



## Test for Unit 1 Explorers

*Read the text and then answer the questions.*

### **Roald Amundsen — First at the South Pole**

The trip to the South Pole was the last great journey in the history of exploration. Why was Roald Amundsen (1872-1928) able to reach the South Pole when Captain Scott wasn't?

Amundsen started moving toward his goal at the age of fifteen. He read everything he could find about polar expeditions. He practiced skiing and walking in the mountains. He also slept with his bedroom windows open even in winter so he could prepare for the freezing climate of Antarctica. When he was twenty-two, he nearly died on a ski trip across some mountains because he wasn't prepared. He had not planned well enough before he left for the mountains. He learned a lesson from this, and for the rest of his life he made careful plans for everything he did. He also studied to be a ship's captain so he could be the leader of his men on both the sea and the land.

Amundsen saw life not as one great adventure, but as many adventures. He made expeditions to the Arctic. On these expeditions he learned from the Eskimos to dress in warm, loose, comfortable animal skins.

After his Arctic trips, he went on a Belgian expedition to Antarctica. The ship became locked in the ice, the men did not have enough food or warm clothes, and they became sick with scurvy. Amundsen saved their lives by killing birds and sea animals for food. From this experience he learned again that careful preparation was very important.

For the final part of the trip to the South Pole, he and four other men left the base camp and traveled on skis with lightweight sleds and sled dogs. They had to cross some mountains, but Amundsen had equipment for this. It was difficult, but the expedition finally reached a plateau. They followed their plans and killed two-thirds of their dogs for food. They didn't like eating dog meat, but they knew that it was necessary. They left most of their supplies on the plateau so they could travel faster and continued toward the Pole on their skis. The weather cleared, and the snow under their skis became smooth and easy to travel on. Finally they reached the Pole at 3:00 p.m. on December 14, 1911. No person had ever walked there before.

Six weeks later they were back at their base camp. They had traveled 3100 kilometers. At times they were blinded by the snow, and sometimes the skin on their faces and feet froze. They were exhausted when they reached their base camp, but they had won. Because Amundsen prepared carefully and learned from his experiences, he was the first person to reach the South Pole.

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**A. Main Idea**

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*Choose the main idea of the whole text.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Amundsen was able to reach the South Pole because he planned carefully.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Amundsen made several expeditions to the Arctic and Antarctica.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Amundsen began preparing for expeditions in cold climates when he was fifteen.

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**B. Comprehension**

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*Circle the letter of the best answer for each question.*

1. Roald Amundsen died in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. 1872  
b. 1911  
c. 1928
2. He practiced skiing \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. so he could prepare for a cold climate  
b. so he would be ready to travel across snow  
c. so he could travel with sleds and dogs
3. He learned an important lesson about good preparation \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. when he was fifteen  
b. on a Belgian expedition  
c. on a trip to the far North
4. One reason Amundsen reached the Pole ahead of Scott was that \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. he used lightweight sleds and sled dogs  
b. he crossed a plateau in the mountains  
c. he know how to sail a ship in an icy ocean
5. Amundsen was lucky because \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. he had equipment for climbing mountains  
b. he killed most of the dogs for food  
c. the weather cleared and the snow was smooth

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**C. Comprehension: True/False**

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*These sentences are about the lessons in Unit 1. Write T for true and F for false.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Vitus Bering led a scientific expedition.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Burke and Wills were experienced explorers.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Alexandra David-Neel wanted to discover new places.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Scott and his men died because of bad decisions and bad luck.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Mary Kingsley wanted to teach Christianity to Africans.

D. Vocabulary

Match the words with their meanings. Write a letter after the words in the first column.

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ahead _____      | a. get away from       |
| 2. separated _____  | b. toward the shore    |
| 3. at times _____   | c. in front            |
| 4. escape _____     | d. sometimes           |
| 5. frequently _____ | e. 0°C                 |
| 6. ashore _____     | f. at once             |
| 7. freezing _____   | g. not together        |
| _____               | h. often               |
| _____               | i. toward the interior |

E. Vocabulary

Write the correct word in the blanks.

- |          |           |          |            |
|----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| includes | exhausted | traders  | remote     |
| century  | decision  | details  | borders    |
| religion | decade    | supplies | journalist |

1. Scott explored during the twentieth \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Kingsley did not carry many \_\_\_\_\_ because she ate African food.
3. Antarctica is \_\_\_\_\_ from the northern hemisphere.
4. Japan doesn't have any \_\_\_\_\_ with other countries.
5. Buddhism is a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Tom is a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Tell the police all the \_\_\_\_\_ about your car accident.

F. Articles

Put the in the blanks if it is necessary.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ United States is in \_\_\_\_\_ North America.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Pacific Ocean is \_\_\_\_\_ biggest ocean.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ second lesson is about a woman who explored \_\_\_\_\_ Tibet.

G. Two-Word Verbs

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Bob likes to work \_\_\_\_\_ every afternoon in order to get some exercise.
2. The bicyclist had to slow \_\_\_\_\_ because some children were in the street.
3. Do you have enough money to live \_\_\_\_\_?

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 H. Word Forms
 

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*Put the right form of the word in the blanks. Choose a word from the first line for the first sentence, and so on.*

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
1. accept	acceptance	(un)acceptable	(un)acceptably
2. treat	treatment		
3. colonize	colony	colonial	
4. equip	equipment	(un)equipped	

- Bob did not \_\_\_\_\_ any money for the work that he did for a friend.
- Kingsley thanked the Africans for their kind \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mexico used to be a \_\_\_\_\_ of Spain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary for most sports.

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 I. Context Clues
 

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*Circle the letter of the meaning of the underlined word.*

- Saudi Arabia has a great deal of petroleum.
  - some
  - a lot
  - too much
- The heat from the sun is inexhaustible.
  - never gets tired
  - can never be all used up
  - very tired
- Love is an intense feeling.
  - strong
  - frequent
  - inland

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## Test for Unit 2 World Issues

*Read the text and then answer the questions.*

### Our Decreasing Water Supply

Water is one of our most important resources. But the amount of safe drinking water is rapidly decreasing. By the year 2000, about one quarter of the water supply on earth will no longer be safe or available to use. Why is our supply of safe water decreasing?

We use water from two sources: 1) lakes and rivers, or 2) under the ground. There are many reasons why both of these water sources are getting polluted. For example, people dispose of hazardous materials such as chemical, paint, gasoline and car oil in their garbage, which goes to landfills. In addition, when it snows, a large amount of salt is put on roads and highways. Finally, farmers put strong chemicals to protect the crops in their fields from being destroyed by insects. All of these toxic substances then go into the rivers and lakes after it rains.

Other waters are also getting polluted. Chemicals and other hazardous substances are leaking into the water from under the ground. Waters off the east and west coasts of the North America as well as in Antarctica are also becoming polluted. Tons of garbage and human waste are disposed of off the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts every year.

The amount of drinking water is also decreasing. In many places, lakes and rivers do not have enough water for everyday use. When this happens, people need to depend on water from under the ground. For instance, in the United States, about one-half of the population uses ground-water for their drinking water. In areas with rapid population growth, such as in Florida, people are using more water than there is available underground. Farmers need an above average supply of water to raise their crops. And factories use large amounts of water to make products for customers, such as cars. Therefore, our society is using a great deal of water and some of the remaining water is no longer safe to use.

How can we solve this problem? We need to learn how to save water as well as to keep it clean. To save water, try the following:

- 1) Use less water in the bathroom. For example, take quicker showers and fix leaks in your toilets and sinks.
- 2) Do not leave the water running in the kitchen. When washing fruits and vegetables or doing dishes, turn the water off and use a pan with water in it.
- 3) Use appliances wisely. If you have a washing machine or dishwasher, run them when they are full. If you are buying an appliance, find one that uses less water.

To keep the water clean, scientists and other people who protect the environment give this advice:

- 1) Do not wash toxic chemicals down the sink, throw them in the garbage, or dump them in the street. If you need to throw them out, take to a site that disposes hazardous wastes properly or recycle them if possible.
- 2) Use natural products for cleaning. If you buy harmful chemicals, buy only as much as you need. If you have any left over, find neighbors, friends, or people in the community who can use them.
- 3) Buy fewer products made from plastic. Many of the chemicals used to make plastic go into the water.
- 4) Talk to your local officials and businesses about using sand on icy roads.
- 5) Plant trees. Besides cleaning the air, trees protect the water supply by holding land in place with their roots.

We all depend on water to drink, brush our teeth, take a shower or bath, and wash and cook our food. Although it is a complicated problem, our society must use less water and not pollute it. We must work together to protect our supply of clean water.

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**A. Main Idea**

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*Circle the number of the main idea.*

1. Coastal waters are becoming polluted.
2. Our society must use less water and not pollute it.
3. There are ways that we can save water at home.

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**B. Comprehension: True/False**

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*Write T if the sentence is true and F if it is false.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. By the year 2000, about one quarter of the earth's water supply will not be safe or available to use.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. If you have chemicals in your home, throw them in the garbage and not down the sink.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. In the United States, all of the drinking water comes from under the ground.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Planting trees helps to protect the water supply.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Factories do not contribute to the problem of a decreasing supply of clean water.

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**C. Comprehension**

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*These questions are about the lessons in Unit 2. Circle the letter of the best answer.*

1. There are not many new landfills because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. there is not enough garbage to fill them up
  - b. nobody wants to live near them
  - c. all garbage can be recycled
2. Tropical rain forests are thick with plants because the climate is hot and humid and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the land is rich in nutrients
  - b. they provide materials for hundreds of products
  - c. the dead plants provide nutrients for the live ones
3. Women \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. do more than half of the world's work
  - b. usually receive as much pay as men when they do the same amount of work
  - c. in Africa get more agricultural training than men because they do more farm work than men.
4. One of the major reasons for change in family life is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. industrialization
  - b. that young people don't want to ask old people for help with their problems
  - c. that the number of extended families is increasing
5. Ninety- five percent of the world's population lives in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. villages
  - b. the southern hemisphere
  - c. poorer countries

D. Vocabulary

Match the words with their meanings.

- |                     |                                  |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. literate _____   | a. thing                         |
| 2. dispose of _____ | b. throw away                    |
| 3. nonviolent _____ | c. amount of moisture in the air |
| 4. figure _____     | d. number                        |
| 5. humidity _____   | e. way                           |
| 6. method _____     | f. can read and write            |
| 7. object _____     | g. although                      |
| 8. individual _____ | h. low plant                     |
| 9. tiny _____       | i. person                        |
| 10. bush _____      | j. can't read or write           |
| _____               | k. peaceful                      |
| _____               | l. small                         |

E. Articles

Write an article in the blanks if one is necessary.

- \_\_\_\_\_ pollution is \_\_\_\_\_ problem in many cities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ humidity in \_\_\_\_\_ upper level of \_\_\_\_\_ rain forests changes often.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Below \_\_\_\_\_ tall trees there is another level of \_\_\_\_\_ plants.
- \_\_\_\_\_ One kind of \_\_\_\_\_ insect makes \_\_\_\_\_ tiny path.

F. Two- Word Verbs

Write the right word in each blank.

- Hiro can't figure \_\_\_\_\_ the answer to the last problem.
- Mary dropped \_\_\_\_\_ of the university because she didn't have enough money.
- It has stopped raining and it's beginning to \_\_\_\_\_ up.
- My friend said good-bye and hung \_\_\_\_\_ the phone.
- You have to go to the airport early so you will have time to \_\_\_\_\_ in.

G. Irregular Verbs

Write the verb forms.

- | Simple  | Past  | Past Participle |
|---------|-------|-----------------|
| 1.      | froze |                 |
| 2. sink |       |                 |
| 3.      |       | shot            |

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 H. Word Forms
 

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Write the correct word form in the blanks. Use a word from line one in sentence one and so on. Use the correct verb forms and singular or plural nouns.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
1.	disaster	disastrous	disastrously
2. distribute	distribution		
3. use	use	useful/useless	usefully/uselessly
4. industrialize	industry industrialization	industrial	
5. solve	solution		
6.	distance	distant	distantly
7. endanger	danger	dangerous	dangerously
8.	(il)literacy	(il)literate	
9. own	ownership owner		

- The famine in Ethiopia was a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Many people are hungry because of poor \_\_\_\_\_ of food.
- A pen is \_\_\_\_\_ for an illiterate person.
- Poor agricultural countries want to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Charles \_\_\_\_\_ his money problems when he got a job.
- What is the \_\_\_\_\_ from your grandfather's village to the nearest city?
- Parents have to keep their children away from \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a problem in most developing countries.
- Who \_\_\_\_\_ that bicycle?

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## Test for Unit 3

### A Mishmash (A Hodgepodge)

*Read the text. Then answer the questions.*

#### Bridges

A bridge stretches across an area that people cannot easily travel over. For example, there are bridges across rivers, lakes, canyons (deep valleys), dangerous highways (roads), or railroad tracks for trains. In places where there are no bridges, we need boats, or we need to travel a long distance around a lake or a canyon. With bridges we can save time. We can also avoid crossing a highway  
5 or railroad that is dangerous.

Bridges are a few meters to several kilometers in length. A bridge must be strong enough to support its own weight as well as the weight of the people and the vehicles, such as cars and trucks, that cross it. Bridges must be strong enough to resist high winds, earthquakes, and changes in  
10 temperature.

Most bridges have a steel frame and a roadway where people and vehicles travel. Most have at least two supports set in the ground. The distance between the two supports is called a span. The supports at each end are called abutments. If there are more supports between the abutments they  
15 are called piers. Most short bridges have just one span between the two abutments. If there are several spans between the abutments and the piers, the bridge is called a multi-span bridge. The largest span in a multi-span bridge is the main span.

When engineers design bridges, they must analyze the complete situation: the length needed,  
20 the weight that must be carried, and the materials available.

The first bridge was probably just a piece of wood across a small stream. Today there are steel bridges that carry trains or thousands of cars and huge trucks every day. They are very complicated compared with the bridges of ancient times.

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#### A. Main Idea

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*Circle the number of the main idea.*

1. A bridge has supports, called piers and abutments and spans.
2. Engineers design bridges that stretch across rivers, canyons and highways.
3. A bridge, with its spans and supports, is an invention that saves people time and trouble.

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#### B. Comprehension

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*Circle the letter of the correct answer.*

1. A span \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. stretches between two supports
  - b. holds up a bridge
  - c. is a roadway

2. The roadway \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. holds up the bridge
  - b. holds up the span
  - c. is a place for vehicles to travel
3. A bridge usually has \_\_\_\_\_ abutments.
  - a. less than two
  - b. two
  - c. at least two
4. *Resist* in line 9 means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. avoid problems
  - b. compare designs
  - c. not be affected by
5. A pier is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. support
  - b. span
  - c. canyon
6. A *stream* in line 21 is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. railroad
  - b. river
  - c. support

### C. Vocabulary

*Write the right word in the blanks.*

program	gift	female	energy
fear	avoid	bother	enclosed
situation	as long as	analyzes	biological
senses	design	public	stories

1. Ann is very lazy. She always tries to \_\_\_\_\_ doing any work.
2. The United Nations \_\_\_\_\_ figures and publishes reports on world population.
3. Hearing is one of the five \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A woman in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Sleep is a \_\_\_\_\_ need.
6. There was a good \_\_\_\_\_ on television last night.
7. People with a fear of flying are happy \_\_\_\_\_ they can travel by car.
8. Ali's home has three \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Government offices are in a \_\_\_\_\_ building.
10. Architects \_\_\_\_\_ buildings.

### D. Comprehension: True/False

These questions are about the lessons in Unit 3. Write *T* for true and *F* for false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A phobia is an illogical fear of something.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. One advantage of high-rise building is that a lot of people can live in a small area.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The roadrunner is funny because it fits into its environment very well.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The left hemisphere of the brain controls the left side of the body in left-handed people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The character of jazz changes with the player.

### E. Prepositions

Write a preposition in each blank.

1. All \_\_\_\_\_ the world pollution is a problem.
2. It rains in the desert once \_\_\_\_\_ a while.
3. Bob is interested \_\_\_\_\_ sports.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ winter, temperatures are colder \_\_\_\_\_ night than \_\_\_\_\_ the day.
5. She doesn't know much \_\_\_\_\_ earthquakes.
6. Make a list \_\_\_\_\_ the words you don't know.
7. Ancient fighters \_\_\_\_\_ the Middle East made trumpet out \_\_\_\_\_ sheep's horns.

### F. Connecting Words

Find a sentence in the second column that belongs with the one in the first column. Connect the two sentences with *and*, *but*, *or*, *even though*. Write the complete new sentence.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. We all write differently.                         | a. It was a tall building in 1884.           |
| 2. Six stories is not tall for a modern building.    | b. There are a lot of earthquakes there.     |
| 3. Buildings with a steel frame are faster to build. | c. We learn to write the same way in school. |
| 4. Tokyo has tall buildings.                         | d. They have other advantages too.           |

### G. Two-Word Verbs

Fill in the blanks.

1. U.S. stands \_\_\_\_\_ the United States.
2. Did you see your friend \_\_\_\_\_ when he left for London?
3. Please pick me \_\_\_\_\_ at 7:00 p.m.
4. A roadrunner's head sticks \_\_\_\_\_ straight in front when it runs.
5. Tom had to clean \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen when he finished cooking.

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 H. Word Forms
 

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Write the correct form, including the right verb tense and singular or plural nouns. Use a word from line one in sentence one and so on.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
1. pollute	pollution	(un)polluted	
2. explode	explosion explosive	explosive	explosively
3. vary	variety	various	variously
4.	(non)violence	(non)violent	(non)violently
5. bore	boredom	boring	
6. instruct	instruction instructor	instructive	
7. systematize	system	(un)systematic	(un)systematically
8.	advantage	(dis)advantageous	(dis)advantageously
9. strengthen	strength	strong	strongly

- Many third world villages have \_\_\_\_\_ water.
- A bomb \_\_\_\_\_ in the hallway of this building.
- The library has a \_\_\_\_\_ of books on skyscrapers.
- Some people use guns in difficult situations while others solve their problems \_\_\_\_\_.
- I didn't like that television show. It was \_\_\_\_\_.
- An \_\_\_\_\_ in a teacher.
- A math textbook must be organized \_\_\_\_\_.
- Steel frames in buildings are \_\_\_\_\_.
- Exercise makes the muscles \_\_\_\_\_.

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## Test for Unit 4 Science

*Read this text and then answer the questions.*

### Women and Science Education

If you look at science departments in U.S. universities, you will probably observe fewer women professors than men. Several studies have proven that this is so. There are much fewer women in science departments than there are today. And for the women teaching there now, it was not easy for them to get there.

A 1989 study found that women hold 30 percent of the faculty positions in humanities. But women hold only 18 percent of positions available in science and engineering departments. This study also found that women receive tenure (a permanent position at the university) less often than men. For the women who receive tenure, it takes them two to three years longer than men. Finally, women earn 15 percent less than men in similar positions at the university.

In physics departments, researchers observe similar patterns. An international study in 1992 found that among twenty developed countries, Hungary had the same number of female and male physics professors. In France and Italy, less than one fourth of physics professors are women. The U.S., and South Africa also have very few female physics professors. Only 3 percent of physics professors in these countries are women. In fact, more than half of the physics departments in the U.S. have no women at all.

Why are there few women in science departments today? Some scientists believe that there are biological differences between males and females. They say that young boys and men can learn science more easily than girls and women. Others say that in school, girls have less self confidence than boys. Teachers ask girls fewer questions in class than they ask boys. In addition, teachers do not often tell girls that they could become scientists. Later on, women do not see other women teaching science at the university. Finally, since there are not as many women as men in science departments, women may be afraid to be the first in their department. They believe that they will have to cope with more problems than the men in their departments.

Will more women enter the field of science? There has been some effort to increase the number of females in university science departments. The U.S. government is trying to help girls become more interested in science. There are special science programs for girls at their schools. Before girls go to college, the programs help them to meet female scientists and university professors. In college, young women can take science classes with fewer students. They can ask professors more questions and can talk more with their classmates. Finally, male students and professors of science are learning that women are not inferior. They are trying to accept women in their departments.

It is difficult to predict if the number of female science professors will increase over time. This is a complex problem, but there have been some changes so far. Teachers and professors have to create an atmosphere where female students want to enter the science profession.

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### A. Main Idea

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*Circle the number of the main idea.*

1. The U.S. government wants girls to become more interested in science.
2. There are fewer women in university science departments than men.
3. Physics departments in the U.S. have no women professors.

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**B. Comprehension: True/False**

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*Write T for true and F for false.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Less than one fourth of the professors in science and engineering in university departments are women.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Hungary has the highest percentage of female physics professors.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. It takes women two to three years longer to receive tenure in universities than men.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Female professors in science departments earn the same salary as male professors.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The U.S. governments is not helping female students become interested in science.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. More than half of the physics departments in the U.S. have no women at all.

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**C. Comprehension**

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*These questions are about the lessons in Unit 4. Circle the letter of the correct answer.*

- 1. Seismic waves \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. cause damage near the epicenter
  - b. do not occur near coastal areas
  - c. travel around the earth in two hours
- 2. Snowflakes form around \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. hailstones
  - b. dust or drops of water
  - c. alternating layers of ice and snow
- 3. People suffer from jet lag because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. they want to sleep during the day and stay awake at night
  - b. living things have a biological clock
  - c. at night the blood pressure is higher and the body temperature is lower
- 4. The earth is a biosphere because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. it is a complete, enclosed, balanced environment
  - b. only water enters and only waste materials leave
  - c. people can be born, live, and die on it
- 5. Many photovoltaic cells must be used together because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. each one makes only a small amount of electricity
  - b. they have no moving parts
  - c. the chemical preparation of silicon is expensive

D. Context Clues

*Circle the letter of the words that mean the same as the underlined word.*

1. In the past, Canadian farmers used horses to work on their farms, but the invention of machines and modernization have made horse power obsolete.
  - a. obvious
  - b. slower than before
  - c. no longer used
2. The carpet of blue lupine near the village road was beautiful.
  - a. a kind of flower
  - b. a woolen tug
  - c. a layer of material
3. Mary was imperturbable when she saw the fire in her kitchen. She carefully closed the door, left the house, and asked a neighbor to call the fire department.
  - a. can't be excited
  - b. can't be calm
  - c. can't be scattered

E. Vocabulary

*Match the words with their definitions. Write the letter of a word from the second column after a word in the first column.*

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. actually _____    | a. very interesting |
| 2. complex _____     | b. really           |
| 3. discuss _____     | c. balance          |
| 4. so far _____      | d. now              |
| 5. fascinating _____ | e. complicated      |
| 6. create _____      | f. true             |
| 7. observe _____     | g. talk over        |
| 8. scatter _____     | h. happen           |
| 9. occur _____       | i. spread around    |
| 10. so _____         | j. until now        |
| _____                | k. watch            |
| _____                | l. make             |

## F. Vocabulary

Write the right word in the blanks.

fiction	solid	points	obviously
demanded	mild	efficiently	theory
source	lessens	tide	transparent

- The ship couldn't leave the port until high \_\_\_\_\_ because the water wasn't deep enough.
- Most movies are not true stories. They are \_\_\_\_\_.
- The weather is usually \_\_\_\_\_ in spring.
- A triangle has three \_\_\_\_\_.
- Have scientists developed a new \_\_\_\_\_ about the beginning of the earth?
- Kumiko is from Japan. \_\_\_\_\_ she speaks Japanese.
- The sun is the \_\_\_\_\_ of solar energy.
- A photovoltaic cell is \_\_\_\_\_ -state.
- Glass is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A person's fear of flying usually \_\_\_\_\_ after a special class.

## G. Word Forms

Use the right form of the word, including correct verb tenses and singular or plural nouns, in each sentence. Use a word from the first line in the first sentence and so on.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
1. fascinate	fascination		
2. create	creation creativity	(un)creative	(un)creatively
3. value	value	valuable	
4. act	action activity	(in)active	(in)actively
5.	(im)probability	(im)probable	(im)probably
6. bore	boredom	boring	
7. occur	occurrence		
8. theorize	theory	theoretical	theoretically

- Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ by insects.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is an important characteristic for an artist.
- What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of your gold ring?
- Mr. Thomas works \_\_\_\_\_ for peace in the world.
- A biosphere for 100,000 this year is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- This lesson is \_\_\_\_\_.
- There were three \_\_\_\_\_ of pollution in our water system this month.
- Professor Smith \_\_\_\_\_ this hail starts as a raindrop.

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H. Two-Word Verbs

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*Fill in the blanks.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ out! Be careful!
2. Do we have to \_\_\_\_\_ up for the party, or can we come in jeans?
3. What time did your brother finally show \_\_\_\_\_ last night?
4. Did the plane get \_\_\_\_\_ yet?
5. Do the whole lesson. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ out anything.

## Test for Unit 5 Medicine and Health

*Read the text and answer the questions.*

### **Aspirin ... Not Just for a Headache?**

If you think that aspirin is good only for a headache, think again. A recent study has discovered that aspirin also reduces the risk of heart attack, colon cancer, some kinds of strokes, and high blood pressure in pregnant women.

Today, scientists are exploring more advantages of aspirin. In a Boston, Massachusetts study, patients took aspirin every other day for five years. They found that it lowers men's risk of having a heart attack. It also lowers the risk of stroke, reduces the recurrence of migraine headaches, and lowers the risk of women having a second heart attack.

There are some other possible advantages of aspirin, but doctors need to do more studies. For example, they believe that taking aspirin might lower the risk of a first heart attack in women, high blood pressure in pregnant women, and colon cancer.

Should everyone take aspirin? Aspirin is safe for anyone suffering from a headache or other mild aches and pains. For more serious diseases, you might want to ask your doctor. If you take it for long periods of time, other problems can occur, such as increased stomach pains or ulcers, more bleeding and bruises when injured, and ringing in the ears.

Doctors make these suggestions about taking aspirin: 1. Take it with food or milk. 2. If possible, take one with a layer of coating on it. 3. Take a very low dose; for example, take it every other day. 4. Do not take it for long periods of time. 5. Children should take Tylenol (an alternative to aspirin) if they have a cold or the flu. 6. Men over the age of fifty and women should take aspirin if there is risk of heart disease.

Even though doctors now believe aspirin can cure illnesses such as heart disease, they still encourage people to eat a healthy diet, exercise, and not to smoke. Aspirin cannot take the place of these good health habits.

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### A. Main Idea

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*Write a sentence for the main idea of paragraph four.*

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### B. Comprehension: True/False

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*Write T for true and F for false.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Children should not take aspirin if they have a cold or the flu.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Aspirin lowers the risk of heart attacks in men.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Aspirin can take the place of eating a healthy diet.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Doctors are sure that aspirin lowers the risk of a heart attack, high blood pressure in pregnant women, and colon cancer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. There are some possible risks in taking aspirin for long periods of time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. People should take aspirin with food or milk.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Aspirin reduces the recurrence of migraine headaches.

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### G. Summary

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*Write a summary of the reading on Aspirin ... Not Just for a Headache? Write five to six sentences.*

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### D. Comprehension

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*These questions are on the lessons in Unit 5. Circle the letter of the correct answer.*

1. About half of all flu patients \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. have a high body temperature
  - b. are contagious
  - c. are pregnant or over the age of 65
2. \_\_\_\_\_ while you sleep.
  - a. Your brain is blank
  - b. Your brain doesn't sleep
  - c. Your brain rests
3. \_\_\_\_\_ can prevent headaches.
  - a. A change in daily living patterns
  - b. Aspirin
  - c. Tension
4. An angiogram is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a machine that measures blood cholesterol
  - b. an aerobic exercise that reduces cholesterol
  - c. an X-ray that shows fat deposits and blockages caused by high cholesterol
5. CPR \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. is a cure for sudden death
  - b. can prevent heart attacks
  - c. needs complicated technology

### E. Vocabulary

Match the words with their definitions. Write the letter of the definition after the word.

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. a great deal | a. bad dream        |
| 2. period       | b. mix up           |
| 3. at times     | c. having a baby    |
| 4. nightmare    | d. pain             |
| 5. confuse      | e. anxious          |
| 6. adolescent   | f. happen again     |
| 7. permanently  | g. teenager         |
| 8. meanwhile    | h. a lot            |
| 9. pregnant     | i. sometimes        |
| 10. recur       | j. at the same time |
|                 | k. always           |
|                 | l. length of time   |

### F. Vocabulary

Write the best word in each blank.

warned	physical	swollen	steadily
miserable	contagious	process	function
stared	unfamiliar	apparently	charge

- The weather is \_\_\_\_\_ today. There is a blizzard and it is very cold.
- Heart attacks are not \_\_\_\_\_.
- That man looks \_\_\_\_\_. I don't think I have ever met him.
- The class should have started twenty minutes ago, but the professor isn't here. \_\_\_\_\_ she isn't coming.
- David's grades are only average, but he is improving \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Ministry of Education is to be in charge of all the schools and universities in the country.
- Ann \_\_\_\_\_ at the strange man walking down the street.
- Tom's finger is \_\_\_\_\_ because he hit it with a hammer.
- The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the students that anyone who copied on the exam would fail.
- All the students need a \_\_\_\_\_ exam before they can enter the university.

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### G. Cause and Effect

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Write the cause or effect for each of these sentences. Write complete sentences.

1. Cause: People learn CPR.  
Effect:
2. Cause: The arteries in the head swell and send pain signals to the brain.  
Effect:
3. Cause:  
Effect: Their blood cholesterol level could be reduced by 10 percent.

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### H. Irregular Verbs

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Write the missing verb forms.

	Simple	Past	Past Participle
1.	lie		
2.		tore	
3.			struck
4.		ground	
5.			swollen

---

### I. Two-Word Verbs

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Write the correct word in each blank.

1. John will \_\_\_\_\_ up \_\_\_\_\_ Japan in some travel brochures before his trip next month.
2. Susan grew \_\_\_\_\_ her clothes from last year.
3. Did your friend \_\_\_\_\_ up yet? No, he hasn't arrived.

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### J. Word Forms

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Write the correct form of the word in each blank.

- (relieve) 1. Barbara felt \_\_\_\_\_ when she found out she had passed the test.
- (polite) 2. Different societies have different ideas of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (relate) 3. Ali and Ibrahim are \_\_\_\_\_. They are cousins.
- (die) 4. Tom's grandmother is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (anxious) 5. Carlos waited \_\_\_\_\_ for news from his family.
- (complain) 6. One of the students \_\_\_\_\_ that the teacher was giving too much homework.

# Answers to Unit Tests

## 单元测验参考答案

### UNIT 1

- A. 1.
- B. 1. c    2. b    3. b    4. a    5. c
- C. 1. T    2. F    3. F    4. T    5. F
- D. 1. c    2. g    3. d    4. a    5. h    6. b    7. e
- E. 1. century    2. supplies    3. remove    4. borders    5. religion  
6. journalist    7. details
- F. 1. The, 0    2. The, the    3. The, 0
- G. 1. out    2. down    3. on
- H. 1. accept    2. treatment    3. colony    4. Equipment
- I. 1. b    2. b    3. a

### Unit 2

- A. 2
- B. 1. T    2. F    3. F    4. T    5. F
- C. 1. b    2. c    3. a    4. a    5. c
- D. 1. f    2. b    3. k    4. d    5. c    6. e    7. a    8. i    9. l    10. h
- E. 1. 0, a    2. The, the, 0    3. the, 0    4. 0, a
- F. 1. out    2. out    3. clear    4. up    5. check
- G. 1. freeze, frozen    2. sank, sunk    3. shoot, shot
- H. 1. disaster    2. distribution    3. useless    4. industrialize  
5. solved    6. distance    7. danger    8. Illiteracy    9. owns

### Unit 3

- A. 3.
- B. 1. a    2. c    3. b    4. c    5. a    6. b
- C. 1. avoid    2. analyzes    3. senses    4. female    5. biological  
6. program    7. as long as    8. stories    9. public    10. design
- D. 1. T    2. T    3. F    4. F    5. T
- E. 1. over    2. in    3. in    4. In, at, during or in  
5. about    6. of    7. out, of
- F. 1. even though c    2. but or even though a    3. and d    4. even though b
- G. 1. for    2. off    3. up    4. out    5. up

- H. 1. polluted                      2. exploded                      3. variety  
 4. nonviolently                      5. boring                      6. instructor  
 7. systematically                      8. advantageous                      9. strong

## Unit 4

- A. 2.  
 B. 1. T    2. T    3. T    4. F    5. F    6. T  
 C. 1. a    2. b    3. b    4. a    5. a  
 D. 1. c    2. a    3. a  
 E. 1. b    2. c    3. g    4. j    5. a    6. l    7. k    8. i    9. h    10. f  
 F. 1. tide                      2. fiction                      3. mild                      4. points                      5. theory  
    6. obviously                      7. source                      8. solid                      9. transparent                      10. lessens  
 G. 1. fascinated                      2. Creativity                      3. value                      4. actively                      5. improbability  
    6. boring                      7. occurrences                      8. theorizes  
 H. 1. Look                      2. dress                      3. up                      4. in                      5. leave

## Unit 5

- A. suggested answer: Aspirin is safe for a headache or other minor aches and pains, but you should ask your doctor before taking it for more serious health problems.  
 B. 1. T    2. T    3. F    4. F    5. T    6. T    7. T  
 C. example of a summary:  
 Aspirin does not only cure a headache. A recent study found that aspirin reduces the risk of heart attack in men and some kinds of stroke. Aspirin might also lower a women's risk of having a first heart attack, high blood pressure in pregnant women, and colon cancer, but doctors need to do more studies. Aspirin is safe for headaches, but you should ask your doctor before taking it for long periods of time for more serious health problems. If you do take aspirin, take small doses, and take it with food or milk. Remember that aspirin does not take the place of a healthy diet and exercise program.  
 D. 1. a    2. b    3. a    4. c    5. a  
 E. 1. h    2. l    3. i    4. a    5. b    6. g    7. k    8. j    9. c    10. f  
 F. 1. miserable                      2. contagious                      3. unfamiliar                      4. Apparently                      5. steadily  
    6. function                      7. stared                      8. swollen                      9. warned                      10. physical  
 G. suggested answers:  
 1. They can save lives.  
 2. The person gets a headache.  
 3. Average people make healthy changes to their diet.  
 H. 1. lay, lain                      2. tear, torn                      3. strike, struck                      4. grind, ground                      5. swell, swelled  
 I. 1. took                      2. out of                      3. show  
 J. 1. relieved                      2. (im)politeness                      3. related or relatives  
    4. dead                      5. anxiously                      6. complained

# Sample Quizzes

## 测验样本

### Lesson 1. Burke and Wills — Across Australia

#### A. Vocabulary

Write the correct word in each blank.

get along	explored	party	journey
experience	ahead	hero	interior
base	turn into	expedition	hemisphere

1. Burke and Wills were leaders of an \_\_\_\_\_ across Australia.
2. A small group of men continued from the \_\_\_\_\_ camp.
3. The best runner moved \_\_\_\_\_ of all the others.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a country is away from the coast.
5. Our writing teacher has eight years of teaching \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A search \_\_\_\_\_ found the lost child.
7. Milk made a \_\_\_\_\_ across France by bicycle.
8. Spain and Portugal \_\_\_\_\_ South America in the sixteenth century.
9. Japan is the northern \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Betty and her roommate \_\_\_\_\_ very well.

#### B. Comprehension: True/False

Write *T* for true and *F* for false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The first people in Australia were Europeans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Burke was a good leader because he had a lot of experience.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. It was difficult to travel during the rainy season.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. When Burke returned to Cooper's Creek, there was no one there.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Burke and Wills expedition was the first to cross Australia.

---

**C. Two-Word Verbs**

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*Put the right word in the blanks.*

1. The desert turned \_\_\_\_\_ a sandy swamp.
2. The professor called \_\_\_\_\_ Maria, but she didn't know the answer.
3. Their car broke \_\_\_\_\_, and they had to walk five kilometers.

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**D. Context Clues**

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*Circle the letter of the words that mean the same as the underlined word.*

1. Carl worked hard all day, went to his evening class, and studied for an hour. He was exhausted when he went to bed.
  - a. very tired
  - b. very busy
  - c. very angry
2. Burke and Wills took dishes, clothes, food, and other provisions with them.
  - a. several men
  - b. horses and camels
  - c. supplies

---

**Answers:**

- |    |               |            |             |               |               |
|----|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. | 1. expedition | 2. base    | 3. ahead    | 4. interior   | 5. experience |
|    | 6. party      | 7. journey | 8. explored | 9. hemisphere | 10. get along |
| B. | 1. F          | 2. F       | 3. T        | 4. T          | 5. T          |
| C. | 1. into       | 2. on      | 3. down     |               |               |
| D. | 1. a          | 2. c       |             |               |               |

---

## Lesson 2. Alexandra David-Neel — A French Woman in Tibet

### A. Vocabulary

Write the best word in the blanks.

border	freezes	surrounded	details
escaped	berggar	adventure	forbid
article	journalist	supported	adopted

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ writes articles.
2. Sometimes the \_\_\_\_\_ between two countries is a river.
3. The dancers were \_\_\_\_\_ by a group of people watching them.
4. Water \_\_\_\_\_ in very cold weather.
5. Burke left a diary with \_\_\_\_\_ about his expedition.
6. A dangerous man \_\_\_\_\_ from the police.
7. David-Neel's husband \_\_\_\_\_ her. He gave her money.
8. Mr. and Mrs. Rossi \_\_\_\_\_ a baby from Vietnam.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ asks people for money.
10. Today's newspaper has an interesting \_\_\_\_\_ about Tibet.

### B. Comprehension: True/False

Write *T* for true and *F* for false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Alexandra David-Neel was mostly interested in discovering new places.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. She became interested in travel when she was a child.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Alexandra and her husband lived together happily for many years.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. When people in Tibet talked to David-Neel, they could tell that she was European.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. French people learned new information about Tibet and Buddhism from David- Neel.

### C. Articles

Write the, a, or an in the blanks.

1. David Gomez is \_\_\_\_\_ doctor.
2. He is \_\_\_\_\_ only doctor in his town.
3. What is \_\_\_\_\_ name of \_\_\_\_\_ biggest city in your country?
4. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ old or new car?

Answers:

- A. 1. journalist    2. border    3. surrounded    4. freezes    5. details  
6. escaped    7. supported    8. adopted    9. beggar    10. article
- B. 1. F    2. T    3. F    4. F    5. T
- C. 1. a    2. the    3. the, the    4. an
- D. 1. a    2. c