a true story based on a man who suffered most of his life because of his physical.....
- 2. A lot more money needs to be spent before the rail.....can be considered truly efficient.
- 3. The Bosphorus and Fatih Sultan Mehmet bridges are the road.....between the European and Asian sides of Istanbul.
- 4. The entrance into mosques in Istanbul is.....for tourists; however, donations towards the upkeep are often given.
- 5. Many highly educated people have nö.....of employment due to the current economic crisis.

# CHARLES CHAPLIN

In 1911 a penniless young music-hall artist left England for America. His future was uncertain, but he did not believe it could be unhappier than his past. He had grown up in the slums of London's East End and had experienced great poverty. His mother's life had been so hard that she had finally gone mad, and his father had died of drink. Both parents had been on the stage and lived in the hope that they would one day be stars. Their son was determined to succeed where they had failed. By 1914 his optimism and determination had been justified. Charles Chaplin was the most talked-about man in America, the king of silent movies. He was not only admired as a first-class actor and comedian, he was also making his name as a director. How did he reach the top of the film world in such a short time? He was not an instant success. His attempts to copy other slapstick comedians who were popular at that time were a failure. However he gradually began to develop the character of the tramp that will always be connected with his name. He borrowed ideas from many sources and though he "stole" most of his clothes from other slapstick comedians of the time, he developed his own special mannerisms to go with them. He used his bowler hat to signal secret messages and his walking stick allowed him to cause confusion and punish his enemy from a distance. He got the idea for his famous flat-footed walk from a London taxi driver who had sore feet.

EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

## COLUMN A

## COLUMN B

- a) traditional British entertainment in theatres involving music, comedy, etc.....
- b) area in a town or city with dirty, crowded houses and poor living conditions.....
- c) state of being poor.....
- d) become mentally ill (*phrase*).....
- e) way of seeing the good things in life; confidence in success.....
- f) intention to do something without being stopped by anything.....
- g) proved to be right.....
- h) immediate.....
- i) type of boisterous physical comedy, often involving "accidents".....
- j) person with no home or job and very little money and who travels about on foot from place to place.....
- k) particular way of behaving or speaking which has become a habit.....
- l) match; suit (*phrasal verb*).....
- m) hat which is hard, rounded and usually black.....
- n) having feet which are not curved underneath.....
- o) painful.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. Charles Chaplin began to gain in popularity as a comedian . . . . .**

- A) as soon as he arrived in America
- B) only when he created his own individual style, based on many borrowed ideas
- C) when he copied other comedians already famous at that time
- D) after he had directed a few silent movies
- E) only after he began to use a bowler hat and a walking stick

**2. It is stated in the passage that . . . . .**

- A) Chaplin showed great talent as a music-hall artist in his childhood
- B) Chaplin's parents were both stars on the stage
- C) Chaplin's parents hoped that their son would also become a star one day
- D) directing films contributed greatly to Chaplin's becoming famous as a comedian
- E) Chaplin was a director as well as being a very popular actor

**3. We can infer from the passage that the accessories Chaplin used . . . . .**

- A) originated from the appearance of a taxi driver in London
- B) had to be stolen from other comedians because of his lack of money
- C) were each given certain functions in his performances
- D) were borrowed from several places which helped actors at that time
- E) made him the king of silent movies of his time

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. A lot of people don't believe that ice-cream.....chips, but I really enjoy them together.
- 2. Without the.....of our Nepalese guide, we would never have succeeded in climbing Mt. Everest.
- 3. I don't like.....coffee as much as filtered coffee.
- 4. I've been looking at the computer screen all day, and now my eyes are really
- 5. Hurting another human being can never be.....under any circumstances.

# TO CURE THE CRUELTY OF CHILDREN

Psychologists believe that the combative and aggressive instinct is permanent in all human beings; but it is probable that, with a correct understanding of children, the instinct for aggression need not survive childhood. It's certain that to repress the aggressiveness of a child will make him later more aggressive and anti-social; he will later on revenge himself for his sufferings by criminality or by acts of cruelty. The desire to hurt living things generally appears in the child who has been given a strong hatred of authority. This problem of cruelty is very difficult to handle. It requires the parents to use good temper and good sense, trying to find out where the child's real interests lie and guiding its energy to these channels. Except in the worst cases, sympathetic treatment by parents and teachers will gradually suffice to cure, for it will give back self-confidence, self-love, and a belief in life, and it is the absence of these which is the cause of cruelty.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

## COLUMN A

## COLUMN B

- a) eager to fight or argue .....
- b) natural behaviour, without thought or plan .....
- c) continue to exist or live .....
- d) control; stop feelings from showing .....
- e) behaving in a way that most other people don't like or think is right .....
- f) hurt or punish someone when we believe wrong has been done to us (*two words*) .....
- g) things that make someone feel pain or unhappiness .....
- h) wish; strong feeling of want .....
- i) the ability to behave well and make good decisions .....
- j) ways; directions .....
- k) understanding, especially of someone's feelings .....
- l) be enough to do something, or to meet a need .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. According to psychologists. ....**

- A) the instinct for aggression normally exists only during childhood
- B) if the child's aggressive instincts can't be eliminated, he'll revenge himself in his later life
- C) aggressiveness is an instinct which exists in all human beings
- D) the problem of cruelty is too difficult for parents to deal with on their own
- E) combative and aggressive instincts should be repressed in childhood so that the person won't turn out to be a cruel adult

**2. Psychologists suggest that to cure cruelty, ....**

- A) first of all, the causes of it should be found out so that the best results can be obtained
- B) the child should be directed to spending his energy on what he is really interested in
- C) the child should be persuaded to give up his desire to hurt living things
- D) parents and teachers should work in cooperation with psychologists
- E) the child should be provided with an environment which will keep him in contact with society

**3. It's pointed out in the passage that. ....**

- A) aggressiveness is the result of parents using authoritative approaches against the child
- B) the aggressive instinct of a person can only be cured by psychologists
- C) parents are not aware of the dangers of repressing the aggressive instinct in the child
- D) if a child has a desire to hurt living things, parents should use more authority on him
- E) in serious cases of cruelty, parents' or teachers' understanding approach won't be a sufficient cure

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. I've always had a.....to stop working and travel the world.
- 2. She was unable to.....her anger when she gave the manager her list of complaints.
- 3. The teacher was very.....when her student explained how his family problems were affecting his studies.
- 4. There is no need to take medicine if having a good rest will.....
- 5. If you had any....., you wouldn't have tried to carry those heavy bags with your bad back!



# HEADSET STEREOS

Most headset stereos have one thing in common: they can cause hearing loss.

Studies have shown that sound levels from the machines can reach 115 decibels or more - roughly equivalent to standing 100 feet from a commercial jet at the moment of take-off. At that level, permanent hearing damage can occur after just 15 minutes. And the earlier a child begins using a headset, the more damage can accumulate. Loud noise causes hearing loss by killing irreplaceable hair cells in the inner ear. Normally, the process occurs slowly as people age, but noise damage can accelerate it.

Noise-induced hearing loss is insidious; damage may not be apparent until later in life. Since headsets are used privately, parents often don't realize how loud their children's music is.

## EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) any musical equipment which can be listened to privately by wearing a device on the head which covers, or fits into the ears.....
- b) having the same characteristics (*phrase*).....
- c) reduced, or even destroyed ability to hear .....
- d) nearly; approximately .....
- e) the same as or similar to (*phrase*).....
- f) used for business and making money .....
- g) increase over a period of time .....
- h) cannot be replaced.....
- i) make something happen faster or sooner .....
- j) caused by sound.....
- k) doing harm gradually and without being noticed .....
- l) clearly seen or understood.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. The effect of loud noise, as stated in the passage. ....**

- A) is not always noticed before it has already damaged the ear
- B) is greater as people become older
- C) caused by commercial jets is irreparable
- D) is more damaging for the ear than anything else
- E) can be dangerous if the person is standing 100 feet from the source of sound

**2. The normal process of hearing loss. ....**

- A) can start at any age, depending upon the condition of the person's ears
- B) can be sped up by the harm done by loud noise
- C) occurs if the person is frequently subjected to loud noise
- D) is noticed only when irreplaceable hair cells in the inner ear have been killed
- E) is caused when sound levels from machines reach 115 decibels or more

**3. Unable to hear the music their child is listening to through a headset, parents. ....**

- A) are advised not to buy one for their child
- B) can't easily understand what kind of music he is interested in
- C) are advised to take the child to the doctor more frequently to have his ears checked
- D) don't have the opportunity to control the intensity of the sound
- E) don't know that the intensity of the sound from the music set is almost equal to that from a commercial jet

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. My sister and I don't have much.....; we don't even like the same music,
2. The amount of damage done by the fire was only.....after it had been extinguished.
3. Petroleum is a/an.....resource and is being used up very fast. People should invest more in renewable energy before it is too late.
4. There is a bus.....every ten minutes, so you won't have to wait long.
5. Carbon monoxide is a/an.....gas, so people do not notice when they are being poisoned by it.

## THE REASONS FOR RAPID POPULATION GROWTH

Statistics show that rapid population growth creates problems for developing countries. So why don't people have fewer children? Statistics from the developed countries suggest that it is only when people's living standards begin to rise that birth rates begin to fall. There are good reasons for this. Poor countries cannot afford social services and old age pensions, and people's incomes are so low they have nothing to spare for savings. As a result, people look to their children to provide them with security in their old age. Having a large family can be a form of insurance. And even while they are still quite young, children can do a lot of useful jobs on a small farm. So poor people in a developing country will need to see clear signs of much better conditions ahead before they can think of having smaller families. But their conditions cannot be improved unless there is a reduction in the rate at which population is increasing. This will depend on a very much wider acceptance of family planning and this, in turn, will mean basic changes in attitudes.

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) money paid periodically by the government to people who have retired (*phrase*).....
- b) wages; salaries; money earned, usually, from work .....
- c) money kept, often in a bank, for use at a later time.....
- d) depend or rely on someone; expect or hope someone will help (*phrase*).....
- e) the act of agreeing to do or use something.....
- f) as a result; in proper order or sequence.....
- g) fundamental.....
- h) way of thinking or feeling.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. According to the writer, people in poor countries have a lot of children mainly because**

- A) they rely on them for support during their old age
- B) they aren't yet prepared for family planning due to their religious beliefs
- C) they usually become involved with farming, which makes it easier for them to be fed
- D) methods of family planning are not being satisfactorily practised in those countries
- E) they receive government support for every child

**2. The writer points out that, before deciding upon family planning.....**

- A) governments of poor countries should increase the amount of old age pensions
- B) developed countries should help developing ones to improve their standards of living
- C) governments of developing countries must forbid parents to use child labour on farms
- D) people in poor countries want to be sure of their future
- E) people in poor countries must be educated by social services, being clearly shown the advantages of having fewer children

**3. We can conclude from the writer's statements that birth rates in developed countries**

- A) should be higher so that the population can meet the demand for manpower
- B) can't be reduced without strict family planning
- C) decreased as standards of living increased
- D) will go on increasing unless people change their attitudes radically
- E) are now keeping pace with economic growth

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. Many people believe that the British have a kinder.....to their animals than they do to their children!
- 2. The elimination of pollution in the seas round Istanbul will....., lead to the increase in the number and variety of fish to be found.
- 3. If I ever have a really serious problem, I know that I can always.....my friends for help.
- 4. The.....ingredients for any cake are flour, butter, eggs and sugar.
- 5. My monthly.....is barely enough to pay for the essentials.

## LIFE AFTER DEATH

Nearly all religions include the belief that human beings survive death in some form. For many people, such as the Balinese, a funeral symbolizes the passage from one life to another, rather than the end of a person's existence. In Bali, a cremation is therefore a time of joy and celebration. On the morning of the cremation, friends and relatives gather to pay their last respects and to eat and drink § with the family. There is then a procession to the cremation ground, some men carrying the corpse in a tower built of bamboo and paper, and other men carrying a special container called a sarcophagus, which may be in the shape of a cow or a bull. At the cremation ground the body is transferred to the sarcophagus and when it has been reduced to ashes and the soul released, there is a happy noisy procession to the sea, where the ashes are scattered. This last section of the ceremony represents cleansing and purification.

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) ceremony held when somebody has died.....
- b) journey; transition.....
- c) ceremony during which a dead body is burnt.....
- d) great happiness.....
- e) occasion when people get together to enjoy themselves because something special has happened.....
- f) come together in a group.....
- g) show one's good opinion of someone who has died, e.g., by attending a funeral (*phrase*).....
- h) line of people who are going somewhere together for a special reason.....
- i) dead body.....
- j) something which you can put things in, e.g., a box.....
- k) move to a different place.....
- l) the part of a person which is not physical and therefore it's commonly held that it does not die when the body dies.....
- m) throw things so that they spread over a large area.....
- n) freeing from anything unpleasant or evil.....
- o) removal of sins in a religious ceremony.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. It's clear from the passage that. . . . .**

- A) in Bali, the closest relatives carry the corpse to the cremation ground
- B) Balinese people burn dead bodies and scatter the ashes into the sea
- C) Balinese people put the ashes of the dead person in a special container called a sarcophagus
- D) in Bali, the family of the dead person has to sacrifice a cow or a bull before the cremation
- E) in Bali, dead bodies are burnt in a tower built of bamboo and paper

**2. For Balinese people, funerals are not sad occasions because. . . . .**

- A) for them, death means the end of a sorrowful life on earth
- B) all the members of a family come together on the morning of the funeral
- C) they believe that the dead continue to live in another life
- D) they think funerals enable them to show their respect for the dead
- E) the existence of a person, according to their beliefs, should be celebrated

**3. The writer states that, according to the beliefs of almost all religions. . . . .**

- A) people continue to exist in some form after death
- B) cremation is essential for cleansing and purification
- C) funerals are celebrated with joy and happiness
- D) relatives gather on the morning of the funeral to pay their last respects to the dead person
- E) the container in which the corpse is placed is made in the shape of a cow or a bull

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. If you can't find a.....big enough to hold all of this stuff, we'll have to use two smaller ones.
- 2. The footballer was unhappy at his club, so the manager decided to.....him to another club.
- 3. Everybody.....around the ambulance to see what was happening.
- 4. I have an enormous family, but I don't know most of my relatives as they are .....all over the world.
- 5. The carnival was a noisy, colourful.....of adults and children, all wearing costumes and dancing and singing.

# NOTTING HILL CARNIVAL

Notting Hill Carnival is held in London each August bank holiday, and is the largest and most colourful street event in Britain. The festival celebrates the traditions of the British black community, who emigrated to Great Britain from the West Indies in the 1950s. They brought with them the Caribbean idea of the carnival, with processions, colourful costumes, steel bands and street dancing. Preparations for the carnival begin many months beforehand. Costumes have to be made, and floats built, ready for the street procession. Steel bands practise traditional Caribbean music on instruments made from old oil drums. Shortly before the festival, the streets are decorated with red, green and yellow streamers, and amplifiers are set in place, to carry the rhythmic sounds over the roar of the London traffic. The carnival lasts for three days, and is full of music and colour. Processions of floats, steel and brass bands, and dancers in exotic costumes make their way through the narrow London streets, watched by thousands of people. The streets are lined with stalls selling tropical fruits, such as fresh pineapple, watermelons and mangoes. Everybody dances - black and white, young and old - and even the policemen on duty take part in the fun. For these three days in August, a little Caribbean magic touches the streets of London.

## EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) public holiday during which the banks are closed by law . . . . .
- b) customs and beliefs continued from past generations . . . . .
- c) move from one's own country to live in another . . . . .
- d) group of musicians who play music on metal drums-often West Indian . . . . .
- e) in advance . . . . .
- f) type of vehicle which is highly decorated, and often carries people, especially for a carnival procession . . . . .
- g) round, metal container for oil . . . . .
- h) long ribbon of paper . . . . .
- i) electrical equipment for making sound louder . . . . .
- j) loud, deep sound . . . . .
- k) group of musicians who play instruments such as trumpets and trombones . . . . .
- l) colourful and unusual, often having to do with distant countries . . . . .
- m) go; travel (*phrase*) . . . . .
- n) small shop - often just on a table - which is outside . . . . .

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. Although Notting Hill Carnival is a celebration of the traditions of black people in Britain . . . . .**

- A) people from all over the world come to watch it
- B) everybody seems to participate in it
- C) Caribbean people also take part in it
- D) it touches on native British traditions as well
- E) it is gaining in popularity among the white in recent years

**2. During the Carnival, . . . . .**

- A) the police find it difficult to keep the participants under control
- B) preparations begin early in the morning
- C) the participants in the carnival decorate the streets with colourful streamers
- D) traffic is banned from certain streets
- E) music and colour fill the streets of London

**3. The writer states that . . . . .**

- A) thousands of people take part in the preparations for the carnival
- B) this carnival has been held since the 1950s
- C) dancers in the carnival wear special clothes
- D) usually there are many injuries during the carnival because of the great crush of people
- E) the dancers in the carnival are from the black community

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. They are planning to.....to Australia because they think there will be more opportunities there.
- 2. When we went to the concert, we immediately.....to the front of the crowd so that we could see better.
- 3. We bought the tickets.....so as not to be disappointed on the day.
- 4. When I have saved enough money, I intend to go on a long holiday to all the .....places I have always dreamt about.
- 5. I hate market days because it is so difficult to walk round all the.....in the street.



## ALFRED NOBEL - A MAN OF CONTRASTS

Alfred Nobel, the great Swedish inventor and industrialist, was a man of many contrasts. He was the son of a bankrupt, but became a millionaire; a scientist with a love of literature; an industrialist who managed to remain an idealist. He made a fortune but lived a simple life, and although cheerful in company he was often sad in private. A lover of mankind, he never had a wife or family to love him; a patriotic son of his native land, he died alone on foreign soil. He invented a new explosive, dynamite, to improve the peacetime industries of mining and road building, but saw it used as a weapon of war to kill and injure his fellow men. During his useful life he often felt he was useless: "Alfred Nobel," he once wrote of himself, "ought to have been put to death by a kind doctor as soon as, with a cry, he entered life." World-famous for his work, he was never personally well-known, for throughout his life he avoided publicity. "I do not see," he once said, "that I have deserved any fame and I have no taste for it." Since his death, however, his name has brought fame and glory to others. His famous will, in which he left money to provide prizes for outstanding work in Physics Chemistry, Physiology, Medicine, Literature and Peace, is a memorial to his interests and ideals. And so, the man who felt he should have died at birth is remembered and respected long after his death.

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) noticeable differences when compared.....
- b) enormous amount of money.....
- c) with other people present.....
- d) without anybody present.....
- e) loving and being faithful to one's own country.....
- f) general name for substance which causes something, e.g. a bomb, to blow up.....
- g) digging deep underground to get minerals such as coal and diamonds.....
- h) attention from the public.....
- i) condition of being well-known.....
- j) have a liking or preference for (*phrase*).....
- k) admiration and honour for an achievement.....
- l) document written before death which says what should happen to one's possessions after death.....
- m) impressive; remarkable.....
- n) something by which it becomes possible to remember a past event or person.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. From the descriptions in the passage, we can conclude that Alfred Nobel . . . . .**

- A) led a steady and luxurious life
- B) never felt happy in his life
- C) believed that life wasn't worth living
- D) lived in affluence throughout his life
- E) had a life full of contradictions

**2. Since Alfred Nobel's death . . . . .**

- A) there have been many outstanding people in the fields which he had supported during his life
- B) work towards world peace has been sped up
- C) his inventions in different fields have been awarded with several prizes
- D) the people who do the best work in certain fields have been honoured through his will
- E) the contrasts in his life haven't been explained satisfactorily

**3. Alfred Nobel considered himself useless. . . . .**

- A) because of the use of his invention, dynamite, in wars
- B) because he couldn't help his father to overcome bankruptcy
- C) although he did many good things throughout his life
- D) as he had strong patriotic feelings yet still never succeeded in doing anything worthwhile for his country
- E) as he had never become outstanding in the fields in which he was interested

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. The author's new book has received a lot of favourable .....
2. His work this year has been .....It was much better than anyone had expected.
3. The .....between the two sisters are quite incredible. You wouldn't believe that they were related.
4. She always says that she doesn't approve of smoking, but I think she smokes .....because she often smells of cigarettes:
5. I spent an absolute .....at the shops yesterday, far more than I'd intended!

## ATTITUDES TOWARDS MONEY

Generally, people are classified into three categories according to their attitudes towards money: misers, spenders, and economizers. Misers seem almost obsessed with the idea of saving, so they accumulate money in banks if their income is large, or in the house - stuffed in mattresses or under the living room rug - if they are low-income people. They deprive themselves of many things and spend money just on the most essential things. Spenders are people who have a tendency to spend too much on too many unnecessary things. They are often too generous, making elaborate gifts to friends and family. Credit cards in some spenders' hands are often dangerous weapons. They become addicted to using them, only to regret it later when the bills come in and they are unable to pay. Economizers are practical people who spend wisely, usually making use of a budget. They can enjoy more and various material things and activities due to their careful utilization of funds. They spend in moderation and save in moderation for their future retirement or the education of their children. Of these three types of people, economizers are what most of us are having to be in our age. The acute problems of inflation, shortages, and low salaries are forcing us to become economizers. It is the only way to be if we are to survive in the future. Hopefully, the misers and big spenders will modify their extreme attitudes towards money in these circumstances and convert into economizers.

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) be unable to, or find it difficult to, think of anything else .....
- b) collect over a period of time .....
- c) the part of a bed which is slept on .....
- d) stop oneself from having or enjoying something  
(*phrase*) .....
- e) luxurious; fancy .....
- f) use (*phrase*) .....
- g) use in a practical way [noun] .....
- h) sharp; severe .....
- i) change slightly .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. According to the writer, some spenders use their credit cards. . . . .**

- A) to buy elaborate gifts for their friends
- B) mostly for their essentials
- C) for bills which they are unable to pay in cash
- D) so that they can be generous
- E) with results for which they are eventually sorry

**2. The writer implies that the economizers. . . . .**

- A) spend more on the necessary things and less on entertainment
- B) have the best attitude to money
- C) give their children a better education
- D) are only interested in material things
- E) are much better than other people

**3. The writer states that . . . . .**

- A) we are being forced to become economizers because of the economic situation
- B) misers and spenders cause inflation problems
- C) we won't be able to survive the shortages in the future
- D) at a certain point in life it is necessary to economize
- E) in other circumstances it would be acceptable to be a miser or a spender

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. I can't sleep at night because my.....is so uncomfortable. I'll have to get a new one.
2. She.....absolutely.....with that pop-group. She has all their records and buys every magazine or newspaper that even mentions them.
3. The shortage has been more.....in rural areas due to transportation problems.
4. This computer program will have to be.....a little to suit our requirements.
5. Have you been able to.....that book I lent you? I've always found it very handy.

# SPIDERS

If you look around the area where you live, you may notice many different kinds of spiders. The world has anywhere from 40,000 to 120,000 different species of spiders. In any ordinary field, two million spiders may be hard at work. They thrive in the hottest jungles and the coldest polar regions. They have been found even at the height of 22,000 feet (6,700 meters), on Mount Everest! The spider's incredible silk-spinning organs are on its abdomen. The silk thread begins as a liquid that hardens on contact with the air. A spider can make many different kinds of silk thread. Each kind has its own special purpose. By using certain tubes, or by combining the threads in different ways, a spider can make a very delicate thread or a thick, broad band of silk. Some sizes are used to line their nests or retreats. Others are used for egg cocoons, or for tying up victims, or for weaving webs. Spider silk is stronger than silkworm silk. If twisted into a rope, it can lift more weight than a rope of the same size made of iron wire! In his book *Sociobiology*, E.O. Wilson quotes an old Ethiopian proverb, "When spider webs unite, they can halt a lion." Although lions have never been seen in spider webs, there does seem to be some truth in this. Scientists believe that cooperative prey-capturing in spiders has probably evolved because it improves efficiency. It also allows the spiders to go after larger prey. Cooperation and sharing improve the use of their webs and the food available to them.

## EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) do well; live successfully .....
- b) part of the body; stomach .....
- c) become stiff or solid .....
- d) place in which to hide .....
- e) cross threads over and under each other in order to make something .....
- f) net made by spiders from their silk in order to catch food .....
- g) to wind together .....
- h) thin metal thread .....
- i) say or write someone else's words .....
- J) stop .....
- k) catching animals for food .....
- l) change over the years due to environmental conditions .....

**EXERCISE 2 : Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. We understand from the passage that spiders. ....**

- A) can live in virtually any climate
- B) are increasing in number every year
- C) prefer hot jungles to cold places
- D) have more different species than any other animal
- E) are the hardest-working of all animals

**2. The silk that spiders produce. ....**

- A) is stronger than iron
- B) has to be twisted before use
- C) can measure 6,700 metres in length
- D) has a variety of specific functions
- E) can be used in the same way as silkworm silk

**3. It is stated that when spiders work together. ....**

- A) they are stronger than the strongest animals
- B) they can capture more and bigger prey
- C) any food they catch is then shared equally
- D) the webs they weave become much more complex
- E) they are less vulnerable to attack by lions

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. Since we moved to the country, the children have.....on the clean air and fresh food.
2. The traffic was.....to allow the President's car to pass.
3. The bandits were in their mountain.....and so the police were unable to find them.
4. After repairing the broken vase, you'll need to wait for 24 hours before using it again so that the glue can.....
5. I believe that we're going to get a pay-rise, but don't.....me on that-it's just a rumour.

# HOW TO TRAIN ELEPHANTS

Two main techniques have been used for training elephants, which we may call respectively the tough and the gentle. The former method simply consists of setting an elephant to work and beating him until he does what is expected of him. Apart from any moral considerations, this is a stupid method of training, for it produces a resentful animal who at a later stage may well turn into a man-killer. The gentle method requires more patience in the early stages, but produces a cheerful, good-tempered elephant who will give many years of loyal service. The first essential in elephant training is to assign to the animal a single trainer who will be entirely responsible for the job. Elephants like to have one master just as dogs do, and are capable of a considerable degree of personal affection. There are even stories of half-trained elephant calves who have refused to feed and pined to death when, by some unavoidable circumstance, they have been deprived of their own trainer. Such extreme cases must probably be taken with a grain of salt, but they do underline the general principle that the relationship between elephant and trainer is the key to successful training.

## EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) teach certain tasks or skills .....
- b) separately and in the order mentioned .....
- c) hard; strict; firm .....
- d) feeling angry about someone's behaviour  
towards you .....
- e) at a time in the future (*phrase*) .....
- f) feeling of fondness or love .....
- g) baby cows, elephants, seals, and whales .....
- h) miss someone who has left or died so much  
that you eventually die (*phrase*) .....
- i) take something you want or need away; stop  
from having .....
- j) don't take too seriously; don't believe  
something is completely true (*phrase*) .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. When comparing the tough and gentle elephant-training techniques, the writer considers the latter to be . . . . .**

- A) stupid and largely immoral
- B) the method which is more successful
- C) very time-consuming and lacking in rewards
- D) the one more likely to harm the elephant
- E) the more enjoyable

**2. The most important point when training an elephant is . . . . .**

- A) not to change the trainer
- B) to give it a dog for company
- C) to show it lots of affection
- D) not to try to train calves
- E) to choose a good-tempered elephant

**3. According to the writer, the tough training technique . . . . .**

- A) is much faster than the gentle
- B) requires a trainer of great physical strength
- C) creates cheerful, loyal elephants
- D) is not only foolish but also immoral
- E) is only effective for a short period

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. I have a great.....for the elderly couple next-door, who are always so kind and friendly.
- 2. The only way I'm going to manage to lose weight is by.....myself .....all the food I like most.
- 3. The top two most popular overseas holiday destinations for British tourists are Spain and Greece.....
- 4. She felt so.....about the way she'd been treated at work that she refused to speak to even her closest friends.
- 5. If we buy the flight tickets today, we can book the hotel.....



## TEENAGE ENTREPRENEURS

Surveys often reveal that more than half of all the teenage entrepreneurs that have recently emerged in the United States are firstborn children, and many are from immigrant families. Some are content with modest revenues, others are primarily after big money - but most are driven simply by the desire to shape their own destinies. Certainly, all possess qualities such as ingenuity, a good intellect, a healthy sense of self, inner drive, and a clear-cut purpose. "It's not luck; it's hard work," says one of them. "If you work hard, you'll be successful - that's what I always say. You can't rely on anybody but yourself." Perhaps the most engaging quality of the teenage entrepreneurs is their effervescent optimism. Reared in an era of unprecedented exposure to news of disaster, terrorism, famine, and the threat of nuclear mayhem, they nevertheless developed into positive-thinking achievers. Aware of the obstacles, they are far more interested in the opportunities.

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) person who organizes and manages a business enterprise.....
- b) happy; satisfied.....
- c) income.....
- d) looking for; trying to get (*phrase*).....
- e) wish; strong feeling of want.....
- f) future; fate.....
- g) cleverness; skill; ability to think of new ideas.....
- h) self-motivation (*phrase*).....
- i) obvious; distinct; easy to understand.....
- j) holding your attention; seeming attractive.....
- k) lively; enthusiastic.....
- l) (of children) bring up; raise.....
- m) never done or known before.....
- n) chaos; state of no control.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. According to the passage, teenage entrepreneurs were able to succeed . . . . .**

- A) despite growing up in a troubled age
- B) because they had emigrated to the United States
- C) because they work much harder than anyone else
- D) as they were the first children born into their families
- E) due to their desire to become very rich

**2. The motivation most commonly found in teenage entrepreneurs is . . . . .**

- A) that, as immigrants, they are eager to succeed in the States
- B) the need to support their younger brothers and sisters
- C) that they want to determine their own futures
- D) the opportunity to become extremely wealthy
- E) the wish to be successful despite unfavourable conditions

**3. While a moderate income can be pleasing for some entrepreneurs . . . . .**

- A) more of them are concerned with helping their families
- B) many are only interested in what they can achieve
- C) most get their satisfaction from the hard work
- D) others want to make a fortune
- E) very few are prepared to settle for little

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. The plan seemed very.....to begin with, but on further investigation it was found to be quite complicated.
2. The action the manager took was quite.....and took everyone by surprise.
3. I would be.....with a small, pretty flat; I don't want anything too grand.
4. He doesn't believe in.....He thinks you have to live according to a plan.
5. She has a lot of.....and has managed to succeed despite many difficulties.

## CHINESE NEW YEAR

The most important holiday in China is the Lunar New Year. Since it is based on the lunar calendar, it comes about a month later than the Western New Year. The Chinese New Year season traditionally lasts about a month; however, so that working life will not be interrupted for too long, the period has now been reduced to a week or less. There are some parallels with the Western New Year: houses are cleaned thoroughly, for instance, and families all get together for the festivities. All debts must be paid off so that the new year can start with a fresh beginning. Feasts are enjoyed with family and friends, and there are lively dragon and lion dances in the streets. Everywhere there is the sound of firecracker explosions. Children receive gifts of little red envelopes with money inside them. Many superstitions are related to the celebration of the Chinese New Year. No sweeping should be done in case the family's good fortune is swept out of the door with the trash. One should be especially careful not to break any dishes, for such an accident is believed to bring about serious problems between members of the family throughout the coming year.

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) concerning the moon.....
- b) system of dividing time into years, months, and days.....
- c) large, special meal.....
- d) large imaginary animal in legends (usually a winged reptile).....
- e) small explosive device which makes a noise and is used for entertainment purposes.....
- f) belief in cause and effects with no scientific links.....
- g) cleaning the floor with a brush or broom.....
- h) rubbish.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. The aim in shortening the Chinese New Year season was . . . . .**

- A) to bring it closer to the Western New Year traditions
- B) to lower the cost of celebration
- C) to reduce the number of feasts held
- D) to prevent the streets from becoming too congested with dragon and lion dances
- E) to minimize disruption of work

**2. The Chinese and Western New Years . . . . .**

- A) share certain similarities
- B) are both celebrated in January
- C) have absolutely nothing in common
- D) both last for about a month
- E) are both based on the lunar calendar

**3. At Chinese New Year . . . . .**

- A) children are the most important people
- B) debts are traditionally cancelled
- C) the Chinese observe a lot of superstitions
- D) nobody eats from dishes
- E) disagreements in the family are settled

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. If you do the.....I'll clean the windows.
2. According to English.....if a black cat crosses your path, you'll have good luck, while in the United States, the same event signals bad luck.
3. It takes the moon twenty-nine-and-a-half days to go round the earth, so this is known as a .....month.
4. There is so much.....on the beach that it is too dirty to sit on.
5. Although different religions and peoples around the world have their own methods for counting years, the.....used internationally is the one introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in the 16th century.

## LEVI STRAUSS

In 1850, during the Gold Rush, a twenty-year-old immigrant from Bavaria named Levi Strauss stepped off the boat in San Francisco. He had with him a special cloth called Serge de Nimes, which would later be called denim in America. Levi Strauss hoped to sell the denim as material to make tents and covers for wagons, to the men who were going to the goldfields to look for gold. "You should have brought pants to sell. In the goldfields we need strong pants that don't wear out," one young miner advised Strauss. So Levi Strauss took some of his denim to the nearest tailor and had him make the miner a pair of pants. The miner was so pleased with his pants that he told other miners about the wonderful new Levi's pants or Levis, and soon Levi Strauss had to open a shop to manufacture enough trousers for the miners. The miners wanted trousers that were comfortable to ride in, that were low-cut so they could bend over easily to pick up the gold from under their feet, and which had big useful pockets. One miner complained that the gold in his pockets kept tearing them. So Levi put metal corners in the pockets to make them stronger. Very soon, miners and cowboys from all over came to get fitted up with Levi's pants. Today, more than a hundred years later, Levi's pants walk the world as Levi's blue jeans.

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>a) person who comes to settle in another country .....</p> <p>b) leave a vehicle, e.g. a plane, etc. (<i>phrasal verb</i>) .....</p> <p>c) become useless; exhausted (<i>phrasal verb</i>).....</p> <p>d) person who digs out metals or minerals from underground.....</p> <p>e) make or process (a raw material) into a finished product (especially using a large-scale industrial operation).....</p> <p>f) (of trousers) made to fit around the hips rather than the waist.....</p> <p>g) incline the body; lean over.....</p> <p>h) be equipped or supplied with (<i>phrase</i>).....</p> | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
|---|--|

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. It's clear that Levi Strauss's original purpose for taking denim to America was . . . . .**

- A) to provide jeans for the miners
- B) forgotten when he got off the boat
- C) to make himself equipment for going to the goldfields
- D) to sell to the tailors
- E) not for making trousers

**2. The first pair of Levi Strauss "jeans" . . . . .**

- A) were admired by many other people
- B) didn't fit the needs of the miners
- C) were made as a response to a request
- D) were no different from today's models
- E) were made in Bavaria

**3. Levi Strauss's trousers first became popular . . . . .**

- A) because they were so fashionable
- B) due to the customers talking about them
- C) as a result of their being affordable
- D) after they had been sold for a century
- E) when they had gold put into the corners

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. The.....was trapped underground for several hours after the explosion.
2. That man is too fat to be wearing.....trousers. They really don't suit him all.
3. There is a lot of bureaucracy involved in trying to get a job if you are a/an
4. The new soldiers are going to the stores to.....their uniforms and guns.
5. I've only had these shoes for a month and they've already.....

# ASTROLOGY

All around the world, it seems to be true that people prefer mysterious explanations to simple explanations. If someone is killed in a car crash, for example, many people say it was caused by fate, rather than by poor driving or bad road conditions. In many countries, a profitable business has developed around the subject of astrology. Astrologers want us to believe that our characters are formed as soon as we are born, according to the particular zodiac sign we are born under. Many people prefer to believe this than to read the scientific explanations of the development of human character and personality put forward by psychologists and doctors. Hence, in many popular magazines and women's journals, we find a column such as "You and Your Stars". And in some countries, you can even ask an astrology "expert" questions about your future.

## EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) appearing to have no cause or explanation;  
impossible to understand.....
- b) the future as decided by a power which cannot  
be controlled.....
- c) not adequate in quality; bad.....
- d) bringing in more money than is being spent.....
- e) each of the twelve symbols named after groups  
of stars which are believed to influence our  
lives (*two words*).....
- f) propose for consideration; state (*phrasal verb*).....
- g) for this reason.....
- h) a feature article that appears regularly in a  
publication, such as a newspaper.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. According to the passage, people worldwide. . . . .**

- A) have to drive on poor road conditions
- B) tend to be more receptive to mysterious explanations
- C) consult astrologers before making any plans
- D) have similar characteristics according to their sign of the zodiac
- E) cannot control their lives because they are already set by outside influences

**2. The subject of astrology. . . . .**

- A) can only be understood by experts
- B) holds explanations we cannot find in our normal lives
- C) is based on the work of scientists and psychologists
- D) is used by many doctors when looking for diagnoses
- E) brings in a lot of money for people in several countries

**3. According to astrologers. . . . .**

- A) psychologists have no validity when explaining the development of personality
- B) it doesn't matter whether you are a good or bad driver because you can't control fate
- C) women are more likely to follow their horoscopes than men
- D) the zodiac sign under which a person is born determines his or her character from birth
- E) a business can be extremely profitable if it is set up with their advice

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. The company, with an annual turnover of several million dollars, is one of the most .....in the country.
2. Police are still trying to explain the.....disappearance of the paintings.
3. She says she can guess anybody's.....just by talking to them for five minutes, and she was right about mine.
4. The company's business has expanded greatly;....., they are going to be hiring several new staff members.
5. He believes it was.....that we met again in such an unlikely place, but I think it was just coincidence.



## THE IMPORTANCE OF DREAMS

In 1960, an American psychiatrist named William Dement published experiments dealing with the recording of eye-movements during sleep. He showed that the average individual's sleep cycle is punctuated with peculiar bursts of eye-movement, some drifting and slow, others jerky and rapid. People woken during these periods of eye-movement generally reported that they had been dreaming. When woken at other times they reported no dreams. If one group of people were disturbed from their eye-movement sleep for several nights on end, and another group were disturbed for an equal period of time but when they were not exhibiting eye-movements, the first group began to show some personality disorders, while the others seemed more or less unaffected. The implications of all this were that it was not the disturbance of sleep that mattered but the disturbance of dreaming.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) interrupt at intervals.....
- b) strange; unusual.....
- c) short and sudden period.....
- d) moving slowly with no purpose or direction.....
- e) moving abruptly and unevenly.....
- f) show; display.....
- g) something that is suggested or hinted at by  
something else.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. During the research, those woken while dreaming . . . . .**

- A) were hardly affected at all
- B) were the ones who had had personality disorders
- C) reported that their dreams affected their personalities
- D) were not showing any eye-movement
- E) displayed signs of disturbance in their personalities

**2. We can infer from the passage that during sleep, . . . . .**

- A) people dream all the time
- B) the type of eye-movement indicates the type of dream
- C) there is no eye-movement when the person isn't dreaming
- D) drifting and slow eye-movement coincides with a dream that can't later be reported
- E) one's eyes are constantly moving

**3. The research implied that . . . . .**

- A) people with personality disorders dreamt more than others
- B) interrupting dreams was more significant than interrupting sleep
- C) dreamless sleep led to fewer personality disorders
- D) dreams lasted for equal periods of time in different people
- E) if sleep was disturbed, then dreams later became disturbed as well

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. It wasn't until the.....ship nearly grounded itself that the onlookers realized that the crew was in trouble.
2. She has some very.....ideas which both confuse and amuse me.
3. He has been.....symptoms of stress ever since he took on that new job.
4. The minister's speech was.....by spontaneous rounds of applause.
5. We could hear occasional.....of gunfire from behind the enemy lines,

## EUROPE'S LAST UTOPIA

Everybody knows that Santa Claus lives somewhere near the North Pole where a carpet of snow covers the mountains and the amazing Northern Lights shine brightly in the Arctic night. It has generally been assumed that he settled there because of all that snow for his reindeer and sleigh, but the real reason he put his roots down on the edge of the Arctic Circle in Finnish Lapland, Europe's last wilderness, must surely be that he simply loved the beauty and solitude of this last Utopia, Santa Claus Land. Sandwiched between Norwegian Lapland and the former USSR, Finnish Lapland lies almost entirely above the Arctic Circle in Northern Finland. The capital is the winter-sport center of Rovaniemi. It's a modern town in the middle of nowhere. Concorde used to land there and many daily Finnair flights arrive from all over Finland.

EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

- a) person who is believed, by children, to deliver presents at Christmas.....
- b) vehicle used for travelling on snow, often pulled by horses.....
- c) settle; establish oneself (in a place) (*phrase*).....
- d) state of being without other people - usually calm and peaceful.....
- e) imaginary place which is perfect and where everyone is happy.....
- f) put between two other things with little space left over; squashed.....
- g) a long way from anywhere; isolated (*phrase*).....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. Finnish Lapland . . . . .**

- A) has a modern airport in the capital, Rovaniemi
- B) is smaller than Norwegian Lapland
- C) is the only remaining wilderness in Europe
- D) gets most of its revenue from winter sports
- E) is entirely covered with snowy mountains

**2. Finnish Lapland is an area . . . . .**

- A) which was once part of the USSR
- B) completely within the Arctic Circle
- C) also known as Utopia
- D) with a large reindeer population
- E) close to the North Pole

**3. The writer claims that . . . . .**

- A) Santa Claus settled in Finnish Lapland because of the peace and quiet
- B) it's because of its location that Finnish Lapland is so popular
- C) the greatest attraction in Finnish Lapland is the Northern Lights
- D) trying to find wilderness is like trying to find Utopia
- E) reindeers are the best animals for pulling sleighs

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. After travelling extensively throughout the world, she finally.....in a small village near the sea.
2. One of the most popular tourist attractions was the.....rides round the frozen lake.
3. I know the house is beautiful, but it's.....There isn't even a local shop.
4. When I got onto the crowded train, I found myself.....between a woman carrying a screaming baby and an extremely fat man who snored while he slept.
5. Whenever the pressure of work got too much for him, he used to escape from the city and seek the.....of the mountains.

## THE GORILLA'S CHEST-BEATING

Why does a gorilla beat its chest? It depends on the gorilla - and on the situation. In some instances, the flamboyant and intimidating gesture may be just what it seems: a warning to keep away. When truly aroused, the leader of the gorilla troop rises and drums his chest rapidly, palms open and slightly cupped. Then he explodes into a charge which may or may not be a bluff. Scientists who have been charged at by gorillas report that the animals almost always stop short of violence - unless the human intruder responds in a hostile manner. Sometimes chest-beating is only an expression of relief after the danger has passed, a means of keeping in touch with other gorillas in the troop, or a way of warning other troops away from the feeding area. Some gorillas, especially the young ones, often beat their chests as expressions of high spirits. One thing the gorilla does not do is stage a victory celebration by drumming furiously on his chest after he has just cracked an opponent's spine. That sort of thing happens only in the movies.

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) exaggeratedly confident and noticeable .....
- b) frightening in a way that forces or compels somebody to do something .....
- c) make a sound by beating or tapping continuously .....
- d) inside surface of the hand .....
- e) curved in shape, e.g. of the hand .....
- f) move suddenly and energetically
- g) deception; attempt to make somebody wrongly believe that you will do something .....
- h) person or thing that enters a place where he or it is not wanted .....
- i) cheerfulness (*phrase*) .....
- j) backbone .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. One function of a gorilla's chest-beating is . . . . .**

- A) to frighten younger gorillas with overly high spirits
- B) the celebration of a recent victory
- C) to call the other troop members to the feeding area
- D) to establish which gorilla is the leader of a troop
- E) communication with the other members of the troop

**2. According to the passage. . . . .**

- A) scientists have found shorter gorillas to be more violent
- B) only the leader of the troop of gorillas beats his chest
- C) gorillas beat their chests for various reasons
- D) a gorilla's charge never needs to be taken seriously
- E) gorillas are easily trained to appear in films

**3. After a fight with his opponent, the gorilla . . . . .**

- A) does not act triumphantly
- B) beats his chest as an expression of relief
- C) breaks the opponent's backbone
- D) drums his chest furiously
- E) behaves exactly as portrayed in films

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. The students were all in.....as it was the last day of the semester.
2. His manner with the staff is so.....that most of them are too scared to speak to him.
3. His hands were.....around his mouth as he called to his friends on the other side of the field.
4. As a child she had many operations to straighten her.....and, thus, enable her to walk properly.
5. We knew as soon as the burglar alarms went off that there was a/an.....in the building.

For most of us, love is the most absorbing subject in existence. There is an enormous range of meanings in this one little word: motherly love and self-love, fatherly love and children's love for their parents; there is brotherly love and there is the love of one's home and one's country; there is love of money and there is love of power. Love clearly includes all of these, but the love in which one can be oneself is the pre-eminent love for most of us. Love at its fullest can include an enormous range of emotions and sentiments. It can combine humility with pride, passion with peace, self-assertion with self-surrender; it can reconcile violence of feeling with tenderness. "Being in love" is love at its most intense, and is personally focused in a very special way. Our common speech reflects this fact, as we talk of "falling in love" as if it were something into which we are precipitated against our will, like falling into a pond.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

**COLUMN A**

**COLUMN B**

- a) very interesting, taking up a lot of one's time .....
- b) the best of all; having better qualities than the others in the same group .....
- c) attitude based on one's thoughts and feelings .....
- d) modesty .....
- e) satisfaction with something one has achieved; self-respect .....
- f) self-confidence; ability to speak on one's own behalf .....
- g) find an agreement between things that are opposed .....
- h) gentleness .....
- i) cause to happen suddenly and unexpectedly .....
- j) small area of water, often man-made .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. Love, according to the passage, . . . . .**

- A) makes us experience all emotions more intensely
- B) enables the balancing of extreme feelings
- C) happens against our will
- D) is only real when we are "in love"
- E) is sometimes really difficult to achieve

**2. It is stated in the passage that . . . . .**

- A) we frequently mention love in our speech
- B) there are various kinds of love
- C) nobody wants to "fall in love"
- D) it requires effort to maintain any kind of love
- E) everyone is more interested in love than in anything else

**3. The writer states that, generally, the most important kind of love . . . . .**

- A) absorbs us more than anything in existence
- B) occurs when we feel that we are "in love"
- C) is "fallen into" and happens against our will
- D) is the one which allows us to behave as we are
- E) can only be possessed by emotional people

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. Today's lecture will be given by the man who is.....in this particular field of science.
2. Attempts are being made to.....;.....the management and the workers and bring an end to the strike.
3. That book was so.....that I could hardly put it down for a minute.
4. The things he just said reflect my.....on the matter entirely.
- 5.....is all very well, but you won't get the job if you don't talk about your achievements.



## THE MIND'S EYE

Which weighs more, a pound of feathers or a pound of lead? Everyone knows the answer: they both weigh the same. An interesting point, however, is what sort of image popped into your head when you read those words. One person who answered this question saw, distinctly, a pair of scales with a cube of lead on one scale balancing a big mound of feathers on the other. A second person got no mental image, but simply conceived of the problem in terms of words. People differ greatly in their power to "make pictures in their heads." Years ago the British scientist Sir Francis Galton asked a group of colleagues to try to visualize the breakfast table as they had sat down to eat that morning. Some of them saw the table in sharp detail and in colour. Others saw it only in black and white. Still others saw a blurred outline, as if through a badly adjusted magic lantern. Many could get no visual image at all. Scientists believe that most people are born with the ability to summon up in the mind's eye precise visual images of past experiences, but that many of us lose this power as we grow up, simply because we fail to exercise it.

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) one of the light things which cover a bird's skin  
and gives the bird its colour .....
- b) soft, heavy metal .....
- c) go or come quickly (in or out) .....
- d) instrument for weighing with two pans that have  
to be balanced (*phrase*) .....
- e) solid which has six equally-sized square sides .....
- f) pile; heap .....
- g) imagine; form an idea in the mind .....
- h) clear; distinct .....
- i) unclear; indistinct; confused in appearance .....
- j) old-fashioned device for projecting pictures  
onto a screen .....
- k) gather together; bring into existence (*phrase*) .....
- l) in imagination; in memory (*phrase*) .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. We can infer that Sir Francis Galton's aim was . . . . .**

- A) to measure people's ability to picture past experiences
- B) to discover what his colleagues had eaten for breakfast
- C) to find out how much attention his colleagues paid to their domestic surroundings
- D) to assess the incidence of colour-blindness
- E) to provide practice in making pictures in one's head

**2. The writer states that . . . . .**

- A) most people cannot visually recall events as recent as that morning
- B) some people are completely unable to guess at the weight of something
- C) past experiences become less important to us as we grow up
- D) there is no difference between feathers and lead
- E) not all people have the same ability to visualize things

**3. People's ability to recall past experiences visually. . . . .**

- A) depends on how far in the past they were
- B) often diminishes with the passing years
- C) eventually decreases despite exercise
- D) enables us to keep precise pictures of them
- E) varies according to the words used to describe them

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. Before you leave, just.....in and say goodbye.
- 2. I was so tired that I had to.....all my strength just to climb the stairs to bed.
- 3. The camera lens must have had a fingerprint on it, because all our photos are
- 4. I hope the pillows aren't filled with.....as I'm allergic to them.
- 5.....people see their holiday destinations as far more beautiful than they actually are.

## THE WILL TO LIVE

A very old lady who had devoted her life to pioneer work in education once told about a dangerous illness she had suffered in her middle years. She lay hovering between life and death, in the twilight of half-surrender, when she overheard two of her co-workers talking just outside her hospital room. "If we could only reach her!" one of them said passionately. "If we could only make her understand how much we need her!" The words did reach her, and with the forces of life and death hanging in the balance, they resurrected her will to live. In that moment of discouragement and wavering faith, the intensity of her colleague's plea reassured her and gave her courage to take up the struggle again. If we truly wish to live, if we have something to live for, then the will to live becomes a powerful force in combatting illness. Within each of us there are two strong instinctual drives, the will to live and the desire to destroy ourselves. The powerful instinct to remain alive is bolstered by our desire to create, to discover and to accomplish. Doctors make obeisance to it when, in a crisis of illness, they say, "We have done all we can - now it is up to the patient."

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) give time, effort or energy for a particular purpose . . . . .
- b) first in a new branch of study or particular activity . . . . .
- c) be in an uncertain or unsettled situation . . . . .
- d) final stages; state between two other states, with little awareness . . . . .
- e) make contact with . . . . .
- f) be between two possibilities *{phrase}* . . . . .
- g) cause to exist again or be used again . . . . .
- h) determination; strong desire . . . . .
- i) not firm or confident . . . . .
- j) intense, emotional request . . . . .
- k) calm; remove worries . . . . .
- l) fight to stop something happening . . . . .
- m) natural; not based on thought or teaching . . . . .
- n) encourage; support . . . . .
- o) respect . . . . .

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. We can infer that when the patient heard her colleagues talking . . . . .**

- A) it was during the early evening
- B) she had virtually given up trying to stay alive
- C) she realized that she had a fatal illness
- D) they were not allowed to go into her hospital room
- E) she had difficulty understanding them

**2. The old lady . . . . .**

- A) lost her faith after her illness
- B) was the most important member of the work team
- C) was unable to receive visitors when she was ill
- D) had been left to die by her doctors
- E) worked in new fields of study in education

**3. The writer concludes that in fighting illness, it is important to . . . . .**

- A) have friends and colleagues around you
- B) be able to rely on your doctor
- C) have a purpose in life
- D) hear others speaking
- E) have a lot of courage

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. When a person tries to commit suicide, it is often more of a.....for help than an actual attempt to take one's own life.
2. We have been trying to.....them on the phone for the last hour, but there's been no answer.
3. No matter how much you.....her, she still thinks everything will go wrong.
4. There's no point in trying to.....that old plan. It didn't work before, and it won't work now.
5. She.....herself to various charities, for which she raises money tirelessly.

## DEBATE OVER THE WORLD'S FUTURE

How many people can the earth hold? Will birth and death rates continue to decline? Can food production keep pace with population growth? Can technology supplement or replace today's resources? What are the long-term effects of pollution on health, climate, and farm production? Debate over such issues has spawned many volumes, as scholars look to the future with varying degrees of optimism and gloom. In a lecture titled "The Terror of Change", Patricia Gulas Strauch cited three aspects of our future about which there is little disagreement: the speed of change will accelerate; the world will be increasingly complex; and nations and world issues will be increasingly interdependent. Today's problems - which face Third World megacities in particular - cannot be ignored by developed countries. We cannot look to the past for solutions as there is no precedent for such growth. We are in uncharted, challenging waters.

**EXERCISE 1:** Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) become smaller; decrease .....
- b) add something to .....
- c) take something's place, instead of it .....
- d) discussion involving different opinions .....
- e) important subject or question causing discussion .....
- f) cause to happen or be created; produce in great numbers .....
- g) publication, e.g. a book, published articles, etc. ....
- h) person with great knowledge, usually of a particular subject .....
- i) belief or feeling that the future will be good .....
- j) feeling of unhappiness or being without hope .....
- k) way of thinking about something; part of something's nature .....
- l) get faster; speed up or cause to speed up .....
- m) relying on each other .....
- n) similar happening or occurrence that existed previously .....
- o) unfamiliar situations (*idiom*) .....
- p) requiring effort and determination in order to succeed .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. The points put forward in the lecture "The Terror of Change".....**

- A) have changed scholars from a sense of optimism to one of gloom
- B) are, for the most part, accepted
- C) had not been considered by scholars previously
- D) caused much debate and disagreement
- E) filled several volumes

**2. According to the writer, having no equivalents in the past.....**

- A) analyses formulated by experts are open to discussion
- B) books on the world's problems cause a great deal of debate
- C) Third World megacities are not sufficiently aided
- D) modern technological developments do not meet the needs of the people
- E) today's problems require new solutions

**3. The outlook for the world's future.....**

- A) arouses optimism in some experts, yet pessimism in others
- B) is a repetition of events which occurred in the past
- C) depends entirely on technological advances made today
- D) is one of overpopulation, pollution, and reduced farm production
- E) shows that the population will soon exceed the earth's capacity

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. If you.....when you cycle down this hill, you should build up enough speed to get up the next hill without too much effort.
2. Although we've looked at this problem in almost every one of its.....we have yet to discuss the question of finance.
3. His second.....of poetry will come out towards the end of the month.
4. There's no point in just giving them easy exercises all the time. They need something more.....if they are to make any progress.
5. You could take vitamin tablets to.....your diet, but increasing your intake of fruit and vegetables would probably be better in the long run.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF LETTER-WRITING

The letters we write can spell the difference between making and missing an important sale, between landing and losing a job, between a yes and a no from the girl or boy of our dreams. A neighbor of mine recently wrote to two contractors for bids on a concrete driveway. Here's the beginning of one reply: "Dear Mr.....: I am offering you a special price because I am having a slack season now. I have some debts to pay and this work will be a big help to me." The second began: "Dear Mr.....: I can give you a good solid driveway with a six-inch bed of cinders and three inches of concrete. Properly graded and drained, this should last you 20 years without cracking." The second man got the job. Why? Because he told my neighbor what he wanted to know, not how much good the job would do the contractor. He followed the first principle of good letter-writing, one I've hammered at in my classes for years: think of your reader's problems, not of your own.

EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) mean; have as a consequence; suggest that a particular result will occur .....
- b) successfully get; obtain .....
- c) person who does a particular job, especially building work .....
- d) statement of the price to be charged for doing a piece of work .....
- e) private short road, or piece of hard ground, leading from the public road to a house or garage .....
- f) period of inactivity in business, when there is very little work to be done (*phrase*) .....
- g) strong, without holes or spaces, and able to support weight .....
- h) small pieces of coal, wood, etc., after they have been burnt, but not to ash .....
- i) made as level as possible by reducing the slope (of land) .....
- j) made so that water can flow away; able to become dry (after rain, etc.) .....
- k) damage, leaving lines or splits on the surface .....
- l) repeat forcefully; say again and again to have an effect .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. A letter, according to the writer, . . . . .**

- A) is a better way of making contact than a phone call
- B) should be relevant to the reader's situation
- C) is the best way to ask a girl out
- D) must have correct spelling
- E) should always begin with "Dear"

**2. From the statement the writer makes in the passage, we can conclude that . . . . .**

- A) the writer's neighbor is a builder
- B) most people are only interested in themselves
- C) the writer prefers writing to making direct contact
- D) the writer is a teacher
- E) it takes years to perfect the art of letter-writing

**3. The main point of the passage is . . . . .**

- A) how a good letter can affect the result
- B) the best way to get driveway work done professionally
- C) that it's essential to compare costs when you want work done
- D) the importance of good spelling in a letter
- E) never to accept the first offer you receive

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. I.....this cup while I was doing the washing-up, but I think it's still usable.
- 2. We can't award the contract for building the new factory to anyone until all the .....have come in.
- 3. In the centre of the room, there was a huge antique table made of.....oak.
- 4. She.....the point into her children's heads that they were never, under any circumstances, to go anywhere with a stranger.
- 5. How did someone like him, with so little experience, manage to.....such a prestigious job?



## THE WIND'S WITH US

A strong wind had started up, whistling and moaning through the thick leaves, and frightening Sue and Anne. CRASH! They heard a loud smashing noise as a tree came down in a large gust. They took refuge under the gateway of a building and were not sure what to do. Sue doubted whether they would have the strength to cycle all the way home. But they couldn't just go on waiting there much longer. "We'd better go then. If we can't ride our bikes we'll just have to push them. Or perhaps we'll be able to get a lift on a truck." Sue went out, her short hair blowing in the wind. It was impossible to speak, so she just beckoned to Anne to start out. As they pushed their bicycles unsteadily onto the road, Sue suddenly shouted, "Hey! The wind's with us!" Anne got onto her bicycle. There was no need to pedal - all she had to do was hold onto the handlebars. She felt an almost unreal sense of exhilaration, as if she were floating through the air. "The wind's with us!" Sue shouted again, her voice filled with surprise and elation. "Even we have the wind with us sometimes, eh?"

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) make a loud, high clear note or sound as something moves quickly through the air .....
- b) make a low sound, as if sad or in pain .....
- c) sudden, very strong rush of wind .....
- d) go to a place that is safe and provides shelter and protection (*phrase*) .....
- e) entrance through a fence, outdoor wall, etc., where there is a structure similar to a door .....
- f) find someone who will take you somewhere in their car, or other vehicle for free (*phrase*) .....
- g) signal to someone by a movement of the hand or arm .....
- h) shakily; without complete control .....
- i) part of a bicycle which you hold onto, used for steering .....
- j) strong feeling of excitement, happiness and of being alive .....
- k) be supported by air or water and move gently .....
- l) great happiness and delight .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. We understand that . . . . .**

- A) Sue and Anne were not far from home
- B) a building was damaged when the tree was blown down
- C) on this particular occasion, Sue and Anne were lucky
- D) the falling tree barely missed landing on Anne and Sue
- E) Sue and Anne were in a forest when the wind started

**2. At first, the wind . . . . .**

- A) blew down the tree Sue and Anne were sheltering under
- B) made it impossible for Anne and Sue to hear each other
- C) prevented Sue and Anne from continuing their journey
- D) appeared to be with Sue and Anne
- E) caused Anne and Sue to fall off their bicycles

**3. From Sue's first statement - "The wind's with us!" - it's clear that . . . . .**

- A) Sue was much braver than Anne
- B) the wind was blowing in the direction they were travelling
- C) the wind wasn't as strong as they'd originally thought
- D) she was trying to stop Anne from becoming too frightened
- E) the wind was starting to drop as they set out

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. I looked up and saw her frantically.....to me from across the road.
2. The injured dog was lying on the side of the road.....softly to itself.
3. The little boy let go of his balloon and laughed happily as it.....off above the trees.
4. When the rain started to pour down, we.....in an old church and stayed there until it stopped.
5. A bullet.....past his head, only narrowly missing him.

## WEEP FOR HEALTH

Anger, fear, or the shock of sudden sorrow brings physical changes in our bodies. The digestion is shut down, the blood pressure is raised, the heart speeds up, and the skin becomes cold. If maintained over a prolonged period, this emergency status makes the body - and the personality - tight, dry and rigid. In people who are afraid to let themselves pour forth their painful emotions, doctors find that suppressed tears can trigger such ailments as asthma, migraine headache, and many others. Weeping, on the other hand, comes as part of the reversal of conditions of alarm, shock and anger. Tears do not, therefore, mark a breakdown or low point, but a transition to warmth, hope and health. So there is a genuine wisdom in tears. In permitting ourselves to weep instead of repressing the impulse, we help ourselves to health.

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) the process of breaking up food in the body .....
- b) increase; become greater .....
- c) kept at a certain rate or level; continued .....
- d) continuing for a long time or for longer than expected .....
- e) not relaxed; tense .....
- f) without moisture; without emotion .....
- g) inflexible; unbending; not able or not willing to change .....
- h) allow yourself to show or express something; allow something to come out (*phrase*) .....
- i) prevented from being expressed; held back .....
- j) cause to happen .....
- k) illness, often painful and long-lasting though seemingly not serious .....
- l) crying .....
- m) turning round; changing to become opposite .....
- n) collapse; strong depression .....
- o) period or process of change from one condition to another .....
- p) real; true .....
- q) urge; feeling of having to do something .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. From the statement in the passage, we can infer that some people . . . . .**

- A) regard crying as a weakness or failure
- B) don't consult their doctors about certain ailments
- C) find that migraine headaches cause them to weep
- D) develop personality problems from ailments such as asthma
- E) go to the doctor for emotional reasons more than for physical

**2. According to the writer, not crying . . . . .**

- A) is a common characteristic of asthmatics
- B) is a sign that a person is in poor health
- C) causes the digestion to shut down
- D) helps us to control our feelings of shock or anger
- E) can bring on many unpleasant side-effects

**3. In the writer's opinion . . . . .**

- A) people should visit their doctors in times of emotional emergency
- B) we need to cry in order to recover from traumas
- C) weeping can cause alarm, shock, or even anger in others
- D) doctors don't do enough to help patients with emotional problems
- E) crying when we feel ill is as beneficial as visiting the doctor

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. When a broken bone is treated, it needs to be supported by something..... while it's mending so that it cannot move out of position.
- 2. The demonstration, which happened almost without warning, was.....by the government's announcement that taxes are going to be increased by thirty percent.
- 3. I think you are wrong about her just pretending to be interested in our case. I think her concern is.....
- 4. After twenty years as a teacher of indisciplined students he suffered a/an..... and was unable to work again.
- 5. If I went shopping every time I felt the.....to buy something new, I'd be absolutely broke in no time at all!

# THE BENEFITS OF TECHNOLOGY

j

Science and technology are getting a bad press these days. Increasingly scornful of the materialism of our culture, some people speak about returning to a simpler, pre-industrial, pre-scientific day. They fail to realize that the "good old days" were actually horribly bad old days of ignorance, disease, slavery, and death. They fancy themselves in Athens, talking to Socrates or watching the latest play by Sophocles but never as a slave brutalized in the Athenian silver mines. They imagine themselves as medieval knights on armoured chargers but never as starving peasants. They also ignore the fact that, before modern technology, the full flower of art and human intellect was reserved for the few. It was the technical advances that brought many of the marvels of mankind to even the poorest.

## EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) be criticized in the media (*phrase*).....
- b) feeling and showing that something deserves  
no respect; showing contempt.....
- c) lack of knowledge.....
- d) system of people being owned by other people  
and having to work for them.....
- e) like the idea of; imagine.....
- f) treated cruelly, violently, and inhumanly.....
- g) of the period in history from AD 1000 to about  
AD 1500.....
- h) in the Middle Ages, a man - usually of noble  
birth - who had a high military rank and served  
the king in battle, and who is usually seen (in  
pictures, etc.) riding a horse and dressed in a  
protective metal suit.....
- i) covered with protective metal wear.....
- j) strong horse used by an army officer in battle,  
especially by high-ranking warriors during the  
Middle Ages.....
- k) suffering or dying from hunger.....
- l) person working on the land, often poor and  
considered to be of low status.....
- m) wonderful thing causing admiration and  
surprise.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. In the writer's opinion, some people . . . . .**

- A) think that the "good old days" were actually very bad
- B) do not have a realistic image of the past
- C) marvel at the technical advances that have been made
- D) are unable to cope with the speed of advances in science and technology
- E) regard the Athenians as a brutal race

**2. Those who have nostalgic feelings for the past . . . . .**

- A) usually work for the newspapers
- B) are well-read in the works of Sophocles
- C) would like to have lived then to help slaves and peasants
- D) have not yet discovered the full flower of art and human intellect
- E) criticize today's materialism

**3. According to the writer, modern technology . . . . .**

- A) makes life too complicated and materialistic
- B) means there are no longer any starving peasants
- C) has benefited the rich and the poor alike
- D) has pushed art and human intellect aside
- E) actually developed from people such as Socrates

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. Far too many people throughout the world are.....by the government under which they live.
2. If you continue to be so.....of their efforts, they are likely to give up trying altogether.
3. I'm sure it's his.....of how to behave in such situations that makes him seem so awkward, not bad manners.
4. The Grand Canyon is one of the.....of North American scenery and definitely shouldn't be missed on any trip to the USA.
5. He has always.....himself as a professional footballer, but he never even played for the school team.

## NADIA COMANECI

One of the most popular and exciting gymnasts to compete in the Olympic Games was the Romanian Nadia Comaneci. Fourteen-year-old Nadia burst on the Olympic scene when she competed in 1976 in Montreal against Olga Korbut, the great young Russian gymnast. Olga had won two gold medals in the 1972 Olympics, and she was going to try to repeat her victories in 1976. As Nadia watched, Olga approached the uneven parallel bars, leaped up, caught hold of one bar, and began her routine. She flipped, twisted, and turned. The crowd cheered, and the judges awarded Olga a score of 9.90. It would take almost a perfect, score of 10.00 to beat Olga. Nadia was next. She jumped and grabbed the lower bar. She performed an incredible series of whirls and spins. She made a dazzling dismount, and stood straight as an arrow. The crowd applauded Nadia wildly. The judges were astonished by Nadia's performance and gave her a perfect score of 10.00! It was the first perfect gymnastic score in the history of the Olympic Games. Nadia won three gold medals and one silver in Montreal. Even with her perfect scores, however, she could not be called the greatest of all women gymnasts. That honour belongs to Larissa Latynina of the former Soviet Union, who, in three Olympics - 1956, 1960 and 1964 - won nine gold, five silver, and three bronze medals.

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) suddenly or forcefully enter an existing situation  
(phrase) .....
- b) occasion of complete success; winning  
situation .....
- c) jump from one position to another .....
- d) performance consisting of a short, rehearsed  
sequence of actions .....
- e) turn over or perform a somersault in the air .....
- f) turn part of your body while the rest remains  
still; turn into a difficult position .....
- g) take hold of suddenly .....
- h) movement quickly round and round .....
- i) very fast movement round and round a central  
point .....
- j) brilliant; impressive because of skill, quality or  
beauty .....
- k) action of getting off .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. Until the 1976 Games in Montreal . . . . .**

- A) Nadia and Olga had not competed against each other
- B) no gymnast had ever achieved a maximum score at the Olympics
- C) gymnastics did not attract large audiences
- D) Olga Korbut was the most successful woman gymnast of all time
- E) the Romanian gymnasts had never won any gold medals

**2. Nadia's perfect score in Montreal . . . . .**

- A) was a repeat of Larissa Latynina's past performances
- B) did not stop Olga Korbut winning two gold medals
- C) has never been achieved since
- D) gave Romania its first ever gold medal
- E) didn't make her the best female gymnast of all time

**3. From the statement in the passage, it's clear that . . . . .**

- A) the minimum age for an Olympic competitor is fourteen
- B) gymnastic standards were higher in 1956, 1960 and 1964 than in 1976
- C) Olga Korbut was hoping to win more gold medals in 1976
- D) the Russians are rarely beaten by the Romanians at the Olympic Games
- E) Nadia was only better than Olga on the uneven parallel bars

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. He.....into the air to catch the ball, but it was too high for him.
- 2. Realizing she was late, she.....her purse and ran out of the door.
- 3. The streets were filled with excited fans, celebrating their team's.....
- 4. As she was walking down the road in her new high-heeled shoes, she fell and.....her ankle.
- 5. Not a sound came from the audience as they watched the dancers'..... performance.



# THE TITANIC

On 15 April 1912, the *Titanic* - at that time the world's largest and most luxurious ocean liner - disappeared into the icy depths of the North Atlantic. Some 1,500 people died - more casualties than in any other marine disaster in peacetime history. After striking a huge iceberg, the 46,500-ton vessel sank in less than three hours. Lloyd's of London, the firm which had insured the *Titanic*, had reasoned that the probability of such an event was one in a million. At 11:40 pm on the evening of the disaster, the lookout on the *Titanic's* bridge saw an ominous shape ahead. "Ice! Dead ahead!" he shouted. The helm was turned hard over and the engines were reversed, but it was too late. A 300-foot gash was ripped along the side of the *Titanic's* hull as though it were made of tin. If the lookout had not sighted the iceberg and the helmsman not turned the wheel, the *Titanic* would probably have struck the iceberg head-on. It is then likely that only the bow sections of the ship would have been flooded and, though seriously crippled, she would have remained afloat.

## EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) deep, cold sea water (*phrase*).....
- b) people killed or seriously hurt in an accident.....
- c) related to or concerning the sea.....
- d) hit.....
- e) ship or boat, especially a large one.....
- f) make a contract, in which a specialized company agrees to pay the costs if there is an accident, damage, loss, etc.....
- g) make a judgement based on careful thought.....
- h) being a sign of something bad or dangerous; threatening.....
- i) directly in front (*phrase*).....
- j) a lever or wheel for steering a ship.....
- k) as far as a ship's wheel can go (*phrase*).....
- l) (be) made to move backwards.....
- m) a deep cut.....
- n) the main body of a ship.....
- o) with the front parts (hitting each other).....
- p) the front part of a ship.....
- q) (of something or someone) weakened or damaged so that it or they cannot move properly.....
- r) on top of the water; not sinking.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. All of the following statements are true except that . . . . .**

- A) more people died at sea in this incident than ever before
- B) the huge vessel did not even take as many as three hours to sink
- C) Lloyd's had thought the *Titanic* was extremely unlikely to sink
- D) the *Titanic* sank in the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean
- E) the *Titanic* was designed as an extremely comfortable ship

**2. When the lookout noticed the iceberg . . . . .**

- A) the ship was travelling at the highest capacity
- B) he took some time to inform the helmsman of the danger
- C) the helmsman were trying to put the ship into reverse gear
- D) it was dangerously close to the side of the hull
- E) it was already too late to prevent the strike

**3. The author implies that it would probably have been better if . . . . .**

- A) Lloyd's of London hadn't insured the *Titanic*
- B) the ship had been almost completely flooded
- C) the *Titanic* hadn't been so large and luxurious
- D) the iceberg hadn't been seen before the accident
- E) the ship had not taken more than three hours to sink

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. The child fell on an old piece of metal which was hidden in the grass, and got a nasty .....in his knee.
- 2. Although it's quite expensive, I always keep the contents of my flat..... against fire and theft.
- 3. The young girl in the wheelchair over there was.....in a motorbike accident several years ago and hasn't been able to walk ever since.
- 4. There was a/an.....silence when Lynne asked her boss, who was having a hard time in business, if her job was secure, and she realized she'd better start preparing her resume and looking for new employment.
- 5. Jake took the kids to the aquarium to see the fish and other.....creatures.

## F WHERE NEW PRODUCTS COME FROM

Akio Morita, the chairman of Sony Corporation in Japan, wanted a radio he could carry with him and listen to wherever he went. From that small desire was born the Sony Walkman, a radio small enough to be worn on a belt or carried in a pocket. Not all product development, however, is so easy. Most of today's products, including many of the basic necessities of food, clothing and shelter, are the result of creative research and thinking by staff. A new product is one that is new for the company that makes it. A hamburger, for example, is not new, but when McDonald's introduced the Big Mac, it was a new product for that company. Decisions to make a new product can be the result of technology and scientific discovery, but the discovery can be either accidental or sought for. The original punch-card data-processing machine was devised specifically for use by the Bureau of the Census. Penicillin, by contrast, was an accidental discovery and is now one of the most useful antibiotics. Products today are often the result of extensive market research to learn what consumers and retailers want.

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) a strong wish .....
- b) the simplest and most important things that everybody needs (*two words*) .....
- c) a building that protects one from bad weather .....
- d) having the ability to produce new and original ideas or things .....
- e) the group of people who do the work of an organization .....
- f) the action of finding something for the first time .....
- g) happening by chance, not by plan or intention .....
- h) (be) looked for .....
- i) a card with holes in particular positions to represent data or information .....
- j) relating to one area .....
- k) covering a large area; large in amount .....
- l) the activity of collecting and analyzing information about what people need and want to buy (*phrase*) .....
- m) a person who buys goods or uses services .....
- n) a person who buys goods from the manufacturer and sells to the public .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. In the passage, the Sony Walkman is referred to as. . . . .**

- A) the creation of a large marketing research team
- B) an example of uncomplicated product development
- C) superior to all similar devices produced afterwards
- D) something produced in response to in-depth market research
- E) a product invented by Akio Morita, the chairman of Sony

**2. When the Big Mac was first introduced, it was. . . . .**

- A) the first hamburger ever to be put on the market
- B) the result of technical and scientific development
- C) the result of an accidental discovery at McDonald's
- D) a known item but a fresh product for McDonald's
- E) the first product ever produced by McDonald's

**3. A new product nowadays. . . . .**

- A) must be something completely new to the consumer
- B) is always the result of creativity and invention
- C) is usually produced in response to consumer demand
- D) should be manufactured in large quantities to meet the huge demand
- E) is more often created or discovered by accident

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. Luck is a very important part of success - a/an.....meeting at a party or at a friend's house has been known to lead to a new career or even to marriage.
2. Sarah has a fantastic apartment in downtown New York, but she's not really happy because she's always had a/an.....to live in the countryside.
3. Alex is a very interesting person to talk to because he has a/an..... knowledge of the history of London - there's really very little he doesn't know about the city and its past.
4. Copernicus revolutionized the way people thought about the solar system with his .....that the Earth and other planets revolve around the sun, and that the Earth, in fact, was not the centre of the universe.
5. Picasso's new and original way of painting illustrated his.....genius.

## HOW TO TREAT FROSTBITE

Frostbite is a common injury in winter weather, particularly when low temperatures are combined with wind. The nose, ears, fingers, toes, and chin are the most susceptible. The involved part begins to tingle or hurt mildly and then becomes numb. Frozen tissue usually ranges from distinctly white in light-skinned people to ashen grey in dark-skinned people. Here are some tips to help rescue someone with frostbite:

1. Remove the person from the cold as soon as possible.
2. Every effort should be made to protect the frozen part. If there is a chance that the part might refreeze before reaching medical care, it may be more harmful to thaw it and let it refreeze than to await arrival at the treatment area for thawing.
3. Rapid rewarming is essential. Do not rub the injured part as friction may cause further damage. Use lukewarm water or use warmed blankets. Within about 30 minutes, sensation may return to the part, which may become red, swollen, and painful.
4. When the part is warm, keep it dry and clean. If blisters appear, use sterile dressings.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) harm or damage to the body .....
- b) (be) joined together .....
- c) likely to suffer from something; sensitive .....
- d) have a slight prickly, stinging feeling .....
- e) having no feeling .....
- f) a mass of cells which makes up a particular organ or part of the body .....
- g) unfreeze .....
- h) very important; completely necessary .....
- i) apply pressure with a backwards-and-forwards or circular movement of the hand .....
- j) the force between two surfaces .....
- k) not very hot .....
- l) a thick covering used especially on beds to keep one warm .....
- m) feeling .....
- n) bigger than usual (usually for parts of the body) .....
- o) a painful, watery bump under the skin .....
- p) a covering for a cut or wound .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. We learn from the passage that frostbite . . . . .**

- A) is extremely painful from the moment it sets in
- B) only affects the nose, ears, fingers, toes, and chin
- C) is usually only slightly painful at the beginning
- D) is the most common injury in winter
- E) may occur anywhere and in any weather conditions

**2. According to the passage, if you encounter someone with frostbite, first of all, you should . . . . .**

- A) massage the frozen body part gently
- B) unfreeze the affected part immediately
- C) wrap the affected part in sterile bandages
- D) warm the patient as quickly as possible
- E) use water as hot as the patient can bear

**3. From the information given in the passage, we understand that the frozen body part . . . . .**

- A) is lost in most cases
- B) loses sensation
- C) becomes red
- D) has a bumpy appearance
- E) should be rubbed for rapid rewarming

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. Before the dentist starts working on your teeth, he gives you an injection which makes your mouth . . . . . so that you don't feel any pain.
2. Kathy sprained her wrist and it became so . . . . . that she couldn't wear her watch on that wrist because the strap was too small.
3. According to one study, pet owners are less . . . . . to colds and headaches than people who don't have animals. Scientists think this is because pets help relieve stress, which is a major cause of illness.
4. Parachuting is an amazing experience - the . . . . . of falling from 3000 metres above the Earth at 200 kilometres per hour is hard to describe.
5. It is . . . . . to have a valid passport if you want to travel abroad.

## UNFAIRNESS TO THE PIG

Few animals have such economic significance to mankind yet suffer from such a deplorable image as does the pig. As a domestic animal, it is a source of a wide variety of meats, high-quality leather, durable bristles for many kinds of brushes, and hundreds of medical products. At the same time, the pig is frequently regarded as unclean and even untouchable by many people. In spite of their reputation, pigs are neither filthy nor stupid. Because their sweat glands are relatively ineffective in lowering body temperature, pigs seek relief from the heat by wallowing in mud or shallow waterholes. When provided with a clean environment sheltered from the sun, however, pigs are fastidious. Furthermore, in tests of intelligence, pigs have proved to be among the smartest of all domestic animals - even more intelligent than dogs.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) the state of not being reasonable or justifiable .....
- b) the state or quality of being important .....
- c) very bad; unfortunate .....
- d) the concept, or generalized idea, of a thing held by the general public .....
- e) (of animals) tame .....
- f) that from which something comes into existence or develops .....
- g) lasting in spite of hard wear or frequent use .....
- h) character - in the view of the general public .....
- i) very dirty; disgusting .....
- j) as compared with something else .....
- k) try to find .....
- l) an easing of pain, discomfort, etc. ....
- m) roll around .....
- n) not deep .....
- o) place where water gathers and from which animals drink water .....
- p) excessively concerned about cleanliness; overly fussy .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. The author of the passage points out that . . . . .**

- A) the consumption of pork products is not very safe for health concerns
- B) though dirty, the pig is not too filthy to be touched
- C) pigs supply humans with very many types of products
- D) although the meat is unsafe, pigs can be a source of leather and brushes
- E) pigs are too unclean to be used in medical experiments

**2. According to the facts in the passage, when pigs are provided with the right conditions,**

- A) the quality of the pork meat is improved
- B) pigs are still extremely dirty
- C) pigs like to keep themselves clean
- D) bristles obtained from them for brushes are of better quality
- E) pigs can be raised commercially

**3. It is emphasized in the passage that the pig's reputation as a filthy and stupid animal**

- A) does not at all reflect the truth
- B) is wholly justified
- C) is actually a result of the stupidity and ignorance of people
- D) is only right to a certain extent
- E) decreases the demand for its products

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. Mrs. Pollywinkle was.....in her daily cleaning routine. All ornaments were removed from the shelves and carefully dusted, individually, with her feather duster.
2. The only.....she got from the pain in her back was when she rubbed a mixture of pure lavender oil and almond oil carefully into the base of her spine. The pain would then subside for an hour or two.
3. We have been.....a replacement for the head gardener for two months now, but all the applicants have been either too young or not experienced enough for such a large ornamental garden.
4. Cashmere goats are the.....of the fine wool cashmere, which is used for making expensive shawls, sweaters and cardigans.
5. The.....people have of Arabs is of a people living in tents and riding camels, but actually nearly all of them live in apartments and use cars or buses.



## TEA INNOVATIONS

The Louisiana Purchase\* Exposition took place in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904. At the fair was the young Englishman Richard Blechynden, who represented the tea interests of India and Ceylon - now Sri Lanka. It was his job to popularize tea drinking in the United States. The weather that summer turned quite hot, and Blechynden watched as people passed by his booth to others that were serving cold drinks. In desperation, he filled tall glasses with ice and poured hot tea over it. Iced tea was an immediate success. The invention of tea bags happened almost simultaneously. Thomas Sullivan of New York City owned a tea and coffee business. In sending samples of tea to customers, he decided it would be cheaper to sew the tea inside small cloth bags instead of sealing it in tins. To his surprise, orders for the tea bags poured in. Tea bags are now made of a special filter paper, and the manufacturing and packing of them has become an industry in itself to meet the great demand. Instant, or powdered, tea has become common on grocery shelves along with bulk and bag teas. Instant teas offer greater convenience than ordinary leaf tea as they are easy to prepare and leave no leaf sediment.

The treaty signed with France in 1803 by which the USA purchased a large portion of its present territory.

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) the introduction of a new idea or method .....
- b) something that you buy .....
- c) a large public exhibition .....
- d) help to be generally known or liked .....
- e) a small, temporary, roofed market stall .....
- f) the state when you feel extremely hopeless .....
- g) at the same time .....
- h) a small quantity intended to show what the whole is like .....
- i) fasten or join by making stitches with a needle and thread .....
- j) close food containers to stop air getting in and spoiling the food .....
- k) come in great number or amount (*phrase*) .....
- l) ready for immediate use, with little or no preparation .....
- m) a large quantity .....
- n) the state of being easy to use; without difficulty .....
- o) common; accustomed .....
- p) matter that settles on the bottom of a liquid .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. According to the passage, Richard Blechynden's employment involved . . . . .**

- A) making tea drinking popular to those from India and Ceylon
- B) informing people of the benefits of hot drinks
- C) making the drinking of tea more common in America
- D) teaching Americans how to make tea
- E) inventing tea bags out of a special filter paper

**2. It is clear from the passage that iced tea became an immediate success because . . . . .**

- A) Americans prefer drinking from tall glasses
- B) the people were interested in tea from India and Ceylon
- C) it was very easy to prepare a glass of iced tea
- D) Richard Blechynden was good at persuading people to try his innovation
- E) it fit with people's needs during the hot summer weather

**3. We can conclude from the passage that it was through the efforts of innovative people that, today, . . . . .**

- A) tea drinking has become so common and so easy
- B) a lot of expositions take place all over the world
- C) the tea industry is enjoying a remarkable boom
- D) people are abandoning fizzy drinks in favour of tea
- E) a lot of people find employment in the tea industry

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. I was sure that I had bought toothpaste, but it was not among my.....  
when I emptied the shopping bags.
- 2. The two trapeze performers flew through the air.....and performed a  
complicated acrobatic movement before both returning to the swing.
- 3. In order to.....his new health food shop, John Harvey handed out leaflets  
on the benefits of healthy eating.
- 4. The opening of the new supermarket near our home has given me the.....  
of doing my shopping daily.
- 5. Jars of jam are.....in the factory, which means they can remain unopened  
for two years.

## THE FATHER OF THE AMERICAN RESTAURANT

For nearly 50 years, Lorenzo Delmonico ran the foremost and largest restaurant in the United States. Nobody in the 19th century contributed more than he did to make the concept of fine restaurant dining a reality in America. Delmonico, born in Switzerland in 1813, went to New York at the age of 19 and worked with relatives in a catering firm. He soon opened a restaurant that offered an unusually large menu, including a great variety of European dishes never before served in the United States. He also served American wild game as well as a selection of wines. The success of the restaurant inspired him to open branch restaurants, including the internationally renowned Delmonico's on the corner of Broadway and 26th Street in New York City. His organization also operated its own farm in nearby Brooklyn and temporarily ran a hotel. His fame as a restaurateur brought many imitators, and between them they helped make New York City one of the primary culinary centres in the world. He was largely responsible for making the restaurant an accepted and popular institution.

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) most important; best .....
- b) general idea or principle .....
- c) of very good quality .....
- d) providing and serving food and drinks for  
groups of people .....
- e) different things of the same kind; a range of  
things from which something may be chosen .....
- f) animals, birds, and fish which are hunted for  
food and for sport (*phrase*) .....
- g) encourage someone to do something .....
- h) famous .....
- i) not permanently; lasting only for a short time .....
- j) a person who copies, especially one who  
copies a style .....
- k) together (*phrase*) .....
- l) related to the kitchen or cooking .....
- m) the cause of (something) (*phrase*) .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. One of the factors that made Delmonico's first restaurant different from other restaurants was that . . . . .**

- A) a choice of free wine was provided along with the meal ordered
- B) it used special serving dishes which were imported from Europe
- C) the range of food on offer at the restaurant was uncommonly large
- D) much of the food was freshly imported from European countries
- E) it was the first American restaurant to serve European cuisine

**2. It is clear from the passage that Delmonico . . . . .**

- A) opened a chain of restaurants which he called "Delmonico's"
- B) was first involved with the catering service in Switzerland
- C) created his style by imitating other famous restaurants
- D) purchased most of the ingredients of the food he served from a nearby farm
- E) ran a hotel on a farm not far from New York for a while

**3. We learn from the passage that Delmonico . . . . .**

- A) went out of business when larger restaurants came into existence
- B) opened the very first restaurant in New York City
- C) ran a catering business with his relatives in Switzerland before he left
- D) managed his organization as a family business
- E) played a major role in establishing the concept of the restaurant in the USA

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. When Bob and Laura arrived in Istanbul, they had only \$35.....Bob had just \$10, and Laura \$25.
- 2. While working seven days a week was unpleasant, we knew we were only doing it .....and that in two weeks' time, things would be back to normal.
- 3. Although I saw it happen, I'm not sure which car was.....the accident, because it all happened so fast.
- 4. The.....reason for her resignation was having to work night-shift every four days, although there were a few other reasons as well.
- 5. Violet's childhood in India helped to.....her to write her first novel, which was set in Delhi.

# SOCRATES

Interested in neither money, fame, nor power, Socrates wandered through the streets of Athens in the 5th century BC. He wore a single rough woollen garment in all seasons and went barefoot. Talking to whoever would listen, he asked questions, criticized answers, and poked holes in faulty arguments. His style of conversation has been given the name "Socratic dialogue". He was the first of the three great teachers of ancient Greece - the other two being Plato and Aristotle. Today, he is ranked as one of the world's greatest moral teachers. His self-control and powers of endurance were unmatched. In appearance he was short and fat, with a snub nose and wide mouth. Despite his unkempt appearance, the Greeks of his day enjoyed being with him and talking with him and were fascinated by what he had to say. Socrates did not write any books or papers. The details of his life and doctrine are preserved in the "Memorabilia" of the historian Xenophon and in the dialogues of the philosopher Plato. It was chiefly through Plato and Plato's brilliant disciple Aristotle that the influence of Socrates was passed on to succeeding generations of philosophers.

## EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) simple and uncomfortable .....
- b) piece of clothing .....
- c) not wearing anything on the feet .....
- d) find the weak points in incorrect reasoning; find the mistakes in reasons given to support or disprove something (*expression*) .....
- e) (be) regarded as having a particular position on a scale .....
- f) the ability not to express one's own strong feelings in an over-emotional way .....
- g) the ability to bear pain, suffering or stress for a long time .....
- h) better than everybody else's; having no equals .....
- i) short, fat (used to describe the nose) .....
- j) untidy; ungroomed .....
- k) extremely interested .....
- l) a set of beliefs .....
- m) mainly .....
- n) a follower of a great leader or teacher .....
- o) the effect that someone has on behaviour, events or opinions .....
- p) coming after; following .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. Socrates . . . . .**

- A) wasn't at all interested in material things
- B) called his conversations "Socratic dialogues"
- C) wore unattractive clothes and heavy sandals
- D) didn't point out others' mistakes plainly, but implicitly
- E) had no influence or fame in his lifetime

**2. Socrates' fellow Athenians . . . . .**

- A) did not know anything about his real identity
- B) were fascinated by his appearance
- C) mocked him because of his appearance
- D) eagerly read all of his works
- E) enjoyed learning about his ideas

**3. After Socrates' death . . . . .**

- A) his doctrine was forgotten until Plato revived it
- B) Xenophon preserved his autobiography
- C) other philosophers ensured his continuing influence
- D) it was discovered that he had kept a personal diary
- E) people came to realize what a great philosopher he was

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. Steffi Graf was for many years.....as number one on the women's tennis circuit.
- 2. For a long-distance runner,.....is more important than speed. Some of the races are so long that if they don't have the stamina, they'll never succeed.
- 3. I got caught in the rain on my way to the interview, so by the time I arrived, I felt rather .....and unfortunately, I didn't even have time to comb my hair before I went in.
- 4. Rocky Marciano was the greatest boxer of his time. His ability as a fighter was .....- he was never beaten in the ring.
- 5. Mark took the children to the aquarium and they were so.....by the fish and other underwater life that it was difficult to get them to leave.

# I POSSESSING A MATHEMATICAL MIND

Several old jokes common amongst the scientific disciplines illustrate the difference between the mathematical mind and that of other disciplines. One goes as follows:

An engineer, a physicist and a mathematician are all staying at a hotel one night when a fire breaks out. The engineer wakes up and smells the smoke; he quickly grabs a garbage pail to use as a bucket, fills it with water from the bathroom, and puts out the fire in his room. He then refills the pail and douses everything flammable in the room with water. He then goes back to sleep. The physicist wakes up, smells the smoke, jumps out of bed. He picks up a pad and pencil and makes some calculations, glancing frequently at the flames. He then measures exactly 15.6 liters of water into the garbage pail, and throws it on the flames, which are extinguished. Smiling, he returns to sleep. Finally the mathematician wakes up. He too grabs a pad and begins fervently writing, glancing at the flames, and then writing more. After a while, he gets a satisfied look on his face; entering the bathroom, he produces a match, lights it, and then extinguishes it with a bit of running water. "Aha! A solution exists," he murmurs, and goes back to sleep.

## EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) a branch of knowledge, e.g. physics, anthropology, etc. ....
- b) make a point clear by using examples or stories . . . . .
- c) pick up or take something roughly . . . . .
- d) stop a burning fire by throwing water over it . . . . .
- e) able to catch fire easily . . . . .
- f) a number of pieces of paper fixed together along one side, so that a piece can be torn off once it has been used . . . . .
- g) something worked out mathematically . . . . .
- h) take a brief look at something . . . . .
- i) strongly and enthusiastically . . . . .
- j) pleased about getting what you wanted . . . . .
- k) speak softly or indistinctly . . . . .

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. The passage seeks to show.....**

- A) how brave engineers are when faced with dangerous situations
- B) how many liters of water are required to extinguish the average hotel fire
- C) that mathematicians are not as practical as other professionals
- D) that mathematicians, engineers, and physicists react in the same way in emergencies
- E) that mathematics is of no use in practical situations

**2. We can conclude from the passage that .....**

- A) engineers move from the practical to the theoretical
- B) this incident happened before the invention of fire extinguishers
- C) mathematicians are more intelligent than engineers or physicists
- D) physics forms the basis of some other disciplines
- E) engineering is the most practical of the disciplines mentioned

**3. The author of the passage illustrates that the mathematician.....**

- A) died in the fire which the story refers to
- B) was contented just to know that the fire could be extinguished
- C) was much cleverer than the engineer or the physicist
- D) wasn't woken up by the fire in the hotel he was staying in
- E) measured the amount of water required more accurately than the physicist

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. Public relations used to form part of general business subjects or marketing and has only recently been offered by universities as a separate.....
2. The police officer used a secretly filmed video to.....how aware drug dealers are of surveillance and how they check they are not being watched before making their illegal transactions. Of course, they didn't spot the hidden camera on this occasion.
3. Most old soft furniture is highly.....while modern furniture is required by law to be fire retardant.
4. The journalist carries a computer and an electronic diary with her on her travels, but still prefers to use a.....and pencil for taking notes.
5. People with "perfectionist" personalities are never.....that anything is done well enough.



## SHORT STORIES

Ours is the great generation of the short story. The growth of the newspaper, the development of the magazine, the universality of popular education with its increase in human curiosity - most of all, the increasing pace of modern life, its speed of living and competitive pressure - gave this literary type its greatest encouragement. Here is the people's literature, and the most democratic of all forms of writing because it offers a means for the use of every conceivable sort of plot, character or background. It's just the right length in a world of tumult and hurry; it is a form that presents things concisely and graphically, and it is the type of writing most easily understood by every kind of reader.

EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

- a) desire or eagerness to know about things .....
- b) speed; rate of progress .....
- c) trying to be more successful than others .....
- d) method which makes something possible; way  
of achieving something .....
- e) imaginable; that can be believed; possible .....
- f) story line .....
- g) situation in which a story, etc., is set .....
- h) confusion and excitement .....
- i) with a lot of information, but no unnecessary  
words or details .....
- j) with descriptions that give a clear picture in the  
mind .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. Writers of short stories.....**

- A) find it hard to keep up with the pace of modern life
- B) prefer to be published in newspapers or magazines
- C) are not restricted in their choice of subject
- D) feel under pressure to be competitive
- E) generally come from democratic countries

**2. The way the short story is written.....**

- A) is popular with newspaper and magazine editors
- B) shows how competitive the authors are
- C) indicates whether its writer comes from a democracy or not
- D) puts the authors under a lot of pressure
- E) makes it possible for everyone to understand it

**3. According to the writer, the short story.....**

- A) suits the modern way of life
- B) is most frequently found in newspapers and magazines
- C) puts pressure on other literary types
- D) is in need of a lot of encouragement
- E) increases human curiosity

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. Being able to express your ideas.....is a great asset, as managers these days don't have time to read long, wordy reports.
2. This new equipment will provide the.....for us to produce twice as much as we are doing now.
3. It's.....that she's decided not to wait for us, as I didn't say she should in the message I left.
4. Thomas Hardy set all of his novels against the.....of southwestern England's country life.
5. I hate being in the same class as her because she's really.....and sulks if anyone does better than her.

# THE SPICE TRADE

Spices were known to Eastern peoples thousands of years ago. Arab traders artfully withheld the true source of these spices, however, and they became valuable items of commerce early in the evolution of the spice trade. The most notable uses of spices in very early times were in medicine and in the making of holy oils. Belief in the healing power of spices filtered down, in a moderated form, into the Middle Ages and even into early modern times. It is not known when spices were first used in food. Certainly, the ancient Greeks and Romans used spices to flavour food and beverages because they discovered that spices helped to preserve foods, mask the flavour of partially spoiled meats, and also brought a change of flavour. Knowledge of the use of spices to preserve and flavour food slowly spread through Europe. Finally, in the last third of the 15th century, the Europeans decided to build ships and venture abroad in search of a route to the spice-producing countries.

## EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) vegetable substances which are usually dried for use and have distinctive flavours and aromas .....
- b) cleverly, but perhaps in a way that is not completely honest .....
- c) refuse to give something .....
- d) worth a lot of money .....
- e) the buying and selling of goods .....
- f) the gradual development of something .....
- g) important; interesting .....
- h) connected with God and religion .....
- i) able to make a sick person healthy again (*two words*) .....
- j) be gradually passed on from person to person (*phrase*) .....
- k) less extreme; not as strong as before (*phrase*) .....
- l) drinks, e.g. tea, coffee, or wine .....
- m) keep something in good condition for a long time .....
- n) cover; prevent something from being noticed .....
- o) not completely; in parts .....
- p) decayed; no longer good .....
- q) the taste of something .....
- r) go somewhere, especially somewhere that may be dangerous .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. Initially, spices were.....**

- A) sold for very low prices
- B) given in exchange for oil
- C) grown by Arab traders
- D) never sold because they were a secret
- E) sold to the West by Arabs

**2. Spices were first used.....**

- A) by the ancient Greeks and Romans
- B) mostly for healing and religious purposes
- C) in the West in the early Middle Ages
- D) to make partially spoiled meat edible
- E) to change the flavour of commonly consumed foods

**3. We are told in the passage that the ancient Greeks and Romans used spices for all the following, except.....**

- A) to make food taste even better
- B) in religious ceremonies to please their gods
- C) to keep food from going bad
- D) to hide the taste of rotting food
- E) in certain drinks to add flavour

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. Although the man wasn't one of the robbers, he was arrested because he .....information from the police by not telling them everything he knew about the crime.
2. The ancient Egyptians found a way to.....the bodies of their pharaohs before putting them into the pyramids.
3. The soup tasted horrible because I forgot to put the salt and pepper and other .....in while I was making it.
4. While Pam and Fiona were on holiday, they decided to leave their hotel and the tourist areas and.....into the backstreets of the city.
5. My grandmother's diamond ring and several other.....items of jewellery were stolen from her home.

# ALEXANDRE DUMAS

The novels and plays of Alexandre Dumas are filled with action and clever talk. Some critics, however, have said that Dumas's work is not good literature because it is sometimes carelessly written and historically inaccurate. After several failures as a playwright, Dumas wrote a play about the king called *Henri III*. It was produced in Paris in 1829 and was a great success. Dumas became prominent as one of the leaders of the Romantic movement. In the 1840s, Dumas turned nearly all his attention to writing vivid historical novels. The best known are *The Three Musketeers*, and *The Count of Monte Cristo*. Dumas hired collaborators, added material here and there to their work, and changed the plot and characters, giving the works the charm and movement that made his novels popular. Collaborators' names never appeared on the title pages of these works, but this omission was a practice of the day. Dumas earned vast sums, but he spent money faster than he earned it. His wish to be elected to the French Academy was never fulfilled.

## EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) exciting events.....
- b) written works which are of artistic value.....
- c) not correct.....
- d) a writer who writes for the theatre.....
- e) famous; important.....
- f) clear, lively (of a memory, description, the imagination, etc.).....
- g) employ someone for a short time by paying a certain amount of money.....
- h) people who work together for a special purpose.....
- i) in several places (*phrase*).....
- j) the set of events on which a story or play is based.....
- k) the ability to please or delight other people; attractiveness.....
- l) the act of leaving something out.....
- m) a regular custom or habit at a particular time and place in history.....
- n) amount of money.....
- o) (be) made true; (be) satisfied; come to be realized.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. The novels and plays which Dumas wrote. . . . .**

- A) are not worth reading because they're not good, and too tedious to keep the reader interested
- B) create a true and precise portrayal of the lives of prominent historical figures
- C) have been criticized by some literary authorities as being inferior in quality
- D) are full of dialogues, but not much happens in them
- E) tend not to have very strong or realistic plots

**2. Dumas's first success. . . . .**

- A) was with a novel rather than a play
- B) occurred during the Romantic period in literary history
- C) came when he started being attentive to his work
- D) was with his novel *The Three Musketeers*
- E) came with a play written about a royal figure

**3. The passage tells us that Alexandre Dumas. . . . .**

- A) paid critics and others to give his work good reviews
- B) never credited those who worked on his novels alongside him
- C) co-authored several novels with others of equal status
- D) adapted legends and other stories for his novels
- E) achieved all his goals and died an extremely wealthy man

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. Fiona always has.....dreams, which she remembers clearly when she wakes up in the morning.
2. It is.....to think that because something is expensive it must be of good quality.
3. The artist Van Gogh was not.....during his lifetime, but became extremely famous after his death.
4. Shakespeare is, without doubt, the most famous English.....- most people in the world have heard of him, even if they aren't interested in theatre.
5. The printers made a mistake and left the company's phone number out of the advertisement. This.....meant that the advert was unusable.

## CLASSIFYING LIFE FORMS

Exactly what is a plant and how is it different from other life forms? This may initially seem like a simple question. Everyone knows that an elm tree is a plant, whereas a dog is not. Nevertheless, the precise definition of plants is still a matter of debate among some scientists. All living things are made up of protoplasm, a complex material composed of organic substances such as sugars, proteins and fats. Protoplasm is arranged in tiny units called cells. All living things are composed of cells. As recently as the late 1960s, scientists believed that all organisms could be classified as members of either the plant or the animal kingdom. Life forms that are green and that can synthesize their own food using light energy were put in the plant kingdom. Those organisms that lack green pigment and are able to move about were considered to be animals. Researchers now agree that living things are more properly divided into two groups-prokaryotes and eukaryotes. These major groups comprise five kingdoms. Major differences between cells are used to distinguish between these groups and kingdoms.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) at first; in the early stages.....
- b) exact.....
- c) a topic people have differing opinions on;  
something people discuss and argue about  
(phrase).....
- d) consisting of many parts; not simple [adjective] .....
- e) (be) formed from different parts; (be) made up  
of.....
- f) the smallest part of an animal or plant that can  
exist on its own.....
- g) (be) arranged or placed into groups according  
to similar characteristics.....
- h) produce a new substance by combining  
different chemicals.....
- i) be without something; not have something.....
- j) natural colouring matter of plants and animals.....
- k) correctly; suitably.....
- l) include; contain.....
- m) see or recognize the differences between

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. The main concern of the passage is . . . . .**

- A) how protoplasm is arranged into cells differently in plants and animals
- B) why all life forms should be classified into five major groups
- C) why plants manage to feed themselves but the life forms in the animal kingdom don't
- D) the disagreement between scientists as to the definition of a plant and an animal cell
- E) the difficulty of giving a distinct definition separating plants from other life forms

**2. We understand from the passage that protoplasm . . . . .**

- A) is a simple life form
- B) is a method of grouping life forms
- C) is a separate life form
- D) contains cells
- E) is the distinctive characteristic of plants

**3. The current method of classifying life forms involves . . . . .**

- A) separating the plant and animal kingdoms
- B) taking significant differences in cell formation into account
- C) seeing if an organism contains green colouring
- D) noting if an organism can produce food chemically
- E) checking whether the organism contains protoplasm

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. Graham and Dan are identical twins. They look so alike that their mother is the only person who can.....between them.
2. According to the Dewey Decimal System, library books are.....under subjects and authors.
3. Whether the Vikings visited America before Columbus or not was long a/an .....among historians, until, in 1963, it was proved that they had come first, because archaeologists discovered the remains of a Viking settlement in Newfoundland, Canada.
4. The Prince's Trust is a charitable organization, set up by Prince Charles, which aims to help young people who have plans and ambitions, but.....the financial means to fulfil their dreams.
5. The Hauffmans are coming over from Germany for a short visit in February - they don't know the.....date yet, but it should be towards the beginning of the month.



## ICE-BORG

Because of his imperturbable manner, both on and off the tennis court, and his relentless ground strokes, Bjorn Borg was dubbed Ice-Borg by his opponents on the professional tennis circuit. Borg won his first tournament when he was 11. In four years, he won all the world's junior titles, and became the first of the teenage wonders to achieve world-class status. He dropped out of school when he was in the ninth grade, at the age of 15, and qualified for the Swedish Davis Cup team, becoming the youngest player ever to win a cup match. This was his first encounter with team captain Lennart Bergelin, who later became Borg's full-time coach. In 1975 Borg's three match victories, including doubles, brought Sweden its first Davis Cup. In his first decade in competitive tennis, the golden-haired Swede broke more records than anyone else in the history of tennis. Borg was only 26 when he retired, and he failed in his attempt eight years later to make a comeback with his old wooden racket - made obsolete by the oversized models that are now used in the game.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) remaining calm in spite of difficulties .....
- b) continuous and strong .....
- c) the action used to hit a ball with a racket .....
- d) (be) named amusingly or descriptively .....
- e) a regular journey from place to place for the purpose of playing in competitions .....
- f) a number of competitions between players, played until the best competitor wins .....
- g) a person who has marvellous or amazing properties .....
- h) one's position or rank considered in relation to other people .....
- i) stop attending *{phrase}* .....
- j) win the right to take part in something, such as a competition .....
- k) meeting .....
- l) a person who trains sportsmen and sportswomen .....
- m) the act of winning or state of having won .....
- n) do something better than anyone has ever done it before (idiomatic phrase) .....
- o) return to a former position of importance *{phrase}* .....
- p) old-fashioned and not really used any more; less effective than newer models .....
- q) bigger than usual .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. One reason that Bjorn Borg was nicknamed "Ice-Borg" was that.....**

- A) he never panicked
- B) he had very good manners
- C) all his rivals hated him
- D) he was physically very big
- E) he was very cold towards his opponents

**2. Bjorn Borg.....**

- A) was the first teenager to become world-famous
- B) started playing tennis when he was about 11
- C) lost many tennis matches between the ages of 26 and 34
- D) was better-educated than most tennis players
- E) was a world-class player in his early teens

**3. Lennart Bergelin.....**

- A) was the coach of the Swedish Davis Cup team
- B) led Borg's team during his first ever cup match
- C) was coached by Borg some years after they first met
- D) beat Borg during his first Davis Cup match
- E) was beaten by Borg during his first Davis Cup

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

\*

- 1. Linda's parents were very upset when she decided to.....of university and become a tour guide instead.
- 2. Our army fought bravely, but the pressure from the enemy was.....and after several days of fighting we had to surrender.
- 3. The Manchester United.....has decided that the players are not to listen to music in the changing rooms before the match because he thinks it disturbs their concentration.
- 4. The British army beat Napoleon's army at Waterloo, near Brussels, in 1815, and one of the major stations in London was named "Waterloo", in honour of that.....
- 5. Barry bought his first computer in 1983, but that model is now.....because computer technology has developed so much since then.

# SMALL WHALES

Dolphins and porpoises, often called simply "small whales," are mammals, not fish, and are thus warm-blooded, keeping their body temperature nearly constant even when they are exposed to different environmental temperatures. The mothers provide milk for the young for a year or more. Like other whales, dolphins have lungs and breathe through a single nostril, called the blowhole, located on top of the head. The blowhole is opened during their frequent trips to the surface to breathe. In contrast to some of the large whales, dolphins and porpoises have teeth, which they use to seize their food, consisting primarily of marine fish. Certain species of marine dolphins are the best-known biologically because they survive well in captivity, which means they can be more carefully observed. The bottle-nosed dolphin has been the most intensively studied because of its adaptability to salt-water holding tanks. It is a major participant in acrobatic shows at oceanariums and is noted for its curiosity toward humans.

## EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) a type of animal born live, not in an egg, which is fed on its mother's milk .....
- b) having body temperature which stays nearly the same regardless of outside temperature .....
- c) fixed; unchanging .....
- d) (be) put in a situation where one is not protected from something .....
- e) an opening at the end of the nose through which one breathes .....
- f) in a certain position; situated .....
- g) the top of a body of water .....
- h) different from; unlike (*phrase*) .....
- i) take hold of something quickly and forcefully .....
- j) mainly; chiefly .....
- k) the state of being kept in a closed situation without being allowed to be free .....
- l) (be) watched carefully, often for the purpose of study .....
- m) with great concentration and attention .....
- n) ability to change one's behaviour so as to manage well in a new situation .....
- o) a large container for storing liquid .....
- p) one that takes part in an activity .....
- q) involving the performance of difficult physical acts .....
- r) (be) well-known .....
- s) the desire to know something or learn about something .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. One of the differences between some whales and dolphins is that .....**

- A) whales don't provide milk for their young, but dolphins do
- B) although dolphins have lungs for breathing, most whales don't
- C) while all dolphins are warm-blooded, whales are cold-blooded
- D) whales are less aggressive than dolphins and not as big as them
- E) whereas all dolphins have teeth, some whales don't have any

**2. From the information given in the passage, we can infer that dolphins .....**

- A) have difficulty surviving in captivity
- B) use only one lung at a time
- C) are among the largest marine animals
- D) don't breathe underwater
- E) cannot survive in climates warmer than their body temperature

**3. One of the special characteristics of the bottle-nosed dolphin is that .....**

- A) it is very interested in people
- B) unlike others, it lives in salt water
- C) it is cleverer than most animals
- D) it enjoys being held in captivity
- E) it is an especially studious animal

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. An English furniture maker of the 18th century, Thomas Chippendale was .....for his book, *The Gentleman & Cabinet Maker's Directory*, which illustrated almost every style of mid-18th-century domestic furniture.
2. After the oil tanker sank, we were horrified to see the amount of oil floating on the .....of the water.
3. While security guards were transferring the money from the bank into their van, armed robbers managed to.....the money from them.
4. They've bought a new house which is.....on top of a hill, so it has a wonderful view of the surrounding countryside.
5. The success or failure of first-year university students often depends on their .....as the difference between high school and university can be very difficult to get used to.

## SWIMMING BIRDS OF THE ANTARCTIC

Penguin ancestors could fly as well as any other sea bird. Now its wings are short, paddle-like flippers that are entirely useless for flight. The bird has lived for ages in or near the Antarctic regions, where it has few enemies. Thus it came to spend all of its time on land or in the water. For generations it did not fly. In the course of evolution, its wings became small and stiff and lost their long feathers. The penguins, however, became master swimmers and divers. Of all birds, they are the most fully adapted to water. Their thick coat of feathers provides a smooth surface that is impenetrable to water. Their streamlined bodies glide through the water easily. The birds use their wings as swimmers use their arms in a crawl stroke, and they steer with their feet. Penguins can swim at speeds of more than 25 miles per hour. When they want to leave the water, they can leap as much as 6 feet from the water's surface onto a rock or iceberg.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) a person or animal from which others are descended.....
- b) a flattened stick used to move a small boat, such as a canoe.....
- c) the flat arm-like part of a sea animal used for swimming.....
- d) being no good or having no purpose.....
- e) not easily bent.....
- f) the covering of a bird.....
- g) expert at something.....
- h) (be) made to suit a new situation.....
- i) impossible to get through.....
- j) of a long, smooth shape which moves easily through air or water.....
- k) a method of swimming (*phrase*).....
- l) control something so it goes in a certain direction.....
- m) jump.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. The birds from which penguins are descended . . . . .**

- A) initially had to fight a number of enemies in Antarctica
- B) had flippers to enable them to swim easily
- C) were as capable of flight as any normal bird
- D) fled to Antarctica to escape from their enemies
- E) were the first birds to lose the ability to fly

**2. Penguins are especially well-suited to water because they . . . . .**

- A) live in Antarctica, which is surrounded by water
- B) have flippers, instead of wings, and streamlined bodies
- C) have long feathers to protect them from the icy polar water
- D) are simply no longer very good at flying
- E) spend so much of their time living on the land

**3. When penguins desire to get out of the water, . . . . .**

- A) they swim very fast in order to get above the surface
- B) they move their wings and fly onto the nearest iceberg
- C) their feet help them gain enough speed to leap above the waves
- D) their streamlined bodies enable them to do so quite easily
- E) they are capable of jumping nearly six feet high to do it

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. After finishing the marathon, my legs were incredibly.....and I found it difficult to climb the stairs because I couldn't bend my knees properly.
- 2. The soldiers tried to break through the enemy lines, but the lines proved to be .....and the soldiers were forced to retreat to their own base.
- 3. Though I was born in America, my most famous.....comes from Europe-my grandfather was a well-known member of the royal family of Yugoslavia.
- 4. There are many people who know how to make cakes, but Mr. Goedekuchen is a/an .....baker and people come from all over the city to buy his top-quality baked goods.
- 5. Mark Twain, before he became a writer, used to be a riverboat pilot and .....his boat up and down the Mississippi.

# LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

The composer of some of the most influential pieces of music ever written, Ludwig van Beethoven created a bridge between the 18th-century classical period and the new beginnings of Romanticism. His greatest breakthroughs in composition came in his instrumental work, including his symphonies. Unlike his predecessor Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, for whom writing music seemed to come easily, Beethoven always struggled to perfect his work. In the late 1700s Beethoven began to suffer from early symptoms of deafness. The cause of his disability is still uncertain. By 1802 Beethoven was convinced that the condition not only was permanent, but was getting progressively worse. He spent that summer in the country and wrote what has become known as the "Heiligenstadt Testament." In the document, seemingly intended for his two brothers, Beethoven expressed his humiliation and despair. For the rest of his life he searched for a cure, but by 1819 his deafness had become total. Afterwards, in order to have conversations with his friends, Beethoven had them write down their questions and replied orally.

## EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) having an effect on others .....
- b) connect two different concepts (*phrase*).....
- c) an important discovery or advance .....
- d) (of music) without singers .....
- e) one that comes before another .....
- f) happen without too much effort (*phrase*).....
- g) make faultless .....
- h) a sign or effect of an illness or medical problem .....
- i) something that makes you unable to use your  
body or part of your body properly .....
- j) increasingly .....
- k) apparently .....
- i) a feeling of embarrassment and shame .....
- m) the complete loss of hope .....
- n) a medicine or treatment to end an illness .....
- o) using the mouth; in speech .....

**EXERCISE 2:** Choose the correct answer according to the passage.

1. Perhaps the biggest problem in Beethoven's life was . . . . .

- A) the gradual loss of his hearing over a period of about twenty years
- B) the fact that he had to respond in writing to the questions of his friends
- C) when he lost his two brothers and wrote the "Heiligenstadt" for them
- D) his sudden and unexpected deafness in the early nineteenth century
- E) the fact that he was always being compared to the superior Mozart

2. Unlike Wolfgang Amadous Mozart, . . . . .

- A) Beethoven's music was loved by all sorts of people
- B) Beethoven wrote music that greatly affected people
- C) Beethoven refused to perform uncorrected music
- D) Beethoven's music was never intended to be sung
- E) Beethoven had to work very hard to write his music

3. Beethoven's music is said to . . . . .

- A) have brought about the end of the classical period of music
- B) have had a great influence on the works of the composer Mozart
- C) be among the most romantic music ever composed
- D) have started a new generation of instrumental love songs
- E) have served as a connection between two different periods of music

**EXERCISE 3:** Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.

- 1. Tom is very lucky because foreign languages seem to.....to him - he was practically fluent in Greek after spending less than a year there.
- 2. While Rachel has a serious.....that prevents her from using her legs, she manages to get around quite well in a wheelchair and leads a full and active life.
- 3. After her husband died in the war, Sophia fell into.....:.....and felt that life just simply wasn't worth living any more.
- 4. William is.....very experienced at teaching children - he knows how to handle their problems and keep them under control.
- 5. The invention of the wheel was an important.....in technology as it allowed people to transport themselves and their belongings much more easily.



## OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS

The human race's progress on the Earth has been due in part to the animals that people have been able to utilize throughout history. Such domesticated animals carry people and their burdens. They pull machinery and help cultivate fields. They provide food and clothing. As pets they may amuse or console their owners. Domesticated animals are those that have been bred in captivity for many generations. While a single animal may be tamed, only a species of animal can be considered domesticated. In the course of time, by selective breeding, certain animals have changed greatly in appearance and behaviour from their wild ancestors. There is a vast difference between the scrawny red jungle fowl of southern Asia and its descendant, the meaty, egg-laying farm chicken. Not all domestic animals are tame at all times. An angry bull, a mother goose, or a mother sow with young piglets can be vicious. Some creatures confined in zoos breed in captivity. The lion is an example. These animals are not domesticated, however, for they remain wild and dangerous.

**EXERCISE 1:** Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) use something in a practical or effective way .....
- b) (for a species of animal) made able to live with  
people .....
- c) something heavy to carry .....
- d) grow and raise plants for food .....
- e) make someone happy; make someone laugh .....
- f) give comfort or sympathy in time of sorrow .....
- g) (for individuals of wild animal species) (be)  
trained to live with people .....
- h) over a long period of time (*phrase*) .....
- i) choosing the parents of animals in order to  
produce young with certain characteristics  
(*phrase*) .....
- j) very thin and bony .....
- k) a thick tropical forest .....
- l) an animal, person or thing that has developed  
from an earlier type of a similar one .....
- m) wild or dangerous and likely to hurt people .....
- n) kept in an enclosed place (*phrase*) .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. The author suggests that . . . . .**

- A) people have contributed greatly to the advancement of animals
- B) if there were no animals, most people would be hungry and naked
- C) without the help of animals, people wouldn't have progressed so far
- D) animals are generally better at working on farms than people are
- E) it would be impossible to transport machines without the help of animals

**2. The passage tells us that the lions kept in zoos . . . . .**

- A) are a different variety to the wild type, altered by selective breeding
- B) are capable of helping out with many jobs difficult for men
- C) are not domesticated, but still wild
- D) do not bear any resemblance to their ancestors in the wild
- E) are not capable of breeding in captivity

**3. The passage implies that, by the process of selective breeding . . . . .**

- A) animals are altered so that they are more useful to man
- B) wild animals are captured and kept in cages
- C) normally friendly animals may become very dangerous
- D) any wild bird is changed into a chicken over time
- E) domestic animals are taught to choose their own mates

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. No matter how many times I watch the Monty Python film "The Life of Brian," it never fails to .....me. I think it's one of the funniest films ever made.
2. Aaron was attacked by a/an.....dog on the way to work and needed to go to the hospital.
3. When Winston lost his job, it was impossible to.....him - whatever anyone said or did, he remained seriously depressed.
4. The Romanian language is a/an.....of Latin. Because of this, it has a lot of the same words as French, which also comes from Latin.
5. When we finally checked into our hotel, we were able to put down our suitcases. It was a great relief as they had been an unpleasant....., each weighing about thirty kilos.

## I-HO CH'UAN

In the summer of 1900, members of a secret society roamed northeastern China in bands, killing Europeans and Americans and destroying buildings owned by foreigners. They called themselves I-ho ch'uan, or "Righteous and Harmonious Fists." They practised boxing skills that they believed made them impervious to bullets. To Westerners they became known as the Boxers, and their uprising was called the Boxer Rebellion. Most Boxers were peasants or urban thugs from northern China who resented the growing influence of Westerners in their land. They organized themselves in 1898, and in the same year the Chinese government - then ruled by the Ch'ing Dynasty - secretly allied with the Boxers to oppose such outsiders as Christian missionaries and European businessmen. The Boxers failed to drive foreigners out of China, but they set the stage for the successful Chinese revolutionary movement of the early 20th century.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) wander through.....
- b) groups of people who have assembled for a common purpose and often with a leader.....
- c) lawful and morally good.....
- d) being in a state of friendly or sympathetic agreement.....
- e) hand with the fingers tightly curled.....
- f) not affected by.....
- g) a small piece of metal with a rounded or pointed end, fired from a gun.....
- h) of a town or city.....
- i) a violent person, often a criminal.....
- j) feel anger.....
- k) join together with.....
- l) force someone to leave.....
- m) create the conditions for something to happen (*idiomatic phrase*).....
- n) connected with great social change, especially the changing of a ruler or political system by force.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. The Boxers had little fear of guns because. . . . .**

- A) they vastly outnumbered their opponents
- B) according to their beliefs, guns couldn't harm them
- C) they believed that moral law was on their side
- D) they had the open support of the army and government
- E) their identities were hidden so no one knew who they were

**2. In general, the people who joined the movement were. . . . .**

- A) highly-placed political figures
- B) ordinary middle-class city dwellers
- C) members of the famous Ch'ing Dynasty
- D) from higher classes of the society
- E) poor agricultural workers and criminals

**3. In 1898, the Chinese government. . . . .**

- A) took a firm stand against the Ch'ing Dynasty
- B) sent out spies in order to overthrow the Boxers
- C) were in favour of foreign influences in their country
- D) tried to prevent the Boxers from harming foreigners
- E) worked in alliance with the Boxers against foreigners

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. Susie is.....to criticism. You can say anything you want to her, and it won't hurt her feelings or alter her behaviour.
- 2. As the white settlers moved westward in America, native Indians were..... from their land.
- 3. As Dublin is a strictly Catholic Christian city, everything is closed on Sundays, so as a tourist there's not much to do then except.....about the streets or do a bit of window-shopping.
- 4. The older employees.....having such a young supervisor, and were obviously disturbed by taking orders from him.
- 5. John grew up on a farm in the country, so when he moved to London, he found it very difficult to adjust to a/an.....lifestyle.

## IS IT ART?

Paintings and power shovels, sonatas and submarines, dramas and dynamos - they all have one thing in common. They are fashioned by people. They are artificial, in contrast to everything that is natural - plants, animals, and minerals. The average 20th-century person would distinguish paintings, sonatas, and dramas as forms of art, while viewing power shovels, submarines, and dynamos as products of technology. This distinction, however, is a modern one that dates from an 18th-century point of view. In earlier times, the word "art" referred to any useful skill. Shoemaking, metalworking, medicine, agriculture, and even warfare, were all once classified as arts. They were equated with what are today called the fine arts - painting, sculpture, music, architecture, literature, dance, and related fields. In that broader sense, art was defined as a skill in making or doing, based on true and adequate reasoning.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) a machine used for digging (*phrase*).....
- b) a machine used to turn other forms of energy  
into electricity.....
- c) (be) made or designed.....
- d) not natural.....
- e) typical.....
- f) a clear difference.....
- g) originate at a point in time (*phrase*).....
- h) way of considering something (*phrase*).....
- i) the ability to do something.....
- j) military activity against an enemy.....
- k) (be) considered the same as something else.....
- l) the art of making statues or other solid figures.....
- m) more generally (*phrase*).....
- n) being enough for a purpose.....
- o) the process of coming to a conclusion by  
carefully considering all the facts

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. Dramas and power shovels are similar in that . . . . .**

- A) they are both considered to be fine art
- B) they are each based on natural things
- C) both of them are quite fashionable
- D) they are both produced by people
- E) neither of them is very common

**2. The author tells us that, before the 1700s, people . . . . .**

- A) were not able to travel in submarines
- B) were completely unfamiliar with technology
- C) produced such beautiful tools that they were called art
- D) placed a much higher value on visual arts
- E) had a much wider definition for the term "art"

**3. It can be inferred from the passage that warfare . . . . .**

- A) has become less artistic because of modern military technology
- B) isn't really so different from skills like shoemaking or literature
- C) is no longer considered to be an art, though it once was
- D) has inspired people, through its images, to make great art
- E) is based, by its very nature, on broadly accepted and true reasoning

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. Though England is often.....Great Britain, they are technically not the same - in reality, Great Britain is comprised of England, Scotland and Wales.
- 2. Wilma refuses to eat foods that contain.....ingredients, so she makes everything she eats from fresh and natural products.
- 3. Skiing is a difficult activity that requires a lot of.....and one must practise to get good at it.
- 4. Travelling gives people lots of experiences and helps them to see things from a/an .....different than their own by exposing them to the way other peoples live and think.
- 5. Though individuals' actual salaries vary greatly, the.....Canadian earns about thirty times as much as the typical Ethiopian.

## HISTORY OR BIOGRAPHY?

History and biography have several similarities, but they are not synonymous. Both the biographer and the historian search for evidence. They evaluate the information they find to decide if it is factual and relevant. History, however, is the recorded past of human societies; it tells the story of nations, wars and movements - the whole range of past human activity. Biography deals with a single life story. The historian is interested in facts and events that affect many lives; the biographer seeks information that reveals the subject's character and personality. If the subject of a biography is a well-known public figure such as a president of the United States, his life story almost becomes a historical narrative. The life of George Washington, - for instance, is a significant segment of American history. But if the subject is a very private person, such as the poet Emily Dickinson, the biography is much less concerned with contemporary historical events.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) an account of a person's life written by  
someone else.....
- b) the quality of being alike.....
- c) meaning the same.....
- d) judge the value or importance of something.....
- e) based on real happenings.....
- f) directly connected with a particular subject.....
- g) written down.....
- h) look for.....
- i) a story.....
- j) any of the parts into which something may be  
divided.....
- k) be about; deal with; be involved with.....
- l) belonging to the same time as something or  
someone else that is mentioned.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. We learn from the passage that one of the similarities between history and biography is that they both . . . . .**

- A) deal with well-known public figures
- B) search for facts that involve the whole of society
- C) give information based on facts
- D) deal primarily with the world of fiction
- E) choose their subject matters very carefully

**2. One of the differences between the historian and the biographer is that only . . . . .**

- A) the historian has to be very careful as to whether the information he's received is factual
- B) the biographer focuses entirely on the history of an individual
- C) the biographer must discard material that is irrelevant
- D) the historian needs to look for proof of his research
- E) the biographer is interested in the full scope of past human activity

**3. Biography and history may become more similar if the biographer is . . . . .**

- A) writing about the life of a famous American
- B) investigating the life of a very private person
- C) revealing facts about him or herself
- D) interested in historical events in his private capacity
- E) investigating the life of a well-known public figure

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. This department is only.....with the mail order side of the business, and doesn't deal with customers directly.
2. Although nobody would ever confuse English and German, there are some .....between the two languages, owing to the fact that they both belong to the same language family.
3. When you're applying for a job, you should enclose a letter with your CV, highlighting the experience you've had which is most.....to the job you're applying for.
4. Despite the fact that a large.....of the population is against genetically modified food, the government continues to allow it to be produced.
5. The manager can't.....the success of the project until all the facts and figures have been collected and put into a report.



## ARE THEY EVIL?

During the Middle Ages in Europe, the cat became an object of superstitions and was associated with evil. The animal was believed to have powers of black magic - an assistant to witches and perhaps the embodiment of the devil. People who kept cats were suspected of wickedness and were often put to death along with their cats. Cats were hunted, tortured, and sacrificed. Live cats were sealed inside the walls of houses and other buildings as they were being constructed, in the belief that this would bring good luck. As the cat population dwindled, the disease-carrying rat population increased, a factor that contributed greatly to the spread of epidemics throughout Europe. By the 17th century, the cat had begun to regain its former place **as a** companion to people and a controller of rodents. Many of the superstitions that appeared during the period of cat persecution, however, are still evident today in the form of such sayings as "A black cat crossing your path brings bad luck."

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) a belief which is not based on reason.....
- b) (be) connected with something, through ideas.....
- c) a supposed special power that is used to harm people or that involves communicating with evil spirits (*phrase*).....
- d) a woman who is believed to have supernatural powers, usually evil ones.....
- e) the expression of an idea or quality in something physical.....
- f) evil; extreme badness.....
- g) (be) caused to suffer great pain.....
- h) (be) firmly closed in a place so that it is not possible to get out.....
- i) become gradually less; diminish.....
- j) reach or have an effect on more people or **things**.....
- k) a large number of cases of the same infectious disease at the same time, often in the same area or region.....
- l) get something back.....
- m) the group of small animals with sharp teeth, which includes rats and mice.....
- n) the act of making someone or something suffer because of what they are.....
- o) clearly seen; apparent.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. During the Middle Ages, cat owners were in danger of being . . . . .**

- A) thought to be evil people
- B) forced to kill their pets
- C) perceived as very superstitious
- D) considered to be the devil himself
- E) used in the construction of buildings

**2. It's obvious from the passage that the widespread epidemics in Europe in the Middle Ages. . . . .**

- A) were believed to be the result of bad luck
- B) helped to control the amount of rodents
- C) caused the cat population to decline dramatically
- D) were believed to be the work of witches
- E) were connected to the diminishing numbers of cats

**3. It's clear from the passage that during the 17th century, . . . . .**

- A) people no longer had any superstitions
- B) cats were no longer considered to be rodents
- C) the persecution of cats rose to its height
- D) disease had wiped out most of Europe's cats
- E) the cats' luck began to change for the better

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. As there are no signs of forced entry to the building, it is.....that the robbers either had a key, or were let in by somebody.
- 2. The Plague, a disease also known as the Black Death, was a particularly violent .....which killed many people in Europe during the Middle Ages.
- 3. Many people believe that breaking a mirror brings seven years' bad luck, but this is simply .....and has no basis in fact.
- 4. The woman who fainted because of the stuffy air in the cinema was immediately carried outside the cinema, where she could get some fresh air, and soon she..... consciousness.
- 5. Under the Geneva Convention, it is illegal to.....prisoners of war - this includes both psychological and physical abuse.

## WHY LEAVE?

If people are satisfied where they are, they will not migrate. Throughout history, people have left their native lands for a variety of reasons: religious or racial persecution, lack of political freedom, economic deprivation. The forces that attracted them to new homelands were the opposites of these: religious and political freedom, ethnic tolerance, economic opportunity. The leading motive behind migration has always been economic. Overpopulation creates shortages of jobs and food. The natural resources of a region can become exhausted, impelling a whole group of people to migrate. People who are oppressed for any reason will in all likelihood be economically deprived as well. The movement from farm to city is a prime example of migration for economic reasons. During the Industrial Revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries, millions of people left poverty-stricken rural areas for the cities. Even the low-paying, seven-day-a-week jobs in early factories were better than the endless toil and misery of trying to earn a living on the farm. This search for jobs in urban areas has continued to be a leading cause of migration up to the present.

### EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

#### COLUMN A

#### COLUMN B

- a) move from one place to another to live or work .....
- b) the place people and their ancestors come from (*phrase*) .....
- c) relating to a particular group of people who share certain physical traits .....
- d) the extreme state of not having something you need or want .....
- e) the quality of accepting people who have different opinions and beliefs from one's own .....
- f) a reason for doing something .....
- g) completely used up .....
- h) force one to take action .....
- i) (be) treated in a hard and cruel way .....
- j) probably (*phrase*) .....
- k) main; major .....
- l) very poor .....
- m) in or relating to the countryside .....
- n) physically hard work .....
- o) suffering .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. According to the author, all of those who migrate . . . . .**

- A) try to escape from overpopulation in the area
- B) are under some form of state persecution
- C) are members of an ethnic group who seek political freedom
- D) are attracted by the wealth of their new homeland
- E) have some sort of dissatisfaction with their native land

**2. The main reason that most migrants leave their homelands is that . . . . .**

- A) they want to practise their religion freely
- B) their political ideas conflict with those of the state
- C) they are driven away by the hostile climate of the region
- D) they think they can make more money elsewhere
- E) they have become tired from working too hard

**3. Country people who moved to the city during the Industrial Revolution . . . . .**

- A) generally found satisfactory jobs within a week
- B) usually regretted the rural lives they had left behind
- C) preferred the most miserable urban jobs to the struggle of rural life
- D) often returned to the farms where they could at least survive
- E) often spent a long time looking for work without success

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. The world needs to search for new sources of energy, because fossil fuels, such as coal and oil, are not an unlimited resource and will be.....at some point.
2. The Ottoman Empire, although predominantly Islamic, was well known for its religious ....., and allowed people to practise whichever religion they chose.
3. Very few murders take place without a/an.....- generally the murderer has a reason for wanting to kill his victim.
4. Margot says she'll pick us up at seven o'clock, but.....she'll be late, as she usually is.
5. The recent economic depression has.....the company to get rid of sixty workers. The manager said it was the worst thing he has ever had to do, as nobody wanted to see them go.

## FROM HOLY WATER TO COCA-COLA

According to the ancient mathematician Hero of Alexandria, Egyptian temples in about 215 BC had devices from which one could get a squirt of holy water for a few small coins. Today's vending machines, however, have their origins in coin-operated dispensers of tobacco and snuff in 18th-century England, and later in the American colonies. These were called honour boxes, because when a coin was inserted, the top opened, laying bare the supply. Customers were on their honour to take their entitled amount and then close the lid so that the next person could pay. The first practical vending machines appeared in the United States in 1888 - chewing gum machines on elevated train platforms in New York City. The machines remained gum and penny-candy vendors until the modern cigarette machine was introduced in 1926. Cigarette machines were the first to return change. The first soft drink machine appeared in 1937.

EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) a building people use for prayer and worship.....
- b) a thin, quick stream of liquid.....
- c) a disc-shaped bit of metal used as money.....
- d) a mechanical device that accepts money and gives out a product (*phrase*).....
- e) a device for giving something out, e.g. tickets, cash, etc., which operates either mechanically or manually.....
- f) a tobacco product inhaled through the nose.....
- g) high principles or standards of behaviour.....
- h) put in.....
- i) expose; make available (*phrase*).....
- j) relating to what one is allowed to do or have.....
- k) the piece that covers the opening at the top of a container.....
- l) raised above the ground.....
- m) the correct money given back when more is paid than required.....
- n) a beverage without alcohol; used for cola, root beer, ginger ale, etc. (*phrase*).....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. In ancient Alexandria, visitors to temples . . . . .**

- A) didn't have to pay for the holy water they wanted
- B) had a choice of buying either holy or ordinary water
- C) weren't allowed to enter without paying a bit of money
- D) could buy holy water without having to talk to any sellers
- E) were required to buy holy water before going into the temple

**2. It's mentioned in the passage that the first automatic machines for selling tobacco. . . . .**

- A) let people decide what a fair price should be
- B) made it very easy for people to pay for the product
- C) relied on the general honesty of the customers
- D) had special devices to prevent theft
- E) were only allowed to be used by honourable people

**3. When the modern cigarette machines were first introduced, they were different from other machines selling products in that. . . . .**

- A) they were able to accept paper money and weren't limited to taking coins
- B) the customer didn't have to have the exact amount of money to buy from them
- C) customers could pay in money from other countries, not just the currency of that country
- D) they were found in train stations and also sold chewing gum to people who wanted it
- E) it was much easier to use them, as they were more practical than the ones selling gum

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. I have a reusable plastic.....which I put on tins of cat food to keep it fresh after I've opened the tin.
- 2. In strict Muslim countries, alcohol is forbidden, so people tend to drink..... tea, or coffee when they go out.
- 3. Because flooding is a constant problem, the people in Papua New Guinea live in .....houses that are raised a few metres above the ground on wooden posts.
- 4. When I wanted to buy a candy bar with a \$100 bill the retailer wouldn't sell it to me as he didn't have enough.....
- 5. Since Howard doesn't smoke, I was able to bring twice the amount of cigarettes passengers are.....to take into the country.

# THE BIRTH OF ROCK AND ROLL

A record producer who had been searching for a "white man with the Negro sound and the Negro feel" began recording the Memphis-based country singer Elvis Presley. In 1956 the 21-year-old Presley created a sensation with his rock 'n' roll-styled "Heartbreak Hotel", the first of his 14 records in a row that sold more than a million copies each. Presley's success inspired other country performers to begin singing rock and roll music in the late 1950s. The popularity of Presley also helped to encourage the practice of "cover" recordings. That is, when new records by black performers began to appear on the hit charts, white singers would record simplified versions of the same songs. The recordings by the white performers received wider distribution and were played on more radio stations than the original recordings. As rock and roll rapidly became the most popular music of the late 1950s, record industry executives became aware that young listeners made up the largest portion of this music's audience. Therefore they employed young, often adolescent, singers to record rock and roll music, and produced such teenage romance songs as "Young Love", "16 Candles", and "Teen-Age Crush".

EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

- a) someone with dark or black skin (a word that is considered racist and offensive today) .....
- b) relating to popular music in the style of the southern and western United States .....
- c) cause a state of excited interest (*phrase*) .....
- d) following one after the other in order; consecutive (*phrase*) .....
- e) encourage someone to do something, especially by one's own success or enthusiasm .....
- f) a list of the most popular records (*phrase*) .....
- g) made easier to understand or follow .....
- h) a slightly different copy of something .....
- i) the act of goods being delivered to shops or businesses for sale to the public .....
- j) a person in a company with the power to make decisions .....
- k) hire someone .....
- l) teenage .....
- m) a strong, foolish and short-lived love for someone .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. As a result of Elvis Presley's success.....**

- A) black musicians and singers became more popular
- B) his first 14 records sold one million copies altogether
- C) many country singers changed their style of music
- D) country music acquired large numbers of new fans
- E) many black performers began to copy his style

**2. One can conclude from the passage that the success of the "cover" recordings mentioned in the passage demonstrates that .....**

- A) the original versions were less complex than the re-recorded versions
- B) the newly recorded versions were better than the originals
- C) Presley was so popular that even copies of his songs sold well
- D) Americans in the 1950s preferred black performers to white ones
- E) the music industry in 1950s America was quite racist

**3. One significant result of the rise of rock and roll was that .....**

- A) the record industry became more youth-oriented
- B) older versions of songs were adapted for a young audience
- C) teenagers started to become record industry executives
- D) older people started to enjoy music made by teenagers
- E) more radio stations began to play original recordings

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. The captain of the football team.....his teammates by his own love of the game and as a result, the team started to win more matches.
2. If the business continues to grow at this rate, we'll need to.....some more staff in a month or two.
3. When the designer Louis Reard created the bikini in 1946, it.....- in fact, the dancer Micheline Bernardi, who modelled it, received approximately 50,000 fan letters!
4. If you're off work for more than three days.....the firm requires a letter from your doctor certifying that you've been ill.
5. American income tax forms used to be very complicated, but in 1986, the government released a new,.....version, which was much easier to understand and fill in.



# JUDO

Judo, which means "the gentle way" in Japanese, is a perfect example of how skill can overcome brute force, because it teaches a person to use an opponent's weight against them. So, although a woman may feel intimidated by a taller male opponent, through the skilful application of throws and holds, she can overpower him. It's easy to see why this sport produces self-confidence and is a great way of releasing tension. The sport of judo was invented in Japan in 1882 to combat bullying in schools. After years of studying other martial arts, Jigoro Kano founded a judo academy in order to discover the most efficient way of deterring his playground enemies. Initially, judo was not accepted by other martial artists, but in 1886, Tokyo's police force held a martial arts tournament and judo techniques scored highly. Recently, judo has been the most widely practised of the martial arts outside China and Japan.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

**COLUMN A**

**COLUMN B**

- a) complete and exact .....
- b) something showing a general rule.....
- c) ability to do something.....
- d) completely physical and instinctive strength,  
like that of an animal (*phrase*).....
- e) a person who is against you in a fight, contest,  
or game .....
- f) heaviness
- g) create a feeling of fear within someone.....
- h) gain control over .....
- i) create something originally or for the first time.....
- j) resist or struggle against; oppose.....
- k) persecute, oppress, or tease those weaker  
than oneself .....
- l) set up or establish.....
- m) productive, with a minimum of wasted effort.....
- n) discourage .....
- o) one who has hatred or wicked intent towards  
another .....
- p) a contest of skill between a number of  
competitors.....
- q) method of doing something.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. We are told in the passage that judo . . . . .**

- A) was invented by a Japanese policeman
- B) was designed to fight bullying in Japanese schools
- C) was developed outside China and Japan
- D) was never popular with many martial artists
- E) is the only martial art practised by women

**2. We can conclude from the information given in the passage that to be successful at judo, one must . . . . .**

- A) be bullied by someone much stronger
- B) be physically stronger than an opponent
- C) be skilled in the techniques of the sport
- D) have a lot of tension to release
- E) be very tall and heavy

**3. We can infer from the passage that judo produces self-confidence because in judo. . . . .**

- A) one can enter international tournaments throughout the year
- B) the philosophy prepares one to feel strong enough to overpower anyone
- C) it is possible for one to beat an opponent who is physically stronger
- D) it is quite easy to apply the techniques one has learnt
- E) one grows very big physically because of the practice

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. The Supreme Court building on Capitol Hill in Washington DC is a good . . . . . of Greek revival architecture.
2. Playing the Australian aboriginal musical instrument, the didgeridoo, requires mastery of the . . . . . of circular breathing, which means simultaneously taking in air through the nose and blowing air out through the mouth.
3. After winning his third chess. . . . . at the age of 14, Peter Leko became the World Chess Federation's grand master.
4. The Bolshoi Theatre of Opera and Ballet was. . . . . in Moscow in 1919.
5. The pendulum clock was. . . . . by a Dutchman, Christiaan Huygens.

## THE PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM OF ARTS FAMOUS STEPS

More money is spent on art in Philadelphia than in any other American city. In fact, about one percent of the total city budget is spent on art. Philadelphia's art museum houses an unparalleled collection from the Middle Ages onward. It has exhibits from all over the world and has a superb collection from the Orient. It is a palatial structure set in the middle of beautiful Fairmount Park. The museum is the city's number one tourist attraction and you would be forgiven for thinking that this has something to do with its collection of 500,000 paintings. However, the museum's popularity has more to do with another form of art, namely, film. During the film "Rocky", the hero - played by Sylvester Stallone - runs up the front steps of the building while he is training for a fight. Tourists arrive in bus loads, but many don't even bother to enter the structure. They come merely for a glimpse of the scene from this Academy Award-winning film.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) plan of annual expenditure .....
- b) unique, without equal .....
- c) a set which has been assembled or gathered together .....
- d) objects put on public or general display .....
- e) excellent; fabulous .....
- f) splendid and luxurious; resembling a palace in size or appearance .....
- g) something worth seeing; something that fascinates people .....
- h) condition of being favoured, widely-known, or widely-liked .....
- i) chief male character in a play, poem, or film .....
- j) bring into a required physical condition .....
- k) make the effort to do something .....
- l) building .....
- m) entirely, exclusively, only .....
- n) a quick look .....
- o) a unit of action or segment of a story in a play, film, or television show .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. We learn from the passage that the museum is very popular with tourists because.....**

- A) Sylvester Stallone runs there every day
- B) it has a wonderful collection of pieces of art from the Orient
- C) it has over 500,000 paintings
- D) the steps in front of it were used in a well-known film
- E) so much money has been spent on it

**2. According to the facts in the passage.....**

- A) the steps of the art museum are regularly used by boxers to train for fights
- B) Philadelphia's art museum has the largest collection of oriental art in the world
- C) more tourists visit Philadelphia than any other American city
- D) the film "Rocky" was the most expensive film ever made
- E) for every dollar spent of the city budget, one cent of that dollar is spent on art

**3. It's stated in the passage that Philadelphia's art museum is.....**

- A) too expensive for many of the city's visitors to afford to enter
- B) overshadowed by the beauty of Fairmount Park
- C) visited by more tourists than all the other attractions in the city
- D) the most elaborate and stately building in the entire city
- E) the former training ground of the film star Sylvester Stallone

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. Her admirers waited outside the hotel for hours hoping to catch a/an.....of the film star, but she had already left through a side entrance.
2. My friend's grandfather has a/an.....of Aston Villa match programmes dating from 1920.
3. I got really annoyed when the children didn't even.....to put their bicycles away.
4. During our visit to Cappadocia, we drove past a/an.....used in the 1977 science fiction film "Star Wars".
5. The Henry Ford Museum houses a collection of all forms of transportation. Among the .....on display is a very early motor-driven tractor.

## A COUNTRY WALK

We started our hike at the Usk Bridge. From there, we walked around Park Farm and then a short distance along the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal until we reached the old miners' path. We took this path and began to ascend the steep hillside. The path led to the summit and to a pillar of rock, known locally as "Lonely Shepherd." From this point, we had a wonderful view over the Usk valley. After eating a hearty lunch, we descended back into the valley by the forest trail. Suddenly the black clouds overhead, which had been menacing us with rain all day, rattled with thunder and the heavens opened. As the rain was torrential, we took shelter in an old shepherd's hut. Saturated with rain, we sat round chatting and waiting for the rain to ease, but it continued falling heavily. Having no other option, we continued our hike, looking forward to a warm fire and a hot drink at the end.

**EXERCISE 1:** Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

- a) the amount of space between two points.....
- b) a worker who digs coal, diamonds, etc., out of the earth.....
- c) a way which has been made by people walking over it.....
- d) climb up.....
- e) highly inclined rise; rising sharply.....
- f) the top of a hill or a mountain.....
- g) a long slender vertical structure; column.....
- h) a large mass of stone.....
- i) nourishing; filling; abundant.....
- j) climb down.....
- k) a rough track through open country or forests.....
- l) frighten; scare.....
- m) make a series of short, sharp sounds in succession.....
- n) (of rain) pouring very rapidly and heavily.....
- o) take refuge or protection; go into a place which provides refuge or protection (*phrase*).....
- p) a person who watches sheep.....
- q) very wet; soaking.....
- r) talk in a light, informal manner.....
- s) lessen.....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. The significance of the "Lonely Shepherd" mentioned in the passage was that . . . . .**

- A) he gave the hikers shelter in his hut
- B) it was the name of the mountain the hikers climbed
- C) the hikers had a marvellous view from it
- D) it was a very steep climb
- E) it was named after a local shepherd

**2. We understand from the passage that the hikers ate their lunch . . . . .**

- A) on the banks of the Brecon Canal
- B) in a shepherd's hut where they sheltered from the rain
- C) in the valley on the way back to their camp
- D) on the summit of the hill they climbed
- E) very hastily in order not to be late

**3. In the end, the hikers. . . . .**

- A) arrived at a hut, where they found a warm fire and a hot drink
- B) had to continue their walk despite the rain
- C) decided to wait until the torrential rain was over
- D) made a fire in the forest to dry their wet clothes
- E) were caught in a thunderstorm while still on the summit

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. The station is quite a/an.....to walk from here, so you should hire a taxi.
2. Cappadocia has some very strange.....formations known as fairy chimneys.
3. We.....from the gale in a cave along the beach.
4. I didn't phone my friend for any specific reason. I just wanted to.....with someone about nothing in particular.
5. It is too windy at the moment for parachuting, but we are hoping the wind will .....this afternoon and we will be able to make a parachute jump.

## FAKE ART

The art world is flooded with forgeries, it has been estimated that only about half of the 600 works supposedly painted by Rembrandt are genuine. No great artist, past or present, has been safe from having his or her work copied by a counterfeiter, and some of the fakes have been so deceptive that only experts have been able to discover them. The number of fake paintings hanging in the world's museums will probably never be known because the museums fear for their reputations if it is learnt that they harbour counterfeit "masterpieces". Many museum curators now will accept a painting only after the most careful analysis and testing of its authenticity. The falsifying of paintings and sculpture has been occurring since ancient times. Occasionally people have knowingly purchased copies of art. Wealthy Romans, for instance, demanded and received copies of famous Greek statues. But in the 20th century, the market for fake art sold as being authentic has become very profitable, since artworks are now bought as investments for private collections.

EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) arrive or occur in large quantities .....
- b) a copy of a document, banknote, painting, etc.,  
made in order to deceive people .....
- c) according to what is generally thought, but not  
known for certain .....
- d) real; truly what it is said to be .....
- e) a person who deliberately makes something  
exactly like something else, in order to deceive .....
- f) misleading; with the quality to trick people .....
- g) the opinion that people in general have about  
what someone or something is like .....
- h) house in one's property, especially people or  
things wanted by the police .....
- i) a very great work of an artist, sculptor, author,  
etc. ....
- j) a person in charge of the objects or works of  
art in a museum or art gallery .....
- k) truly being what a person or thing is reported to  
be .....
- l) a thing that is worth buying because it will be  
more valuable and thus profitable .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. From the information given in the passage, it is clear that . . . . .**

- A) there are a large number of fake works of art in existence
- B) counterfeit masterpieces are extremely rare, except for Rembrandt's paintings
- C) counterfeiting masterpieces has become harder recently
- D) wealthy Romans were often deceived and purchased fake copies of Greek statues
- E) counterfeiters usually sell their products to museums or art galleries

**2. It is stated in the passage that . . . . .**

- A) over half of Rembrandt's paintings are not masterpieces
- B) all of the prominent painters' work has been copied
- C) fakes are always easy to detect on examination
- D) we will soon be sure of the exact number of forgeries hanging in the world's museums
- E) it is not possible to prove a painting's authenticity

**3. We understand from the passage that the people who manage art galleries and museums . . . . .**

- A) are happy to assist the experts in examining all their paintings
- B) make additional money by copying the works of art they look after
- C) often hide counterfeiters who are hiding from the police
- D) usually buy fake works of art when the originals are unavailable
- E) seem to accept that, among their exhibits, there may be counterfeits

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. The government has made it clear that it is a serious and treasonable offence to .....terrorists.
2. When Colonel Tucker resigned from the army, he became the.....at his regiment's armoury museum.
3. He is not personally interested in Islamic Art, but he bought the two 16th-century Iznik tiles as a/an.....He is hoping their value will increase.
4. The tiles came with a certificate stating that experts had examined them, so there was no doubt of their.....
5. The farmers are very angry because cheap New Zealand lamb has been .....the market lately. The large quantities of this imported meat has driven the price of Welsh lamb down.



## THE ORGAN OF VISION

The human eye is nature's most intricate and delicate organ, and the high degree of development of human society probably rests upon the development of this organ. When nature first developed this intricate and adaptable organism, human eyes were used primarily for outdoor work and living. With the stress of indoor life and artificial lighting, abnormal strain is placed on eyes today. Sometimes more than nature's assistance is needed to keep eyes in shape for the many uses they serve in modern life. It is also true that we have extended man's normal lifespan to almost twice what it was in primitive societies. Visual deficiencies also increase with age, and eyes usually need some corrective care as one grows older. Undetected, uncorrected eye trouble can affect the entire personality structure and can make the difference between success and failure in one's working life or personal relations. Theodore Roosevelt, for instance, was slow and backward till it was discovered that his vision was bad. After his defective sight was corrected, he emerged as one of the leaders of his time.

**EXERCISE 1:** Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

### COLUMN A

### COLUMN B

- a) complicated; difficult to understand; having many small parts or details .....
- b) very sensitive to small changes or differences; easily damaged .....
- c) depend on; be supported by (*phrasal verb*) .....
- d) able to change in order to fit a new situation .....
- e) essentially; mainly; in the first place .....
- f) not natural; made by man .....
- g) stress; pressure; difficulty .....
- h) healthy; in good condition (*phrase*) .....
- i) make longer .....
- j) period of time for which something is normally expected to live or function properly .....
- k) concerned with sight .....
- l) weakness; shortage .....
- m) not noticed .....
- n) making less progress than normal .....
- o) imperfect; faulty .....
- p) come into view; become known .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. According to the writer there is a close relationship between . . . . .**

- A) the development of the eye and how much rest a person gets
- B) the health of a person's eyes and his success
- C) a person's age and how easy it is to detect eye trouble
- D) the shape of the eye and its ability to cope with modern life
- E) the use of artificial lighting and the age at which eye problems start

**2. The writer states that people in modern societies . . . . .**

- A) rarely do any outdoor activities
- B) have much healthier eyes than in the past
- C) believe that having perfect vision is a sign of success
- D) do not have eyes of the same shape eyes as people in primitive societies
- E) live approximately twice as long as did those in "primitive ones

**3. Modern living conditions . . . . .**

- A) have developed because man prefers artificial lighting
- B) have caused the eye to change shape
- C) require the eye to be used less frequently
- D) put the eye under a lot of pressure
- E) have lessened the incidence of defective eyesight

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

- 1. I'm going to see my bank manager today to see if he will.....the repayment period of my loan.
- 2. My friend never laughs or finds anything funny. I think he has a sense of humour
- 3. Discipline at the school is.....the responsibility of the individual teachers.
- 4. During the investigation, it.....that all of the directors had been aware of the embezzlement from the start.
- 5. The.....of her divorce has left her in a deep depression.

## QUEEN VICTORIA

The long reign of Queen Victoria was a time of almost uninterrupted peace and great progress. The rapid growth of industry made Britain the world's leading industrial nation - "the workshop of the world", as it was called - and the British Empire reached the height of its power when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India in 1876. During her long life, which lasted 82 years, the Queen herself became a symbol of Britain's greatness. In 1840, Victoria married Prince Albert and lived happily with him until he died in 1861. After his death she led a lonely life, withdrew from public affairs, and could only rarely be persuaded to visit London. When she died in 1901 after a reign of 63 years, the world stood on the threshold of the 20th century, and many British people felt that a great age had gone for ever.

EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

- a) period of rule .....
- b) without breaks; continuous .....
- c) very fast .....
- d) place where things are made or repaired .....
- e) declare; announce publicly or officially .....
- f) move back from; decide to take no  
further part in .....
- g) service of, or matters concerning, the people;  
task of government (*phrase*) .....
- h) entrance; beginning .....

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. In 1861.....**

- A) the British Empire conquered India
- B) Queen Victoria gave up the throne of Great Britain
- C) Prince Albert became Queen Victoria's husband
- D) industry began to grow rapidly
- E) Queen Victoria lost her husband

**2. During the reign of Queen Victoria,.....**

- A) the British Empire was formed
- B) other countries lived in fear of Britain's power
- C) Britain was involved in hardly any wars
- D) public affairs were the sole responsibility of the monarch
- E) the only country to have industrialized was Britain

**3. Queen Victoria's death.....**

- A) came about because she was so lonely without her husband
- B) brought about the collapse of the British Empire
- C) left Britain ill-equipped to enter the 20th century
- D) was considered by many to be the end of an era
- E) caused the era of peace to come to an end

**EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences by selecting words from Column B in EXERCISE 1.**

1. Because of allegations made in the press, the candidate was forced to.....  
from the election.
2. They made such.....progress that they completed the course in half the  
normal time.
3. I would love to have a few hours of.....relaxation, but it's impossible with  
the demands the children put on me.
4. We'll take your machine into the.....and see if we can find out what's  
wrong with it.
5. In celebration of the royal wedding, the day was.....a public holiday.

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