DEPARTMENT OF BASIC ENGLISH

MORE TO READ I

ANSWER KEY

Ankara, 2006

Compiled, Edited and Prepared by
Canset Cezairlioğlu Türkan and Necmiye Türkan

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
2. less computer ability (than)
3. confident
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

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 Volkwagens
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

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.

1. boat
2. (the) air in the second crypt
3. (the second) crypt
4. scientists and archeologists

B.

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

C.

1. b
2. d

TEXT 26 JUST AS GOOD AS THE ORIGINAL

A.

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

B.

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

TEXT 27 THE HEALING POWER OF MUSIC

A.

1. (having) a positive outlook
2. patients with neurological disorders who cannot talk or move

B.

1. tension
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.

1. F
2. T
3. F

B.

1. c
2. d

C.

1. In the United States / USA / US
2. To attract children (to the festival)

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

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

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

B.

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

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

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
2. fresh(est)/ripe(st)/delicious
3. sunshine /sun/nature
4. entertainment / activities
5. bags/containers
6. attached
7. return/go
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
2. performance
3. perform
4. custom
5. customary
6. customarily
7. appropriately
8. appropriate
9. attendance
10. attended
11. located
12. location
13. prosperous
14. prosperity

TEXT 32 ABORIGINES

A.

1. F
2. T
3. F

B.

1. (Aborigines / They lived) in Indonesia
2. Because) Australia / It has no river systems and it doesn't rain very much
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:

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

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

B.

1. effect
2. provide
3. claim
4. fine
5. obvious
6. majority

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.

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

B.

1. map
2. (a)(b) atmosphere ... surface
3. a) evidence of life (dead or alive)
   b) biological activity in the soil
4. environmental conditions

C.

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

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

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

B.

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

TEXT 49 LIFE ON MARS

A.

1. (basic) reason
2. (very active) chemicals (on Jupiter)
3. scientists

B.

1. moving slowly
2. very big
3. live
4. very small

C.

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. F
6. F
7. F
8. T
9. T

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
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. 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
2. challenge
3. inventions
4. precisely
5. inspired
6. constantly.
7. evolution /inspiration
8. attributed
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
2. (corn) bread
   flour (and corn bread)
3. Europe
4. feed (to) animals
5. Food Industry
6. (a) (b) niacin ... Vitamin A
7. pellagra
8. a & b: heart disease and cancer
9. eight hours
10. sugar

B.

1. F
2. T
3. F

TEXT 54 ALL YOU WANT TO LEARN ABOUT CORN

A.

1. Today's corn plant
2. crop

B.

1. grow
2. fully grown

C.

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

D.

1. leaves
2. grass family
3. teosinte
4. (single) bushel
5. (very) hard (outer) shell
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
2. depend
3. dependent
4. survival
5. source
6. remove
7. products
8. various
9. contain.
10. range

TEXT 55 TURKISH COFFEE

A.

1. district
2. in vain

B.

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

TEXT 56 SALT

A.

1. lowering the amount of salt

B.

1. indicate
2. reluctant
3. identical
4. diminish

C.

1. d
2. b
3. c

D.

(Because) it is an important flavor enhancer and preservative

TEXT 57 MEAT? NO THANKS

A.

1. (in the) 60s and early 70s / (when the "hippy" movements of the 60s and early 70s just started
2. 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
3. (the) religions that prohibit the eating of meat
4. meat

B.

1. d
2. c

C.

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

TEXT 60 HEALTHY EATING FOR DIABETICS

A.

2. G
3. B
4. D
5. H
6. A

B.

1. assist
2. steady

C.

1. sugar-free
2. (a) control bodyweight
   (b) reduce fat consumption
3. beans and lentils
4. blood sugar levels

TEXT 61 WILL GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOOD FEED THE WORLD?

A.

1. outnumber
2. deficiency
3. restricts
4. collaboration

B.

1. agriculture
2. a) population b) food
3. a) steady
   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
2. b
3. a decline
4. b deficiency
5. a
6. b
7. a
8. b
9. a

B.

1. improves
2. deficiency
3. significantly
4. major / significant
5. estimates
6. decline
7. modified
8. destroy
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 mush 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

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

TEXT 72 WHERE DID THEY COME FROM?

A.

1. Potatoes and tomatoes
2. (the) Tartars (of Central Asia)
3. the word sauce

B.

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

C.

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. T
6. 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
2. Marco Polo
3. many forms of pasta
4. a meat and vegetable filling

TEXT 73 OCEAN EXPLORATION

A.

1. submarines
2. (April) 1991

B.

1. giant

C.

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

TEXT 74 SAVING THE UGLY

A.

1. (Australia's) fishermen
2. free a Great White shark
3. (mesh) nets
4. Sydney

B.

1. entangled
2. struggle
3. roughly
4. inadvertently

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

1. protect
2. involve
3. harmful
4. aim
5. whole
6. implement
7. regional

B.

1. entire
2. destructive
3. conserve
4. goal
5. include
6. local
7. enforced

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 any 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 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.

1. F
2. T
3. T

B.

1. (respectable) middle-class family
2. playing the piano
3. started acting
4. director
5. career in the cinema

C.

1. d
2. b

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

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