

LANGUAGE SECTION (28 pts.)

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Do NOT use modals (CAN, MAY etc.).
(1.5 pts. each; 15 pts.)

Last week we talked about Virginia Woolf, one of the greatest British writers, and her masterpiece, *Mrs.*

Dalloway. This week's topic is *Nineteen Eighty-Four* by another very famous British writer, George Orwell.

To get to know his work better, we 1. _____ (**study**) his biography in today's lesson.

George Orwell is one of the most popular writers in history. His real name is Arthur Blair, but people 2.

_____ (**know**) him as George Orwell.

Orwell's early life affected his writing style a lot. His family's economic situation wasn't good, so Orwell 3.

_____ (**go**) to university. He began to work as a police officer and went to India to work. However,

in a short time, he realized that he 4. _____ (**be**) happy because he wanted to be a writer.

Therefore, he 5. _____ (**leave**) India in 1928, and went to Paris, France. For five years, he lived

under difficult conditions. He 6. _____ (**stay**) in cheap hotels and worked as a waiter in restaurants

and hotels.

When he was in Paris, he went to a writing course, and his writing career started. In 1933, he published

his first book *Down and Out in Paris and London*. A year later, he published his second book *Burmese*

Days. Then, in 1937, he started to work on a new book called *Animal Farm*, and he published it in 1945.

This book 7. _____ (**become**) very famous. I think most of you 8. _____ (**remember**) the

phrase "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others." This is the most famous

phrase of the book. Orwell published another famous book called *Nineteen Eighty-Four* in 1949. I am sure

most of you also know the phrase "Big Brother is watching you" from this book.

Like his famous phrases, George Orwell's books 9. _____ (**get/never**) old. They are always

popular, and people from all over the world like 10. _____ (**read**) his books.

Rewrite the following sentence using the correct form of “can.” (2 pts.)

1. When I was in high school, it wasn’t possible for me to drive a car.

When I was in high school, I _____ a car.

(can)

READING SECTION (47 pts.)

Text I. (21 pts.)

Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

1 The farm at Little Earth is growing bit by bit. Something else is growing, too: a new approach to food. It is spreading among Native Americans. The idea is to improve the health of Native Americans through remembering *ancestral foods. Little Earth is a group of homes in the poor part of Minneapolis. Native Americans **there** live in the big city, far from any large areas of farmland. Still, they are finding ways to grow traditional Native American crops. Many of those crops existed long before European settlers arrived.

2 Some even have a name for the new idea: **the decolonized diet**. Native Americans' diet changed after colonists arrived. The decolonized diet returns Native Americans to their traditional foods. It goes back to the time before colonization. Susen Fagrelus works on Little Earth’s community health projects. The return to traditional Native American food is growing, she says. More people are realizing something: Even on a small piece of land, you can grow a lot.

3 Projects like the Little Earth farm are springing up across the country. They are taking aim at a serious problem: The poor health of many Native Americans. Native Americans are much more likely than non-Indians to have diabetes. Also, many are seriously overweight. Both problems are often the result of what people eat.

4 Devon Mihesuah is an expert on Native American diet. Health problems among native people are becoming very serious, she said. The problem has its root in history. When Indians started to live in reservation camps, Mihesuah said, their diets changed. The goods the government gave replaced healthy, natural foods. Diabetes "didn’t start showing up until after the Civil War," she said. "Up until then there weren’t any pictures of fat Native Americans."

5 Many Native Americans do not want to give up familiar foods. Fry bread is popular at **their** gatherings. The fluffy, fried dough is not a traditional Native American food, Mihesuah said. She has a bumper sticker on her car with a red line crossing out the words "fry bread." Some Indians say she's "anti-Indian" for speaking out against fry bread.

6 Still, the decolonized diet is spreading nationwide. Native American communities are planting seeds from hundreds of years ago. They call such seeds **heritage** seeds. Often, they are the last link to traditional plants. Those plants have almost disappeared. The Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community is helping to lead the return to healthy food. Their large garden is located in Prior Lake, Minnesota.

7 A number of plants in their garden come from heritage seeds. They give these seeds to other Indian communities. Lori Watso came up with the idea for the Shakopee garden. She thinks heritage crops are the foods Native Americans need. Such foods kept Native Americans strong and healthy, she said. "I believe our bodies recognize those things."

*ancestral: relating to members of your family from the past

A. Answer the following questions according to the information in the text. (3 pts. each; 18 pts.)

1. According to paragraph 1, the project of Little Earth is about _____.

- a) making the neighborhood of Little Earth larger in Minneapolis
- b) growing traditional Native American crops in small areas
- c) giving more land to Native Americans in big cities

2. What does "**the decolonized diet**" in paragraph 2 mean?

- a) Foods from the time before the colonization of America
- b) The diet that European colonists brought to America
- c) Foods Native Americans ate after the colonization of America

3. According to paragraph 3, what are the two health problems that Native Americans have?

a)

b)

4. According to Devon Mihesuah, when did Native Americans start gaining weight in history?

5. What does Devon Mihesuah think about “fry bread”?

- a) It is a good choice for social gatherings.
- b) It is part of Native Americans’ old style diet.
- c) It is not a healthy food for Native Americans.

6. What is the main idea of paragraph 6?

- a) You need a special method to grow traditional Native American plants.
- b) The popularity of traditional Native Americans plants is growing in America.
- c) The government gave a large garden to Native Americans to plant their crops.

B. Mark the best choice. (1 pt.)

1. The word “**heritage**” in paragraph 6 probably means _____.

- a) bringing health and strength
- b) a modern version of an old custom
- c) coming from the past as a tradition

C. What do the following refer to? (1 pt. each; 2 pts.)

1. there (para. 1) : _____

2. their (para. 5) : _____

WRITING SECTION (15 pts.)

In about 10-12 sentences, write about the life of Ella Fitzgerald, an American jazz singer.

In your writing, make sure you

- use all the information,
- use the simple past tense,
- use at least TWO different linking words (e.g. and, but, so, because) and
- use at least THREE different signal words (e.g. next, then, later, before, at that time).



Ella Fitzgerald, an American jazz singer

- 1917 – born in Newport News, Virginia
- 1932 – lose her mother in a car accident / move to Harlem to live with her aunt
- 1933 – not happy in her aunt's home / start to live in an orphanage¹ in New York / not stay there for long
- 1934 – leave the orphanage / sing on the streets to survive
- 1935 – take part in a singing competition / win the first-place prize
- 1936 – join drummer Chick Webb's orchestra as the lead singer / begin her professional career
- 1958 – receive her first Grammy Award² / make history as an African-American woman
- 1960s – travel all over the US / give concerts
- 1995 – start to experience serious health problems
- 1996 – die at her home in Beverly Hills, California

¹ orphanage: a building for the care and education of children without parents

²an award

