

Building Skills for the TOEFL® iBT

READING

Chapter 1	Reading Comprehension	1
Unit 1	Reading Comprehension	1
Unit 2	Reading Comprehension	11
Unit 3	Reading Comprehension	21
Unit 4	Reading Comprehension	31
Unit 5	Reading Comprehension	41
Unit 6	Reading Comprehension	51
Unit 7	Reading Comprehension	61
Unit 8	Reading Comprehension	71
Unit 9	Reading Comprehension	81
Unit 10	Reading Comprehension	91
Unit 11	Reading Comprehension	101
Unit 12	Reading Comprehension	111
Unit 13	Reading Comprehension	121
Unit 14	Reading Comprehension	131
Unit 15	Reading Comprehension	141
Unit 16	Reading Comprehension	151
Unit 17	Reading Comprehension	161
Unit 18	Reading Comprehension	171
Unit 19	Reading Comprehension	181
Unit 20	Reading Comprehension	191
Unit 21	Reading Comprehension	201
Unit 22	Reading Comprehension	211
Unit 23	Reading Comprehension	221
Unit 24	Reading Comprehension	231
Unit 25	Reading Comprehension	241
Unit 26	Reading Comprehension	251
Unit 27	Reading Comprehension	261
Unit 28	Reading Comprehension	271
Unit 29	Reading Comprehension	281
Unit 30	Reading Comprehension	291
Unit 31	Reading Comprehension	301
Unit 32	Reading Comprehension	311
Unit 33	Reading Comprehension	321
Unit 34	Reading Comprehension	331
Unit 35	Reading Comprehension	341
Unit 36	Reading Comprehension	351
Unit 37	Reading Comprehension	361
Unit 38	Reading Comprehension	371
Unit 39	Reading Comprehension	381
Unit 40	Reading Comprehension	391
Unit 41	Reading Comprehension	401
Unit 42	Reading Comprehension	411
Unit 43	Reading Comprehension	421
Unit 44	Reading Comprehension	431
Unit 45	Reading Comprehension	441
Unit 46	Reading Comprehension	451
Unit 47	Reading Comprehension	461
Unit 48	Reading Comprehension	471
Unit 49	Reading Comprehension	481
Unit 50	Reading Comprehension	491
Unit 51	Reading Comprehension	501
Unit 52	Reading Comprehension	511
Unit 53	Reading Comprehension	521
Unit 54	Reading Comprehension	531
Unit 55	Reading Comprehension	541
Unit 56	Reading Comprehension	551
Unit 57	Reading Comprehension	561
Unit 58	Reading Comprehension	571
Unit 59	Reading Comprehension	581
Unit 60	Reading Comprehension	591
Unit 61	Reading Comprehension	601
Unit 62	Reading Comprehension	611
Unit 63	Reading Comprehension	621
Unit 64	Reading Comprehension	631
Unit 65	Reading Comprehension	641
Unit 66	Reading Comprehension	651
Unit 67	Reading Comprehension	661
Unit 68	Reading Comprehension	671
Unit 69	Reading Comprehension	681
Unit 70	Reading Comprehension	691
Unit 71	Reading Comprehension	701
Unit 72	Reading Comprehension	711
Unit 73	Reading Comprehension	721
Unit 74	Reading Comprehension	731
Unit 75	Reading Comprehension	741
Unit 76	Reading Comprehension	751
Unit 77	Reading Comprehension	761
Unit 78	Reading Comprehension	771
Unit 79	Reading Comprehension	781
Unit 80	Reading Comprehension	791
Unit 81	Reading Comprehension	801
Unit 82	Reading Comprehension	811
Unit 83	Reading Comprehension	821
Unit 84	Reading Comprehension	831
Unit 85	Reading Comprehension	841
Unit 86	Reading Comprehension	851
Unit 87	Reading Comprehension	861
Unit 88	Reading Comprehension	871
Unit 89	Reading Comprehension	881
Unit 90	Reading Comprehension	891
Unit 91	Reading Comprehension	901
Unit 92	Reading Comprehension	911
Unit 93	Reading Comprehension	921
Unit 94	Reading Comprehension	931
Unit 95	Reading Comprehension	941
Unit 96	Reading Comprehension	951
Unit 97	Reading Comprehension	961
Unit 98	Reading Comprehension	971
Unit 99	Reading Comprehension	981
Unit 100	Reading Comprehension	991
Appendix	Answer Key	1001
Appendix	Index	1002

READING Table of Contents

Introduction to TOEFL® Reading	14
Chapter 1 Short Passage Skill Practice	
Skill A Understanding Details	21
Skill B Identifying Topics and Paraphrasing	27
Skill C Recognizing Coherence	33
Review A–C: Vocabulary Review	40
Skill Review	42
Skill D Understanding Referents and Vocabulary	47
Skill E Making Inferences and Establishing Purpose	53
Skill F Completing Summaries and Tables	59
Review A–F: Vocabulary Review	66
Skill Review	68
Chapter 2 Long Passage Skill Practice	
Skill A Understanding Details	75
Skill B Identifying Topics and Paraphrasing	83
Skill C Recognizing Coherence	91
Review A–C: Vocabulary Review	100
Skill Review	104
Skill D Understanding Referents and Vocabulary	109
Skill E Making Inferences and Establishing Purpose	117
Skill F Completing Summaries and Tables	125
Review A–F: Vocabulary Review	134
Skill Review	138
Chapter 3 Focus: Summarizing Information	
Focus A Summaries from Prompts	148
Focus B Summaries from Charts and Tables	154
Answer Key Reading Section	672

Chapter 1

Short Passage Skill Practice

Skill A Understanding Details

Skill B Identifying Topics and Paraphrasing

Skill C Recognizing Coherence

Review A-C

Skill D Understanding Referents and Vocabulary

Skill E Making Inferences and Establishing Purpose

Skill F Completing Summaries and Tables

Review A-F

Skill **A** Understanding Details

Necessary Skills

Identifying Facts

- Comprehending important information and facts that are stated in a passage
- Locating a specific piece of information in the passage quickly
- Using examples and descriptions to find information
- Understanding the distinction between main ideas and supporting details
- Using transitional expressions to locate details such as examples, time, reasons, or results

Identifying Negative Facts

- Recognizing incorrect information as well as information not mentioned in the text
- Identifying paraphrases that do or do not correctly summarize information from the text

Example Questions

- According to the passage, who/when/where/what/how/why _____?
- According to paragraph _____, _____ because
- In paragraph _____, the author states that
- In paragraph _____, what does the author say about _____?
- The author mentions _____ as an example of
- According to the passage, which of the following is true about _____?

Negative Facts Questions

- All of the following are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT
- According to the passage, which is NOT _____?

Skill A 01 Australia

Australia is the world's smallest continent, but it is one of the most fascinating. Australia has rainforests, deserts, and mountains. Seventy percent of the people in Australia live in cities near the coasts. The middle of the country is nearly deserted.

Australia has 175 million sheep, about a sixth of the world's total. It produces a third of the world's wool. It exports ninety-seven percent of its wool to Japan, Europe, and China. Australia also has about 24 million cattle. It exports beef to more than 100 countries. Two million tourists visit this beautiful country each year.

continent (n):
a large landmass

fascinating (adj):
very interesting

rainforest (n):
a dense forest that is usually seen in hot humid areas

percent (n):
per 100 (i.e., 70%)

export (v):
to ship and sell products to other nations

1. How much of the world's wool is produced in Australia, according to the passage?
(A) 66 percent
(B) 33 percent
(C) 25 percent
(D) 75 percent
2. How many Australians don't live in cities near the coast?
(A) 70 percent
(B) 20 percent
(C) 30 percent
(D) 50 percent
3. The word "deserted" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) dangerous
(B) dry
(C) empty
(D) old and falling down

4. How did you choose the answer for question 2 above? Explain or show how you found the right answer.

Skill A 02 Classical Music

The classical period of music lasted from about 1760 to 1790. It featured music written for the pianoforte. This instrument was an early version of the modern piano.

The classical period produced two great composers. One was Franz Joseph Haydn (1732-1809). The other was Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791). Haydn wrote more than 100 symphonies. A symphony is a piece of music designed for a large group of instruments. Haydn also wrote a lot of famous chamber music. This is designed for small groups. Mozart first performed in public at age 5 for one lucky audience. He wrote his first symphony before age 10. He also wrote many great piano concertos and several operas.

feature (v):
to have; to be characterized by
version (n):
a different form or variation
composer (n):
a person who writes music
chamber (n):
a room
perform (v):
to play music, act, sing, etc.

1. According to the passage, how long did the classical period of music last?
(A) Two decades
(B) 25 years
(C) Three decades
(D) Four decades
2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
(A) The pianoforte is an earlier version of the modern piano.
(B) Both composers were born in the eighteenth century.
(C) Only one person listened to Mozart's first performance.
(D) Mozart composed music when he was very young.
3. The expression "in public" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) at school
(B) in front of people
(C) for money
(D) in a small group

4. What kind of music would a group of four musicians in the classical period most likely play?

Skill A **03** Chemical Equations

Scientists believe that elements consist of atoms. Atoms are the smallest pieces of elements. Elements combine to form compounds. When this happens, the atoms of each element stick, or bond, together. These bonded atoms form molecules. When two atoms of hydrogen (H) combine with one atom of oxygen (O), they form one molecule of water (H₂O).

Chemical equations show what happens when compounds combine. For example, $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{SO}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$. In this equation, sulfur dioxide (SO₂) combines with water (H₂O) to yield sulfurous acid (H₂SO₃). We often combine compounds of unequal amounts. Then, we write a number before the symbol for the compound. For example, 5O₂ means five parts of oxygen.

element (n):
the simplest form of substances consisting of atoms

consist of (v):
to be made up or composed of

bond (v):
to join

equation (n):
a symbolic representation of a chemical reaction

compound (n):
a substance made of two or more chemicals, which when combined, cannot be separated

1. According to the passage, atoms
 - (A) are larger than molecules
 - (B) are the largest pieces of elements
 - (C) are smaller than molecules
 - (D) combine to form compounds
2. Which is true of compounds?
 - (A) They are smaller than molecules.
 - (B) They are smaller than atoms.
 - (C) They are the same as elements.
 - (D) They are formed when elements combine.
3. The word "yield" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) produce
 - (B) stick together
 - (C) unequal
 - (D) allow

4. How did you choose the answer for question 1 above? Explain or show the relationship between atoms, molecules, and compounds.

Skill A **04** Wilderness First Aid

In the woods, people are alone and far from help. Thinking ahead can help avoid getting hurt. But accidents can always happen. On long trips, it is a good idea to bring a first aid book and a medical bag. A list of important items should be prepared and checked before leaving. A first aid bag with treatment for cuts should always be prepared and taken. It should also have medicine for bug bites, pain, and other **maladies**. Also, it is important to know what to do. A medical bag full of items is useless if no one knows how to use them. The use of these items should be clearly understood. They may be needed to treat pain and injuries!

ahead (adv):
in the future

first aid (n):
treatment given to the sick or injured when doctors are unavailable

bite (n):
a skin wound from an animal or insect

pain (n):
hurt; ache

list (n):
a series of items written down for organization

- Which of the following do you need for a long trip in the woods?
 - Nothing special
 - A first aid bag
 - Training, a medical bag, and a first aid book
 - A first aid bag, a book, and a medical bag
- Why do you need first aid training for a long trip in the woods?
 - It's not really necessary.
 - You will be alone and far from help.
 - You will be traveling on foot.
 - You may not know where there is water.
- The word "maladies" is closest in meaning to
 - female mosquitoes
 - vitamins
 - hurt women
 - health problems

4 List three specific items from the passage that you would put in a medical bag.

Skill A 05 Pottery

Many North American First Nations people make beautiful pottery. Many of these First Nations potters are women, and most of this pottery is used for cooking. All pottery is made from clay, and First Nations people know where to get clay that is very special.

To make a pot, the potter must first get the clay. Then she grinds it into fine powder. Next, any small lumps or stones are taken out. Water is then added to the clay powder until it is like bread dough. The potter shapes it into a pot and lets it dry. Then, it is painted. Finally, the potter puts it into a hot fire for a long time.

pottery (n):
tools made from baked clay

clay (n):
moist, sticky earth

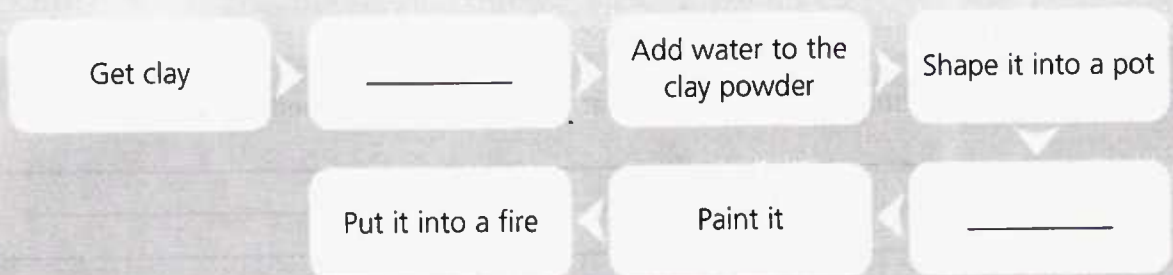
grind (v):
to crush into small pieces

dough (n):
a mixture of flour and water (or milk) used in the preparation of bread

lump (n):
a thick piece of something

1. According to the passage, what group of people make beautiful pottery?
(A) French women
(B) Canadian potters
(C) First Nations people
(D) Americans
2. What is pottery made from?
(A) Powder
(B) Bread dough
(C) Paint
(D) Clay
3. The word "shapes" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) puts
(B) pours
(C) forms
(D) grinds

4. Fill in the blanks on the pottery-making sequence map.



Skill **B** Identifying Topics and Paraphrasing

Necessary Skills

- Understanding the meaning of the highlighted sentence correctly
- Using the context to understand the highlighted sentence clearly
- Identifying a paraphrase that most accurately restates the key information in the original sentence
- Recognizing different sentence structures that keep the meaning of the original sentence
Ex. Australia is the world's smallest continent, but it is one of the most fascinating.
Changed sentence structure: One of the most fascinating, Australia is also the world's smallest continent.
- Recognizing different vocabulary words that keep the meaning of the original sentence.
Ex. Australia is the world's smallest continent, but it is one of the most fascinating.
Changed wording: Australia is the smallest large landmass on the planet; however, it is among the most interesting.
Changed structure and wording: Though it is the smallest continent on the planet, Australia is among the most interesting.

Example Questions

Which of the following sentences best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

Skill B 01 Baseball

Baseball is different from most sports. It has no time limit. A game could take one hour or several hours to complete. The longest-known baseball game lasted eight hours and six minutes.

Baseball games consist of nine innings. Each team gets an equal number of chances at bat and in the field. The team at bat tries to hit the ball and score points. These are called "runs." The team in the field tries to catch the ball and make outs. After three outs, the teams trade places. An inning is completed when each team has had one turn at bat:

limit (n):
a maximum length or amount

inning (n):
a division of a baseball game, in which each team has a chance at bat

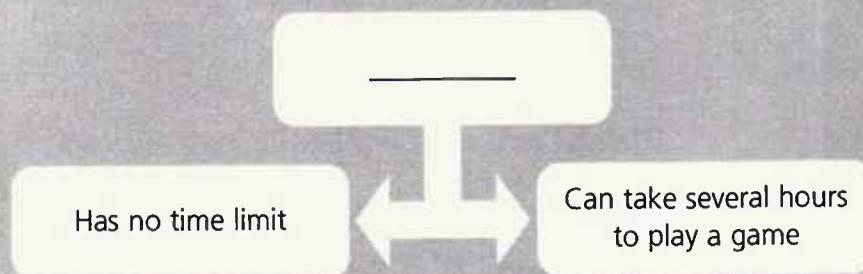
equal (adj):
same

complete (v):
to finish

score (v):
to gain points in a game

- All of the following are true EXCEPT
 - one baseball game lasted more than six hours
 - in an inning, each team gets a chance to bat
 - baseball games are eight innings long
 - points scored in baseball are called runs
- Which of the following best states the topic of the passage?
 - The game of baseball
 - Baseball players
 - Things used in baseball
 - Points in baseball
- The word "trade" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - Switch
 - Export
 - Score
 - Turn

- Write in the main idea supported by the given details.



Skill B 02 Biographies

A book about the life of a real person is called a biography. Two of the earliest biographies came from Rome in the first and second centuries. Experts say that the first modern biography came from England in 1791.

When a real person writes the story of his or her own life, it's called an autobiography. One of the earliest autobiographies was written in 400 AD. Some autobiographies are diaries. These are the writer's everyday thoughts. One of the most famous is *The Diary of Anne Frank*. It tells the true story of a young girl who hid from German soldiers during World War II.

century (n):
a period of a 100 years
expert (n):
a person with great knowledge of a topic
modern (adj):
of recent times
diary (n):
a book recording a writer's daily thoughts and feelings
soldier (n):
a member of an army

- When a person writes his or her own life story, it is known as a(n)
 - diary
 - autobiography
 - book about a real person
 - modern expert
- Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
 - There were no biographies before 1791.
 - A biography written in 1791 was similar to biographies today.
 - Biographies from non-English countries are not important.
 - The first modern biography was an autobiography.
- Which of the following is the opposite of the word "real" as used in the reading?
 - Fictional
 - Nonfictional
 - True
 - Second

4. Which words in the first paragraph helped you choose the right answer for question 2?

Skill B 03 Geology

Geology is the study of the Earth. It is a young branch of science. It is only about 200 years old. This seems odd, because people have lived on the Earth for more than 60,000 years. We studied the stars in the sky as long as 4,000 years ago.

Geology helps us today in many different ways. We depend on the Earth for our minerals and fuel. We get water from the Earth. We get materials to build our homes. Much has changed as our knowledge has increased. One thing, however, hasn't changed—we still need the Earth to survive.

branch (n):
a section; an area

odd (adj):
strange; unexpected

mineral (n):
a natural, rock-like substance
useful to people

fuel (n):
a material burned to produce
heat or energy

survive (v):
to maintain life; to continue living

1. According to the passage,
 - (A) we studied the Earth before the stars
 - (B) we studied the stars before the Earth
 - (C) geology is an old branch of science
 - (D) geology is not very important
2. What does paragraph 2 mainly discuss?
 - (A) Study of the stars
 - (B) Minerals, fuels, and water
 - (C) Uses of geology
 - (D) History of science
3. The phrase "depend on" is closest in meaning to
 - (A) be one way because of
 - (B) need
 - (C) push
 - (D) use for support

4. Write in the main idea supported by the given details.

Only about 200 years old

Strange because people
on Earth more than
60,000 years

Eight to ten thousand years ago, people's bodies began to change so they could drink animals' milk. This happened after people began keeping animals. These people were in Europe, the Middle East, and parts of Africa. Milk became an important food.

People couldn't always depend on milk, though. Animals only have milk for part of the year. When baby animals grow bigger, their mothers' milk dries up. Also, milk only keeps for a short time.

In order to have milk-based food all year, people learned to make cheese. They used a small piece of the animal's stomach. They found that this thickened the milk. When the thickened milk dried, they could store it for five or ten years.

dry up (v):
to stop being produced

keep (v):
to stay edible; to not become bad

stomach (n):
an organ used for digesting food

thicken (v):
to make heavier and more solid

store (v):
to keep for use

1. All of the following are true EXCEPT
 - (A) milk can be used for making cheese
 - (B) people couldn't store milk so they let it go sour
 - (C) long ago, people in some places began to drink animals' milk
 - (D) milk becomes thick when it dries

2. Which of the following best states the topic of the passage?
 - (A) People and animals
 - (B) Babies and milk
 - (C) Cheese from Europe and the Middle East
 - (D) Milk and cheese

3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "found" in paragraph 3?
 - (A) Started; began
 - (B) Learned; discovered
 - (C) Used; made
 - (D) Kept; stored

4. In your words, what is the main idea of the first paragraph?

Skill B 05 Exposure

Exposure, or hypothermia, can happen when it's cold outside. Exposure makes someone's body temperature less than 33.7°C (92.6°F). In a mild wind, hypothermia can set in quickly if a person is wet. At 15°C (59°F), it can take only an hour.

When affected by exposure, a person can't stop shivering. They can also feel stiff. He or she may act mixed up. If his or her stomach becomes cold, it is very serious. You must warm them. A sleeping bag is a good way to do this. Some people may pass out. When someone is mixed up or has passed out, warm them slowly. Sudden warming could shock and kill them.

set in (v):
to take effect; to happen

shiver (v):
to shake uncontrollably from cold

stiff (adj):
unable to bend or move fluidly

mixed up (adj):
confused

pass out (v):
to lose consciousness; to faint

- Which of the following is true?
 - Hypothermia does not set in quickly.
 - When a person is wet, hypothermia takes longer to set in.
 - Someone with hypothermia should be warmed slowly.
 - Exposure lowers temperature to 35°C.
- The word "serious" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
 - painful
 - dangerous
 - humorless
 - confused
- Which of the following best states the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
 - People with hypothermia can shock someone who helps them.
 - Someone who is too cold may even pass out and should be warmed slowly right away.
 - Warm weather is just as dangerous as cold weather.
 - It's important to warm someone slowly when they are too cold, or you may kill them.
- Which of the following best states the topic of the passage?
 - Hypothermia is a dangerous condition that occurs when a person's body becomes too cold.
 - Exposure can cause shivering, stiffness, and cold stomachs, and should be treated carefully.

Why? _____

Skill C Recognizing Coherence

Necessary Skills

- Identifying logical connections within a passage
- Producing a passage that is ordered and consistent
- Recognizing transitional words that show the connections among sentences
- Using pronouns to figure out the order of ideas and sentences

Example Questions

Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

■

■

■

■

(A) line 3
(B) line 7
(C) line 8
(D) line 10

■

■

■

■

2. The phrase "light out" is closest in meaning to

(A) stir
(B) strain
(C) remove
(D) understand

Skill C 01

Learning Vocabulary

Do you want to increase your vocabulary? A good way to do this is to break long English words into smaller parts. These parts are called roots, prefixes, and suffixes. ■ **A)** They have meanings that are easy to remember.

In the word "transportation," the root is "port." This means "to carry." The prefix is "trans." This means "across." The suffix is "tion." This means the word is a noun. ■ **B)** So, we could guess that transportation means something like "carrying across." ■ **C)** Once you learn some of the common roots, prefixes, and suffixes, you can figure out the meanings of many other unfamiliar English words. ■ **D)**

root (n):

the part that contains the main meaning of words

prefix (n):

the part of a word coming before the root that modifies the meaning of the word

suffix (n):

the part of a word coming after the root that modifies the meaning of the word

common (adj):

usual; frequently encountered

unfamiliar (adj):

unknown to a reader; not previously encountered

1. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) You can better understand long words by dividing them into smaller parts.
 - (B) It's easier to remember long words than short words.
 - (C) Roots, prefixes and suffixes are only used in English.
 - (D) Transportation means "carrying across."
2. The phrase "figure out" is closest in meaning to
 - (A) add
 - (B) shape
 - (C) remove
 - (D) understand

3. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:

This is close to the real meaning, "a carrying of things or people from one place to another."

Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [■] where the sentence should be added to the passage.

- (A) Line 3
- (B) Line 7
- (C) Line 8
- (D) Line 10

4. Which of the following sentences could best replace the first sentence of the reading and maintain the coherence of the first paragraph? Why?
 - (A) Do you want to learn about transportation?
 - (B) It is important for all students to increase their vocabulary.

Why? _____

The areas at the top and bottom of the world are called poles. The North Pole is named the Arctic. The South Pole is named Antarctica.

■ **A)** These regions do not belong to any countries.

The Arctic is a sea region. The Arctic Ocean covers more than 10 million square kilometers. Most of the time, it is covered in ice. Some Inuit people live on the lands that border the Arctic. ■ **B)** The Antarctic is an ice-covered continent. It is larger than Europe or Australia. ■ **C)** No people live in Antarctica. However, thousands of scientists go there to study what's under the ice. ■ **D)**

area (n):
a place; a region
pole (n):
the end of an axis through a sphere
region (n):
a place; an area
belong to (v):
to be owned by
border (v):
to touch the edge of; to surround

- Which of the following best expresses the essential information in paragraph 1?
 - The Earth has two poles.
 - There are two poles, north and south, which do not belong to any country.
 - The two poles are named the Arctic and Antarctica.
 - The two poles are very different.
- Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "covers" as used in paragraph 2?
 - Spreads across
 - Sheets
 - Outside of
 - On top of

- Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:

In fact, twelve countries claim the right to explore different parts of the continent.

Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [■] where the sentence should be added to the passage.

- Line 3
- Line 6
- Line 7
- Line 9

- Which of these two sentences could best begin paragraph 2? Why?
 - Though both are cold, these two regions are quite different.
 - Some people live in the Arctic, but no one lives in the Antarctic.

Why? _____

Skill C **03** The United Nations

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization. ■ **A**) It meets to discuss worldwide problems and settle disagreements between countries. More than 150 countries are members of the UN, which is based in New York.

The countries that won World War II formed the UN in 1945. It has two main decision-making sections. ■ **B**) The first is the General Assembly. Here, each UN member has a vote. ■ **C**) The second is the Security Council. This has five permanent members: The United States, China, Russia, Great Britain, and France. The leader of the UN is called the secretary-general. ■ **D**)

settle (v):
to solve a problem
section (n):
a part; an area
assembly (n):
a meeting for discussion
security (n):
safety
permanent (adj):
lasting forever; not temporary

- Which of the following best states the topic of this passage?
(A) Members of an organization
(B) An international organization
(C) The secretary-general
(D) World War II
- Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "based in" as used in paragraph 1?
(A) Below
(B) Located in
(C) On the bottom of
(D) Originally from
- Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:
Members elect him or her for a term of five years.
Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [■] where the sentence should be added to the passage.
(A) Line 1
(B) Line 6
(C) Line 7
(D) Line 10

- How did you choose the answer for question 3 above? Explain how you found the right answer or the words that gave a clue to the answer.

Skill C 04 Television

After the radio was invented, people began thinking of a way to transmit pictures, as well as sound, through the air. ■ **A)** This resulted in the development of the television. The television quickly became very popular. By 1952, more than 7 million television sets had been sold. ■ **B)**

Television got most of its shows from radio or the movies. It had music and comedy shows like radio had. It **aired** old movies like theaters showed. ■ **C)** Then, they started making action movies for television. These were the most popular programs. Many theaters closed and few people listened to the radio. Soon, they learned to make special shows for certain kinds of people. ■ **D)** Radio and theater kept going. Eventually, radio and theater became popular again.

transmit (v):
to send information via waves
television set (n):
a machine for watching TV
show (n):
a program; material to be watched on TV
certain (adj):
specific kinds, particular
keep going (v):
to continue operating

1. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
(A) Radio and television were better liked than theater.
(B) The maker of the first radio also made the first television.
(C) People liked television so much at first that it almost ended radio and theater.
(D) Theater and radio were so well liked it was difficult for television to begin.
2. The word "aired" as used in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) sent by plane
(B) showed on TV
(C) breathed
(D) blew on TV

3. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:

It showed these old movies late at night.

Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [■] where the sentence should be added to the passage.

- (A) Line 2
- (B) Line 5
- (C) Line 8
- (D) Line 11

4. Which of the following sentences could best end the reading? Why?
(A) Today, all three forms of entertainment remain popular.
(B) Today, the Internet is competing with TV in the entertainment market.

Why? _____

Skill C 05 Sunlight

The sun sends out a very, very large amount of light. ■ **A)** Only about one billionth of it reaches us. Sunlight is a mixture of colors. We can see these colors through a prism. A prism is a specially shaped piece of glass. The light is bent a little passing through the prism. Then, it shows as a band of colors. ■ **B)** First, there is red, which is bent the least. Next is orange, then yellow, green, blue, and violet. Violet is bent the most. ■ **C)** There are also thousands of sharp, dark lines crossing the band. Scientists study these lines and learn many different things. ■ **D)**

billionth (adj):
one part of 1,000,000,000
bent (adj):
not straight; curved
pass through (v):
to go through; to move through
band (n):
a stripe or strip that contrasts with its surroundings in color
sharp (adj):
very clearly divided

1. Which of the following best states the topic of the passage?
(A) Sunlight and colors
(B) Prisms and bands
(C) Facts about color
(D) Dark lines
2. The word "crossing" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
(A) going through
(B) moving across
(C) marking out
(D) appearing on
3. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:
This band of colors is called a spectrum.
Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [■] where the sentence should be added to the passage.
(A) Line 1
(B) Line 5
(C) Line 7
(D) Line 8

4. Which one of the following sentences could be removed from the passage without the passage losing coherence? Why?
(A) Only about one billionth of it reaches us.
(B) The first color is red, which is bent the least.

Why? _____

Review A – C

Vocabulary Review

Skill Review

Vocabulary Review

Instructions: Choose the word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. Eighty _____ of Canadians support the Prime Minister on this issue.
(A) continent
(B) element
(C) expert
(D) percent
2. Symphonies _____ large groups of instruments.
(A) chamber
(B) feature
(C) export
(D) perform
3. The modern _____ of *Hamlet* isn't as interesting as the original.
(A) version
(B) composer
(C) branch
(D) mixture
4. Compounds are made up of _____.
(A) elements
(B) mixtures
(C) bonds
(D) equations
5. " $\text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$ " is an example of a chemical _____.
(A) element
(B) compound
(C) yield
(D) equation

6. I think I just sprained my ankle. Did you bring the _____ bag?
(A) pain
(B) malady
(C) first aid
(D) depend on
7. She has become an _____ on ancient pottery after studying the topic for over 20 years.
(A) expert
(B) export
(C) assembly
(D) element
8. This frog swims in a rather _____ way—it swims backwards!
(A) real
(B) certain
(C) ahead
(D) odd

Instructions: Choose the word or phrase closest in meaning to the underlined part.

9. The lost hiker lived for a week in the mountains by eating leaves and berries.
(A) survived
(B) deserted
(C) performed
(D) depended on
10. The weather often influences what clothes people wear.
(A) shows
(B) yields
(C) affects
(D) completes

11. Many vineyards from this region produce a dry white wine.

- (A) inning
- (B) area
- (C) branch
- (D) continent

12. The R&D part of the company is responsible for creating new products.

- (A) percent
- (B) section
- (C) feature
- (D) border

13. They're having a meeting today to discuss new school policies.

- (A) inning
- (B) chamber
- (C) fascinating
- (D) assembly

14. Some First Nations people used to use smoke signals to send information.

- (A) transmit
- (B) grind
- (C) figure out
- (D) prefix

15. I just read the most interesting novel.

- (A) modern
- (B) mixed up
- (C) fascinating
- (D) unfamiliar

Instructions: Write the missing words. Use the words below to fill in the blanks.

modern deserted real diary
limit survive centuries soldier

A book about the life of a (16) _____ person is called a biography. Biographies have been written for (17) _____, but (18) _____ biographies began in the 1700s. One famous biography is *The* (19) _____ of *Anne Frank*. This book records the daily thoughts and feelings of a young Jewish girl trying to (20) _____ the Nazi occupation of Holland during World War II.

Instructions: Write the missing words. Use the words below to fill in the blanks.

up up out out in

- 21. She passed _____ in fear when she saw the bear.
- 22. The water dried _____ from the heat of the sun.
- 23. I don't understand this map. I'm all mixed _____!
- 24. The United Nations offices are based _____ New York.
- 25. Could you help me figure _____ this math problem?

The Pueblo peoples of the US Southwest, including the Navajo and Zuni nations, are famous for their silver work. This silver work is a tradition with a relatively short history. In the beginning of the 1800s, they began trading for metal ornaments and learning to work iron. Some years later, in about 1870, they began learning how Mexican people crafted items from silver. They too began this practice. The first silver they used for making their own ornamental items, such as necklaces and bracelets, came from American silver dollars.

The Navajo became famous for their exquisite silver work. ■ **A**) The first pieces were made only with silver, but after some time, they began adding turquoise. ■ **B**) In 1900, they started selling the beautiful objects they made. ■ **C**) Tourists who came to visit Navajo pueblos bought them. ■ **D**) At first, only men worked with silver, but now women also participate.

The Zuni people's silver works are famous, too. They began learning this craft from the Navajo in 1872. Their first pieces were similar to Navajo works, but in 1890, Zuni silver workers began changing their focus. The silver became of secondary importance. It was used only as a base for their favorite semi-precious stone, turquoise. They began decorating all sorts of pieces with turquoise. They made many different pieces of jewelry, often in the shapes of animals and gods.

trade (v):
to exchange

necklace (n):
a piece of jewelry worn around the neck

bracelet (n):
a piece of jewelry worn around the wrist

exquisite (adj):
excellent and beautiful

piece (n):
one unit of artwork

add (v):
to also use

craft (n):
skill in making something

secondary (adj):
lesser; not primary

semi-precious (adj):
stones less valuable than precious stones like diamonds, rubies or emeralds

decorate (v):
to make beautiful with; to add; to adorn

- The word "ornaments" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
 - dishes
 - coins
 - decorations
 - tools
- The word "participate" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
 - decorate
 - celebrate
 - work with silver
 - silver workers
- Which of the following best states the main idea of paragraph 1?
 - The Navajo made many ornaments.
 - The Pueblo peoples became famous for making ornaments with silver.
 - Both men and women worked with silver.
 - The Mexicans taught them to make ornaments.

4. The key idea of the passage is best expressed by which of the following?
- (A) The Zuni have known how to make beautiful silver works for a long time.
 - (B) Zuni silver works are different from Navajo silver works.
 - (C) The Pueblo people first learned silver works from Mexicans.
 - (D) The Pueblo peoples have been crafting unique silver items for over 100 years.
5. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) The Zuni thought silver was the most important part of their artwork.
 - (B) Silver was the second thing that silver workers worked on.
 - (C) Silver became less important than before to the Zuni artists.
 - (D) The Zuni thought that turquoise was more important.
6. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:
- The Navajo thought these blue-green stones looked very beautiful with the silver.**
- Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [■] where the sentence should be added to the passage.
- (A) Line 9
 - (B) Line 11
 - (C) Line 12
 - (D) Line 13

Oaks are some of the most important and interesting trees on Earth. They can live for more than 200 years. In fact, the oldest oak tree is believed to be more than 1,000 years old. Oak trees are a type of deciduous tree. This means that all their leaves fall off once each year. Over their lifetime, most oaks grow 30 to 35 meters tall and 9 to 12 meters round.

Long ago, people used to worship oak trees. ■ **A)** Some believed that oaks were the first kind of tree, and their fruit, called acorns, were people's first food. They thought catching a falling oak leaf would bring good luck. ■ **B)** For centuries, the English Oak was the most commonly found tree in England's forests. Old English coins had pictures of its leaves on their sides. ■ **C)** Englishmen used oak wood to build boats, houses, churches, and wine barrels. ■ **D)**

Today, we value oak wood because it is hard and tough. Oak is the most important type of wood for building houses. Oak wood is also very beautiful. Carpenters use it for doors and furniture. In addition, we can use oak leaves and bark for some kinds of medicine. Scientists, however, have been worried recently about a new disease that is killing many oak trees. They are working hard to find a cure. If they don't succeed, these great trees might someday become extinct.

deciduous (adj):
losing leaves in fall

round (adv):
around; in circumference

worship (v):
to treat as sacred; to love as though a god

acorn (n):
a small, round nut-like seed

barrel (n):
a round container made of wood

tough (adj):
strong

carpenter (n):
someone who builds things from wood

disease (n):
a sickness

cure (n):
a treatment; a way to fix a sickness

succeed (v):
to successfully complete a task or goal

- Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "commonly" in paragraph 2?
 - Valuably
 - Rarely
 - Frequently
 - Recently
- Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
 - Oak wood has been used over the world to build all kinds of useful things.
 - Oaks were highly valued and respected in ancient times.
 - Oaks were loved by Englishmen hundreds of years ago.
 - People used to consume oak trees in the distant past.

Necessary Skills

Vocabulary

- Understanding the meaning of a word as it is used in the passage
- Using context clues (synonyms, antonyms, examples) to figure out the meaning of a word
- Applying knowledge of word parts (roots, prefixes, suffixes, etc.) to help understand the meaning
- Applying knowledge of grammar clues such as the verb "be" (for giving definitions), conjunctions, and punctuation marks (dash, colon, parentheses, etc.) to help understand connections and context

Referents

- Recognizing a noun that is being referred to by a pronoun or other reference word (This noun is known as the "referent.")
- Understanding the different kinds of pronouns and reference words

Example Questions

Vocabulary

- The word _____ in the passage is closest in meaning to
- The word _____ could best be replaced by which of the following?
- The phrase _____ in the passage means

Referents

- The word _____ in line _____ refers to
- What does the word _____ in paragraph _____ refer to?
- What does _____ in paragraph _____ refer to?
- What is the meaning of the word _____ in paragraph _____?
- The phrase _____ in the passage refers to

Skill D 01 Oral Reports

Try not to make your oral report too long. Include only the most important points. Leave out the others. ■ **A)** Work hard on your introduction and conclusion. These are what your audience will remember most.

The most important thing is to practice. ■ **B)** Read your report out loud. Record it on a tape and time it. ■ **C)** If it is too long, examine it carefully to discover how to make it shorter. Try varying the tone of your voice and the speed of your speaking. Next, read it to a small group of friends. Ask them for their suggestions. ■ **D)** Then, practice some more using their advice.

oral (adj):
spoken, not written
conclusion (n):
the final part of a speech
audience (n):
people watching a performance
out loud (adv):
aloud; said so that others can hear
examine (v):
to look at closely

1. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:

Listen as if you were sitting in the audience.

Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [■] where the sentence should be added to the passage.
(A) Line 2
(B) Line 5
(C) Line 6
(D) Line 9
2. What does the word "these" in paragraph 1 refer to in the passage?
(A) Oral reports
(B) Important points
(C) Introductions
(D) Introduction and conclusion
3. The word "varying" could best be replaced by which of the following?
(A) Raising
(B) Altering
(C) Lowering
(D) Dropping

4. Find the following words in the passage: *others*, *it*, *them*, and *their*. What does each of these words refer to?

Skill D 02 Air Movement

Air is heated when it touches the warm earth. As it warms up, it becomes lighter and rises. It is then replaced by colder air that flows under it. This cold air then warms and rises. This air is also replaced by colder air. ■ **A)** We call this circulating movement of warm air and cold air "convection."

Convection causes winds and breezes. ■ **B)** Dark land absorbs more heat than light land. Land warms faster than water during the day and cools faster at night. ■ **C)** Mountains absorb heat faster than valleys during the day but lose it faster at night. ■ **D)** These different rates of warming and cooling cause different kinds of winds.

replace (v):
to move so something else can be in that place

flow (v):
to move smoothly like water

circulating (adj):
moving around in a cycle

breeze (n):
a light wind

absorb (v):
to take in, like water into a sponge

1. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:
 - (A) land
 - (B) heat
 - (C) convection
 - (D) day
2. The word "it" in paragraph 2 refers to

Different land and water surfaces absorb different amounts of heat.

Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [■] where the sentence should be added to the passage.

- (A) Line 4
 - (B) Line 6
 - (C) Line 8
 - (D) Line 9
3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "lighter" as used in paragraph 1?
 - (A) Less dark
 - (B) Able to make fire
 - (C) Not as thick
 - (D) Less heavy

4. Draw a line from "it" in sentence 1 of the reading to the word it refers to.

Skill D 03 Territories

Territories are areas of land that depend on nations for economic support. Some are much larger than their mother countries. For example, Greenland is a territory of Denmark, but this island is fifty times larger than Denmark. ■ **A)** Most territories, however, are quite small.

The United States has more territories than any other nation. ■ **B)** Most of these are tiny islands in the Pacific Ocean. Great Britain, France, and Australia also have many territories in the Pacific. ■ **C)** The people living in these territories are usually free to make their own decisions on matters of local importance. ■ **D)** However, they depend on their mother country to help their economies.

depend on (v):
to rely on; to need for support

economic (adj):
related to producing and distributing goods, wealth, and services

nation (n):
a country

decision (n):
a judgment; a conclusion about laws or problems

local (adj):
of or related to a particular area

1. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:

Like the American territories, most of these are small islands.

Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [■] where the sentence should be added to the passage.
(A) Line 4
(B) Line 5
(C) Line 7
(D) Line 9
2. What does the word "some" in paragraph 1 refer to in the passage?
(A) Nations
(B) Areas
(C) Territories
(D) Countries
3. Which of the following could best replace the word "matters" as used in paragraph 2?
(A) Issues
(B) Troubles
(C) Situations
(D) Elections

4. What does "they" in the last sentence of the reading refer to?

Skill D 04 Ten-Speed Bikes

On a ten-speed bicycle you have two controls, one to go faster and one to go forward more easily. You must make a choice in setting them. You can either go faster or go forward more easily. ■ A) You can't do both.

The two controls have ten different settings. ■ B) That's why it is called a ten-speed. On level ground, you can go faster. ■ C) Going uphill, you can go forward easily but not as quickly. On a very high hill, you can keep going but even more slowly. It takes a little practice to know when to use the different settings. ■ D)

control (n):
an instrument used to operate a machine

forward (adv):
in the direction toward the front

setting (n):
position

uphill (adv):
toward the direction up an incline

practice (v):
to repeat an action to become better at it

1. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:
In time, you learn to set the controls for each kind of situation.
2. What does "them" in paragraph 1 refer to?
(A) Handle bars
(B) Wheels
(C) The bicycle
(D) The controls

Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [■] where the sentence should be added to the passage.

- (A) Line 3
 - (B) Line 5
 - (C) Line 6
 - (D) Line 9
3. The word "level" is closest in meaning to
(A) bumpy
(B) slanted
(C) flat
(D) steep

4. Find the following words in the passage: *one*, *you*, and *it*. What does each of these words refer to?

READING
LISTENING
SPEAKING
WRITING
PRACTICE TEST

Skill D 05 Dogs

■ **A)** The earliest known dog bones were found in the Middle East. They are more than ten thousand years old. These were the first bones that were clearly different from wolf bones. ■ **B)** Scientists think people were keeping these dogs as pets.

At first, people tamed wild dogs. They made friends with them.

■ **C)** Then, they began to choose certain dogs to have puppies. They chose some because they could hunt really well. They chose some that barked very loudly to keep other animals away. They chose them for many different reasons. ■ **D)** We call the dogs that came from those dogs, "domesticated" dogs.

bone (n):
a hard white part in the body that makes up the skeleton

tame (v):
to take out of the wild and make obey people

puppy (n):
a young or baby dog

bark (v):
to make a noise like a dog

domesticate (v):
to make gentle; to tame

1. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:

Some more bones, about 9,500 years old, were found in Denmark.

Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [■] where the sentence should be added to the passage.
(A) Line 1
(B) Line 3
(C) Line 6
(D) Line 9
2. What does "these" in paragraph 1 refer to?
(A) Dogs
(B) Bones
(C) Years
(D) People
3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "choose" as used in paragraph 2?
(A) Ask
(B) Pick
(C) Buy
(D) Catch

4. Look at the pronouns "they" (6) and "them" (2) in paragraph 2. Which pronouns refer to people and which refer to dogs?

Skill **E** Making Inferences and Establishing Purpose

Necessary Skills

Making Inferences

- Perceiving ideas that are suggested but not directly stated within the text
- Drawing conclusions based on the information given within a statement or section of the text

Establishing Purpose

- Understanding the role of a certain statement in the passage
- Inferring the author's intention for mentioning certain information
- Relating specific information to the main ideas to understand the purpose of the information

Example Questions

Making Inferences

- From the passage, it can be inferred that
- Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph _____ about _____?
- It can be inferred from paragraph _____ that
- It is implied in paragraph _____ that
- According to paragraph _____, with which statement do you think the author would most probably agree?

Establishing Purpose

- Why does the author mention _____ in paragraph _____?
- Why does the author introduce _____?
- The author mentions _____ in paragraph _____ in order to
- What is the main purpose of paragraph _____?
- Why does the author give details about _____?
- Why does the author refer to _____?

Nobody knows exactly when Rome was founded. Legend has it the city was founded on April 21, 753 BC. There are several myths about how this happened.

The most popular story is that two brothers built the city. Their names were Romulus and Remus. Romulus built a wall around the city, but Remus made fun of it. He easily jumped over the wall. This made Romulus angry. He then killed his brother. True or not, we do know that Rome grew from an area of small farming villages into a great power. The Roman Empire controlled much of the ancient world.

found (v):

to set up; create; to establish

legend (n):

a popular story from long ago that cannot be proven true

myth (n):

a story based on tradition or legend, usually from oral stories of the past, incorporating a group's beliefs about the origins of the world, the causes of natural events, and the origins of customs and practices

village (n):

a small town or community, usually in the country

ancient (adj):

extremely old; referring to times long ago

1. The word "this" in paragraph 1 refers to
 - (A) April 21, 753 BC
 - (B) a legend
 - (C) the city of Rome
 - (D) the founding of Rome
2. From the passage, we can infer that the author
 - (A) thinks the story of Romulus and Remus is definitely true
 - (B) doubts the story of Romulus and Remus
 - (C) thinks the story of Romulus and Remus is definitely false
 - (D) thinks the story of Romulus and Remus is probably true
3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "made fun of" in paragraph 2?
 - (A) Laughed at
 - (B) Helped finish
 - (C) Broke
 - (D) Was happy about

4. Which words in the passage helped you guess the writer's opinion of the story?

Skill E 02 Guitars

A guitar has strings that make sounds when you pluck them. The strings are stretched across a pear-shaped box. Without this box, the strings would be very quiet. The box amplifies their sounds.

The different sounds a guitar makes are caused by two things. One is the length of the string. The other is the thickness of the string. The shorter the string, the higher the note. The longer it is, the lower the note is. It's the same for how thin or thick the string is.

If you press a string with your finger, the sound will become higher. Take your finger off and it will be lower again.

string (n):
a tightly stretched cord or wire on a musical instrument that makes a sound when plucked

pluck (v):
to take hold of with the fingers, pull, and then release

stretch (v):
to pull until tight

length (n):
the distance from end to end

finger (n):
one of the five jointed members at the end of the hand

1. What does "their" in paragraph 1 refer to?
(A) Sounds
(B) Boxes
(C) Strings
(D) Notes
2. It can be inferred from the passage that
(A) thin strings are short
(B) the thickness of the strings affects the length of the string
(C) thick strings are long
(D) thin strings make the sound higher
3. The word "amplifies" is closest in meaning to
(A) makes shorter
(B) makes quieter
(C) makes sounds
(D) makes louder

4. In question 1, how did you know some of the answer choices were WRONG? Explain or show how you knew they were wrong.

READING

LISTENING

SPKING

WRITING

PRACTICE TEST

Skill E **03** Scientific Method

Scientists use a six-step method to solve problems. First, they identify the problem. Second, they analyze the problem. This means they find out all the information they can about it. Third, they make a hypothesis. This is an "educated guess" about the answer. Their guess might be due to a feeling they have or something learned from past experience. Fourth, they test the hypothesis. They design an experiment to see if their guess was correct. Next, they record information from their experiment and form conclusions. Finally, they either confirm their hypothesis or change it if it is incorrect.

method (n):
a process
identify (v):
to name; to specify
analyze (v):
to separate into parts and examine in order to explain
design (v):
to plan; to invent; to formulate
confirm (v):
to prove; to verify; to become certain of

1. The word "it" in the fourth sentence refers to
(A) a problem
(B) a scientist
(C) a hypothesis
(D) a method
2. It can be inferred from the passage that a hypothesis is
(A) based on information
(B) seldom correct
(C) based on emotion
(D) always changed
3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "record"?
(A) Sing
(B) Translate
(C) Write down
(D) Think about

4. Which words in the passage helped you guess what was implied about a hypothesis?

Skill E 04 Humidity

Almost three quarters of the Earth is covered by water. Some water always goes into the air. Water in the air is called "humidity." Water is in the air as vapor that we can't see. Rain and snow come from it.

Warm air can hold more water than cold air. When air warms or cools, the amount of water in it changes. This changing amount is called "relative humidity." Here's an example. Air at 30°C can hold 30.4 grams of water per cubic meter. In contrast, air that is 20°C can hold only 17.3 grams per cubic meter.

covered by (adj):
under; lying beneath

humidity (n):
the amount of water vapor in the air

vapor (n):
tiny particles of liquid in the air

relative (adj):
meaningful only in relation to something else

cubic (adj):
having the volume of a cube whose edge is of a specific length

1. What word does "it" in paragraph 1 refer to?
(A) The Earth
(B) Water in the air
(C) Air
(D) Ice
2. What is the main purpose of paragraph 2?
(A) To contrast the humidity in summer and winter
(B) To illustrate how rain forms
(C) To explain relative humidity
(D) To show how scientist calculate humidity
3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "in contrast" as used in paragraph 2?
(A) In conclusion
(B) Furthermore
(C) Therefore
(D) However

4. Based on information from the passage, answer this question:
Is it more likely to rain during the day or during the night? Why?

Skill E 05 Flamenco

Flamenco music and dance are the major folk arts of Spain. Flamenco has three main parts: singing, dancing, and guitar playing. The dancers are intense and passionate. Their movements express deep human emotions such as death and joy. Someone usually plays the guitar while the dancers sing and twirl. Sometimes, other instruments are also used.

Gypsies in southern Spain first developed flamenco more than 600 years ago. Gypsies are people who have no permanent home. Flamenco helped them express their feelings about their difficult lives. Today, flamenco mixes several music styles. It can be performed many different ways. People of all classes enjoy it.

major (adj):
important

intense (adj):
showing full concentration and involvement

passionate (adj):
showing strong emotion

express (v):
to communicate; to show

twirl (v):
to spin; to revolve quickly

- The word "it" in paragraph 2 refers to
 - flamenco
 - gypsies
 - home
 - music style
- It can be inferred from the passage that
 - flamenco has changed little since it began
 - flamenco was more popular with rich people than poor people
 - flamenco is more than just a style of dancing
 - flamenco dancers are not very good
- Which of the following is closest in meaning to "emotions" as used in paragraph 1?
 - Songs
 - Sadness
 - Desires
 - Feelings

- Underline at least three words that show how the author feels about flamenco.

Necessary Skills**Completing Summaries**

- Recognizing the organization and purpose of a passage
- Recognizing the relationship between main ideas and detail points
- Recognizing the difference between key points and details
- Omitting insignificant details from the summary chart
- Identifying which sentences are proper paraphrases of the text

Completing Tables

- Recognizing the overall organization to quickly find the major points of the passage
- Distinguishing between major and minor points of the passage
- Placing concepts within a certain category
- Identifying statements in the answer choices that are not mentioned or not true

Example Questions**Completing Summaries**

- An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the **THREE** answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **This question is worth 2 points.**

Completing Tables

- Complete the table below about _____ discussed in the passage. Match the appropriate statements to _____ to which they are associated.
- Complete the table by matching the phrases below. Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the type of _____ that they describe. **TWO** of the answer choices will **NOT** be used. **This question is worth 3 (or 4) points.**

Skill F 01 Literature

There are at least three ways that literature helps us understand the world. From a book or story, we see what the author is like. So the first way is by learning about people. A second way is by learning about history. Through literature, we can see into other times and places. It shows us important times in the past. A third way is by learning about language. We can study the writing itself.

We can learn a lot from the literature we choose to read. We can see what other people go through. We can understand what they know. This helps us understand ourselves and the world better.

at least (adj):
not less than; a minimum of

literature (n):
writings such as dramas, poems, novels, essays, and stories, especially those that have great artistic value

author (n):
a writer

time (n):
a period of the past; an age

go through (v):
to experience; to endure

1. **Directions:** *An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage.*

First sentence: **We can learn a lot from literature.**

- (A) We can learn about language.
- (B) We can learn about ourselves.
- (C) We can learn about people.
- (D) We can learn about reading.
- (E) We can learn about the past.
- (F) We can learn about changes in literature.

2. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

- (A) To contrast literature in different times
- (B) To explain different styles of literature
- (C) To convince readers to write literature
- (D) To explain different ways of understanding literature

3. The word "see" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) understand
- (B) look at
- (C) notice
- (D) view

4. Which sentences in the passage contain the main ideas listed in the summary?

Skill F 02 Vitamins

We know vitamins are good for us, but not everything we read or hear about vitamins is true. We need to be able to separate fact (truth) from fiction (falsehood).

Many people think that Vitamin C can cure a common cold. This is fiction. Doctors have no evidence to support this claim. People say that Vitamin D should be used carefully. This is fact. Too much Vitamin D can damage our heart, lungs, and kidneys. People say we should take large amounts of Vitamin A. This is fiction. Too much Vitamin A can cause kidney and liver diseases, hair loss, and brain damage.

vitamin (n):
a substance required in human nutrition to maintain health

falsehood (n):
a lie; an untruth

evidence (n):
factual information to prove something

damage (v):
to hurt; to injure

amount (n):
a quantity; a measure

- Directions:** Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the type of vitamin to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used.

Vitamin A	Vitamin D
_____	_____
_____	_____

 - (A) Cures common colds
 - (B) Can cause brain damage
 - (C) Can cause you to lose your hair
 - (D) Can damage your heart
 - (E) Can hurt your lungs
 - (F) Can cause cancer
- It can be inferred from the passage that

 - (A) vitamins should be avoided
 - (B) vitamins can cause health problems
 - (C) vitamins should be taken in large amounts
 - (D) vitamins are dangerous
- The word "take" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

 - (A) buy
 - (B) leave with
 - (C) eat
 - (D) pick up

4. Which sentences in the passage helped you choose the right answer for question 2?

READING

LISTENING

SPEAKING

WRITING

PRACTICE TEST

Skill F **03** Crime

Every country tries to keep people from harming others. Each country makes laws, or rules, for everyone to follow.

Breaking a law is a "crime." Here are some examples. No one should kill another person. No one should force anyone to have sex. No one should take other people's money or things. Breaking such laws is called a "felony."

In English, a less serious crime is called a "misdemeanor." One example is not paying someone you had promised to pay.

Breaking laws such as rules for driving cars is not a felony. It's usually not serious. It's a misdemeanor. These are usually punished with a fine.

harm (v):
to cause injury or damage; to hurt

felony (n):
a crime that causes great harm

serious (adj):
important; grave

misdemeanor (n):
a crime that causes small harm

fine (n):
a monetary punishment

1. **Directions:** Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the type of crime to which they relate.

Felony	Misdemeanor
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- (A) Driving fast
- (B) Killing
- (C) Taking money or things
- (D) Not serious
- (E) Not paying people
- (F) Serious

2. From the passage, we can infer that
- (A) crimes are serious
 - (B) a person will go to jail for a misdemeanor
 - (C) there are different levels of crime with different punishments for each
 - (D) a misdemeanor is more serious than a felony

3. Which of the following means most nearly the same as "breaking" as used in paragraph 2?
- (A) Taking a rest
 - (B) Destroying
 - (C) Not following
 - (D) Slowing down

4. Look at the table below and fill in the blank with information from the reading.

TYPE OF CRIME	PUNISHMENT
Felony	S-25 years in jail
Misdemeanor	< 1 year in jail, community service
Traffic Violation	_____

Note: < means "less than"

Geology is a kind of science with many different branches. Physical geology is the overall study of the Earth. It includes the study of mountains, rocks, and the inside of the Earth. Likewise, physical oceanography is the study of the seas. It includes studying the bottoms of major oceans as well as the Earth beneath them.

Two other branches of geology are related to history and economics. Historical geology studies the history of the Earth and everything that's lived on it. This includes the study of fossils. Economic geology involves the search for minerals and fuels.

branch (n):
a section; an area
include (v):
to contain within; to deal with
likewise (adv):
similarly; in the same way
fossil (n):
the remains or shape of a plant or animal within a rock
search (v):
to attempt to find

1. **Directions:** Select the appropriate words or phrases from the answer choices and match them to the type of geology to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used.

- Physical geology _____
- Historical geology _____
- Physical oceanography _____
- Economic geology _____

- (A) Trees
- (B) Mountains
- (C) Finding water
- (D) Dinosaurs
- (E) Reefs
- (F) Minerals

2. The purpose of the passage is to

- (A) talk about the different branches of geology
- (B) talk about historical and economic geology
- (C) explain science
- (D) talk about fossils and how they relate to geology

3. The phrase "related to" is closest in meaning to

- (A) familiar with
- (B) told about
- (C) concerned with
- (D) studying about

4. Which sentences in the passage helped you choose the right answer for question 2?

Skill F **05** Hide Preparation

Animal skins are called hides. First Nations people used these to make clothes and shelters. Preparing the hides was a difficult process.

First, they cut the skin off a dead animal, such as a deer or buffalo. Next, they would nail, or stake, the skin into the ground. Then, they scraped off the fur with tools made from rocks, bones, or metal. After that, they tanned, or softened, the hide by rubbing it with special oils and soaking it in water. Next, they stretched it out to dry. Finally, they smoked the hide to give it color and keep it soft.

shelter (n):
a place where people are protected from bad weather and cold

prepare (v):
to make; to manufacture

scrape (v):
to remove by rubbing strongly

soak (v):
to immerse in liquid

smoke (v):
to preserve by exposing to smoke

1. **Directions:** *An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage.*
2. Based on the information in paragraph 2, what can be inferred about First Nations people?
- (A) They lived outdoors.
 - (B) They lived in cities.
 - (C) They used tools.
 - (D) They sold the hides.

First sentence: **First Nations people worked hard to prepare animal hides for various uses.**

- (A) First Nations people used animal hides for clothes and shelter.
- (B) Hides are animals' skin.
- (C) First Nations people had to cut the hides off the dead animals.
- (D) They had to scrape the hides clean.
- (E) They softened the hides, dried them, and smoked them.
- (F) First Nations people lived in teepees and rode horses.

3. The word "process" is closest in meaning to
- (A) to make
 - (B) a series of actions
 - (C) to pay for a product
 - (D) to scrape

4. In question 1, how did you know some of the answer choices were WRONG? Explain or show how you knew they were wrong.

Review A – F

Vocabulary Review

Skill Review

Vocabulary Review

Instructions: Choose the word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. After considering all the facts, I think you will agree with my _____.
(A) audience
(B) oral
(C) conclusion
(D) control
2. If you are bored with lunch, try to _____ the foods you eat.
(A) vary
(B) flow
(C) circulate
(D) absorb
3. Be sure to closely _____ the car before you buy it.
(A) decision
(B) examine
(C) conclusion
(D) amplify
4. Her computer was stolen, so she needs to _____ it.
(A) control
(B) replace
(C) express
(D) process
5. Don't wear black on a hot day because it _____ more heat than white.
(A) domesticates
(B) confirms
(C) absorbs
(D) prepares

6. Rising oil prices have a large _____ impact on industrialized countries.
(A) economic
(B) decision
(C) passionate
(D) damage
7. Riding a unicycle is not easy, but with _____ you can learn to do it.
(A) falsehood
(B) felony
(C) humidity
(D) practice
8. Long ago, people _____ cows for milk, cheese, and meat.
(A) plucked
(B) domesticated
(C) amplified
(D) analyzed

Instructions: Choose the word or phrase closest in meaning to the underlined part.

9. I can't hear the music. Let's increase the volume.
(A) amplify
(B) stretch
(C) amount
(D) include
10. Do you remember the process for making pottery?
(A) method
(B) decision
(C) emotion
(D) include

11. The police asked him to name the thief.

- (A) felony
- (B) express
- (C) identify
- (D) tame

12. Scientists will examine the water to see if it is safe to drink.

- (A) absorb
- (B) vapor
- (C) fine
- (D) analyze

13. The architect planned many important buildings in his time.

- (A) chose
- (B) recorded
- (C) designed
- (D) included

14. You should call the airport to verify the flight information.

- (A) search
- (B) soak
- (C) confirm
- (D) identify

15. Sarah loves Margaret Atwood novels. Her sister, however, can't stand them.

- (A) related to
- (B) in contrast
- (C) misdemeanor
- (D) at least

Instructions: Write the missing words. Use the words below to fill in the blanks.

intense literature ancient major
 history emotion express branch

Haiku is one of the (16) _____ poetic forms of Japan. Haiku poetry uses just three lines of verse with a total of seventeen syllables. Because it's so short, the Haiku poet must choose (17) _____ adjectives to describe the (18) _____ he or she wants to (19) _____. Though Haiku is a relatively new form of poetry, it is based on an (20) _____ form called Renga.

Instructions: Label each pair of words as similar (S) or opposite (O).

- 21. _____ myth legend
- 22. _____ likewise however
- 23. _____ harm break
- 24. _____ process method
- 25. _____ evidence falsehood

Fiction is the writing of a story or text that is not true. It can be written in the form of either poetry or prose. Poetry is a style of writing in which short lines form verses. Often, words at the end of these lines rhyme, like “bed” and “red.” We call a group of verses about one subject a “poem.” Prose writing does not have verses, nor does it rhyme. It uses sentences and paragraphs. Prose is used in magazine articles, newspaper stories, short stories, and books.

Prose fiction has existed since ancient times, but most early fiction was actually written as poetry. ■ **A)** Scholars disagree about the date of the first prose fiction book, or novel. ■ **B)** Some scholars classify fictional stories from ancient Greece and Rome as the earliest novels. ■ **C)** Others claim there were novels in Asia as early as the 6th century. These early novels were mostly short adventure stories about fictional characters. ■ **D)**

In Europe, prose fiction began to seriously challenge poetry in the 16th century. A Spanish author, Cervantes, wrote Europe’s first prose novel in the early 1600s. However, longer novels, like Cervantes’ *Don Quixote*, did not become very popular until the 1700s. By that time, there were more printing presses, and more people knew how to read. In addition, more people had money to buy these books. Today, the vast majority of fiction is written in prose rather than in poetry.

style (n):

a technique; a method

verse (n):

a division of a poem, usually a group of sentences

rhyme (v):

to have the same sound; i.e., cat, mat

paragraph (n):

a section of writing (usually dealing with a particular point)

article (n):

a usually short piece of writing, as in a magazine or newspaper

scholar (n):

a person who studies a particular subject or knows a lot about a subject

novel (n):

a long fictional book

claim (v):

to say/insist something has been done

printing press (n):

a machine that can make many books quickly

vast (adj):

very large in size

majority (n):

most of

- The word “author” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to
 - reader
 - writer
 - story
 - fiction
- What is the topic discussed in paragraph 3?
 - When prose became dominant in Europe
 - When poetry became dominant in Europe
 - When Cervantes became an important author
 - When prose began in Spain
- In paragraph 3, *Don Quixote* is
 - the title of a book
 - the name of an author
 - the name of a scholar
 - the title of a poem
- In paragraph 1, what does the word “it” refer to?
 - Non-fiction
 - Fiction
 - Poetry
 - Prose

5. The word "classify" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
- (A) teach
(B) secret
(C) call
(D) learn
6. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) Most readers these days prefer to read poetry over novels.
(B) Most contemporary writers write novels instead of poems.
(C) Most modern readers choose to read novels.
(D) Most writers nowadays prefer to read novels instead of poetry.
7. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:

Europeans, though, did not think early novels were very important.

Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [■] where the sentence should be added to the passage.

- (A) Line 9
(B) Line 10
(C) Line 11
(D) Line 14

8. What can be inferred from paragraph 1?
- (A) Newspaper stories are usually written in verse.
(B) Newspaper stories are usually written in rhyme.
(C) Newspaper stories are usually written in paragraphs.
(D) Newspaper stories are usually written by scholars.
9. What can be inferred from the second paragraph?
- (A) Prose fiction has been popular since long ago.
(B) Poetic fiction has not been around since ancient times.
(C) The date of the earliest known novel is the sixth century.
(D) The date of the earliest known novel is not easy to determine.
10. **Directions:** *An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage.*

First sentence: **Fiction can be written as poetry or prose.**

- (A) Poetry and prose have different characteristics.
(B) Poetry was the most popular writing style in ancient times.
(C) Works of poetic fiction were written in ancient times.
(D) A prose fiction book is called a paragraph.
(E) The novel, *Don Quixote*, was written by Cervantes.
(F) Prose fiction became popular in Europe when more people could read and afford books.

A machine is something we use to help us do work. With any machine, the user must apply force to move an object. ■ **A)** This force is called "effort." The object being moved also has a force, called "resistance." ■ **B)** To move the object, the effort must be greater than the resistance. ■ **C)** Simple machines can multiply the force put on them and change the direction of that force to easily move objects. ■ **D)** Two common simple machines are levers and inclined planes.

A lever is a bar. To do work with a lever, one end of the bar is placed against or under an object. The user then applies force at the other end of the bar. The force can be exerted by pushing downward or lifting upward. Between the two positions is the "fulcrum." This is the place where the force on the lever is multiplied to lift, pivot, or turn. Among other purposes, we use levers to open bottles, pump water, remove nails, and crack open nuts.

Inclined planes are angled ramps used to push heavy objects to higher places. The angle of the ramp lessens the force caused by gravity and changes the direction of the force applied to an object on it. For example, it might be necessary to lift a 200-kilogram stone into the back of a truck. To directly lift this large mass, it might take five strong men. In contrast, one man could push the stone into the truck by rolling it along a 5-meter ramp.

inclined (adj):
having a slight, gentle slope

resistance (n):
a force which opposes motion

multiply (v):
to increase many times

exert (v):
to bring into use; to put effort on something

fulcrum (n):
the point which a lever moves around

pivot (v):
to move or turn in a circular way/motion

angled (adj):
placed at an angle (relationship between two lines)

ramp (n):
a sloping (inclined) surface

plane (n):
a flat/straight surface

straight (adj):
not bent or curved

gravity (n):
the force that the Earth places on objects

- Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "force" as used in paragraph 1?
 - Muscle
 - Energy
 - Hands
 - Intelligence
- Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
 - Machines are not very useful.
 - There are two kinds of simple machines.
 - Simple machines help us work more easily and quickly.
 - Simple machines require a lot of effort.
- Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
 - To move an object, the force applied must be less than the resisting force.
 - The force applied to the object is always greater than the resistance.
 - The resistance on the object must be greater than the force applied to it.
 - The applied force must be greater than the resisting force in order to move an object.

4. In paragraph 3, the author explains the concept of inclined planes by
- (A) including a picture
 - (B) telling a personal story
 - (C) listing facts
 - (D) using an example
5. The word "them" in paragraph 1 refers to
- (A) objects
 - (B) simple machines
 - (C) resistance
 - (D) forces
6. What can be inferred from paragraph 3?
- (A) One man is smarter than five.
 - (B) Gravity is a type of simple machine.
 - (C) One man is stronger than five.
 - (D) Gravity is a type of resistance.
7. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage:

There are almost as many kinds of machines as there are kinds of work.

Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the square [■] where the sentence should be added to the passage.

- (A) Line 2
- (B) Line 4
- (C) Line 5
- (D) Line 7

8. From paragraph 2, we can infer that
- (A) levers change the direction of the effort
 - (B) there are many different kinds of levers
 - (C) levers are the best kind of simple machine
 - (D) the fulcrum is stronger than the lever
9. The word "remove" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
- (A) go again
 - (B) change place
 - (C) take out
 - (D) hit again
10. **Directions:** *Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the type to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used.*

Levers	Inclined planes
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- (A) Uses a fulcrum
- (B) Splits something apart
- (C) Lessens resistance from gravity
- (D) Useful for lifting heavy things
- (E) Holds things together
- (F) Useful for opening things
- (G) A ramp is an example
- (H) Helps objects resist applied force
- (I) Is a kind of bar