

REVISION-2

VOCABULARY:

A. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

wild	cope	adult	mature
apologize	identity	fee	contribute
value	cubs	raise	take place
behave	charities	respect	ignore

1. Many local businesses offered to _____ to the school rebuilding fund. This made the citizens very happy and grateful.
2. The police can't find the _____ of the killer. They have no idea about his name.
3. Local authorities have to _____ with the problems of homelessness; otherwise there will be more theft and crime in these towns.
4. Jack and his colleague try to _____ money for _____. They help people in need.
5. Our managers are kind and friendly people, but they do not _____ well when one of us is not punctual.
6. Mr. Hobbes, who has been our lecturer for two years, tries to _____ our minor mistakes. However, he can't tolerate the students who don't _____ each other's ideas.
7. Joe and Sandra work in a training center where they can't get a large _____. They are not happy with the money they earn but they _____ the experience. It means a lot to them.
8. Thomas is only fifteen and he isn't a/an _____. Therefore; he isn't _____ enough to live on his own. You should try to understand him but you can't accept everything he says.
9. I will never forgive my neighbors who treated my dog badly unless they _____.

10. Bears, tigers and lions are _____ animals and their children are called _____.

B. Match the words with the definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| _____ 1. desire | _____ 7. suffer |
| _____ 2. benefit | _____ 8. duty |
| _____ 3. succeed | _____ 9. expedition |
| _____ 4. sponsor | _____ 10. dependent |
| _____ 5. challenge | _____ 11. store |
| _____ 6. smart | _____ 12. require |

a. journey for a certain purpose

b. advantage or profit

c. to achieve or do something well in life

d. intelligent, clever

e. the quality of testing strength, skill, or ability

f. to pay for a show, broadcast or a sport event in return for advertising

g. strong hope or wish

h. needing the help of someone or something else

i. something that one does because it is part of one's job or legally right

j. to need something

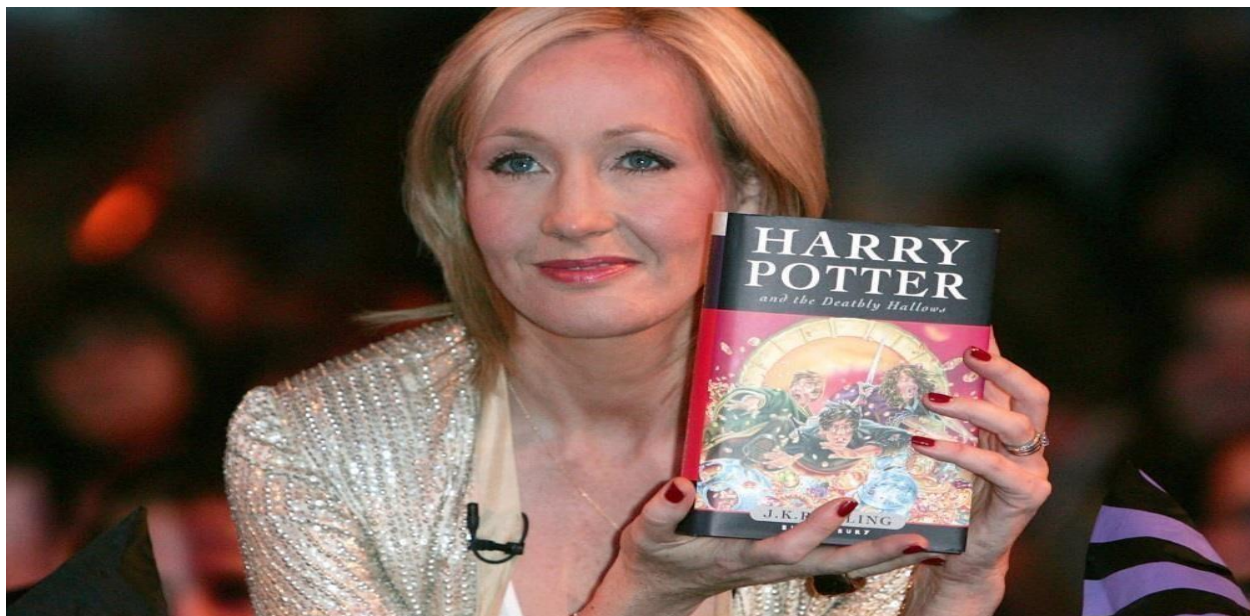
k. to keep something to use later

l. to experience pain, difficulty, or loss

Reading I- J.K Rowling

A. Read the article about J.K Rowling. What is she famous for?

J.K ROWLING



Joanne Kathleen (J.K) Rowling was born in England on 31st July, 1965. She wrote her first book, *Rabbit*, when she was six years old. At school she liked English and languages, and she went to university to study French. She graduated from university and worked as a secretary and a teacher.

When she was 26, J.K Rowling went to Portugal and became an English teacher. She wanted to be a writer and she wrote some stories about a boy called Harry Potter. She got married and had a baby daughter. Soon after, she got divorced and went to Scotland. There she lived in a small apartment with her daughter. She worked as a French teacher, but she really wanted to make the Harry Potter stories into a book. This was a very difficult time in her life because they had no money, and she wrote the first Harry Potter book in a cafe.

In June 1997, the first Harry Potter book became famous and J.K Rowling's life changed. There are now more Harry Potter books and films, too. Children love her books and J.K Rowling is now rich. In 2001, she got married to her second husband. She had a son in 2003 and another daughter in 2005.

B. APPLY: Read the article again and number the events in order 1-8.

- a) She moved to Scotland. _____
- b) She went to university. _____
- c) She was a French teacher. _____
- d) She wrote the book "Rabbit". _____
- e) She had a son. _____
- f) The first Harry Potter book became famous. _____
- g) She lived in Portugal. _____
- h) She was a secretary. _____

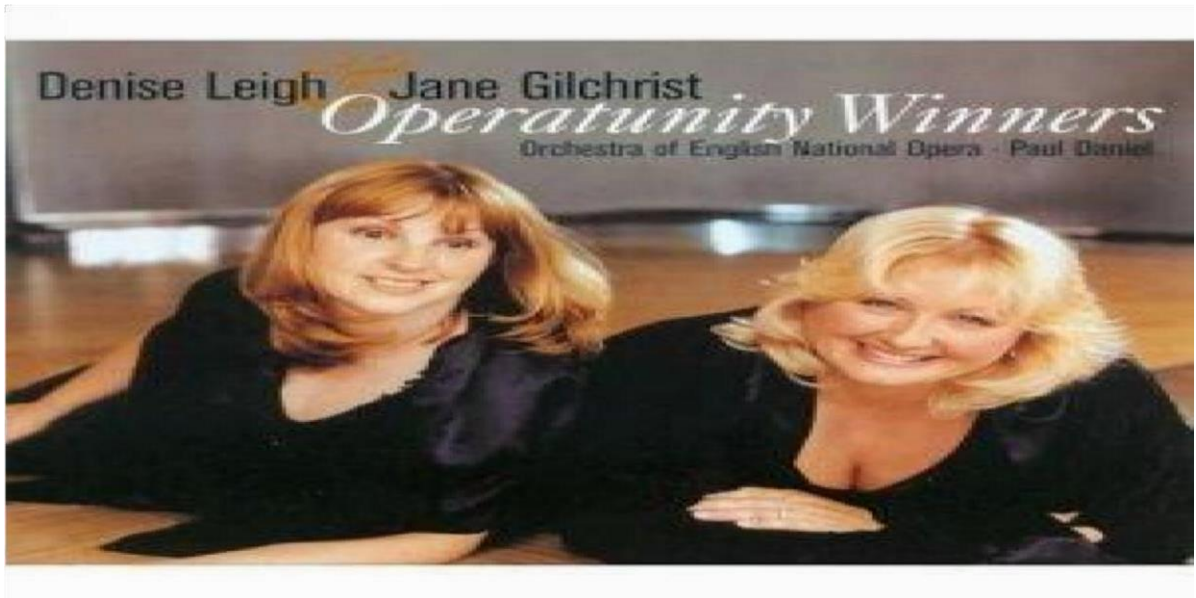
C. CATEGORIZE: Are the sentences True or False? Correct the False ones.

- 1. J.K Rowling studied French at university. _____
- 2. J.K Rowling wrote her first book when she was sixteen. _____
- 3. In Portugal, she was an English teacher. _____
- 4. J.K Rowling got divorced in Scotland. _____
- 5. She got married again in 2001. _____
- 6. She has three daughters. _____

Reading II- Operatunity

A. COMPREHENSION: Read the article and answer the questions.

1. What was Denise and Jane's dream job?
2. How did they achieve it?
3. What problems did they have?



A _____

Operatunity is a talent show for amateur opera singers. The winners get the chance to sing with the English National Opera. When two housewives, Denise Leigh and Jane Gilchrist, won in 2002, their lives changed forever. As they sang Verdi's *Rigoletto* at the Coliseum in Rome, they were transformed from working mothers into opera celebrities.

B _____

"I live in the village I was born in," says Denise. She is blind and was a full-time mother. "Lots of my neighbors are family, and my life was my three children." Jane was a cleaner and a shop assistant, and she was in a similar situation. She says, "All I looked forward to was seeing my four children grow up and I love that, but you think there must be more to life. Winning operatunity opened up avenues I never knew existed."

C _____

'This last year has been amazing,' Denise continues. 'Last month was Paris, before that we were recording at Abbey Road in London, and recently we had our album launch at the Royal Opera House'. 'We have been treated like princesses'. Laughs Jane. '...champagne, chocolates, five-star hotel...'

D _____

It hasn't all been about being treated like royalty. For Denise, the worst part was waiting in the beginning. 'After I'd sent in my application form, I worried for a month. Then I had to wait for ten days after my first audition. That was awful.' Even when they won the competition, they were allowed to tell their close family, but they weren't allowed to tell anyone else until later. Denise and Jane also found the travelling difficult. They couldn't take their children with them while they were away singing so they had to organize childcare. They also had to learn to deal with the media. 'The kids loved the fact that they could stay up and watch us on TV, but I just couldn't understand why some newspapers were more interested in the fact that I divorced at 21, rather than that I had just sung at the Coliseum,' says Denise.

E _____

When asked if she'd recommend the experience, Denise says, 'It has been the most fantastic thing I've ever done. I wake up in the morning and think I must be the luckiest person in the world. My profession is something I used to do as a hobby.' Their advice to other hopeful singers out there? 'Live your dream,' says Jane.

B. APPLY: Match the headings (1-5) with the paragraphs (A-E)

_____ 1. The difficult parts

_____ 2. Living the new life

_____ 3. The competition

_____ 4. Their lives before

_____ 5. Advice

C. SUMMARY: Find nine mistakes and correct them.

Jane and Denise won a pop singing competition on the radio, even though Denise is blind. The competition gave them the opportunity to sing a famous Beatles' song at Wembley Stadium, and it changed their lives forever. Although they are housewives with families- Denise has three children, and Jane has two- they now have the chance to travel and see the world, singing. Their new lives have not been very exciting, and they have been treated very well. They found the travelling easy because their children were grown-up. They would recommend the experience to other singers, and say that if your dream is to sing, you should keep it as a hobby.

Reading III- Modern Cities



People in big cities often come from other places. People move to cities to get jobs or to find a better life, and many of them come from other countries. They often bring their culture, music, and food with them. Visitors to London are often surprised to see so many Indian shops and restaurants. There are over a million Indians living in the UK and the first Indian restaurant opened in London in 1809- a time when pizzerias and hamburger restaurants didn't exist!

Many European cities have large numbers of immigrants. There are Portuguese people in Paris and Turkish workers in Frankfurt. They mostly arrived in the 1960s and 70s, but American cities have a long tradition of new citizens from foreign countries. For example, San Francisco has more Chinese people than any city outside Asia. The city is famous for its Chinese restaurants. A lot of Chinese people went to California in the middle of the nineteenth century, but they didn't work in restaurants, they worked on farms and in factories. New York, of course, is wellknown for its British and Irish citizens. The city has an Irish newspaper and its most important holiday is St Patrick's Day-the national day of Ireland. In the 1980s and 90s many Koreans moved to the US, especially to Los Angeles. In fact, there is a large area in the center of Los Angeles that is called "Koreatown".

A. PREVIEW: Look at the photo. Which city does it show? Where do you think the people come from?

1. New York 2. Mumbai 3. London

B. APPLY: Read the text and match the people with the cities.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| _____ 1. British and Irish | a. San Francisco |
| _____ 2. Korean | b. New York |
| _____ 3. Portuguese | c. London |
| _____ 4. Chinese | d. Los Angeles |
| _____ 5. Indian | e. Frankfurt |
| | f. Paris |
| _____ 6. Turkish | |

C. COMPREHENSION: Answer the questions.

What happened....

1. in 1809?
2. in the 1960s and 70s?
3. in the middle of the nineteenth century?
4. in the 1980s and 90s?

D. APPLY: Find these words in the text and use them to complete the sentences.

citizen	culture	foreign	tradition	workers	immigrants
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1. Italians moved to New York and took their food and _____ to the city: pizzas, spaghetti and art.
2. Chinese farm _____ moved to America in the nineteenth century.
3. In California there are many _____ from Mexico.
4. In my country, we give presents for New Year. It's an old _____.
5. My uncle married a woman from Vancouver and became a Canadian _____.
6. The students in my school speak fifteen different _____ languages.

Reading IV- Men and Women, Same or Different?



(1) _____. First of all, (2) _____. A woman can go into a store with the intension of getting one item, but she sees all the cute things lying around the store saying “buy me”. For that reason, she wants to buy other items within the store. That is why a woman can be very indecisive. On the contrary, when a man says that he is going to get one thing from the store, it’s a guarantee that he will come home with that one item because things don’t scream out at him “buy me”. Secondly, (3) _____. For some reason, a lady has to look at everything she finds appealing to the eye. I know if I go shopping for a pair of jeans, I end up with a shirt and a cute pair of shoes to match. 20 minutes become 2 hours while shopping. In contrast, a man just doesn’t seem to notice things as a woman does, or maybe it is because a man just doesn’t care. In any case, when a man says he will be back in 20 minutes from shopping, he will be back in 20 minutes or less. (4) _____. Most women want everything to be name brand and they don’t care about the cost of the item. However, a man doesn’t care if it has a logo on it or not. All he cares about is whether or not it does the job.

(5) _____.

APPLY: Read the paragraph and fill in the gaps with the correct sentences.

- A. For these reasons, men and women are very different from each other where shopping is concerned.
- B. Women are indecisive while shopping, but men aren’t.
- C. A woman can take a lot longer time to shop than a man.
- D. Women and men are different in a lot of ways such as shopping.
- E. A woman normally spends more money than a man does.

Reading V-Lottery



Paragraph 1:

The word *lottery* comes from the Dutch word *loterij*, the verb *lot*, which means *fate*. Many countries use lotteries as a way of making money for various public projects such as education programs, buildings and universities.

Paragraph 2:

There have been lotteries through much of history. The first ones were probably around 200 BC in what is now China. There are references to lotteries in many ancient texts, including Homer's '*The Iliad*'. People think that the first European lottery was in the Roman Empire when **Augustus** Caesar held a lottery to raise money for repairs to the city of Rome. The first public lottery was in Sluis in the Netherlands in 1434. Several years later, other lotteries began to appear – this time with money as prizes. In England, Queen Elizabeth I held the first lottery in 1566 to get money for 'public works'.

Paragraph 3:

America's passion for lotteries began in 1612 when King James I gave the Virginia Company of London the right to raise money. The company used this money to finance the first settlement in America. After that, lotteries continued to be a popular way of making money for the colonies – in fact there were over 200 lotteries between 1744 and the American Revolution. The money they made helped to build libraries, churches and roads, amongst other things. However, after the Revolution, there were a lot of scandals around lotteries and by the late 19th century, they were banned in many states. They were illegal in the US until after World War II.

Paragraph 4:

Nowadays, there are lotteries throughout the US and the world. Instant lottery tickets, where you scratch off the surface of the card, first appeared in the 1970s and are now an important part of money made by the lottery for many governments.

A. APPLY: Match the headings to the paragraphs.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. paragraph 1 | a. Lottery fun |
| 2. paragraph 2 | b. Lottery origins |
| 3. paragraph 3 | c. A lottery revolution |
| 4. paragraph 4 | d. Earliest lotteries |

B. CATEGORIZE: Write T (True), F (False) or DS (doesn't say) to the sentences.

1. The first public lottery was in the Netherlands. _____
2. Lotteries were legal in the US until World War II. _____
3. Since 1612, America has had a passion for lotteries. _____
4. Young people are especially good at lotteries. _____
5. Homer's 'The Iliad' has references to lotteries. _____

C. IDENTIFY: Circle the best answer according to Reading V.

1. We can understand from the passage that;
 - a. Lotteries have been a popular way of making money throughout history.
 - b. The word 'lottery' is related to fate.
 - c. After the American Revolution, they repaired cities with lottery money.
 - d. Governments make money from lotteries.

2. In paragraph 2, **ones** refer to _____.

a. references b. lotteries c. projects

3. **'raise'** in paragraph 2 means:

a. collect b. print c. grow

4. **'finance'** in paragraph 3 means:

a. build b. pay for something c. make money

5. **'settlement'** in paragraph 3 means:

a. a place where people live b. a voyage c. an agreement

6. **'banned'** in paragraph 3 means:

a. not allowed by law b. stopped for a while c. started

7. **'scratch off'** in paragraph 4 means:

a. touch something b. turn something upside down c. remove with a hard or sharp object

READING VI: THE BRAIN AND TECHNOLOGY



¹ You are studying English. Your phone beeps. A friend texts you, "What are your plans tonight?" You text back, "No plans tonight." You turn back to your English book. You ask yourself, "Where was I?"

² Today's technology lets us do many different things at the same time. This is called multitasking. We can walk and talk on the phone. We can text and wait in line at a store. This kind of multitasking is easy. We are using different areas of the brain. But humans cannot write a text to a friend and study at the same time.

³ Why not? Cognitive science says that humans can only think about one thing at a time. We can only do one cognitive task at a time. We can talk or we can read. We can listen or we can text a message.

⁴ When we try to think about two things at the same time, we are actually moving between the two different tasks. The brain only takes one second to move to a different task. Because it is quick, we believe we are thinking about different things at once.

5 The change in attention may be quick, but it takes a lot of brain energy. Every time we focus on a different task the brain goes through four different steps to focus. If we go back and forth between tasks, the brain gets tired. And when we think about several different things, we use up even more brain energy.

6 Multitasking does not only tire the brain. It results in more mistakes. One study found that people who try to do two thinking tasks at the same time make nearly three times as many mistakes. Why is that?

7 Learning new information requires focus. When we try to multitask, we do not give our full attention. The brain takes in less information. Multitasking interrupts the brain as it builds memories. One research study looked at the brains of multitasking students. In this study, students watched TV and studied new information at the same time. The study found that multitasking brains stored the new information in the wrong area of the brain.

8 Over time, multitasking changes our brains. One study looked how well people focus attention. In this study, they tested two groups: people who multitask online and people who do not. The multitaskers had a hard time staying focused on a task. They were easy to interrupt. They also paid more attention to unimportant information.

9 The next time you are studying and your phone beeps, tell yourself “Right now I’m studying. ”Don’t pick up your phone. You will learn better.

A. IDENTIFY: What is the main idea?

- ☐ a. People multitask more with technology
- ☐ b. People can multitask
- ☐ c. Multitasking is bad for learning
- ☐ d. Multitasking uses a lot of brain energy.

B. IDENTIFY: Read the statements. Which paragraph do they restate?

- _____ a. People cannot think about two different things at the same time.
- _____ b. People can do two different activities at the same time.
- _____ c. When people try to do two thinking tasks at the same time, they make more mistakes.
- _____ d. It takes a lot of energy for the brain to change focus.
- _____ e. People who multitask a lot have a hard time focusing attention.
- _____ f. People need to pay attention to learn something new.
- _____ g. When we try to think about two different things at the same time, we move back and forth between two tasks.

reading texts are adapted from New Total English Series