Reader at Work II

Revised Edition

Answer Keys

MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

1. HALLEY'S COMET

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

B.

1. Every 76 years.
2. (It is made up of a cloud of) gases and dust.

2. HIGH-RISE

A.

1. (all) tall / high-rise buildings
2. (the 16,700) people working inside (the building / the Sears Tower in Chicago)
3. lack of space
4. Children from high buildings / who live in high-rise buildings (in Denmark)
5. (the height of) 4 storeys

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

3. ATOMS (1)

A.

1. inert gas
2. the basic building blocks of all matter
3. tiny piece of matter with a negative electric charge
4. has no electric charge

B.

1. occur naturally
2. (The formulation of) the atomic theory
3. scientists
4. kinds of particles

C. 1. T 2. F 3. F

D.

1. They / Gold and diamonds exist uncombined.
2. The structure of the atom (itself).

E. their chemical properties

4. MUSIC OR NOISE?

A.

1. loudness
2. very small
3. a pattern of frequencies which is pleasant to hear
4. the sequence of sounds

B.

1. frequencies between 40 Hz and 16,000 Hz
2. (the) vibrating object
3. sounds
4. vibrations (of frequencies other than 440Hz)

C. 1. F 2. T 3. F

D.

1. Molecules in the air.
2. Sounds that are unpleasant to hear / Unpleasant sounds.
3. It vibrates at more than one frequency / It produces harmonics.

5. THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES

1. More than / Over 40,000 years ago.
2. Many (of them) died fighting to protect their land.
3. In cities and towns.
4. A huge rock (of great importance to the Aborigines) in the centre of Australia.

6. AQUIFERS

A.

1. water seeps into the ground
2. some precipitation that collects under the earth's surface
3. remove the dirty and harmful substances / clean
4. supply
5. using (something) carefully

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

C.

1. Any two of the following: lakes, streams, rivers.
2. It is pumped out.
3. It is closed or drilled deeper.

7. EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

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

B. 1. F 2. F 3. T

C.

1. Any two of the following: Overcrowding, lack of discipline, importance given to art and drama, neglected practical subjects.
2. Any two of the following :
   Smaller classes.
   Stricter discipline.
   Parents feel that private schools / they are the only place for a good education.

8. SCHOOL FOR CHANGE

A.

1. the / Atlantic College
2. community services
3. (the) students
4. people / nations / students / cultures

B.

1. (Because) you get the opportunity to discover yourself (and it gives you the best friends you could ever wish for)
2. To promote / He wanted to promote peace an international understanding through educatio
3. The International Baccalaureate diploma.
4. They become intellectual adults (while studying their own subjects)

5. Any two of the following:
   Courses for physically and mentally handicapped people.
   Teaching English (to Bangladeshi youngsters).
   Running a Youth Training Scheme course (for local teenagers).
   Sea rescue / coordinated beach and inshore rescue.
   Running the college's / a 50-acre farm.
6. (The personal qualities of) tolerance and (a) willingness to mix with others.

9. THE OLYMPIC GAMES

1. Satellites.
2. (A) bronze, silver or gold (medal).
3. (A) sprint.
4. An olive wreath.
5. (A Frenchman) Baron Pierre de Coubertin.
6. (In) Athens.
7. In major cities.
8. In 1980.
9. Many countries in the West (including Britain and the United States).
10. (Because) they felt that there wasn't enough security.

10. TRAVEL AND TOURISM

A.
1. $ 2 trillion
2. personal travel
3. travellers
4. the Caribbean

B. 1. c 2. b

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

D.
1. It transformed their economies.
2. a) (They have) chartered (500-seat) jumbo jets
   b) booked hotels and apartments (in Florida and the Caribbean).
3. They provide (direct or indirect) jobs / employment.

11. HARRODS: A DIFFERENT WORLD

A.
1. shirts
2. the (new) warehouse

B. 1. b 2. b

C.
1. To stock a wide and exciting range of merchandise / goods (in every department).
2. Its staff rises to 6000 (from 4000).
3. To handle the enormous / wide range of goods / stock / products .
4. a) the assistant checks the availability of the product / its availability (on a computer screen).
   b) decides with the customer on a (suitable) delivery date (and time).
   c) passes the order (directly) to the warehouse (through the computer).

12. WORK MATTERS

A.
1. eight pints of water (per flight)
2. social life

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

C. 1. F 2. T

13. LAYING INSOMNIA TO REST

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

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

C.
1. a) (Your) heartbeat slows down.
   b) (Your) muscles relax.
2. a) pyschological problems
   b) bad habits

14. ACUPUNCTURE

A.
1. the three main systems in the body
2. the other / the second basic movement of energy
3. the inward movement
4. the theory behind Chinese Acupuncture
5. outward moving energy
6. meridians /channels
7. the earliest acupuncture needles / stone needles / needles made of stone.
8. at various depths in the skin
9. different periods of time
10. the use of acupuncture in medical operations

B. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. F 7. F 8. F 9. T 10. F 11. T 12. T 13. T

C.
1. a) If the balance between the two energy movements is disturbed.
   b) When a meridian / an energy channel is blocked.
2. a) To cure diseases / To unblock energy channels.
   b) To relieve pain / In medical operations.
3. 26.
4. 4,500 years ago.
5. Over 800.

15. MAISIE'S AMAZING MENAGERIE

A. 1.a 2.b

B. 1. T 2. F 3. F

C.
1. In (the centre of) Glasgow.
2. They don't fight. / They are not interested in fighting.

3. A tiger.
4. A dog. / One of her dogs.
5. (Because) she has a broken hip.

16. MARGARET MEE

A.
1. Margaret Mee
2. plant specimens
3. (folio) book (of her paintings)

B. 1. F 2. F 3. F

C.
1. (Because) it flowers for only one night a year.
2. To grow them in her home (until they produced flowers to paint) to paint their flowers.
3. They were being destroyed.

17. TURN DESPAIR INTO HOPE

A.
1. rich / not poor
2. force (something) upon people
3. not to question its availability / not to have doubts about its existence

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

C.
1. They are helping to equip and run a mobile clinic.
2. Agricultural and income generating skills.
3. By sponsoring a child.
6. Through letters, photographs and regular (progress) reports.

18. EARTHQUAKES

A.
1. rocks
2. most earthquakes occur / half a million people have died because of earthquakes (and much valuable property has been severely damaged or destroyed)
(Either one.)
3. (are instruments which) discover, record and measure
4. travel along the earth's surface / usually have the strongest vibrations
(Either one.)

B. 1. T 2. F

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

19. VITAMINS

A.
1. the men / sailors
2. vitamins

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

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

20. LIFE IN SPACE

A. (the) Earth and (the) Moon

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

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

21. SPACE TOURISM

A.
1. space planes
2. (a) hotel

B. 1. b 2. d

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

22. ADVERTISING

A.
1. sales
2. product advertising

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

23. WINDS

A.
1. hot air
2. tornadoes

B. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. d 7. b 8. a

24. DYNAMITE

A.
1. (the) holes
2. (the) engineers
3. (The / a) cement block (weighing 11,000 tons)

B.
1. causing an explosion
2. places where stone for building purposes is taken from the ground.
3. (great) accuracy

C. b

D. 1. T 2. NI 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. F

E.
1. (Because) it has become the most efficiently controlled source of releasable energy (available). / It can be controlled (efficiently)
2. The solid particles inside the stick are immediately transformed into hot expanding gases (which force and powerfully push aside rocks, steel or anything nearby).
3. To provide water for the power station.

25. A LAND OF IMMIGRANTS

A.
1. exodus / the departure of hundreds of thousands
2. pressing
3. collapse
4. scarce
5. extraction

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

C.
1. a) Physical hunger. / The deaths of one million Irish people. / One million Irish people died.
   b) The emigration of a further million (who wished to escape starvation).
2. To work in factories / Factories were calling out for workers.
   (Men were needed) to build the long railroads.
   (Settlers were needed) to populate new towns.
   (Settlers were needed) to develop commerce.
   [Any two.]
3. (To be used) as a source of cheap labour (for the tobacco plantations in the South).

26. TERESINA

A.
1. the Garden of the South
2. the parks and squares /
   the city's open public places

B. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. d
C. 1. F 2. F

27. THE WHALE

A. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T
   6. F 7. F 8. F 9. T 10 F

B.

vertical	horizontal
gills	lungs ...

C.

Mammals
|
Catecea
|
Whales

toothed (whales)	toothless / baleen (whales)
(the) dolphin	(the) grey (whale)
(the) porpoise	(the) humpback (whale)
(the) killer (whale)	(the) blue (whale)
(the) sperm (whale)	the right whale

D.
skin: hairless, smooth, shiny (Any two.)
eyes: (very) small
vision: (very) good
hearing: excellent

28. DISTRIBUTION OF NUTRIENTS IN PLANTS

A.
1. (the) energy from the sunlight
2. water and minerals (from the soil)
3. capillaries
4. at the top of the tree

B. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. b 7. a
C. 1. T 2. F
D.
1. wounds, heat and exposure of the plant to toxic chemicals.
2. transport the food /
   enable the food transport system to flow.

29. U.S. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A.
1. in the public schools
2. these parents

B. 1. b 2. b. 3. c 4. c
C. 1. F 2. F
D.
1. concerned
2. conservatives

E.
1. too large classes / too many students
   teachers who don't know enough about the subjects they are teaching
   students who don't want to learn behave badly and disturb classes (Any two.)
2. they watch a lot of TV
   they grow to depend on TV
   they cannot see any reason for reading

30. UNTITLED

A. companies
B.
1. forms of money used in different countries
2. periodic payments of the earnings of a company

C. 1. F 2. F 3. T
D. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. c

31. DISASTER AT SEA

A.
1. (The) Coast Guard
2. ten years ago
3. this safer kind of boat
   (the / a) new kind of lifeboat (that did not turn over)
4. the men on the lifeboat

B.
1. rough
2. survive

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

32. HOW TO USE *THE READER'S GUIDE*

A.
1. current
2. initial

B. 1. c 2. d
C. 1. F 2. T 3. F

D.
1. periodicals
2. the subject / author's name
3. 'see' / 'see also'

33. PALEOGEOGRAPHY

A.
1. iii 2. i 3. ii 4. vi

B.
1. to make maps of the lands and seas that existed during past ages
2. kinds of shelled sea animals
3. experts
4. a glacier
5. the changing of the earth's surface

C.
1. the process of reconstructing ancient geography
2. the salt content
3. not deep
4. anything left behind from melting icebergs
5. the scattered remains of broken particles (ranging from huge rocks to silt and clay)

D.
1. a) The types of fossils preserved in rocks.
   b) The properties of the rocks themselves.
2. Climate, the temperature, the salinity of the water, and the downhilll direction of slopes on the earth's surface.
3. Skeletons, shells, leaf impressions, footprints and dinosaur eggs.
4. A solid mass of ice (which moves slowly).
5. That the rocks found in much of Europe had been spread by large glaciers.
6. The appearance of the earth's continents has been constantly changing over the centuries (and it is still going on today).
7. Earthquakes and the formation of new volcanoes.

34. A CASE FOR SAFETY

A. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. a
B. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

35. CHANGES IN WORLD CLIMATE

A.
1. (the) weathermen
2. a warmer climate
3. the (average) sea-level

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

36. VENOM THERAPY

A.
1. (a/the) (reliable) immunization treatment
2. the venom / the poison produced by an insect
   the venom, i.e. the poison produced by an insect .
3. the third injection
4. people

B. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. d 6. b
C. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. F

37. ANTISEPTICS

A.
1. (the) bacteria
2. (the) bacteria

B. 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. d
C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T

D.
1. moisture
2. a (fairly) warm atmosphere

E.

manufactured anticeptics			
alcohol	iodoform	iodine	formalin

38. HOW TO BE A HAPPIER MOTHER

A
1. loving care
2. doctors
3. (a/the) depressed mother
4. her/the child
5. (a) husband with common sense
6. (an/the/that/any) arrangement
7. (a) completely free day and evening

B.
(She can) visit friends/ go to a museum / spend all morning buying a pair of shoes. (Any two.)

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

39. TELESCOPE SITES

A. 1. a 2. d 3. d
B. 1. F 2. F

40. FOOD FOR THE STARVING

A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. c 7. b 8. b
B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

41. KEYS TO QUICKER LEARNING

A. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. d
   6. a 7. b 8. a 9. c
B. 1. T 2. T 3. T

42. THE DISCOVERY OF THE ELECTRON

A. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T
B. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. b

43. INFLATION

A.
1. workers in other industries
2. (the) general effects of inflation

3. (the) consumer
B. 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. b 6. c
C.

The workers in the car industry get a wage increase.
↓
... increased ...
↓
... cars ...
↓
... maintain the same standard of living (as before)
↓
... rise / increase ...
↓
... higher wages ...

44. FRESH WATER

A.
1. sewage treatment plants
2. sea water
3. to reduce the percentage of salt in sea water to an acceptable level (before using it)

B.
1. fresh (drinkable)
2. loss of liquids necessary for life.

C.
1. Streams, rivers, lakes, sewage, sea water, air.
2. To prevent the constant contamination of streams, rivers and lakes.
3. Because it contains a high proportion of minerals, especially salt (, more than 2% of which is dangerous for the human body).
4. Less than 2%.
5. Distillation, freezing and reverse osmosis.

45. MINERALS

A.
1.
a) It should be a crystalline solid.
b) It should occur naturally.
2. Calcium, phosphorus and iron.
3.
a) His bones and teeth will be weak and soft.
b) His muscles, nerves and heart won't work properly.
4. In the teeth and bones.

5. ATP (High energy compounds containing phosphorus)
6.
a) More than 400-500 mg/day.
b) 400-500 mg/day.

B.
1. it carries oxygen in blood and makes blood look red
2. Milk and hard cheeses
3. by a deficiency of iron in one's diet and, therefore, in one's blood
4.
a) getting tired easily
b) having skin which looks rather white

46. A MISUNDERSTANDING

A. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. d
B.
1. She was expecting a visit from the (Eastern) Electricity Board.
2. At home (, waiting).
3. It had been used / It was no longer new.
4. She was given another cooker / a reconditioned / good as new cooker.
5. £380.

47. DOWNTOWN FIRE SURVIVOR

A.
1. the new ladders on the fire engines being able to / could reach the 20th floor
2. throw herself out of the window
3. Angela

B.
1. An electrical fault in an air-conditioner.
2. The smoke was too thick.
3. (Because) there was a helicopter landing-pad there.
4. When she (opened the window and) struggled out onto a ledge. / When she saw that the fire had passed through her floor.
5. More than 7 hours.
6. (Because) she (probably) had lost consciousness.

48. WAS IT SOMETHING THEY ATE?

A. 1. a 2. c
B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F
C.
1. World Health Organisation (WHO).
2. Smoking and diet.
3. 150.
4. That the Italians used the fat on meat to make soap / didn't eat the fat on meat.
5. His cholesterol levels (almost) halved.
6. Low-fat milk and vegetables.
7. Middle-aged men.

49. TOWARDS A WORKING RENAISSANCE

A.
1. a pre-industrial society
2. our jobs
3. (both) young and old people

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

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

50. CRIMES

A. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. F

B.

1. jaywalking
2. offence
3. innocent
4. penalty
5. inmates
6. entitled

C.

1. Denmark has a more lenient approach to crime and punishment.
2. 4 weeks.
3. Shopping / buying clothes / visiting the doctor / going for a walk with their visitors / education. (Any two.)

51. AN OBSESSION WITH REPTILES

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

B.

1. basking
2. remote
3. dash
4. python
5. tussle
6. benign

C.

1. He is a teacher (at Dorton House School for the Blind).
2. At Beaver Water World, (Tatsfield).
3. *Live and Let Die, Moonraker, Clash of the Titans.*

52. BEYOND DRUGS

A.

1. Sue's (epileptic) fit / the situation
2. knowing what to do during a fit / Sue's explanation on what people should do if she has a fit
3. their feelings
4. life

B.

1. indignity
2. adamant
3. dragged
4. combat
5. trivial

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

D.

1. He helped her into a safe and comfortable position on the floor and held her hand (while the fit lasted).
2. At least / more than 3 times a month.
3. It cannot be completely controlled by drugs.
4. She has written a book called *Living With Epilepsy.*
5. They ran screaming from her.
6. Her parents' attitude / encouragement / support. Her parents didn't limit her activities. On the contrary, she was encouraged to make an extra effort to overcome her difficulties. This helped her.
7. They make the children (feel) embarrassed. Her fits are an embarrassment to them.
8. Changing the children on the bed (where they might fall if she had a fit) and bathing them if she were alone in the house with them.
9. Something soft should be placed between their teeth.
10. 3-4 minutes.

53. DOUBLE GLAZING

A. 1. *3* 2. *6* 3. *5* 4. *1* 5. *2, 3, 4* 6. *7*

B.

1. benefit
2. the existing window
3. opening / being able to open windows

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

D.

1.

a) adds to the comfort
b) (very) well designed
c) looks quite good

2. It is expensive. / You'll have to spend a lot of money.
3. Secondary windows can be installed by the owner. / R.W. have two sheets of single glass whereas S.W. are fixed to another window.
4. So that condensation will not occur. / So that no air gets in or out. / So that it insulates well.

5.

a) There is a wider gap. / The gap between the glasses should be wider (which is not good for heat insulation)
b) It doesn't look nice.
c) Difficult to fit into the existing windows.

54. PARACHUTING

A.

1. parachute
2. trainee parachutists
3. spreadeagling / lying stomach down and stretching arms and legs out
4. experienced freefallers

B.

1. falls / jumps
2. inexperienced parachutists / trainee parachutists

C.

1. A club where parachuting is taught / learnt.

2. By a 15-foot nylon static line fixed to the aeroplane, when the jumper's weight pulls on it.
3. The fall slows down.
4. Headfirst (at over 200 mph).
5. By pulling the ripcord when they are within 2000 ft above the ground.

55. JOIN *GREENPEACE* TODAY!

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

B.

1. assault
2. plunder
3. harness
4. safeguard
5. a stand

56. BACK TO NATURE

A.

1. The city
2. The country
3. the city and the country
4. People who have found / bought a compromise between the city and the country // have moved to villages not too far from large urban areas

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

C.

1. a) being at the centre of a lot of events
   b) the fact that life doesn't finish at 9:30
   a) noisy, squalid, impersonal, massive buildings
   b) stress and feeling of isolation / constant noise / dirt / lack of playgrounds
2. a) the sense of belonging to a community
   b) peace and quietness
   a) being cut off from major events, activities
   b) shopping / depression because of stillness and quietness

57. EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION

A.

1. an earthquake
2. changes in the water level and temperature

B.

1. Seismologists.
2. China and Alaska.
3. A seismograph and tiltmeter.
4. Charles Richter, in 1935.
5. For comparing the energy level of earthquakes.
6. By the movement of rocks along cracks, or faults, in the earth's surface.
7. A fault is produced.

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

58. MARKETING

A. which includes all the business activities connected with the movement of goods and services from producers to users

B.

1.

a) Physical activities such as transporting, storing and selling goods.
b) A series of decisions related to any part of the process of moving goods from the producer to the user.

2. It enables producers to recognise future trends as well as the present conditions on marketing. It helps the producers to predict the potential customers, i.e. why they buy, where they buy and for what purpose.
3. It influences what the customers buy, and thus increases sales. It also leads to competition amongst companies producing the same product, and in this way, it helps to improve the quality of the product as well as keeping the prices down.

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

59. POPULATION GROWTH

A.

1. infant mortality
2. demographers
3. soaring growth / absolute rise
4. cultivable

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

60. LASERS IN MEDICINE

A.

1. lasers
2. heart diseases
3. using lasers to destroy fatty deposits / destroying fatty deposits (plaques) by lasers

B.

1. The retina is the inner back part of the eye which senses light.
2. Plaques are fatty deposits which cholesterol builds up on the inner walls of the arteries.

C.

1. a) in some eye operations
   b) in sterilizing instruments
   c) to stop bleeding
   d) for removing birthmarks
2. In operations on people with heart diseases, and to destroy plaques.
3. By carefully directing a laser beam to the retina.
4. When an artery is completely closed because of the plaques, blood stops flowing and the attack occurs.

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

61. ENGINEERING IN CHARGE

A.

1. forces exerting pressure on the bones in our hips / forces that the bones in our hips are subjected to every time we take a step, or when we run
2. Bionic Man
3. a hip-joint
4. the ways in which engineers work to help people and create a better quality of life
5. mechanical engineers, farmers, horticulturalists, and biologists (to produce fertilizers, machinery and harvesting systems)

B.

a) It is a simple ball and socket joint.
b) It has certain loads imposed on it.
c) It needs reliability over a defined life.
d) It must contain materials compatible with the working environment.

62. FOOD FOR THE WORLD

A.

1. That there were serious deficiencies of basic foods in West and Central Africa in 1973
2. basic foods
3. the population of the world
4. machines

B.

1. not having enough rain
2. cattle, pigs, chickens, etc.

C.

1. Because of natural disasters such as drought and floods and because of a real shortage of food.
2. About 7,000 million.
3. In India.
4. New varieties of wheat.
5. From petroleum, seaweed and other (surprising) raw materials.
6. Corn, rice, milk and meat.
7. The great increase in the world population.
8. a) shortage of housing
   b) shortage of facilities
   c) shortage of food
   d) psychological stress
9. a) By (working on projects for) breeding plants and animals which grow bigger, faster and which are resistant to diseases.
   b) By cultivating plants using mixtures of chemical compounds and water only.
   c) By cross-breeding livestocks.
   d) By mechanisation.
10. Cultivating plants by using mixtures of chemical compounds and water only.

63. CRUDE OIL

A.

1. the dark liquid (which came out of the ground) / crude oil
2. P. Getty and H. Hughes / two of the richest men in the world
3. In Maracaiba Bay
4. crude oil runs out

B.

1. preventing / to prevent water getting in through the cracks in the wood.
2. the petroleum / a dark liquid which comes out of the ground / oil not refined

C.

1. Because it smelt bad and contaminated the water.
2. For caulking boats and as a medicine for the stomach.
3. (He discovered that) it could be used as a fuel for heating and lighting.
4. Maracaiba Bay and North Sea.
5. The water is shallow and the oil is very near the surface.
6. Gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, lubricating oil and fuel oil.
7. By pipeline or tanker (to the final distributors, such as petrol stations).
8. As fuel for electricity generators, for vehicles, for heating and materials for clothing. (Any two.)
9. (Because) crude oil may run out.

64. A FAMILIAR STORY

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

B.

1. Furniture and other equipment for universities / schools.
2. They had financial problems. / They were in financial trouble.
3. The bigger / other companies would offer equal quality and a better price.
4. The good quality of their products and their reliable delivery dates.
5. That Tahi wouldn't ask for a bribe.
   That Tahi didn't believe in / approve of bribery.

65. THE CINEMA

A.

1. *The Great Train Robbery*
2. Photographing the sound waves (which accompanied the action)
3. the sound-proofing system / the complex device
4. Technicolor (with three main colours)

B.
1. Both were silent systems and the films produced by these systems were short. Unlike the Kinetoscope, the Cinematographe used a large screen.
2. Because they were made with fixed cameras.
3. a) The use of a moving camera.
   b) Development of an effective sound system. / Introduction of sound system. / Photographing the sound waves which accompanied the action..
4. He solved the problem of sound-picture synchronisation / found a way of photographing sound waves which accompanied the action.
5. Sound-proofing system was large, so cameras were big again.
6. They were painted on by hand.
7. To get realistic effects.
8. No, because colouring was expensive and people felt that it was less realistic and of poor quality / pictures looked stranger than they do in black and white.

66. THE GORILLA

A.
1. taken forcibly
2. displayed
3. unchanged
4. connection
5. brave
6. continuous
7. show
8. capacity
9. difficult to describe

B.
1. Although no one knows much about it, everybody thinks they know it very well. / Despite our little knowledge, we think we know gorillas very well.
2. a) The lifespan of gorillas. / How long the gorilla lives or how or why it dies.
   b) The exact social pattern of the family groups.
   c) The final extent of their intelligence.

67. SPACE TRAVEL

A.
1. in space
2. a German astronaut who left his country after the Second World War (and who worked for the USA).
3. Sputnik 4. Yuri Gagarin 5. the world

B. 1.c 2.d 3.b

C.
1. To see planets far away in space better.
2.
a) They tried to build rockets to go into space.
b) They didn't work together. / There were two separate teams, one in the USA and the other in the USSR. Many of them were Germans who left their country in 1945 after WW II.
3. The USSR.
4. Explorer I.
5. To achieve the journey to the moon (and to move in space freely).
6. Pictures of the other side of the moon.
7. Yuri Gagarin flew into space. This was important, because it was the first manned journey. / He was the first man to go into space.
8. Because the longest journey was made then, and for the first time the astronauts brought back rock pieces and moon dust for the scientists.

68. EXPLORATION FOR OIL

1. The geophysical survey.
2. (It is) an exploration well, a wildcat, with some oil.
3. To drill a well.
4. To find out the depth and type of rock formations.
5. To learn about shape and direction of rock formations under the surface.
6. Because rock formations under the earth's surface differ from place to place.

69. THE COMPUTER

1. CHEOPS (Chemical Engineering Optimization System).
2. 16 hours.
3. All the information necessary for designing a chemical plant.
4. The plan that would produce the most chemical at the lowest cost.
5. For a year.
6. Rockets, satellites and spaceships.
7. They are used in the training of airline pilots. They direct the flight of planes, control their air speeds and altitudes. They can also land planes.
8. They are used in analysing blood samples, in diagnosing disease and in prescribing medication. They also keep records of the tissue types for organ transplants.
9. More than 10 billion.
10. At least 10,000 times.

70. ELECTRON THEORY

A.
1. the electron theory
2. The proton
3. the proton
4. valence electrons / the electrons in the last shell

5. electrons
6. nucleus

B.
1. matter; energy
2. protons, neutrons, electrons
3. arrangement of protons, neutrons and electrons
4. the number of electrons of the atom arranged in the last shell / the number of valence electrons
5. the conduction of electricity

C.
1. Solid, liquid and gas.
2. By understanding the electron theory.
3. Because they have less than 4 valence electrons which can move easily from one nucleus to another.
4. Because they aren't strongly attached to the nucleus.

71. HYDROPONICS

A. nutrients and moisture / vitamins, minerals and moisture contained in the soil

B.
1. inorganic nutrients (dissolved in water)
2. start the feeding and watering system / start the water and nutrient delivery system
3. temperature, humidity and air circulation
4. at a desert site near the capital city

C.
1. F 2. T

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

72. THE BASIS OF REFRIGERATION

A.
1. the liquid
2. the molecules
3. rushing out rapidly
4. absorb heat energy (from the surroundings)
5. a problem
6. Many gases
7. The electric switch
8. the switch
9. (a strip of metal known as) a compound bar

B. 1.d 2.b

73. ANTI-RADIATION PILLS FOR FAMILIES

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

74. CROCODILES

A. 1. formidable 2. inflame 3. gobble up

B. 1. attract 2. legend 3. reduce

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

75. CAT

A.
1. strive
2. emulate

B.
Centre for Alternative Technology
(The) sun, (the) wind, (the) rain
Near / A few miles from Machynlleth (on a hill) in Mid-Wales
30 adults with their children
Tim Kirby
£75
£500

C. 1. 6 2. 3 3. 5 4. 3 5. 7
6. 2 7. 4 8. 3 9. 6 10. 4

76. MATHEMATICS

A.
1. mathematics
2. pure mathematicians
3. the worldly problems
4. applied mathematicians
5. the biological and social sciences

B. 1. b 2. d

C.
1. (It is) an ancient branch of mathematics which is used to calculate the positions of the planets at any time as well as being used to calculate the orbits of Earth satellites.
2. They have developed new statistical methods for controlling quality in high-speed industrial mass production.
   They have built the basis for Operations Research.
   They have dealt with the complexities of human behaviour.
   They have analysed the design of automatic controls for complicated systems.
   (Any three.)
3. They help them to make calculations faster and to test certain relationships among numbers as well as enabling them to solve problems they could not solve before.

77. ATOMS (2)

A.
1. Dalton's theory
2. electrons, neutrons, protons
3. The nucleus of an atom
4. atoms of the same element
5. chemical elements (which occur in nature)

B. 1. d 2. b 3. b

78. TRANCE

A.
1. Hypnosis being a form of sleep
2. the subject
3. the hypnotist
4. people who aren't affected by hypnosis / people who can't be put in a deep trance
5. people who didn't know they were being hypnotized

B. 1. c 2. b 3. d

C. People who are 55 or older./ People who try too hard to fall into a trance./ People who are afraid or suspicious of hypnosis or the hypnotist./ People who resist the process. (Any two.)

79. STAYING UNDERWATER

A.
1. danger (to the diver inside the hard-hat suit)
2. the divers
3. one or two tanks of compressed air

B.
1. Through an air pipe attached to a machine above water.
2. Through the small openings (on the hard-hat suit).
3. a) A sudden rise to the surface (caused by too great a supply of air).
   b) The crushing of the body (caused by a sudden dive into deep water).
4. To increase their speed.
5. A special rubber suit which prevented heat loss.
6. A mouthpiece and one or two tanks of compressed air.
7. It enables scientists to move freely at great depths for several hours. / It enables diver-scientists to work 200 feet underwater - or even deeper - for several hours.

C. d

80. DISTILLING OIL

A.
1. (dead) plants and animals
2. refining oil
3. paraffin
4. (the) pitch and tar (at the bottom of the column)

B.
1. Lack of oxygen.
2. Because it is found (in porous rock) under a layer of hard rock.
3. By pumping it along pipelines or carrying it in tankers.
4. Different weather conditions in the locations.

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

81. PATTERNS OF OCEAN LIFE

A.
1. (the waters) off the coasts of southern California
2. sewage

B.
1. alter
2. entirely
3. exhaust
4. Yet
5. abundant
6. put forward

C.
1. Because they were killed for their valuable furs.
2. When the otter disappeared, sea urchins reproduced in great numbers and this caused the exhaustion of kelp beds. / The great increase in the number of sea urchins, which fed on kelp.

82. GROWING UP

A.
1. (the) values
2. swear words / some words (such as 'bloody')
3. forms of behaviour
4. parents' giving their teenage children too much or too little freedom

B.
1. obey (without question)
2. grown-ups
3. respect
4. conflict

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

D.
1. By looking at their parents' reaction. / According to their parents' reaction.
2. By starting to lead double lives (;we reserve some forms of behaviour for the home, and others for the world outside the home).
3. When their children make mistakes.

83. LONELINESS

A.
1. the feeling of loneliness
2. tackling loneliness by joining a club or society, by going out and meeting people
3. group
4. others / other people

B.
1. loneliness
2. isolation
3. tackle
4. resent

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

D.
1. (Because) a miserable look on your face might put people off. / To hide the fact that you are lonely. / (Because) it is a good starting point to combat loneliness.
2. We are all actually alone. / Loneliness is sometimes unavoidable.

84. CHOOSING A CAREER

A.
1. estimate
2. trade / profession / career
3. inheriting
4. attitude

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

C.
1. (It helps us) to define his status. / To judge where he stands socially and how much he earns.
2. Because they have a definite idea of the benefits different jobs will bring.
3. (At a stage in our lives) when we can easily be influenced by factors which have little or nothing to do with the main issue.

85. POWERS OF THE HUMAN BODY

A.
1. each of these muscles / each muscle
2. muscular and organic powers

B.
1. extended
("stretched" is not correct here as an adjective is required and its meaning is also different)
2. accomplished
3. varies

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

D.
1. It supplies muscles with energy fuel(s). / It carries the energy fuels from the lungs and digestive system to the muscles.
2. 'Potential physical capacity' is determined by genetics and health. However, 'acquired capacity' is acquired or developed through physical activity in our daily routines.
3. By supplementing our daily physical activity with a balanced exercise program performed regularly.

86.MEDICINE IN THE SEVENTIES

A.
1. invoked
2. rejected
3. revolutionized
4. scrutiny

B. 1. c 2. a 3. c

87. SHARKS: MAGNIFICENT AND MISUNDERSTOOD

A.
1. to distinguish / distinguishing between right and wrong targets
2. sharks
3. (take time to study and) get to know sharks
4. human beings / man / people
5. an environment unnatural to our species / the sea
6. the sports that are more hazardous than going into the sea

B.
1. sophisticated 2. hazardous

C.
1. retention span 2. territory

D. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. F

88. ELECTRIC SHOCKS

A.
1. electric shocks
2. your body

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

C.
1. Because the former is sent directly to the hear while the latter passes through the fluids of th body, which have a greater resistance.
2. Because a low resistance path is established fo the current.
3. Winding thick wires around fuses (to prevent them from blowing frequently).

89. STRESS

A.
1. contemporary
2. accessible to
3. indicators
4. predominant

B. 1. d 2. a

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

D.
1. Because man has a highly developed central nervous system.
2. Doing what you like to do and not what you are forced to do.

90. BAD WATER

A.
1. insidious
2. apparent
3. barren
4. jeopardy
5. fundamental

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

C. 1. F 2. T 3. T

D.
1. Because it dissolves a vast number of substances, but it (simply) carries along those it cannot dissolve.
2. Nonpoint-source pollution.

91. VIDEOS FOR KIDS: FUN *YES* - FACTS *YES* - VIOLENCE *NO*

A.
1. Earth's inhabitants
2. chimps
3. video cassettes / videos
4. of the exciting living world

B.
1. a) crime
   b) murder
2.
a) see renowned scientist Jane Goodall studying the social structure of chimps
b) discover that these primates, just like humans, comfort their young
3.
a) entertaining and educational
b) packed with animals – from African lions to Australia's spiny anteater

C. 1. T 2. F
D. 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. d 6. b 7. a

92. MIDDLE-EAST WATER: CRITICAL RESOURCE

A. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T
B. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. c
6. d 7. c 8. d 9. b

93. THE BERMUDA TRIANGLE (1)

A.
1. the ships (which were found undamaged)
2. some writers
3. people from space (living at the bottom of the Atlantic)
4. the Bermuda Triangle

B.
1. occurred
2. evidence

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

94. THE BERMUDA TRIANGLE (2)

A.
1. five U.S navy planes which disappeared on a regular flight from Florida
2. this light/the strange white light
3. all these mysterious happenings in the Bermuda Triangle
4. people
5. an answer

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

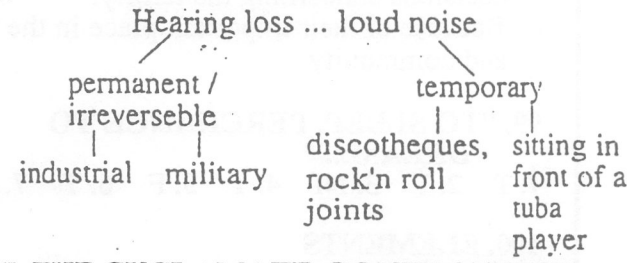
95. ATTITUDES TOWARDS MONEY

A. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. d
B. Misers accumulate / save money; spenders spend all their money.

96. OVER-AMPLIFICATION

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

B.



97. THE CYCLAMATE CONTROVERSY

A.
1. (It is) a (kind of) widely used sweetener.
2. (They exemplify) deformities observed in chickens due to the use of cyclamate.
3. Because it was advised by The National Academy of Sciences that use of cyclamates should be restricted.
4. Those who work in the diet-food industry, especially the processors of diet drinks.
5. (In) diet drinks.
6. They may switch back to sugar-sweetened drinks or just give it all up in favor of water.
7. On January 1st.

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

98. A GOOD LIFE

A.
1. the people of the Caucasus Mountains / Caucasians
2. Reduced emotional tensions / Emotional tensions being reduced
3. (Having) large extended families (of maybe 300 people or more)

B. 1. d 2. a 3. b
C.
Causes
— (A slow, regular) rythmic lifestyle. / Overall evenness of pace (in the Caucasian way of life) / Continuity in all aspects of life.
— A stable cultural environment with certain expectations / realistic goals and expectations.
— The role of old people in the family and community. / Retaining a positive self-image.

Effect
— Longevity in Caucasians
D. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T
E.
1. The digestive system becomes entirely adjusted. Therefore, physiological stress on the digestive system is at a minimum.
2. Being hospitable and generous toward others.
3. They make decisions about money, marriages, land sales and other matters. / They are the heads of the family. / They make important decisions concerning the family.
4. Because of their important place in the family and community.

99. "TO SLEEP, PERCHANCE TO DREAM..."

1. T 2. F 3. NI 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. NI

100. ELEMENTS

A.
1. Elements are composed of atoms whose combinations/arrangements are called molecules.
2. Electrons that circle the nucleus of an atom / Different structures of atoms determine the manner in which atoms combine.
3.
a) An atom is composed of three kinds of particles: protons, neutrons and electrons.
b) The number of electrons in an atom is the same as the number of protons, and this number determines the chemical properties of the element. (Any two specific facts from the second paragraph.)
4. The first atomic orbital corresponding to the planet Mercury... / The inert gases... are elements whose atoms have full electron orbitals.

B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
C. 1. b 2. b 3. d 4. c
D.
1. Paragraph 1 2. Paragraph 1
3. Paragraph 2 4. Paragraph 3

101. BURGER TO GO - HOLD THE PLASTIC

A. 1.c 2.b 3.c 4.c 5. b 6.b 7. b 8. a
B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
C.
1. It is light, shock-resistant, insulating, cheap to make. (Any three.)
2. It is bulky (takes up space in land-fills), takes decades to decompose, its manufacture causes the release of hazardous chemicals, market for recycling is limited. (Any three.)
3. Because it uses polystyrene foam for packing and causes the environment to be dirty.
4. With pressure coming from the ecology-minded customers, McDonald's has decided to take the pro-environment initiative as a joint effort with EDF.
5.
a) It is not yet recyclable.
b) Its production requires cutting down trees.
6.
a) Popcorn is more expensive to produce than polystyrene pellets.
b) It tends to attract rodents and insects.
7. Because popcorn for packing is not meant to be eaten. / The writer of the article makes a joke. (Any sensible answer.)

102. ANTIQUES REPAIRS

A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. b
B. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T

103. ALEXANDER THE GREAT

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
6. T 7. F 8. F 9. T 10. T

104. THE MIDDLE AGES IN EUROPE

A.
1. General shortage of food (in Europe).
2. Famine struck Europe.
3. Black Death/Bubonic Plague (probably first) struck Mongolia.
4. The plague reached Sicily.
5. The end of the first crisis (of plague in Europe).

B.
1. people who march from region to region, beating themselves / each other with sticks an whips to please God
2. (around) 20 million (people)
3. flagellation, superstition, black magic, witchcraft, sexual immorality, massacres of Jews (Any four.)

C.
1.
a) Decrease in agricultural production.
b) High inflation (due to silver shortage).
2. (Any sensible answer along these lines:)
People passed on their infections to others.
It's a contagious disease.
Cities are high density areas .
3. Many of the intellectual and spiritual leaders had died in the plague. /
They had been deprived of their intellectual and spiritual leaders.
4. Since death could be seen everywhere, dress and art forms imitated the concept of death.

People draw what they see and feel so if death is all around them, they are bound to be morbid. (Any such sensible answer.)
5. No, they were not. Mass hysteria made people blame and kill the Jews even though they hadn't done anything wrong.

105. PARENTAL AUTHORITY

A.
1. parents'
2. children's belief in parents' character and infallibility
3. (this) adolescent reaction
4. that the parent is wrong, ignorant, unfair or unjust
5. that children (openly) let their parents know how they really feel

B.
1.
a) They would not be very hurt.
b) They would not drive the child into opposition (by resenting and resisting it).
2. He respects a parent who admits that he is wrong or ignorant or has been unfair or unjust.
3. Because their children were too cowed to let them know how they really felt.

106. TWO VIEWS OF DIVORCE

A.
1. wives'
2. The higher divorce rates reflect an underlying increase in marital instability.
3. unhappy or unstable marriages
4. More permissive divorce laws in themselves cause marital breakdown.

B.
1. It causes a rise in female employment. / Wives are encouraged to take up paid employment.
2. Although she has to share the economic burden with her husband and has a new role as a wage earner, a working wife is still expected to be primarily responsible for housework and raising children.
3. The higher divorce rate reflects an underlying increase in marital instability.
The more permissive divorce laws (in themselves) cause marital breakdown.
It provides new types of solution where breakdown has already occurred. (Any two.)
4. Text 1 examines divorce from the point of conflict between the changing economic and social values whereas Text 2 examines it from the legal / legislative point of view.

107. SUCCESS

1. Superior personal qualities are not considered necessary for success. / It is achievement that is important, not superior personal qualities.
2. One whose work (what he says or writes) is regarded as important.
3. Because he/she may tell us how to become successful or others may learn from / follow / imitate his success.

108. JAPANESE FREEDOM

1. To secure their authority and to preserve peace in the country.
2. No, some Chinese and Dutch people were allowed to stay.
3. All Western influence was to be kept out.
4. They were killed / executed / murdered.
5. In order to prevent them from dealing with overseas commerce.

109. THE HEALING POWER OF BELIEF

A.
1. medication, radiation, surgery
2. placebos (satisfactorily) relieving symptoms / patients getting better after using placebos

B.

1. Scrutiny	2. persevere	3. genuine
4. proof	5. Will	6. contest

C.
1. He thought the varying severity of the illnesses brought about the difference. / He thought some patients did well because their illnesses were not as severe as the illnesses of others.
2. It is a pill that contains no medical ingredients but that often produces the same effect as genuine medication
3. The human mind can create actual changes in body chemistry as a result of what it believes. / Because of the healing power of belief. / Because the placebo makes them believe that they are going to get well.

110. MEMORY

1. To echoic memory. / To the sensory storage system.
2. Rehearsal.
3. Locating and retrieving the information.
Because LTM contains a lot of information.
4. (That) the information can be remembered under the proper circumstances. / All information in LTM is considered available; that is, it can be remembered under the proper circumstances.

5. If an item is available in STM, it is automatically accessible. In LTM, all information is available but only that information which is remembered is accessible.
6. (In) LTM. Because interference in LTM occurs among semantically related words / words which are similar in meaning.
7. Their capacities. / The number of items each system can store. / STM has a (very) limited capacity compared to the almost unlimited storage capacity of LTM. / STM has a limited capacity whereas the capacity of LTM is unlimited.

111. EDUCATION IN BRITAIN

A.
1. pupils
2. local authorities
3. (that) grammar schools provide better education (than comprehensive schools) / comprehensive schools are not better (than grammar schools)
4. the fact that more upper-class children (tend to) go to university / more upper-class children going to university

B.
1. Those who weren't (very) successful / were less / least successful on the '11-plus' examination.
   Students who failed / didn't succeed / did poorly on the '11-plus' examination.
2. To separate them according to ability.
3. Grammar schools.
4. They are private / independent of the state system.
5. Political opinions.
6. (Their belief) that it is (just) as wrong to separate children by intelligence as by social class.
7. They think it strengthens class barriers. / In their view, it is a system that differentiates between children and that strengthens class barriers.
8. To be placed with others / other students of similar intelligence and abilities.

112. WHAT IS YOUR BEST TIME OF DAY?

A.
1. flux 2. random 3. Ultimately 4. enhance

B.
1. The experiments of Franz Halberg on mice.
   The experiments which showed that the number of white blood cells was different / (dramatically) higher and lower at different times of the day.
2. By organizing ourselves so we can work with our natural rhythms (rather than against them).
3. Sleep / wake cycle, temperature, blood pressure, hormone levels.
4. Around / At noon.
5. (Because) long-term memory is better then / in the afternoon.
   It is the best time for learning material that you want to recall days, weeks or months later.

113. A NEW ICE AGE (1)

A.
1. transition 2. frigid 3. retreat 4. a fluke
5. controversial 6. triggered 7. global 8. broadly

B.
1.
a) Gerard Bond
b) Milutin Milankovitch
2. Greenland glaciers / Atlantic sea-floor sediments.
3. 40,000 years ago. / Right in the middle of the last ice age.
4. (Sometime with)in (the next) 1,000 to 2,000 years.
5. (It proved that) climate change is anything but smooth / is not regular / is not smooth.
6. It was interrupted by cold / frigid spells (lasting for hundreds of years).
7.
a) (Changes in) the earth's slightly oval orbit around the sun.
b) (Changes in) the planet's (earth's) axis of rotation.
8. They have realized that (while) the cycles (are real and influence climate, they) alone cannot explain ice ages.
   (Milankovitch's timing of glaciation may be broadly correct, but) major glacial episodes happen when his cycles call for minor ones, or vice versa.

114. A NEW ICE AGE (2)

A.
1. advancing 2. practically
3. unprecedented 4. boost 5. indication

B.
1. Indianapolis.
2. About 10,000 years ago.
3. In Chicago.
4. More than 130 people.
5. Tremors / Earthquakes.
6. The overuse of electric utilities (to keep homes heated).
7. (Because) the highway was very / impassably icy.
8. Gases from cars, power plants and factories.

115. PROOF AGAINST HEART ATTACKS

A.
1. moderate alcohol consumption helps to prevent coronary heart disease
2. drinking habits

B.
1. numerous 2. solid 3. sip
4. ward off 5. mounted 6. teetotaling
7. incidence 8. outweigh

C.
1. It provided the first solid indication of how alcohol works to protect the heart.
2. The higher blood levels of high-density lipoproteins / HDL's / good cholesterol.
3. High blood pressure, strokes, cirrhosis of the liver, violent behaviour, traffic accidents.
4. It may increase the incidence of breast and colon cancer.

116. FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE GENERATION GAP

A.
1. the grown daughters (of older women)
2. older people (particularly those in their 50's and 60's)
3. that older people need more space and time to attend to their own affairs and friends
4. activities (in the community)
5. generation
6. the younger generation

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

C.
1. The National Institute of Aging.
2. Working-class families that live in a Midwestern suburb.
3. That grandparents have busy, active lives and that they need privacy and more space for themselves.

117. LEARNING IT AT HOME

A. 1. h 2. g 3. d 4. a 5. b 6. f
B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T

C.
1. You can go at your own pace and needn't adjust your schedule to accommodate a regular class.
2. At book and record stores or by mail order.
3. By repetition / repeating.
4. $135.
5. NUCEA / National University Continuing Education Association.
6. $1.25.

118. ANIMAL PREDATORS

A. 1. e 2. f 3. b 4. a 5. c 6. d 7. h 8. g
B. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F

C.
1. Wild animals.
2. Turning ungulates into cattle and sheep. / Taming wolves and big cats. / Trivializing (keeping) big cats as household pets. / Dining on shark or alligator fillets. (One of the above)
3. Individuals; tribes; nations; ethnic groups. (Three of the above)
4. No.

119. SAVE THE JUNGLE - SAVE THE WORLD

A.
1.
a) ... settle / resettle people / inhabit
b) ... plant crops
2. ... timber

results

erosion, flooding, lack of fertility, endangerment of the forest ecosystem, vanishing of rain forests (Any two.)

precautions

1. wisdom in planning
2. forest ecology
3. less greed

B.
1. Because it is low-impact / they have a low-impact life style. / Because they practise little cultivation and they don't cut down trees.
2. From the compost of their fallen foliage.

C. d

120. TIGHTEN YOUR BELT

A.
1. finding new energy sources
2. the rise in the world population / population growth / the world population being 6-7 billion
3. the high-energy method of agriculture
4. exporting food

B. 1. d 2. h 3. e 4. g 5. c 6. b

C.
1. (About) 30 years.
2. The rise in the population of the US. / There will be many more mouths to feed and the farmers won't be able to produce high yields because of the energy crisis.
3. To produce more food and to make it last longer.
4. Lower the population to the point where the planet can provide a comfortable support for all.

121. GALDIKAS AND ORANGUTANS

A.

characteristics

1. long-lived
2. highly intelligent

reproduction

1. ... every eight years
2. ... one (single) infant ...
3. ... offspring at 16

social behaviour

1. (big) male orangutans fight with one another
2. ... (a) solitary (creature) ...

   e.g. (adolescent) males and females travel together without mating (almost as friends)

B.

1. They have all studied apes. / They were all picked by Leakey to plumb the origins of humanity's special nature. / They were all trained by Leakey. / They were all paleoanthropologists.
2. It has shed new light on the social patterns of the orangutan.
   It's the longest study of wild orangutans ever undertaken.
3. Because they are endangered /they are in danger of extinction and their habitat is dwindling.

122. THE LONG HABIT

A. 1. g 2. a 3. f 4. c 5. b 6. d
B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T
C.

1. (Because) they associate it with their own death / it reminds them of their own death.
2. By getting rid of fatal diseases such as cancer. / If we can rid ourselves of some of our chronic, degenerative diseases, cancer, strokes and coronaries, we might go on and on.

123. GIOVANNA AMATI: ONE FAST WOMAN

A.

1. passion 2. dramatic 3. pursued
4. worked her / one's way up
5. dented 6. vital 7. monitored 8. dwell on

B. c
C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T
D.

1. The possibility of accidents and death.
2. By not thinking about them.
3. She is mainly pessimistic because she thinks that she cannot easily find a man who will readily be dominated by her.

124. THE FIRES OF CHRISTMAS

A.

1. the shells of the Sydney Opera House
2. homes

B.

1. evacuated 2. clutched 3. flotilla
4. arsonists 5. outrage 6. tenacious 7. ferocity

C. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T
D.

1. They couldn't fight the fires alone.
2. To help catch arsonists.

125. GENETIC GEOGRAPHY

A. a) 4 b) 7 c) 6 d) 1 e) 5 f) 3 g) 2
B.

1. They were (pitifully) primitive and so gave faulty information.
2. By using special enzymes.
3. Multiple copies.
4. Because that will give scientists the full, detailed genetic instructions for a human being.

126. GENETIC MANIPULATION

A. a) 5 b) 2 c) 3 d) 1 e) 4
B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F
C.

1. A specific sequence of DNA which codes the amino acid structure of single proteins.
   The smallest molecule of a living organism which forms DNA.
2. The newly acquired gene is / will be expresse and results / will result in the production of a foreign protein.
   The recipient cell is / will be able to synthesiz the gene product.

127. THE TREASURE OF KING PRIAM (TROY

A.

1. excavated 2. trove 3. access (to)
4. placate 5. gracefully

B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
6. T 7. T 8. T 9. F 10. F

128. SINGAPORE'S TRAFFIC POLICY

A.

1. 3 million
2. 626.4 sq.km.
3. 81 per km. (of roadway)
4. Certificate of Entitlement
5. $40,780
6. $56,600
7. $1,200
8. 24,000
9. 10%

10. 50%
B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F
6. F 7. T 8. T 9. T 10. F

129. SPEED KILLS
A.
1. maxim 2. ruling 3. citing
4. (be able) to dent 5. obsession
B. 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. b

130. THE RAYS ARE NOT COLOURED
A. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. T
B. 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. b

131. THE SHAME AND PAIN OF SUDDEN RUIN
1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F
6. T 7. F 8. F 9. T 10. T

132. POLLUTION (1)
1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b

133. RECYCLING WASTE
1. c 2. d 3. a 4. c

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

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

136. ULTRASONICS
1. a 2. b 3. d 4. b 5. d

137. DESERT PLANTS
1. c 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. b

138. AMARANTH
1. d 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. d

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

140. POLLUTION (2)
1. c 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. d 6. c

141. THE ELECTRIC EEL
1. b 2. d 3. d

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

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

144. DRY FOOD
1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. c
6. c 7. a 8. c 9. c

145. BLUE-JEANS
1. b 2. d 3. d 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. c

146. THE REBIRTH OF THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT
1. d 2. b 3. b 4. c

147. COOPERATIVE EDUCATION
1. b 2. c 3. d 4. c

148. THE EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS
1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d

149. GHOSTS
1. b 2. b 3. d 4. b 5. c
6. b 7. b 8. c 9. d

150. TRAVELLERS' TALES
1. b 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. a
6. a 7. b 8. d 9. c 10. c

151. JOB-CENTRE LEAFLET
1. d 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. d 6. a 7. b

152. LANZAROTE
1. d 2. c

153. SPEED LIMIT
1. c 2. c 3. d 4. b

154. THE TORNADO
1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c

155. TRAVEL INSURANCE
1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. d 8. d

156. MEETING THE CAPTAIN
1. b 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. b
6. c 7. c 8. b 9. d

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

158. ILLEGAL TAPES
1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. b
6. d 7. d 8. d 9. c 10. d

159. JORVIK - THE LOST VIKING CAPITAL
1. d 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. a
6. b 7. d 8. b 9. d 10. c

160. CHILDREN AND LEARNING
1. a 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. c

161. MAKING YOUR WORKPLACE SAFER
1. b 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. b 6. a

162. FUTURE OF RAIL TRANSPORT
1. a 2. b 3. d 4. d 5. d 6. c

163. GLOBAL WARMING
1. c 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. c

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

165. EFFECTS OF SNOW
1. c 2. d 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. d 7. b 8. b

166. NUCLEAR THREAT
1. b 2. c 3. a

167. ACID RAIN
1. c 2. a

168. NICOTINE ADDICTION
1. d 2. b 3. c

169. LOOKING FOR A PARTNER?
1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. a 6. c
7. c 8. d 9. d 10. a 11. d 12. a

170. SEX DISCRIMINATOIN IN THE WORKPLACE
1. c 2. b 3. d 4. b 5. b 6. a
7. c 8. a 9. a 10. d 11. b

171. THE AGONY COLUMN
1. c 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. b 6. a
7. c 8. b 9. a 10. d 11. d 12. a

172. BETTER REFRIGIRATORS: THE COLD FACT
1. d 2. b 3. b 4. d

173. HUMAN INFANTS
1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c

174. GANDHI INDIAN RESTAURANT
1. a 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. a

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

176. HISTORY OF FARMING
1. d 2. b 3. b 4. d 5. c

177. FELT IMAGE
1. d 2. b 3. d

178. FALL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN
1. a 2. a 3. a 4. c

179. YOUNG CITY BUILDERS
1. c 2. b

180. MINNIE
1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. d
6. a 7. c 8. d 9. d 10. b

181. HOW CRUCIAL IS DREAMING?
1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. c 6. b 7. a

182. UNDERSTANDING TEENAGE CULTS
1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. c

183. A LONELY PARADISE
1. d 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. d
6. d 7. c 8. b 9. c 10. a

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

185. FOOD AID
1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d

186. DISASTERS IN THE THIRD WORLD
1. b 2. d

187. COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGE IN THE HOME-RAISED CHIMPANZEES
1. b 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. c
6. b 7. a 8. b 9. d 10. a

188. MARTHA GRAHAM
1. a 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. d
6. c 7. c 8. b 9. a 10. d

189. BEING AN 'AU PAIR': SOME FACTS
1. a 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. b 6. d 7. c

190. THE MENACE OF THE MICRO
1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. c
8. b 9. d 10. d

191. DATA ENCRYPTATION
1. a 2. b 3. d 4. b

192. PESTICIDE CONTROL
1. b 2. d 3. c

193. TOXIC CHEMICAL LEAKS
1. a 2. c 3. c

194. THE STORY OF THE TELEPHONE
1. a 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. c
7. c 8. d 9. d 10. b 11. b 12. c

195. TEENAGE VANDALISM
1. c 2. c 3. d 4. d

196. LANGUAGE LEARNING
1. c 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. a

197. TWO LETTERS
1. a 2. a 3. c

198. WIND POWER
1. b 2. c 3. d

199. HYDRO-ELECTRIC AND TIDAL POWER
1. c 2. d 3. a

200. GREGORY MENDEL
1. b 2. b 3. d

201. ANTI-SMOKING CAMPAIGNS
1. b 2. d 3. b 4. b 5. d

202. LONELINESS PREVAILS
1. c 2. b 3. a

203. THE ORDER OF INVENTIONS
1. d 2. d 3. a

204. INTELLIGENCE
1. b 2. d

205. YOUR PERSONALITY AND YOUR HEART
1. d 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. c

206. THE FLEA MARKET
1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. d

207. SLEEP LOSS
1. d 2. d 3. c 4. d 5. b

208. DANGEROUS WASTE
1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. b

209. LET YOUR MIND WANDER
1. c 2. d 3. b 4. d 5. a

210. THE BEAUTY OF NUMBERS
1. a 2. c 3. d 4. c 5. d 6. b

211. CRITICAL THINKING IS WELCOME
1. d 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. c 7. d

212. LEARNING TO READ
1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. a

213. RUMOUR
1. c 2. d

214. HOTEL WORK
1. a 2. d 3. c

215. CAN WAR BE ABOLISHED?
1. a 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. a 6. c

216. CHERNOBYL
1. d 2. b

217. THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN PERSPECTIVE
1. b 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. c

218. CHILD-RAISING
1. c 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. c 6. a 7. b

219. HEROES
1. a 2. c

220. THE OCEAN vs. THE BODY
1. a 2. c 3. d

221. BRAINS
1. a 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. a 6. a 7. c

222. HOW TO LIVE TO BE A HUNDRED
1. b 2. c 3. c 4. d 5. a
6. b 7. d 8. b 9. b 10. a

223. IMPORTANCE OF EARLY EXPERIENCES
1. b 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. a
6. c 7. b 8. d 9. c 10. d

224. EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE
1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. c 7. b

225. ESCAPE OF A KILLER VIRUS
1. c 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. b 7. a

APPENDIX A: Connectors

1. c	11. b	21. c
2. b	12. d	22. c
3. a	13. c	23. b
4. a	14. c	24. a
5. b	15. a	25. d
6. b	16. a	26. a
7. d	17. b	27. c
8. a	18. b	28. b
9. b	19. d	29. c
10. c	20. a	30. a

31. Since / Because / As
32. such as
33. so
34. Nevertheless / Nonetheless / However
35. Thus / Therefore
36. however / on the other hand
37. Although
38. since / because / as
39. In addition / Furthermore
40. on the other hand / however
41. In addition / Furthermore
42. In spite of
43. However / Nevertheless
44. Nevertheless / However
45. although

APPENDIX B: Logical Sequence

1. c	10. c	20. d	30. d
2. d	11. d	21. b	31. b
3. b	12. b	22. b	32. b
4. b	13. a	23. c	33. b
5. c	14. d	24. a	34. b
6. b	15. b	25. d	35. a
7. d	16. d	26. a	36. d
8. b	17. c	27. c	37. a
9. b	18. c	28. b	38. b
	19. a	29. c	39. d
40. a	50. d	60. a	70. c
41. c	51. c	61. c	71. b
42. a	52. b	62. c	72. d
43. a	53. d	63. d	73. b
44. c	54. b	64. b	74. c
45. c	55. a	65. c	75. b
46. b	56. c	66. b	76. a
47. d	57. b	67. d	77. d
48. b	58. b	68. b	78. b
49. c	59. b	69. a	79. c
80. a	90. a	100. a	110. c
81. c	91. d	101. d	111. b
82. d	92. c	102. b	112. a
83. b	93. c	103. a	113. c
84. d	94. d	104. b	114. d
85. a	95. c	105. b	115. b
86. c	96. c	106. d	116. c
87. b	97. a	107. a	117. a
88. b	98. a	108. b	118. d
89. d	99. b	109. a	119. a

120. b	130. d	140. c	150. a	160. d
121. c	131. c	141. b	151. b	161. b
122. a	132. b	142. a	152. d	162. a
123. d	133. d	143. b	153. b	163. c
124. b	134. b	144. c	154. d	
125. d	135. a	145. c	155. c	
126. c	136. c	146. d	156. a	
127. d	137. d	147. b	157. b	
128. c	138. b	148. a	158. c	
129. b	139. b	149. b	159. a	

APPENDIX C: Paragraph Completion

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

APPENDIX D: Supporting Ideas

1. b 2. b

APPENDIX E: Shorter Text Comprehension

1. c	10. c	20. b	30. a
2. c	11. d	21. b	31. b
3. d	12. b	22. c	32. a
4. b	13. a	23. d	33. c
5. a	14. b	24. a	34. b
6. c	15. b	25. d	35. d
7. a	16. a	26. d	
8. c	17. d	27. c	
9. d	18. d	28. d	
	19. c	29. b	