

DEPARTMENT OF BASIC ENGLISH

MORE TO READ I

ANSWER KEY

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TEXT 1 SONIA AND SAM

A.

1. Sam's 2. Ted and Jane

B.

1. It's in New Jersey
2. He's a doctor
3. Because she works (for a large company) in New York City/ there
4. (She goes to work) by train
5. (He lives) with his wife, Maria
6. (She lives) in Alaska
7. They work in the garden

D.

1. T 2. T 3. F

TEXT 2 LOS ANGELES

A.

1. Venice Beach
2. the Sunset Strip (, an area in Hollywood with famous clubs)
3. Van Go's Ear

B.

1. T 2. T 3. F

C.

1. (It is) sunny.
2. (It is famous) (for) (cooking) the most delicious Mexican dishes in LA.

TEXT 3 COMPUTERS AND GIRLS

A.

1. girls use computers less than boys
2. (the) people

B.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. computer science classes | 3. confident |
| 2. less computer ability (than) | 4. (very) often |

C.

1. (That) they find them incredibly boring.
2. (Because) otherwise they will not be able to compete effectively with men in the job market (in the 21st century) or
To compete effectively with men in the job market (in the 21st century).

TEXT 4 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, DIFFERENT EATING HABITS

A.

1. Brazilians 2. rice

B.

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F

C.

1. fast food/sausages and pizza 2. beer

D.

1. (very late) at about ten o'clock at night
2. strong coffee, fruit drinks and beer

TEXT 5 THE AMISH

A.

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

B.

1. (They speak) their own language
2. (Because) they (all) wear the same style of clothes

TEXT 6 THE MAN WITH THE GLOVES

A.

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

B.

1. (He has) papers, books, (several pairs of) gloves (in his briefcase)
2. To look for poor people with cold hands

TEXT 7 THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

A.

1. in the crown
2. the museum (in the pedestal)

B.

1. T 2. F 3. T

C.

1. The people of France / The French (people / government) (did / gave the USA the Statue of Liberty)
2. (The French sculptor) Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi (is the designer of the Statue of Liberty)
3. (The construction of the Statue / It took) 11 years / from 1875 to 1886
4. (It took) 4 months
5. (The seven rays of the Statue's crown / They symbolize) the seven seas and seven continents of the world
6. (Because) it's the Independence Day of America

TEXT 8 A NEW ARTIST IN NEW YORK

A.

1. in Mexico
2. the excitement
3. Mario Arroyo's paintings

B.

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F

C.

1. married.... Brazil 2. excellent/colorful/exciting

TEXT 9 AN ALL-BOY BAND

A.

1. AJ and Howie 2. album

B.

1. T 2. F 3. F

C.

1. (It had) three / 3 (members).
2. At Disney World in Orlando
3. At an audition/At one of the auditions
4. Brian Littrell, Kevin's cousin
5. Yes, it was. They received a gold record for this album
6. (They live in) Orlando(, Florida / FL) / Florida.

TEXT 10 BUDDY HOLLY

A.

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T

B.

1. Charles Hardin Holly
2. Because they were tired
3. (It was) cold, windy, (and it was) snowing
It was a cold and windy night. It was snowing too

TEXT 11 TIKU

A.

1. the white people 2. Australian history

B.

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

C.

1. In Alice Springs in the center of Australia
2. Because she is the only Aborigine in her class at university
3. Because she doesn't want Aboriginal children to forget their history OR
Because she wants to teach her people their history
4. They are about the beginning of the world, the land, trees and animals
They are about their history
They are about Aboriginal life

TEXT 12 NATALIE IMBRUGLIA

A.

1. Mark (Fox) / (creative director for BMG publishing)
2. (her hit song,) "Torn"/ her hit song

B.

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

C.

1. (Because) she got bored with it
2. (Because) (she needed) to earn money
3. (He is) the former member of (the rock band) *The Cure*
4. (Natalie / She's made) 3 (albums)

TEXT 13 CELINE DION

A.

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F

B.

1. (Because) all her songs were in French / (Because) she sang only in French / (Because) she didn't sing in English.
2. By sending her to an English school to learn English (and also by changing her hair style and her physical appearance)
3. (Because) her husband had throat cancer (and she wanted to spend more time at home).

TEXT 14 HETTY ROBINSON

A.

1. (the) dress 2. Hetty (Robinson) and Edward (Green)

B.

1. b 2. c

C.

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. F

D.

1. (Because) she made money quite easily
2. (They lived) in cheap hotels
3. (Because) he lost all his money
4. They removed it
5. She died of a heart attack
6. She argued with a shop assistant because of the price of a bottle of milk
7. He spent it (all on parties, holidays and expensive jewellery)

TEXT 15 A NEW DOWRY ITEM: THE COMPUTER

A.

1. her / Min Huang's (new) in-laws
2. a computer
3. Chinese marriage customs
4. VCRs, stereos and computers

B.

1. A computer and traditional items (like furniture, dishes and linens)
2. a) To improve her professional skills
b) To connect to the Internet (at home) / to broaden her horizon
3. (They are responsible for) supplying the daily necessities
4. (Because they wanted) to protect her from hunger and cold
5. To make her part of a new world
6. (She thinks) they are generous and intelligent

TEXT 16 MIRRORS

A.

1. breaking a mirror is bad luck
2. brass mirrors

B.

1. drag
2. destroys

C.

1. T
2. F

D.

1. learn about their future
2. a) (the) calm water b) (the) clear reflection
3. a) rough water b) distorted reflection
4. seers
5. a bowl of water
6. reflection
7. drop the bowl

TEXT 17 FUTURE CITIES IN THE SEA

A.

1. Kobayashi's city

B.

1. Because they have an enormous population density / Because of their dense population
2. Because in Kobayashi's design some structures are securely tied to the bottom

C.

1. enough land
2. afford to live / find affordable homes
3. boats that are tied close to each other
4. (several) futuristic designs for oceanic cities
5. New Venice
6. (built on) floating (containers)

D.

1. c

TEXT 18 GOING FOR GOLD

A.

1. hundreds of men (from other civilizations)
2. pure gold
3. the largest nugget / the Holtermann Nugget
4. the USA, England and France

B.

1. fascinated
2. diseases
3. nuggets
4. fields

C.

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F
6. T

D.

1. (The first use of gold was) in tool-making
2. (Because)

it has more metals (but less gold) in it
it has less gold in it
it is mixed with more metals
the proportion of metals in it is more / higher / larger
it has the lowest amount of pure gold

 - a. (In 1920s,) doctors in France started using gold to treat a disease called rheumatoid arthritis.
 - b. (In 1960s,) scientists used gold-coated mirrors to maximize infrared reflection.
 - c. (In 1980s,) car manufacturers used gold for the metal parts of airbags.
3. Any two of the following:
 - a. (In 1920s,) doctors in France started using gold to treat a disease called rheumatoid arthritis.
 - b. (In 1960s,) scientists used gold-coated mirrors to maximize infrared reflection.
 - c. (In 1980s,) car manufacturers used gold for the metal parts of airbags.

TEXT 19 THE BEETLE

A.

1. (many) models of Volkswagens
2. the Beetle

B.

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T

C.

1. increase the number of car owners
2. a) affordable b) reliable
3. (well-known) constructor
4. he was afraid of Hitler
5. Wolfsburg car factory

D.

1. (Because) the Germans used the Wolfsburg car factory to make all-terrain cars and airplanes for the army
2. (Because) the Beetle sales started to go down
(Because) the Beetle lost the war against technology
3. (Because) it is one of the most comfortable and powerful cars in Europe
4. The history behind it / Its history / It has a history behind it

TEXT 20 AN UNUSUAL STYLE

1. c
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. a

TEXT 21 COLOR THERAPY

A.

1. Chromatotherapy / healing with colored lights
2. Spectro-Chrome lamps
3. red light

B.

1. T
2. T
3. F

C.

1. They broke up the sun's rays into separate colors. / They were (specifically) designed to break up the sun's rays into separate colors
2. The healing colors of the exotic plants and flowers found there
3. It was born when Sir Isaac Newton did his prism experiments and showed that light is a mixture of colors from the visible spectrum
4. By observing the colors a person chooses or rejects
5. (He was trying to show) how color can affect the nervous system
6. Because studies have shown that it has positive effects on forms of depression

TEXT 22 CITIES IN THE SEA

A.

1. (the) sea
2. Aquapolis
3. (the) experiments

B.

1. F 2. T 3. T

C.

1. a) Living space b) Shelter c) Food d) Natural resources
 2. By means of a species of green algae (known as chlorella) (rather than by chemical means)

OR

By using a biological waste-water system (rather than by chemical means)

3. They would permit deep sea miners and their families to live near their work places on the ocean floor.
 4. a) (the) enormous pressure exerted by the ocean at great depths
 b) (the) lack of easy access to air
 5. They may feel isolated

TEXT 23 EQ OR IQ**A.**

1. embraces 2. enhance

B.

1. qualities 2. women

C.

1. (any two) sociability / optimism / empathy
 2. (any two) cooperation / communication / the ability to listen to others / to speak one's mind
 3. (can/will) learn how to understand their feelings
 (can/will) get in touch with their intuitive selves
 4. a) (really) understand how you feel b) analyze emotions about your work

D.

1. Those who are good at motivating themselves and working within a team
 2. Having a high IQ
 3. Self-awareness (Understanding how one feels and analyzing emotions about one's work)

E.

1. c 2. d

TEXT 24 BGM**A.**

1. filmed events
 2. purchasing situations

B.

1. purchase
 2. means
 3. altering

C.

1. To show / prove that / support the idea that (contrary to common belief,) background music / BGM / Muzak is not composed only by second-rate composers but also composed by world famous composers / To show that it's not new
 2. The average gain of each supermarket was between \$12,000 and \$16,000, an increase of nearly 40%. Because shoppers stayed in the store longer and purchased more
 3. (Because) music / it may provide a form of non-verbal communication whose message cannot be expressed in words
OR (Because) some messages cannot be measured or described in words

4. It (dramatically) increases the impact of a movie and helps people remember scenes
 5. Goods / Those that require (the use of) low cognitive processes (and high emotional involvement) / not much thought but plenty of feelings (such as jewelry, sportswear, cosmetics and beer)
- Goods that do not require the use of high cognitive processes (but high emotional involvement) require high emotional involvement / plenty of feelings (Goods such as) jewelry, sportswear, cosmetics, and beer

TEXT 25 ANCIENT ARTIFACTS AND ANCIENT AIR

- | A. | B. | C. |
|----------------------------------|------|----------------|
| 1. boat | 1. F | 4. F 1. b |
| 2. (the) air in the second crypt | 2. F | 5. T 2. d |
| 3. (the second) crypt | 3. T | 6. F |
| 4. scientists and archeologists | | |

TEXT 26 JUST AS GOOD AS THE ORIGINAL

- | A. | B. |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. d 4. e | 1. c 4. a |
| 2. g 5. a | 2. d 5. b |
| 3. b | 3. b 6. c |

TEXT 27 THE HEALING POWER OF MUSIC

- | A. | B. |
|--|-------------|
| 1. (having) a positive outlook | 1. tension |
| 2. patients with neurological disorders who cannot talk or move | 2. bout |
| | 3. confined |
| C. | |
| 1. (Because) ten years ago she had to struggle with cancer herself, and singing helped her relax and take her mind off the disease | |
| 2. a) By giving/ It gives our minds a break (as it lets us focus on something else for a few minutes) By letting/ It lets us focus on something else for a few minutes | |
| b) By helping/ It helps us to cope with daily problems more effectively | |
| D. | |
| 1. a) help to avoid serious complications during illness | |
| b) enhance patients' well-being | |
| c) shorten hospital stays | |
| 2. a) regulating blood pressure | |
| b) respiration rates | |
| 3. produces more | |
| 4. natural pain relievers | |
| 5. S-Ig A (salivary immunoglobulin A) | |
| E. | |
| 1. c | |

TEXT 28 KWANZAA

- | A. | B. | C. |
|------|------|--|
| 1. F | 1. c | 1. In the United States / USA / US |
| 2. T | 2. d | 2. To attract children (to the festival) |
| 3. F | | |

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. e

B.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
-----	<i>tradition</i>	<i>traditional</i>	<i>traditionally</i>
<i>cooperate</i>	<i>cooperation</i>	<i>cooperative</i>	<i>cooperatively</i>
<i>organize</i>	1. <i>organizer</i> 2. <i>organization</i>	<i>organized</i>	-----
<i>influence</i>	<i>influence</i>	<i>influential</i>	-----

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. organize | 5. organizers | 9. organization |
| 2. cooperate | 6. cooperative | 10. Cooperation |
| 3. traditional | 7. organized | 11. influential |
| 4. influenced | 8. Traditionally | |

TEXT 29 PICKING APPLES

A.

1. hours 2. orchards 3. apples 4. apples

B.

1. fully grown 2. attracted

C.

1. T 2. F 3. F

D.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. aroma | 5. bags/containers |
| 2. fresh(est)/ripe(st)/delicious | 6. attached |
| 3. sunshine /sun/nature | 7. return/go |
| 4. entertainment / activities | 8. list |

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

B.

1. worth 2. advised 3. regarding 4. removal 5. allowed

C.

1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. d

D.

1. provide 2. local 3. damage 4. privacy

TEXT 30 MEN IN SKIRTS

A.

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F

B.

1. national costume 2. (big) blanket 3. wool 4. a factory owner 5. Tartan

TEXT 31 RITUALS OF MARRIAGE IN AMERICAN CULTURE

A.

1. (the) (social) ritual (which is usually performed before the day of the wedding)
2. the stag party
3. the bride and the groom / the (young) couple

B.

1. prospective
2. concerning

C.

1. To help the couple set up a home / to help in setting up a home
2. They go to a bar and talk about the good times shared with friends in the past/ They have fun with their close friends all night

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

Word	Other form(s)
perform(v.)	performer (n.) performance (n.)
customarily (adv.)	custom (n.) customary (adj.)
appropriate (adj.)	appropriately (adv.)
attend (v.)	attendance (n.)
location (n.)	located (v.)
prosperity (n.)	prosperous (adj.)

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. performer | 6. customarily | 11. located |
| 2. performance | 7. appropriately | 12. location |
| 3. perform | 8. appropriate | 13. prosperous |
| 4. custom | 9. attendance | 14. prosperity |
| 5. customary | 10. attended | |

TEXT 32 ABORIGINES

A. B.

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1. F | 1. (Aborigines / They lived) in Indonesia |
| 2. T | 2. Because) Australia / It has no river systems and it doesn't rain very much |
| 3. F | 3. They hunted animals and insects (for food) |
| | 4. (There were) 600 (languages among the Aborigines / them) |

TEXT 33 THE SHAKERS

A.

1. The (Unified Society of) Believers
2. males and females / Brothers and Sisters / men and women
3. (the)conversation between a man and a woman

B.

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

C.

1. (Because they wanted) to freely practice their religious belief
2. (The fact that) even the roads were swept clean
3. (They are famous for) their celibacy and hard work
4. (They met) once a day / every day (to talk and sing)
5. (Unlike some other religious groups,) the Shakers / they liked technology_and labor saving devices
6. (Because) they didn't have any children (to carry on their traditions and beliefs) (, and their numbers became fewer)

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:**A.**

1. e 2. d 3. f 4. b 5. a

B.

1. d 2. e 3. b

C.

1. c 2. a 3. c

D.

1. community
2. include
3. extremely
4. industrious
5. sufficient
6. admire

TEXT 34 VISITING JAPAN**A.**

1. Japan is an unusual mixture of the traditional and ultra-modern
2. (in) summer

B.

1. hotel / accommodation
traditional hotel
2. the traditional Japanese hot bath

C.

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T

D.

1. Kneeling / To kneel down on the floor on a cushion in front of a low table
2. Because he can nearly always find someone who speaks English
3. (The fact that) you have to drive on the left-hand side of the road / Having to drive on the left hand side of the road

TEXT 35 JAPANESE CULTURE**A.**

1. tatami mats 2. (the) food

B.

1. barefoot 2. cuisine 3. numerous 4. ritual

C.

1. (Because) they use the bedroom as a living or dining room.
(Because/So that) the bedroom can (then) also function as a living or dining room.
(Because/So that) the bedroom can (then) be used as a living or dining room during the daytime.
2. In traditional Japanese rooms, in cultural community centers or private houses
3. (Because) (especially) tying the belt (obi) alone is difficult.

D.

1. a 2. d

TEXT 36 ROMANIES: 1,000 YEARS ON THE ROAD

A.

1. the (Appleby) fair
2. Cambridgeshire
3. maintain their lifestyle of traveling and working, along with their customs and religion

B.

1. site
2. modification
3. conceal
4. despise

C.

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T

D.

1. reveal
2. outsider
3. settle / live
4. a. customs b. religion

TEXT 37 THE YANOMAMI OF THE AMAZON

A.

1. the Yanomami people
2. miners (from big cities)

B.

1. T
2. F
3. F

C.

1. a few leaves
2. (a)(b) bananas ... palm fruit
3. (a)(b) hepatitis tuberculosis

D.

1. Because there wasn't enough area in the forest for farming
2. They made their land into a park (so that no one could mine for gold or cut trees on this land any more)

TEXT 38 SURINAME

A.

1. Mosques and synagogues stand next to Hindu temples.
2. The Dutch were (so/very) generous to the colony.
3. The (this) brain drain made the already bad economy worse./The (this) brain drain worsened the already bad economy. /The already bad economy got worse.
4. Suriname was (so) badly in need of cash.
5. It (Suriname's interior) (where Suriname Nature Reserve is located) can only be crossed by airplane.
6. The country is (so) rich in plants.
7. Much of the habitat is destroyed.

B.

1. (The country experienced) a military dictatorship and a civil war.
2. Because (with the help of the CI) the government was convinced that the long term commercial alternatives (like ecotourism,) would be much more profitable (than selling its forests). OR
Because the long term alternatives would be much more profitable (than selling its forests). OR
Because (the government was convinced that) ecotourism would be much more profitable.

TEXT 39 BARASANA INDIANS OF THE VAPUES

A.

1. (small) group (of Indians)
2. (Barasana) men and women
3. languages
4. (on the) rocks (in the rivers)

B.

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T

C.

1. tributary
2. suspicion
3. dusk
4. giant

D.

1. (some/the) carvings on the rocks
2. (the) legends
3. malocas/ communal houses
4. villages
5. compartment
6. (any) work
7. (are expected to) look after
8. is freer

TEXT 40 THE MOHANA

A.

1. herons
2. training herons
3. the Mohana

B.

1. The life of the Mohana
2. floating villages
3. houseboats

4. the climate is unpredictable
5. traveling down the river is too dangerous
6. to locate the fish / to catch the fish

C.

1. The traditional river trades
2. The oils on the surface of their eyes that function as color filters
3. They ferry (, or carry,) cargoes / By ferrying (, or carrying,) cargoes (by boat to the northern and Southern parts of Sind)

D.

1. b
2. d

TEXT 41 THE QUALITIES WE PRIZE IN OUR CHILDREN

A.

1. (the newly-capitalist) Eastern bloc countries
2. (the virtues of) tolerance and respect for others

B.

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T

C.

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. d
5. c
6. a

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

1. think
2. important
3. main
4. different
5. previous
6. answers

B.

1. priority
2. regards
3. primary
4. Responses
5. flexible
6. former

TEXT 42 COMETS

A.

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F

B.

1. That it moves quickly across the sky, disappearing in a few seconds
2. It is neither solid nor rocky / It is not solid or rocky

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

SCHE
WORT

Word	Other form(s)
real (adj.)	really (adv.) reality (n.) realistic (adj.)
assume (v.)	assumption (n.)
immense (adj.)	immensely (adv.)
collision (n.)	collide (v.)
predict (v.)	prediction (n.) predictable (adj.) predictably (adv.)

B.

1. assume 6. Predictably 11. immensely / really
2. reality 7. immense / real 12. predict
3. collide ... collide 8. predictable 13. prediction
4. realistic 9. collision 14. really
5. assumption / prediction 10. real

TEXT 43 THE MILKY WAY

1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. d

TEXT 44 THE ORIGINS OF THE MOON

A.

1. c 2. a

B.

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F

C.

1. It is dry / drier than the Earth, and it has very little iron in its center
2. The trips to the moon (between 1969 and 1972)

TEXT 45 THE MOON

A.

1. one / a (small) bulge
2. three principal theories

B.

1. extraterrestrial
2. relatively

C.

1. T
2. T
3. F

D.

1. A few deep craters near the poles
2. The heavily cratered and very old highlands
3. (The study of) the Apollo, Luna 2 and Luna 3 samples **OR** the new and detailed information from the moon rocks

E.

1. a
2. c

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

1. f
 2. d
 3. a
 4. c
 5. b
 6. e
1. effect
 2. provide
 3. claim
 4. fine
 5. obvious
 6. majority

B.

C.

TEXT 46 VENUS

A.

1. can't see
2. turn into / become liquid
3. large flat lands

B.

1. the atmosphere of Venus

C.

1. circular
2. 225
3. size
4. density
5. craters on the surfaces
6. (safe) distance

D.

1. a) That its day is longer than its year
b) (Unlike the Earth and most of the other planets) Venus rotates from East to West
2. Because they thought it was two different objects (as it appears both in the morning sky and the evening sky)
3. It leads to an increase in the surface temperature and / or it makes the planet one of the hottest places in the solar system)
4. They made a map of the planet's surface using radar telescopes on the Earth

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

1. extremely
 2. orbit
 3. consists
 4. layers
5. located
 6. visible
 7. similar

TEXT 47 NASA LISTENS FOR SPACE ALIENS

A.

1. (in the) early 1900s
2. signals
3. galaxy
4. intelligent ETs

B.

1. b
2. a

C.

1. T
2. F
3. F

D.

1. To find evidence of life in one of the billions of galaxies in the universe.
2. (Because) any misunderstanding may create a panicky situation

TEXT 48 MISSION TO MARS

- | | | |
|------|--|------|
| A. | B. | C. |
| 1. d | 1. map | 1. c |
| 2. e | 2. (a)(b) atmosphere ... surface | 2. c |
| 3. f | 3. a) evidence of life (dead or alive) | 3. d |
| 4. b | b) biological activity in the soil | 4. a |
| 5. h | 4. environmental conditions | |

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| A. | | |
| 1. g | 4. a | 7. i |
| 2. h | 5. b | 8. e |
| 3. f | 6. d | 9. c |

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| B. | | |
| 1. previous | 4. existence | 7. eventually |
| 2. resemble | 5. evidence | 8. environmental |
| 3. dissatisfied | 6. contact | 9. approach |

TEXT 49 LIFE ON MARS

- | | | |
|---|------------------|------|
| A. | B. | C. |
| 1. (basic) reason | 1. moving slowly | 1. F |
| 2. (very active) chemicals (on Jupiter) | 2. very big | 2. F |
| 3. scientists | 3. live | 3. T |
| | 4. very small | 4. F |
| | | 5. F |

- D.
1. We know this from the bright colors of the planet and (thousands of) scientific studies.
From the bright colors of the planet and (thousands of) scientific studies.
The bright colors of the planet and thousands of scientific studies about it tell us that there are active chemicals on Jupiter.
 2. (Because) there is not enough water or oxygen or ozone (for human beings to live)

TEXT 50 SPACE WARDROBE

- A.
1. in space

- B.
1. insulate 2. crew

- C.
1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

- D.
1. At low pressure, the blood would accumulate in the lower body and this would cause the astronaut to lose consciousness
 2. (Because) it has interchangeable parts (that can be assembled to fit different astronauts)(so it can be assembled to fit different astronauts)
 3. Micrometeoroids, solar radiation, infrared radiation, temperature changes, pressure changes and oxygen deprivation

TEXT 51 HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY

A.

1. (the) Earth
2. each space body moved in a small circle which moved around a larger circle / each space body moved in an epicycle
3. the Sun was at the center of the Universe
4. (brilliant new) star/ supernova
5. (the) known facts

B.

1. a piece of wood
2. sun-centered
3. showed

C.

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

D.

1. Tycho Brahe's precise observations of the sky and Galileo's use of the telescope
2. By explaining how objects move on earth as well as in space

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. a | 5. b |
| 2. b | 6. b |
| 3. b | 7. a |
| 4. a | 8. b |

B.

Word	Other form(s)
challenge	challenge (n.) challenging (adj.)
precise	precisely (adv.)
observe	observation (n), observer (n.), observable (adj.)
invention	invent (v.), inventor (n.)
attribute	attribute (v.), attributable (adj.), attribution (n.)
constantly	constant (adj.)
inspire	inspiration (n.)
evolution	evolve (v.), evolutionary (adj.)

C.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. observed | 4. precisely | 7. evolution /inspiration |
| 2. challenge | 5. inspired | 8. attributed |
| 3. inventions | 6. constantly. | 9. evolved |

TEXT 52 HISTORY OF SPACE TRAVEL

A.

1. exploring/ to explore life outside Earth
2. (the) criticism

B.

1. F
2. F
3. F
4. T

C.

1. to develop rockets
2. to travel to the moon
3. experiments
4. patents

D.

1. The basic laws of force, motion and gravitation
2. Oxygen and hydrogen
3. He wrote science-fiction about space travel which influenced scientists
He made people/ scientists believe/think that space travel was possible

TEXT 53 CORN

A.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Indians | 6. (a) (b) niacin ... Vitamin A |
| 2. (corn) bread | 7. pellagra |
| flour (and corn bread) | 8. a & b: heart disease and cancer |
| 3. Europe | 9. eight hours |
| 4. feed (to) animals | 10. sugar |
| 5. Food Industry | |

B.

- | |
|------|
| 1. F |
| 2. T |
| 3. F |

TEXT 54 ALL YOU WANT TO LEARN ABOUT CORN

A.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------|
| 1. Today's corn plant | B. | C. |
| 2. crop | 1. grow | 1. T |
| | 2. fully grown | 2. F |
| | | 3. T |
| | | 4. F |

D.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. leaves | 4. (single) bushel |
| 2. grass family | 5. (very) hard (outer) shell |
| 3. teosinte | 6. dent / field corn |

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

Word	other forms
1. survive (v.) (para. 1)	survival (n.)/ survivor (n.)
2. depend (v.) (para. 2)	(in)dependence (n.), (in)dependent (adj.)
3. source (n.) (para. 2)	-----
4. produce (v.) (para. 3)	product (n.), production (n.), producer (n.), productive (adj.) / productivity (n.)
5. remove (v.) (para. 4)	removal (n.), removable (adj.)

6. range (n.) (para. 5)	range (v.)
7. various (adj.) (para. 5)	variety (n.), variously (adv.)
8. contain (v.) (para. 5)	container (n.), contents (n.)

B.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. survive | 5. source | 8. various |
| 2. depend | 6. remove | 9. contain. |
| 3. dependent | 7. products | 10. range |
| 4. survival | | |

TEXT 55 TURKISH COFFEE

A.

1. district 2. in vain

B.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. religious people | 5. 'a la turque' (coffee sets) |
| 2. a harmful drug/sinful/harmful | 6. with sugar |
| 3. gentlemen's clubs | 7. some aromatic substance (such as jasmine, ambergris, cloves or coriander) |
| 4. discuss literature and listen to Turkish classical music | jasmine, ambergris, cloves or coriander |

TEXT 56 SALT

A.

1. lowering the amount of salt

B.

- | | |
|--------------|------|
| 1. indicate | 1. d |
| 2. reluctant | 2. b |
| 3. identical | 3. c |
| 4. diminish | |

C.

D.

(Because) it is an important flavor enhancer and preservative

TEXT 57 MEAT? NO THANKS

A.

- (in the) 60s and early 70s / (when the "hippy" movements of the 60s and early 70s just started)
- who do not eat meat because they cannot accept or put up with the suffering that animals feel **OR** who cannot accept or put up with the suffering animals feel
- (the) religions that prohibit the eating of meat
- meat

B.

1. d 2. c

C.

- health (reasons)
- (a) (b) (serious) hormonal imbalances / hyperactivity in children
- (a) exposed to artificial periods of day and night (b) softer and more delicious
- religion / religious (reasons)

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

Word	Other form(s) in the text
aware (adj.)	awareness (n.)
suspicion (n.)	suspicious (adj.)
conscious (adj.)	consciously (adv.)
treat (v.)	treatment (n.)
similar (adj.)	similarly (adv.)
consume (v.)	consumption (n.)
include (v.)	including (prep.)
react (v.)	reaction (n.)

B.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. consciously | 4. including | 7. suspicious |
| 2. similar | 5. treatment | 8. aware |
| 3. consumption | 6. reaction | |

TEXT 58 A HEALTHY DIET FOR EVERYONE

A.

- there are four basic food groups: meat, dairy, grains, and fruit and vegetables
- they have high rates of cancer and heart disease
- they eat (large amounts of grains and) very little meat
- hamburgers and ice-cream are becoming popular / are getting more and more popular
- plenty of fruit and vegetables are consumed we / people consume plenty of fruit and vegetables
- improve our diet

B.

- By eating healthy food and giving healthier snacks to their children

TEXT 59 JUNK FOOD & NO EXERCISE- THE NEW LIFESTYLE

A.

- junk food
- saturated fat

B.

- now and then
- go for

C.

- contains a lot of fat
- (a greater risk of) cancer /gaining weight or obesity
- speed means excitement, whereas anything traditional is slow and boring
- (having) a heart attack in later life

D.

- (that) although they are more aware of the importance of exercise and a healthy diet than they were a few years ago, they prefer an unhealthy way of life
- the pressures of modern life

TEXT 60 HEALTHY EATING FOR DIABETICS

- | | | |
|------|-----------|---|
| A. | B. | C. |
| 2. G | 1. assist | 1. sugar-free |
| 3. B | 2. steady | 2. (a) control bodyweight
(b) reduce fat consumption |
| 4. D | | 3. beans and lentils |
| 5. H | | 4. blood sugar levels |
| 6. A | | |

TEXT 61 WILL GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOOD FEED THE WORLD?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. | B. |
| 1. outnumber | 1. agriculture |
| 2. deficiency | 2. a) population b) food |
| 3. restricts | 3. a) steady |
| 4. collaboration | b) decline / decrease |
| | 4. iron |
| | 5. a) nutritional b) minerals |

C.

1. Poverty
 - high prices of genetically modified crops
 - the problem of transport or food distribution

D.

1. pest-resistant genes
2. (genetically modified,) virus - resistant crops
3. Drought-tolerant seeds
4. too much aluminum

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|
| 1. a | 5. a | 8. b |
| 2. b | 6. b | 9. a |
| 3. a decline | 7. a | |
| 4. b deficiency | | |

B.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. improves | 4. major / significant | 7. modified |
| 2. deficiency | 5. estimates | 8. destroy |
| 3. significantly | 6. decline | 9. distribution |

TEXT 62 FOOD AND CULTURE

A.

1. milk
2. Hindus
3. people

B.

1. They prefer to eat/like eating food from their own culture / food they are familiar with / food that they grew up with
2. (Because) they think pigs are not clean animals / For religious reasons
3. Our tastes / eating habits change (and we begin to enjoy eating the food that once seemed unusual to us) / We need to change our eating habits

TEXT 63 MEALS IN BRITAIN

A.

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T

B.

1. sandwich bars
2. scones, cream, jam

C.

1. Because they serve good cheap food.
2. (They eat) roast meat (beef, lamb, chicken, or pork) with vegetables and gravy
3. (It shows) that eating in Britain is quite international

TEXT 64 HEALTHY DIETS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

A.

1. cuisine / a country's distinct style of cooking
2. some chicken dishes like chicken tostadas
3. the dullest dishes

B.

1. distinct
2. tremendous
3. assortment

C.

1. a. Oriental mushroom rooms. 1. b. garlic
2. chili peppers
3. Vitamins A and C.
4. smoked, salted and pickled foods.

D.

1. Because it is balanced / it is made up of 69 percent carbohydrate, 10 percent protein, and (only) 21 percent fat.

OR

Because the Chinese have a balanced diet, (which is made up of 69 percent carbohydrate, 10 percent protein, and (only) 21 percent fat).

OR

Because it has a good percentage of nutrients.

2. (The) excessive use of soy sauce / salt and the use of monosodium glutamate (MSG).
This diet can cause high blood pressure and allergic reactions.

3. Avocado because most of the fat in avocado is monosaturated (like the fat in olive oil) (which is believed to lower cholesterol and be good for the development of cells.)

OR

Because most of the fat in avocado is believed to lower cholesterol and be good for the development of cells.

4. Because eating fish/ it prevents heart disease.

OR

Because eating fish / it cuts the death rate from coronary heart disease by half.

TEXT 65 CHANGING DIETS

A.

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

B.

1. (Because) it is generally high in sugar, salt, fat and cholesterol, (and these substances can cause certain illnesses.)
2. (Because) these foods do not contain much fat
3. They either eat them raw or steamed to keep the vitamins

TEXT 66 A VARIETY OF AMERICAN FOODS

A.

1. New Mexico
2. (the) Christmas cookies (sold in bakeries)
3. foods

B.

1. famous
2. mixed

C.

1. intermingling
2. heritage
3. bland

D.

1. To point out the fact that the US is made up mostly of immigrants, so there is an amazing variety of foods

Because the US is a country with great cultural diversity, there is an amazing variety of Foods

2. Because root vegetables could be stored all winter long (before the introduction of refrigerators)

E.

1. c
2. a

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

1. c synonym
2. d antonym
3. b antonym
4. a synonym
5. d

B.

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. c
5. d

C.

1. unique
2. opportunity
3. exchange
4. appreciate
5. diversity
6. praise
7. obvious
8. influence

TEXT 67 LUCKY PEOPLE

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. d

TEXT 68 CAMPODIMELANS

A.

1. Campodimelans
2. the blood pressure
3. homemade pasta or snails

B.

1. T
2. T

C.

1. c
2. b
3. d
4. b
5. b

D.

1. Because there are more than 90 people in the village aged between 75 and 99 / Because of the surprising number of old people / villagers (in Campodimele) aged between 75 and 99 / Because Campodimelans live so long
2. a) the Campodimelans' children and grandchildren / the children and grandchildren of the elderly
b) a group of Campodimelans who live in Canada / a group from the village who went to live in Canada (in the 1960's)

TEXT 69 RAIN FOREST REMEDIES

A.

1. (in)Western Samoa
2. chemical compound
3. (many) natural substances

B.

1. c
2. c
3. c
4. a
5. b

C.

1. (Because) she thinks/believes that they enhance 'spiritual transmission' between the healer and the patient
2. He sees it as the key to the preservation of vast collection of species and a pathway to halting many diseases

D.

1. (using) Western medicine
2. has drug potential
3. trigger human diseases
4. the action of a particular enzyme

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

1. g
2. i
3. d
4. e
5. h
6. c
7. a
8. f
9. b

B.

1. vast
2. crucial
3. enhances
4. incurable
5. endangered
6. trigger
7. concerned
8. determine
9. ordinary

TEXT 70 TYPICAL OR NOT?

A.

1. c
2. c
3. b
4. d
5. c

B.

1. flow along / circulate within the human body / the system of body channels
2. (a) illnesses (b) psychological problems
3. any four of the following: asthma, hypertension, insomnia, allergies, aches
4. national healthcare system
5. (a) how much exercise the patient gets (b) the individual's psychological motivation

C.

1. (Because) in addition to its simplicity, it is a good way of reducing stress, stimulating the circulation and strengthening the body's immune system

TEXT 71 ACUPUNCTURE

A.

1. circulation, pulse and the heart
2. meridia

B.

1. energy force
2. a person's health
3. Insufficient or unbalanced

C.

1. Electro-acupuncture
2. very small electrical impulses
3. general pain relief
4. ear
5. obesity, drug addiction, alcoholism
6. Moxibustion
7. specific herbs

D.

1. (Because) Acupuncture can rid the body of the physical dependency, but cannot rid the mind of the habit

TEXT 72 WHERE DID THEY COME FROM?

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|
| A. | B. | C. |
| 1. Potatoes and tomatoes | 1. d | 1. T |
| 2. (the) Tartars (of Central Asia) | 2. c | 2. T |
| 3. the word sauce | 3. a | 3. T |
| | 4. b | 4. F |

D.

1. It is food made from wheat flour, cut and formed into various shapes, eaten after being boiled in water, and usually combined with a sauce
2. Modern ketchup is made mostly of tomatoes, but Ke-tshiap did not have any tomatoes in it

E.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. noodles | 3. many forms of pasta |
| 2. Marco Polo | 4. a meat and vegetable filling |

TEXT 73 OCEAN EXPLORATION

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------|------|
| A. | B. | C. |
| 1. submarines | 1. giant | 1. F |
| 2. (April) 1991 | | 2. T |

D.

1. Any two:
 - a) Because the oceans contain rich mineral deposits / because of the rich mineral deposits that the oceans contain / to obtain the minerals that the oceans contain
 - b) (Because they wanted) to document the (wide variety of) life forms (found) in the depths/oceans
 - c) (Because they wanted) to investigate the earth's structure
(Because they wanted) to better understand the (constant) movements of the earth's structure (such as the creation of mountain ranges as a result of the eruption of the volcanoes)
 - d) (Because they wanted) to make maps of the ocean floor (and to prevent submarines from having accidents / , which enabled scientists to guide submarines to prevent them from having accidents)
2. Because it / the ocean floor / the seabed is covered with mountain ranges, plains and valleys (which can be dangerous for submarine vehicles)
3. The chemical and geological changes and the renewal of plant and animal life (in the sea) (after the volcanic eruption)
4. They took samples (from chimneys) for analysis / By taking samples (from chimneys) for Analysis

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

Word	Other form(s) if any
enable (v.)	-----
rely (v.)	reliable (adj.)
develop (v.)	developed (adj.), development (n.), developing (adj.)

explore (v.)	exploration (n.)
investigate (v.)	investigation (n.), investigative (adj.) investigator (n.)
prevent (v.)	preventive (adj.), prevention (n.)
constant (adj.)	constantly (adv.)
disaster (n.)	disastrous (adj.)

B.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. enables | 5. develop |
| 2. disasters | 6. investigation |
| 3. prevent | 7. rely |
| 4. constant | 8. explore |

TEXT 74 SAVING THE UGLY

A.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. (Australia's) fishermen | 1. entangled |
| 2. free a Great White shark | 2. struggle |
| 3. (mesh) nets | 3. roughly |
| 4. Sydney | 4. inadvertently |

B.

C.

- | |
|------|
| 1. F |
| 2. T |
| 3. F |
| 4. T |
| 5. F |

D.

1. Jim Lumb / he protects swimmers on Sydney's beaches from "the jaws" of the deep/ sharks and helps protect the sharks from humans / he is a shark policeman
2. The Great White and (the less-threatening) Gray Nurse shark
3. By placing nets around its beaches (and by hiring people like Jim Lumb.)

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
deepen	depth	deep	deep/deeply
endanger	-----	endangered	-----
release	release	-----	-----
-----	prospect	prospective	-----
establish	establishment	established	-----
free	freedom	free	free/freely
remain	remains	remaining	-----
threaten	threat	threatening	-----

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. released | 7. prospective | 12. free | 17. a) endangered |
| 2. deepen | 8. prospect | 13. threat | b) remaining |
| 3. remains | 9. deepen | 14. freely | 18. deeply |
| 4. Freedom | 10. established | 15. endangers/threatens | 19. establishment |
| 5. release/freedom | 11. threatened | 16. remained | 20. threat |
| 6. establish | | | 21. threatening |

TEXT 75 EXPLORING THE DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN

A.

p. 2 __b__ p. 4 __a__ p. 6 __c__

B.

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

C.

1. d 2. B 3. D 4. a 5. b 6. d

D.

1. It can get within a centimeter of its target
2. Their fear of the unknown

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. enable | 3. feature | 5. develop |
| 2. explore | 4. shortage | 6. target |

TEXT 76 WHAT IS AN MPA?

A.

1. past fishery management
2. MPAs

B.

1. They both / Both (of them) try to conserve the life and habitat within
2. (Human) activities that destroy the habitat or endanger a species by removing too many individuals
3. (Because) They improve fisheries and increase local economic opportunities.

C.

1. b 2. c 3. a

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | A. | B. |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. protect | 1. entire |
| 2. involve | 2. destructive |
| 3. harmful | 3. conserve |
| 4. aim | 4. goal |
| 5. whole | 5. include |
| 6. implement | 6. local |
| 7. regional | 7. enforced |

TEXT 77 DESIRE TO FLY

A.

1. (the) three passengers
2. steam engines

B.

1. b
2. d
3. c
4. a

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 4. g | 6. c |
| 2. f | 5. a | 7. b |
| 3. e | | |

B.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
<i>construct</i>	construction constructor	-----	-----
-----	sufficiency	<i>sufficient</i>	sufficiently
<i>gather</i>	gathering	-----	-----
-----	capability	capable	capably
<i>encourage</i>	encouragement	encouraging	encouragingly
<i>train</i>	1. <i>training</i> 2. <i>trainee</i> 3. <i>trainer</i>	trained	-----
<i>intensify</i>	intensity	<i>intense</i>	intensely

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. gathering | 11. a) trained | b) capable |
| 2. encourages | 12. sufficiently | |
| 3. intensify | 13. trainees | |
| 4. sufficient | 14. encouragement | |
| 5. a) trainer | 15. intensely | |
| 6. capable | 16. encouraging | |
| 7. gathered | 17. a) constructed | b) encouragingly |
| 8. trained | 18. a) encouragement | b) training c) capably |
| 9. capabilities | 19. intense | |
| 10. a) construction | b) construct | |

TEXT 78 BALLOONING

A.

1. The first means of air transportation
2. Flying a balloon
3. in 1783

B.

1. Sometimes, the balloons fell suddenly, or they burned
2. By raising and lowering the balloon to find the right wind direction
3. (Because) it was a test balloon / it was a paper balloon, so it was not safe
4. Hot air
5. (It lasted (for)) 25 minutes
6. It was the first long flight over water
7. By throwing out almost everything in the basket
8. a) to transport equipment b) to study the meteorology

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
attach	attachment	-----	-----
free	freedom	free	free / freely
expect	expectation	unexpected expected	unexpectedly
invent	invention 2. inventor	inventive	-----
equip	equipment	equipped	-----

1. unexpected
2. a) equipment b) free
3. a) equipped b) attached
4. a) expect b) inventive
c) expectations d) equipped
5. a) invented b) inventor c) invention
6. unexpectedly
7. freedom
8. expected
9. a) invention b) freely

TEXT 79 AROUND-THE-WORLD IN A BALLOON

A.

1. b
2. d
3. d

B.

1. Lack of fuel, weak winds, extremes in temperature, and thunderstorms
2. They told / By telling them where the most favorable winds were located
3. To minimize the effects of both heat and cold on the helium gas

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

B.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. obtained/received | 5. ensure |
| 2. received/obtained | 6. avoid |
| 3. accomplish | 7. minimize |
| 4. Team | |

TEXT 80 LAST BALLOON TO NOWHERE

A.

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F

B.

1. c 2. b

C.

1. fly / travel to the North Pole
2. attaching a sail to the bag
3. First Andree Polar Expedition
4. gave up in frustration or became/was frustrated and gave up
5. financially supported him or gave him financial support
6. it / the balloon had a / one dangerous fault: air escaped from it / the bag
7. three days
8. 33 years

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. remarkable | 5. courage |
| 2. significant/remarkable | 6. determined |
| 3. devote | 7. protective/remarkable |
| 4. frustration | 8. demonstrates |

TEXT 81 AIRLINERS

A.

1. airliners that were powered by piston engines
2. The first turbojet airliner and / or de Havilland DH 106 Comet

B.

1. T 2. T

C.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. development of passenger aeroplanes | |
| 2. a) single wing | b) two engines |
| 3. less safe / more dangerous | |
| 4. a) fast / quick | b) economical / cheap |
| 5. a) the Boeing 247 | b) (Douglas) DC-2 |

D.

1. By saying that nine out of every ten airliners in use throughout the world were DC-3s by 1939
2. Weaknesses in the design of the cabin structure
3. a) (At this height) the air is calmer b) The wings can operate at the highest efficiency
4. (Because) by carrying more passengers, it made flying more economical

E.
1. c

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.	B.
1. c	1. efficiency
2. a	2. consume
3. e	3. version
4. d	4. demand
5. b	5. fault

TEXT 82 AMELIA MARY EARHART

- A.
- (getting on the open-cockpit biplane for) a 10-minute flight over Los Angeles A 10-minute flight over L.A on an open-cockpit biplane
 - (a prototype of the Kinner) airplane
 - accidents
 - Amelia and (her navigator) Fred Noonan / Amelia and her navigator (Fred Noonan)

B.	C.
1. striking	1. F
2. formulate	2. T
3. seek	3. F
4. abound	4. F
	5. T

D.

- He offered her the chance to become the first woman to fly across the Atlantic
He changed her life by offering her to become the first woman to fly across the Atlantic
- (She was expected) to attract women passengers
- She wrote a book about the Atlantic flight (*, 20 hours, 40 minutes*)
By writing a book about the Atlantic flight
- To keep Amelia's name in the forefront / He thought she would need to make the trip to keep her name in the forefront.
- (Because) she showed that aviation was a science which could not be limited to men only

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.	B.
1. e	1. concept
2. a	2. abandon
3. b	3. privilege
4. f	4. claim
5. d	5. formulate
6. c	6. participate

TEXT 83 TRADITIONS

A.	B.	C.	D.
1. traditions	1. different	1. F	1. respect/understand
2. people	2. keep/save	2. T	2. religious/social
3. rules	3. holy	3. F	3. social/religious
		4. F	4. white

E.

1. (Wherever you go in the world,) people eat hamburgers, wear jeans, play the same computer games, and listen to similar types of music.
2. Because they think it will keep away bad luck/the “evil eye.”
To keep away bad luck/the “evil eye.”

TEXT 84 ARRANGED MARRIAGES

A.

1. The Vedic period
2. using advertisements
3. the findings

B.

1. c
2. a
3. c

C.

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F

D.

1. (Because) an unmarried person is considered incomplete and not suitable for participation in certain social and religious activities.
2. Her suitability as part of the family environment.
3. It could lead to the selection of a spouse who is unsuitable in character or background.

TEXT 85 DOWRY AND BRIDE PRICE

A.

1. means
2. declined
3. demanded
4. transaction

B.

1. F
2. T
3. T

C.

1. business education
2. right
3. bride wealth / property

D.

1. A dowry is a payment by the bride's family to the bridegroom's (for marrying their daughter.)
A bride price is a marriage payment to the bride's family (for the right to marry the daughter)
2. They gave some real estate or a couple of servant girls.

TEXT 86 GENDER: WHAT MAKES US DIFFERENT FROM THEM?

A.

1. other girls like them

B.

1. M
2. F
3. F
4. F
5. M

C.

1. leader
2. big
3. command
4. direct

D.

1. In order to give other people a chance to agree with them.
2. By understanding that many of their differences are cultural, not personal and / or by understanding that because of gender differences, there is more than one way to communicate.

TEXT 87 IS AMERICA CLOSING THE ‘GOLDEN DOOR?’

A.

1. a 2. c

B.

1. economies
2. food
3. people
4. vast (amounts of) land
5. (the first US immigration) quota system

C.

1. *any answer that comes to the same effect*

It causes people to find ways to enter the country illegally/ It leads to illegal entry to the country

2. a) legal immigrants cannot find employment.
b) legal immigrants are ridiculed because of the misconduct of illegals.
3. Because it shares massive borders with Canada and Mexico

D.

1. a. (far) less pay
b. fewer benefits
2. false identification papers/ false I.D.'s
3. (American) taxpayers
4. (over-burdened) economy

TEXT 88 A DIFFERENT WINDOW

1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. a 6. c

TEXT 89 COOPERATIVE KIDS

A.

1. (encouraging) competition 2. cooperative learning

B.

1. d 2. f 3. a 4. c 5. e 6. g

C.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. (creative) problem-solving | 4. share ideas |
| 2. motivation | 5. helper |
| 3. fun of learning | 6. remember (much) more |

D.

1. Because the idea that students are empty containers which the teacher fills with knowledge hasn't changed / remains the same. OR
There hasn't been a change in the idea that students are empty containers which the teacher fills with knowledge OR Teachers/People still think (that) students are empty containers that they fill with knowledge.
2. The strong students helped the weak ones /students (so that they could participate in the class activities.)

TEXT 90 THE TREND TOWARDS HOME SCHOOLING

A.

1. disillusionment 2. obsolete 3. compromise

B.

1. Because of bullying and lack of discipline in schools/ Because there is bullying and a lack of discipline in schools.
2. It could worsen their relationships with others because home schooled children spend long periods/too much time with their parents and children could become shy as they have limited contact with people other than their parents
3. a) They can learn the rules of work in a democratic society
b) They can learn to deal with relationships with adults other than their parents.

C.

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F

TEXT 91 EXPANDING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

A.

1. postsecondary educational opportunities
2. (more than 1,500) junior and community colleges
3. advantage (of two-year colleges over more traditional four-year schools)

B.

1. tuition
2. enrollment

C.

1. d
2. c

D.

1. That more trained people were needed to build and maintain complex modern society
OR
The need for more trained people to build and maintain complex modern society.

TEXT 92 EXAM FITNESS

A.

1. g 2. e 3. d 4. c

B.

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F

C.

1. O 2. F

D.

1. a 2. b 3. d 4. b

TEXT 93 A TERRIBLE CONFLICT

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>A.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. (Domingo Perez) Gomez2. Gomez and his family / the Gomez family3. kicked out illegal forest dwellers | <p>B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. indigenous2. fled3. irretrievable | <p>C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. F2. F3. T |
| <p>D.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. (He knows that) he should not cut the forest down, but if he doesn't, he cannot survive2. (Because) they are not familiar with them
these / the alternative / new ways | | |

TEXT 94 HOW THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT WORKS

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>A.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. c2. d3. g4. a5. e | <p>B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. (the) global warming (of the earth's atmosphere)2. ice3. burning fossil fuels and cutting down forests4. CO₂ / Carbon dioxide | <p>C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. T2. F3. T |
|--|--|--|

TEXT 95 THE JAPANESE WAY OF DEALING WITH TRASH

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>A.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. tendency2. promote | <p>B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. c2. a | <ul style="list-style-type: none">3. c4. d |
|--|---|---|

TEXT 96 CYCLONES

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>A.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. precautions2. sea walls | <p>B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. confined2. immense3. lessen | <p>C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. T2. F | <p>D.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. c2. b |
|---|--|---|---|

- E.
- 1. a) how close the eye of the storm passes over densely populated areas
b) how flat the land is
 - 2. a) drowning
b) disease
c) starvation (that resulted after the cyclone destroyed the crops there)
 - 3. constant monitoring by weather satellites

TEXT 97 ENERGY EFFICIENT VEHICLES

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>A.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. C2. B3. A | <p>B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. T2. F3. T | <ul style="list-style-type: none">4. F5. F |
|--|--|---|

- C.
- 1. (New) diesel fuels which have lower sulfur contents or which are produced from clean-burning natural gas.
 - 2. Electric vehicles (which combine an engine with an electric motor) and fuel cells (which produce electricity by converting a fuel into water).
 - 3. a) To end the dependence on imported petroleum b) to stop the increase in air pollution

TEXT 98 WASTE DISPOSAL CRISIS

A.

1. dumps
2. methane (gas)
3. U.S. newspapers

B.

1. d
2. c
3. d

C.

1. F
2. F
3. T

D.

1. Old newspapers can be separated from our trash and used to make new paper and paper packaging can be reduced
2. By providing separate bins for collection (at convenient places)
3. a) Because it is becoming more difficult to dispose our trash and garbage / Because it is getting more difficult to find sites for landfills
b) Because we are wasting precious natural resources

TEXT 99 RECYCLING

A.

1. long-lasting
2. organized plans

B.

1. c
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. a

C.

1. It can be expensive to run recycling schemes **OR**
It is not economical to transport materials for recycling from areas which still have a lot of landfill space
2. Because they are trying to solve the problem at the production stage **OR** excess packaging creates more waste

TEXT 100 JOJOBA OIL

A.

1. (the) diesel engine
2. jojoba plants

B.

1. a) shrinking oil reserves b) concerns over exhaust emissions
2. releases a lot of energy
3. chemically stable at the high temperatures and pressures
4. huge amounts / quantities

C. (any two)

1. They

release fewer pollutants / emit less carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide	run more quietly
run for longer	perform as well as diesels
2. (The non-toxic oil is widely used) as a non-greasy skin-smoothing ingredient (in cosmetics)

TEXT 101 SPICE TRADE

A.

1. Arab spice traders
2. (the Arabs and the other) traders

B.

1. T
2. F
3. F

C.

1. supply
2. monopoly
3. worthwhile
4. motive

D.

1. Because traders and merchants had to pay money to them to sell spices
2. (Because they wanted) to compete with Middle Eastern and Mediterranean spice traders
3. By bringing Europeans the knowledge of the American continents

TEXT 102 SO YOU WANT TO BE A MILLIONAIRE?

A.

1. the richest 200 (people) in Britain
2. (the) intrapreneurs

B.

1. (the lives of) successful entrepreneurs
2. receive a proper education
3. personal development
4. quality of your / one's life
5. the price of success

C.

1. You can / might easily find yourself employed as a decorative figure (while your less attractive colleagues are moving up the career ladder) / While a person with good looks is employed as a decorative figure, the less attractive colleagues are moving up the career ladder
2. Harmony, creativity, and healthy relationships

TEXT 103 GLOBAL TRADE

A.

1. (the) late 1980s
2. a country that is landlocked / a landlocked country
3. developed countries

C.

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T

D.

1. c
2. c
3. d

E.

1. They can have more choice of products at lower prices

TEXT 104 HAD THEY EXPECTED THE GLOBAL ECONOMY TO TAKE THEIR JOBS?

A.

1. c
2. b

B.

1. developing countries
2. (new) technology / the introduction of the new technology

3. skilled workers
4. unemployment
5. immigration
6. wages
7. crime

C.

1. retraining workers
2. more training programs
3. less and less money available to fund them / there isn't enough money to fund them / not enough money to fund them

TEXT 105 HISTORY OF ECONOMICS

A.

1. economics
2. (the system of) mercantilism
the system of the major trading nations
3. (great) gains in technology and invention

B.

1. tracts
2. subsistence
3. condemned
4. slump

C.

1. F
2. T

D.

1. (They received) protection (by the nobles)
2. They increased exports and collected precious metals in return
3. a) the number of people who want the item
b) the amount of the supply of the item

E.

1. d 2. b

TEXT 106 DOES HONESTY ALWAYS PAY?

A.

1. *Suggested answer*
It's a lie you tell when you don't want to hurt people
It's a lie told in order not to offend someone

B.

1. a 2. b 3. a

TEXT 107 ANXIETY AND PHOBIAS

A.

1. (the) things that make you anxious (, such as working too hard or becoming ill)
2. anxious people
3. their fear

B.

- | | |
|---------------|------|
| 1. intense | 2. T |
| 2. urge | 2. F |
| 3. obsessions | 3. T |
| | 4. F |

C.

D.

1. More powerful heartbeats (palpitations), tension and pains in muscles, sweating, dizziness, and indigestion. (Any three of these five)
2. Because they are afraid that they might be regarded as "mad."

TEXT 108 CONTROLLING YOUR DREAMS

A.

1. sporadically
2. devote

B.

1. (A lucid dream is different from other dreams in that in a lucid dream) the dreamer is consciously aware of himself and of the fact that he is dreaming
2. 90 minutes

C.

1. (The) dream state
2. overcome their fears
3. (a&b) self-confidence/self-esteem
4. moving rapidly
5. dreaming/having a lucid dream
6. Learning to control lucid dreaming/dreams/lucid dreaming

D.

1. b

TEXT 109 TRANCE

A.

1. (most) modern hypnotists
2. trance
3. (the) subject / hypnotized person

B.

1. contradicted
2. suspicious

C.

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F

D.

1. d
2. c

E.

- a) The knee reflex (which is absent in sleep, is present in the hypnotic state).
- b) Recordings of brain waves (show the typical patterns of the state in which we are awake).

TEXT 110 RAISING A SMILE

A.

1. made fun of other people
2. personal frustrations/emotional difficulties
personal frustrations or emotional difficulties

B.

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. d

TEXT 111 THE MIND-BODY CONNECTION

A.

- 1. (the) mind and (the) body
- 2. anger and fear

B.

- 1. b
- 2. b
- 3. d

C.

- 1. a) energy channels/vehicles b) (the) connection / energy flow
- 2. block(s) (the) prana
- 3. prevents / blocks our creativity
- 4. traditional treatment methods
- 5. (a) Mindful eating (b) physical activity (c) peaceful mind

D

- 1. c

TEXT 112 THE EFFECTS OF OUR ENVIRONMENT

A.

- 1. homes (you have visited lately)
- 2. people who live in these "unliving houses"
- 3. (the) environment
- 4. house hunters

B.

- 1. their customers were occupying their seats too much without spending enough money
- 2. discourage people from spending too much time in waiting areas / force people to move to restaurants and bars in the terminal, where they spend money
- 3. live in apartments near stairways and mailboxes / live in more heavily traveled parts of the building

C.

- 1. (That) he should not touch anything, put his feet up or be comfortable /
- 2. The attractiveness of a room influences the happiness and energy of the people working in it
- 3. Because dim-lightening or lowered noise levels encourage people to spend more time at the restaurants
- 4. They build their casinos without windows or clocks

TEXT 113 MONSTERS OR VICTIMS

A.

- 1. disguise
- 2. rage
- 3. slaughter

B.

(Because) he is (a) usually nicely dressed and polite (individual) (and can mix among ordinary people easily)

OR

(Because) he mostly seems quite normal (and calculates his acts very carefully)

OR

(Because) he hides behind a carefully constructed appearance of normality

C.

1. authority (in general)
2. feel important
3. approach / gain access to their victims (who would otherwise never talk to strangers)
4. make / present a number of causes
5. pornography
6. (the / his) victims deserved to die

D.

1. b 2. c 3. a

TEXT 114 WHERE DO DREAMS COME FROM

A.

1. memories and feelings
2. (a famous French doctor) Charcot
3. (Dr.) Josef Breuer
4. (the/her/this) childhood memory/the whole experience

B.

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T

C.

1. c 2. b 3. a

D.

1. Most his patients were sick in mind rather than in body, and medicine did not help them.
2. During this treatment, patients talk freely about the things that are troubling them, so they often feel better and learn to control their fears.

TEXT 115 SLEEP

A.

1. dreams
2. sleeping pills

B.

1. phase
2. require

C.

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F

D.

1. During REM sleep, a person's eyes move under his eyelids. He breathes faster, and his heart beats faster than it does in the previous stages
2. (Because) Some (sleeping pills) won't let you go into sleep stage four and others / some (sleeping pills) won't let you go into REM sleep

E.

1. c

TEXT 116 ALL IN THE MEMORY

A.

1. phone numbers, names, and facts we studied only a few days ago
2. memorize packs of cards
3. the (various) ways of training your memory

B.

1. remember

C.

1. Repeating (things)
2. Creating a picture in your mind associated with a word you want to remember.
Forming a mental picture of the item to be memorized.
3. Inventing a story that includes all the things you want to remember
4. Asking yourself (lots of) questions as you go along/as you are reading/about the text you are reading

D.

1. T
2. F

E.

1. (The fact that) repeating things does not / cannot help you to remember them for very long.
(The fact that) repeating is not the best way to remember things for very long.
(The fact that) repeating things helps only short-term memory.
2. S/he confuses a pen with a knife or S/he can/may confuse a pen with a knife.
S/he cannot recognize everyday objects.

TEXT 117 UNDERSTANDING THE HUMAN BRAIN

A.

1. contrasting an image taken of a brain at rest with an image of a brain doing a specific task

B.

1. vague
2. sinister
3. intriguing

C.

1. b
2. b
3. c

D.

1. Positron Emission Tomography (PET) and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
2. (The) levels of activity across the entire brain, all at once

TEXT 118 DISEASE DETECTIVES

A.

1. successful transplants (of the heart, liver kidney and other organs of the body/of some organs/of certain organs/of organs)
2. people with a new heart, liver or kidney / transplant patients

B.

- 1. people with the disease
- 2. the outside environment
- 3. laboratory scientists
- 4. determine the characteristics
- 5. the gene or combination of genes
- 6. birth defects and genetic illnesses
- 7. gene structure
- 8. modern technology
- 9. accept
- 10. Knowledge of genes and DNA
- 11. match the characteristics

TEXT 119 BRAIN CIRCUITS

A.

- 1. functions
- 2. misconception
- 3. responds

B.

- 1. stationary
- 2. partially

C.

- 1. c
- 2. c

D.

- 1. actions
- 2. skills
- 3. see/hear
- 4. hear/see
- 5. left frontal lobe
- 6. (parts of) images
- 7. (automatic) remembering
- 8. glucose
- 9. fewer

TEXT 120 GENETIC ENGINEERING

A.

- 1. genetic engineering
- 2. research groups

B.

- 1. (They are restricted to merely) treating the symptoms of hereditary illness in humans (instead of curing it)
- 2. (Because) there is no chance that any copy of a human being would be identical either physically or mentally (, any more than children are identical to their parents)
- 3. They can only cure inherited diseases limited to a single tissue (and there are relatively few of such diseases) (most genetic disorders have far wider effects)

C.

- 1. get a new gene into a cell / deliver a gene to their target
- 2. turn it on and get it to work properly
- 3. (severe) mental retardation / brain damage
- 4. an (entire) extra chromosome (, a package of DNA comprising several thousand genes)
- 5. environmental factors
- 6. more than one gene
- 7. new genes into a fertilized egg
- 8. are transferred into the uterus of the host mother

D.

- 1. c
- 2. b
- 3. a

TEXT 121 GENETIC ETHICS

A.

1. (the) engineered species / the 'improved' species
2. organisms
3. personal genetic information
4. (important) concern

B.

1. foreseen
2. hazards
3. altering
4. issue

C.

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T

D.

1. Because they could get out of control, spreading new, incurable diseases or destroying agricultural crop
2. By removing biologically undesirable characteristics
3. They may fire or refuse to hire people with certain genetic weaknesses

TEXT 122 THE INTERNET

A.

1. junior schools
2. most Internet systems charge a standard fee with no time charges
3. Internet users
4. telephone companies
5. young people

B.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 4. a | 6. f |
| 2. g | 5. b | 7. c |
| 3. d | | |

C.

1. It develops and supplies information systems, software, and services to junior schools, colleges and universities. Or It specializes in the British education system and offers some very comprehensive packages
2. Because heavy Internet users (spend hours on the net and) jam local telephone circuits.
3. The type / kind of information that is going to be used / allowed / transmitted on the Internet.
4. RM restricts the ability to reach unsuitable information and demands that news groups evaluate their programs.

TEXT 123 THE HISTORY OF THE INTERNET

1. a 2. d 3. d 4. a 5. a 6. c 7. b

TEXT 124 REFLECTING ON LIGHT

A.

1. light
2. certain silver compounds (like silver bromide)
3. light energy

B.

1. surprising
2. changes its direction
3. taken in
4. exactly the same as

C.

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

D.

1. Because light on a flat surface changes direction.
2. Light changes its speed and direction.
3. It is transferred into heat (energy).

TEXT 125 TAKE A PICTURE THAT CAN FLY

A.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. revelations | 5. correlate |
| 2. commute | 6. update |
| 3. commissioned | 7. unfolded |
| 4. promising | |

B.

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F

C.

1. office-equipment / heavy office machines
2. digital technology
3. pictures / images / photos
4. website
5. high-quality
6. (slim gray plastic) stylus
7. (high) price / (high) cost

TEXT 126 WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS

A.

1. b

B.

1. our world(s) / the world('s)
2. ife
3. (an) economically feasible substitute for fossil fuels

C.

1. comprise 2. advent

D.

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

E.

1. fundamental principles of the physical world
 2. their energy
 3. the genetic contents of plants and animals
 4. living things
 - 5, 6.(any two of the following)
 - the molecular details of infection
 - the complexities of the immune system
 - the process of aging
 - the complexity of the brain
 7. (the) (mysterious) dark matter

TEXT 127 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

A₁

1. 1956
 2. the electronic computer
 3. the Dartmouth conference
 4. (a new technology called) the fuzzy logic

B.

1. a 2. e 3. b 4. d 5. c

C₁

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T

D₁

1. Because they required large, separate and air-conditioned rooms
 2. The thermostat
 3. Voice and character recognition

TEXT 128 STEPHEN HAWKING

1. a 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. d 6. c

TEXT 129 CULTURE CLASH

A.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. the relationship | 1. vary |
| 2. rules | 2. civility |
| | 3. clash |

C.

1. a) mobile b) open
 2. (often) last (only) a short time / are not very long and deep
 3. a) private b) other cultures
 4. a) (more) crowded b) less mobile
 5. long-term relationships
 6. (break/change/disobey/bend the (formal) rules
 7. (needs of the) situation
 8. (importance of the) person

TEXT 130 THE HOPE OF ESPERANTO

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. | B. |
| 1. languages | 1. zealous |
| 2. Esperantists | 2. facilitate |
- C.
1. (It shows that) Esperanto is not a dying language / a verbal experiment that has simply not worked out
 2. It has only 16 (easily memorized) rules of grammar / no exceptions / a basic vocabulary built from mostly Indo-European roots / Accents always fall on the last syllable of a word
Experts claim that virtually anyone can learn Esperanto in 100 hours or less
 3. (Because) it was seen as one small step toward peace by idealists / it was viewed as a solution to the language problem(which contributed to political misunderstandings)
 4. (Because) interest in Esperanto /it died down
 5. (Because) the languages of these countries do not travel well
- D.
1. c
 2. d
3. They become unable to pay attention, follow instructions or remember everyday things
 4. (Because) they tell their most personal secrets, shout out their angry feelings and opinions and attack one another

TEXT 131 GLOBAL TV

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|
| A. | B. | C. |
| 1. a global television channel | 1. F | 3. T |
| 2. certain programs | 2. T | 4. F |
- D.
1. (Because)They have state-run television or (Because) in Central Europe, television is run by State / They don't like the program schedules
 2. Global television will be restricted to a limited number of channels and to specific types of programs

TEXT 132 LANGUAGE: IS IT ALWAYS SPOKEN?

- A.
1. acquire
 2. deliberate
 3. equivalent
- B.
1. repeat the same sounds (over and over again)
 2. practice their language / develop / improve / acquire their language (skills)
 3. four
 4. pattern
 5. sign language and speech
 6. (their) hands and voices

C.

1. a) They repeat simple hand-shapes
- b) They form simple hand signs
- c) They use these movements together to resemble ASL sentences
2. In her previous study the parents of the hearing children were deaf. In the future, she is planning to study hearing children with one deaf parent and one hearing parent

TEXT 133 MIXED MESSAGES ACROSS CULTURES

A.

1. a 2. d 3. c

B.

1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a

TEXT 134 THE VISUAL MEDIA

A.

1. relaxes
2. certain personality types
3. media watchers / average people
4. frequent viewing of such programs / TV news magazine shows / trash TV / this kind of programming

B.

1. contract
2. envy
3. immoral

C.

1. c
2. c
3. b
4. d

D.

1. They can benefit from the real-life audiovisual instruction and aural comprehension practice
2. They give it the role of a baby sitter. It replaces the family communication / Parents spend less time with their children

TEXT 135 IMPS IN THE DESERT

A.

1. (the) six members of the Imps / the Imps who (recently) crossed the Grand Erg. Occidental / the Sahara (Desert)
2. dead reckoning / working out one's position on a map by calculating the distance traveled in a certain direction
3. crossed the Sahara (Desert) / the desert / the Grand Erg Occidental

B.

1. make a commitment
2. Navigation
3. terrain
4. detours

C.

1. To help children from rundown inner-city areas.
2. From motorcycle and horse riding displays he used to run when he was a member of the police force.

3. Because some of the tasks they have to carry out are hard and tiring **OR** Because there's a lot of hard work involved in rehearsing and doing the less glamorous jobs in
 4. Better grip **OR** The grip is much better.

TEXT 136 SPONSORING SPORTS

- A.

 1. sports people
 2. young people

B.

 1. bearing
 2. endorsing

C.

 1. a) (the) local community
b) national organizations
 2. buy (the best) equipment
 3. a) training
b) competition costs

- D.

 1. So that spectators / people buy the sponsor's product
The name of the product / company is / will be / can be remembered by two Spectators / people feel good about the company to get publicity
 2. (Because) they like to be linked to success and excellence / they want them to endorse their products
 3. By paying for the administration, organization, and expenses of the event
 4. Private individuals, fundraisers, and large companies
 5. Find(ing) / To find a sponsor

TEXT 137 THE HISTORY OF FOOTBALL

- A.

 1. football (that was) played in China/football in China/(the) Chinese football (game)
 2. (the) head (of a Danish invader)

- B.** 1. e 2. a 3. c 4. d

- C.
1. c 2. d 3. a 4. d

- D.

 1. It helped them prepare for war by teaching them the skills needed for survival.
By teaching them / It taught them the skills for survival.
 2. a) The players were often seriously injured.
b) There was a lot of property damage (throughout the town).

Text 138 Snowboarders Invade the Slopes

- A.

 1. novice
 2. collisions
 3. lure

- B.

 1. Alertness and a fine sense of balance
 2. By your third day, you can be going down slopes that beginning skiers wouldn't touch
 3. (Because) they fear that adventurous snowboarders would frighten regular skiers
 4. Next month, for example, the World Snowboard Classic will be held in Colorado with more than 200 competitors from ten countries

TEXT 139 PROFESSIONAL SPORTS

A.

1. the role of professional athletes in society
2. teenagers
3. the team has to earn enough money to pay its expenses

B.

1. c
2. a
3. c

C.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 3. T | 5. T | 7. F |
| 2. T | 4. F | 6. F | 8. T |

D.

1. When they cannot continue to play well.
2. a) Encouraging the development of good character.
b) Giving pleasure to the participants and the people watching them.
3. To be role models for young people (to admire, look up to, and imitate)

E.

1. b

TEXT 140 SWEDISH ADVENTURER GÖRAN KROPP KILLED IN FALL

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| A. | B. | C. |
| 1. f | 1. b | 1. T |
| 2. c | 2. c | 2. F |
| 3. h | 3. b | |
| 4. j | 4. d | |
| 5. a | | |
| 6. g | | |
| 7. i | | |

TEXT 141 PANDAS

A.

1. pandas
2. (the) cubs / babies / baby pandas
3. scientists

B.

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. F

C.

1. The/Their (thick, oily, woolly and waterproof) fur / coat (keeps them warm in cold forests)
2. They move to high mountains
3. (Because) they need to eat (18-20 kg.of) food / bamboo every day
4. Bamboo (is their favorite food) / (It is) bamboo
5. Because they use their front paw to hold the bamboo

TEXT 142 CATS

A.

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T

B.

1. Chinese Egyptian
2. you don't have many problems with your neighbors

C.

1. No, because cats like being alone

TEXT 143 THE ARCTIC FOX

A.

1. freezing 2. pups

B.

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F

C.

1. Because its fur becomes white in winter
2. Meat, fruit, seaweed and fish eggs
3. For its (beautiful) fur coat

D.

1. about the same size
2. thick hair on the pads of its feet

TEXT 144 SHARKS

A.

1. sharks
2. sharks
3. these / the vibrations

B.

1. sharks / of the sharks eat
2. a) common in b) may help prevent cancer in people

C.

1. F 2. T

D.

1. They keep it clean by eating sick fish and animals.
They eat sick fish and animals, and thus they keep it clean

TEXT 145 GENTLE GIANTS OF THE EARTH

A.

1. T 2. F 3. F

B.

1. Because people are killing elephants to make money by selling their tusks
2. It is used for making bracelets, rings and other ornaments
3. a) to enjoy its beautiful countryside
 b) to learn about its culture
 c) to see unusual animals

C.

1. to protect / to kill
2. its size its trunk
3. (how) to use their trunks well

TEXT 146 THE EMPEROR PENGUIN

A.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. insulation | 3. breed |
| 2. shelter | 4. unique |

B.

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F

C.

1. c 2. b

TEXT 147 LANGUAGE FOR CHIMPS

A.

1. (the) communicative acts
2. (the) coordination of mouth and throat mechanisms

B.

1. T 2. F 3. F

C.

1. c 2. c 3. d

D.

1. language mastery
2. Gua's increasing strength / (the) increasing strength of Gua.
3. (her) enormous agility / (her) being too active
4. human speech

TEXT 148 HOW NEW YORK BEGAN

A.

1. T 2. F 3. F

B.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Holland | 4. Manhattan |
| 2. the Half Moon | 5. England |
| 3. India | |

C.

1. (It means) hill island
2. (The Dutch/They built their town/it) in the south of the island/Manhattan
3. When America won its independence from Britain / The United States was born) in 1776

TEXT 149 THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH

A.

1. Sutter and Marshall
2. (The) Gold Rush

B.

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F

C.

1. c
2. b
3. a

TEXT 150 THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

A.

1. (these/the) walls
2. dynasty
3. Mongol rulers (of the North)

B.

1. marauding
2. boon
3. erected
4. expelled

C.

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. F

D.

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. c

TEXT 151 ENGLISH

A.

1. these warriors/(the) Angles
2. English
3. (the) East India Company

B.

1. widespread
2. evaluate
3. head
4. indigenous

C.

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. F

D.

1. the common people
2. religious freedom
3. northern part of Ireland
4. (the) Boer War
5. Afrikaans
6. commerce (rather than immigration)

TEXT 152 J. Y. COUSTEAU

A.

1. the (boat) Calypso (part ocean-going lab and part yacht)
2. documentary / television series

B.

1. gadgets
2. synonymous
3. cemented
4. esteemed

C.

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F

D.

1. (Because) he (became bored with school and) began to cause trouble
2. He fought (for the French) in World War II
3. To finance his trips and increase public awareness of his undersea investigations
4. To found the Undersea Research Group at Toulon
5. To protect ocean life

TEXT 153 ORSON WELLES

- | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|------|
| A. | B. | C. |
| 1. F | 1. (respectable) middle-class family | 1. d |
| 2. T | 2. playing the piano | 2. b |
| 3. T | 3. started acting | |
| | 4. director | |
| | 5. career in the cinema | |

TEXT 154 ALFRED NOBEL

- A.
1. Alfred Nobel 2. Nobel Prizes

- B.
1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T

- C.
1. The words "The Dynamite King" in the newspaper story disappointed him
2. There were no safe and powerful explosives to use (, so a lot of people working in the field of construction lost their lives)
3. They remember him as a man of peace (As) a man of peace

- D.
1. the image that the world had of him
2. his fortune (of nine million dollars)
3. make a journey to reach the North Pole
4. encourage people who work for the good of the world

TEXT 155 A PEACEFUL REVOLUTIONARY

- A.
1. the religious ideas of Jains
2. in prison
3. the poorest people (in India) / the untouchables

- B.
1. failures
2. boosted
3. victim

- C.
1. (many) new, western ideas
2. a) wear his turban in court during a trial
 b) leave the first-class compartment on the train (because he was not White)
3. the political rights of the Indians
4. a) civil disobedience
 b) non-violent resistance
5. social problems
6. a) political
 b)social

D.

1. To stop the fight between the Hindus and the Muslims / To make the Hindus and the Muslims cooperate again
2. (The problem of) religious intolerance

TEXT 156 SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON**A.**

1. (at / in) the North and South Poles
2. the ice pack
3. cross the island by walking
cross over the snowy mountains and reach the whaling station
follow the same route

B.

1. sank
2. drifted
3. attempted

C.

1. F
2. F

D.

1. Elephant Island
2. to make the journey
3. had very little food
4. away from the whaling station

E.

1. (Because) he reached farther south than anyone in history
2. (he wanted / hoped) to cross the Antarctic from the Atlantic side to the Pacific side
3. (He had to give up each time) because of bad weather

TEXT 157 THE VIRTUAL BEACH BUT REAL FUN**A.**

1. steady
2. craze
3. artificial

B.

1. T
2. F
3. F

C.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. They are both artificial
They are both indoors
They both attract overstressed workers
Both are in / near Tokyo
Both have been created by the Japanese | any two |
|--|---------|

2. The sea is

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| cold | any two |
| polluted | |

full of sharks

TEXT 158 NIAGARA**A.**

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T

B.

1. They can go boat-fishing (on Lake Ontario and Lake Erie) and ice-fishing (in the bays around Port Dalhousie and Jordan Harbor).
2. (You can visit Niagara) every season / (all) four seasons / all year round
3. No (, it isn't). There are 14,000 hotel rooms and lots of bed and breakfast homes

TEXT 159 THE HEBRIDES ISLANDS

A.

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T

B.

1. c 2. b 3. d

TEXT 160 THE NEW IMAGE OF MUSEUMS

A.

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T

B.

1. They use the money to maintain the building, pay the staff, finance research, and buy new exhibits
2. Because it will enable a member to visit / then you can visit the museum without paying and at times when it's normally closed (so that you can admire the exhibits when the crowds have gone.)
3. To give parties / as a setting for parties

C.

1. a) how a television camera works (by actually using one)
b) how to operate the controls of an airplane (and watch the wings and the tail move)
2. gift shops

TEXT 161 THE MAGIC OF THE SILVER SCREEN

A.

1. (the) scenes
2. (some of) the audience
3. the first film with synchronized sound / 1927
4. a/the background scene

B.

1. escape
2. quick
3. decreased
4. developed

C.

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

D.

1. Language
2. With this technique, the viewers get the impression that Superman is flying over a landscape.
3. The stop-action technique

TEXT 162 CINEMA

A.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. d | 3. c | 5. a | 7. c | 9. d |
| 2. b | 4. a | 6. b | 8. c | 10. a |

B.

1. To show that film stars took an interest in other areas (as well)
2. They are finding success not only in feature films but also on (/in other areas like) television and pop promotional videos

APPENDIX A. LOGICAL SEQUENCE I

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 12. b | 23. c | 34. d | 45. b | 56. c |
| 2. b | 13. c | 24. a | 35. d | 46. c | 57. c |
| 3. a | 14. c | 25. c | 36. b | 47. b | 58. b |
| 4. d | 15. d | 26. b | 37. a | 48. a | 59. a |
| 5. c | 16. b | 27. b | 38. c | 49. d | 60. d |
| 6. b | 17. c | 28. d | 39. d | 50. a | 61. d |
| 7. c | 18. d | 29. a | 40. c | 51. b | 62. a |
| 8. d | 19. b | 30. a | 41. b | 52. c | 63. d |
| 9. a | 20. c | 31. c | 42. c | 53. b | |
| 10. c | 21. c | 32. b | 43. a | 55. b | |
| 11. a | 22. b | 33. a | 44. b | | |

APPENDIX B. PARAGRAPH COMPLETION

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 6. d | 11. c | 16. c |
| 2. d | 7. a | 12. b | 17. a |
| 3. b | 8. a | 13. c | 18. a |
| 4. c | 9. a | 14. d | 19. c |
| 5. a | 10. b | 15. a | 20. c |

APPENDIX C. TEXT COMPLETION

1. C 2. G 3. A 4. E 5. B