

READING
ACTIVITY
BOOK

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PASSAGE 1 - 15

»» READING ACTIVITY BOOK

Difficulty level **1** ■ ■

TARGET VOCABULARY

1. gorgeous
2. monument
3. situate
4. bank
5. build
6. emperor
7. memory
8. regard
9. fine
10. example
11. architecture
12. combine
13. construction
14. complete
15. cover
16. marble
17. charming
18. inside
19. tomb
20. consider
21. wonder
22. structure
23. various
24. visit
25. cool

TAJ MAHAL

The Taj Mahal is a gorgeous monument in India. It is situated on the banks of river Yamuna at Agra. It was built by an emperor named Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. It is regarded as the finest example of Mughal architecture. Its design combines elements from Persian, Ottoman and Indian architectural styles. Its construction began around 1632 and was completed around 1653. The Taj Mahal is covered with white marble. In front of the monument, there is a charming garden known as the Charbagh. Inside the monument, there are two tombs. These tombs are of Shah Jahan and his wife Mumtaz Mahal. The Taj Mahal is considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Many tourists come to see this beautiful structure from various parts of the world. Most of them visit it in the cooler months of October, November and February.

VOCABULARY CHECK

A. Fill in the blanks with a word from the target vocabulary list.

1. The _____ of the building took more than two years.
2. Clara wants to _____ the grand vase in the corner of the dining room.
3. This building is a good _____ of early medieval architecture.
4. All the students looked _____ in their beautiful night dresses.
5. The Eiffel Tower was _____ by Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, who specialized in building metal structures.
6. There are many different tourist attractions in Austria that you can _____.
7. A huge monument was built to the _____ of those who died in the war.
8. Reliability is a main factor to _____ when choosing a school for your child.
9. We looked at the beautiful valley that lay ahead in _____.
10. His mother was surprised to see that the little boy was _____ in ink.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

B. Decide if the following statements are true or false.

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The Taj Mahal was constructed by Mumtaz Mahal. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 2. Mumtaz Mahal was Shah Jahan's wife. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 3. The Taj Mahal is a typical example of the Ottoman architecture. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 4. The construction of the Taj Mahal began in 1653. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 5. The Taj Mahal has an attractive garden. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |

C. Answer the following questions.

- When did the construction of the Taj Mahal begin?
_____.
- For whom did Shah Jahan build the Taj Mahal?
_____.
- What is special about the design of the Taj Mahal?
_____.
- How many tombs are there in the Taj Mahal?
_____.
- When do most tourists visit the Taj Mahal?
_____.

D. Complete the following sentences according to the passage.

- The Taj Mahal is located _____.
- _____ around 1653.
- There are _____ inside the Taj Mahal.
- The garden in front of the Taj Mahal _____.
- The Taj Mahal is the best example of _____.

KEY POINT: relative clauses: which & who

We use **which** to talk about a thing.

We use **who** to talk about a person.

■ "The teacher **who** wanted me to read this book is from France."

■ "I need to find a house **which** is close to work."

GRAMMAR CHECK

E. Choose the correct option(s).

- Alison **which** / **who** is a famous writer will be awarded.
- There are some rules **which** / **who** everyone must obey in a society.
- We have to be very careful about the man **which** / **who** entered the building.
- The book **which** / **who** is about Venice gives me all the information I need.
- Jason was the one **which** / **who** first proposed this idea.

TARGET VOCABULARY

1. shark
2. fierce
3. predator
4. giant
5. grow
6. powerful
7. jaw
8. tooth
9. camouflage
10. prey
11. tend
12. blend
13. floor
14. view
15. carnivore
16. mammal
17. seal
18. hunter
19. excellent
20. sense
21. smell
22. sight
23. detect
24. coast
25. temperature

GREAT WHITE SHARK

Great white sharks are the largest and most fierce predators in the ocean. They are giant fish that can grow to 20 feet long and 4000 pounds. The only animals that can kill a great white shark are orca whales and other great white sharks. Great whites have powerful jaws filled with lots of long teeth. They have a white underbelly, but are darker on top. This gives them some camouflage from prey where they tend to blend in with the dark ocean floor when viewed from above. Great whites are carnivores that eat other animals. Younger and smaller ones mostly eat other fish like tuna. However, fully grown great white sharks prey on sea mammals like sea lions and seals. One reason they are such good hunters is because they have excellent senses including smell, hearing, and sight. Their sense of smell is so good that they can detect blood in the water from nearly three miles away. Great white sharks are found throughout the world's oceans generally in cool waters close to the coast. They live in areas where the water temperature stays between 54 and 75 degrees F.

VOCABULARY CHECK

A. Fill in the blanks with a word from the target vocabulary list.

1. Soft drinks can dissolve _____ enamel because of the high levels of sugar and acidity.
2. Marsupials are _____ with interesting anatomical structures.
3. Eagles have _____ claws to catch their prey.
4. A Tasmanian devil is a(n) _____ marsupial that lives in Tasmania.
5. Doctors typically _____ Down syndrome in pregnancy with a variety of diagnostic tests.
6. The word brunch is a(n) _____ of the words breakfast and lunch.
7. I do not believe him as he _____ to exaggerate the facts.
8. The _____ of touch works by receptors sending signals to a special area of the brain.
9. Flowers _____ good since they need to attract insects and other animals to pollinate them.
10. Many spider species catch their _____ by building webs.

TARGET VOCABULARY

1. bone
2. skeleton
3. provide
4. strength
5. rigidity
6. fragile
7. muscle
8. tissue
9. smooth
10. solid
11. substance
12. marrow
13. significant
14. produce
15. joint
16. knee
17. elbow
18. range
19. movement
20. shoulder
21. hip
22. durable
23. tissue
24. cartilage
25. rub

BONE

All the bones in the human body are together called the skeleton. The skeleton provides strength and rigidity to our body. We have 206 bones in our body, each of which has a function. Some bones offer protection to more fragile parts of body. Other bones, like bones in our legs and arms, help us to move around by providing support for our muscles. The smallest bones are in the ear. Around 70 percent of your bones are not living tissue, but hard minerals like calcium. The outside of the bone is called the cortical bone. It is hard, smooth, and solid. At the centre of bones is a softer substance called marrow. There are two types of bone marrow, yellow and red. Yellow bone marrow is mostly fat cells. Red marrow is significant because this is where our body produces red and white blood cells. Our bones come together and connect at special places called joints. Your knees and elbows are joints, for example. Many joints have a large range of movement and are called ball and socket joints. The shoulder and hip are ball and socket joints. Joints include a smooth, durable tissue called cartilage. It allows bones to rub against each other smoothly and not wear out.

VOCABULARY CHECK

A. Fill in the blanks with a word from the target vocabulary list.

1. The best way to build _____ and stamina is to do weight training.
2. Turquoise is _____. Therefore, special care must be taken during its transport.
3. Nerve _____ is the primary component of the nervous system.
4. There are a wide _____ of programs to help you learn a second language.
5. In a nuclear power plant, nuclear energy _____ the heat.
6. Concrete is used globally for construction and is incredibly _____.
7. There are some _____ recent advances in robotics.
8. Minerals are _____ inorganic substances formed by geological processes.
9. Tom injured her _____ in the basketball match so he cannot use his arm now.
10. Helium is the only _____ that does not have a freezing point.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

B. Decide if the following statements are true or false.

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Bones like the ones in our legs and arms enable us to move. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 2. The smallest bones are located in our arms. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 3. Bones consist of only living tissue. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 4. The human body produces red and white blood cells in yellow marrow. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 5. The cortical bone forms the outer part of the bone. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |

C. Answer the following questions.

1. How many bones are there in the human body?

_____.

2. Where are the smallest bones in the human body?

_____.

3. What are bones mostly made up of?

_____.

4. Why is red marrow important?

_____.

5. What is the function of cartilage?

_____.

D. Complete the following sentences according to the passage.

- The function of the skeleton is to provide _____.
- _____ are the main components of bones.
- Joints are the places where _____.
- _____ are the examples of ball and socket joints.
- _____ protects bones from wearing out.

KEY POINT: all & whole

We use **all** before the, my, his etc.

We use **whole** after the, my, his etc.

■ "I spent all the summer here in London."

■ "I spent the whole summer here in London."

GRAMMAR CHECK

E. Choose the correct option(s).

- Because our car broke down, we had to walk **all** / **whole** the way to the town.
- The **all** / **whole** noise was caused by a few children playing in the garden.
- My **all** / **whole** family watched me playing against the rival team.
- All** / **Whole** the summer program was prepared in detail.
- The **all** / **whole** town was destroyed by an earthquake, the effects of which were great.

TARGET VOCABULARY

1. particle
2. basically
3. coat
4. cover
5. invade
6. inject
7. multiply
8. sort
9. disease
10. differ
11. reproduce
12. aid
13. host
14. metabolize
15. characteristic
16. environment
17. enter
18. skin
19. infect
20. treat
21. case
22. immune
23. vaccine
24. immunity
25. specific

VIRUS

Viruses are simple and very small particles. Basically, they are made up of a protein coat covering a nucleic acid inside. Viruses invade the cells of living organisms and then they inject their genetic material right into them before beginning to multiply. They cause all sorts of diseases. Scientists differ on whether viruses are actually alive or not. Many of them think they are non-living because they cannot reproduce without the aid of a host and viruses do not metabolize food into energy or have organized cells, which are usually characteristics of living things. Viruses lie around our environment all of the time just waiting for a host cell to come along. They can enter us through the nose, mouth or breaks in the skin. Once inside, they find a host cell to infect. There is little that doctors can do to treat viruses. In most cases our body's immune system fights off the virus. Scientists have developed vaccines that help our bodies to build up immunity to a specific virus.

VOCABULARY CHECK

A. Fill in the blanks with a word from the target vocabulary list.

1. The whole country was _____ by the enemy during the war.
2. Bacteria are small microorganisms which can cause _____ such as tuberculosis.
3. If someone uses morphine by _____ it, puncture holes in the skin become visible.
4. There are some common _____ of autism.
5. The males and females of some insect species _____ in body size.
6. It seems that your toe is _____ so you had better see a doctor.
7. The process by which plants _____ is known as pollination.
8. Breast feeding is known to build a strong _____ system in babies.
9. The managers met for the _____ purpose of introducing the new system.
10. Rich countries must provide economic _____ to underdeveloped countries.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

B. Decide if the following statements are true or false.

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Viruses are complex organisms that infect living things. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 2. Majority of scientists think that viruses are living organisms. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 3. Viruses are not able to breed without the aid of a host. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 4. Viruses consist of organized cells. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 5. Vaccines may be effective in dealing with viruses. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |

C. Answer the following questions.

- What are viruses made up of?
_____.
- What do viruses do to cells?
_____.
- Why do many scientists think viruses are non-living organisms?
_____.
- How do viruses enter the body?
_____.
- What have scientists done to treat viruses?
_____.

D. Complete the following sentences according to the passage.

- A virus consists of _____.
- _____ are caused by viruses.
- There are different opinions as to _____.
- _____ and _____ are characteristics of living things.
- When viruses enter the body, _____.

KEY POINT: prepositions: until & by

We use **until** when an action continues up to a certain time.

We use **by** when an action finishes before a certain time.

- "You have to wait here until noon."
- "You have to come back here by noon."

GRAMMAR CHECK

E. Choose the correct option(s).

- The teacher wants you to submit your paper **until / by** Friday.
- The rebels resisted **until / by** their leader's death.
- The exhibition will be on **until / by** the end of the month.
- Applications for the scholarship must be in **until / by** the 21st.
- I worked for an advertising company **until / by** 2005.

TARGET VOCABULARY

1. apparent
2. layer
3. disappear
4. catalyst
5. release
6. amount
7. reduce
8. emission
9. particularly
10. quite
11. enormous
12. impetus
13. ratify
14. severely
15. deplete
16. compound
17. drastically
18. dramatically
19. immediate
20. poignant
21. relatively
22. concrete
23. impend
24. global
25. catastrophe

OZONE LAYER

In the 1970s, it became apparent that the ozone layer was slowly disappearing. It was discovered that this was a direct result of the use of certain catalysts being released in large amounts by humans. A number of countries took steps to reduce the emission of these catalysts, particularly chlorofluorocarbons, but they were generally quite limited. In 1985, however, an enormous hole in the ozone layer was discovered above Antarctica. The hole provided the necessary impetus for a worldwide movement to help protect this layer of the atmosphere. Within two years of its discovery, the Montreal Protocol was ratified, severely limiting the production of ozone-depleting compounds. By the mid-1990s, the use of ozone-depleting compounds had been drastically reduced, and today the ozone layer is on its way to recovery. Although the atmosphere is still well below its historic levels of ozone, its depletion does seem to have slowed dramatically, and the most immediate danger seems to have passed. The hole in the ozone layer serves as a poignant example for many people that the nations of the world are capable of taking relatively quick and concrete action in the face of an impending global catastrophe.

VOCABULARY CHECK

A. Fill in the blanks with a word from the target vocabulary list.

1. Thousands of people _____ in the Second World War.
2. Neuroendocrine cells respond to signals from other nerve cells by _____ hormones into the blood.
3. Armero is a city in Colombia which was wiped off the map after a volcanic _____.
4. Drug use increased _____ among high school students during the 20th century.
5. High carbon stainless steel is a metal alloy with _____ high amounts of carbon.
6. The _____ of greenhouse gases has been going on for years.
7. A chemical _____ is made up of more than one element.
8. The unemployment problem has become a major issue, _____ during the past decade.
9. No one submitted any _____ evidence to support the allegations.
10. The human eye has three _____ of eye tissue.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

B. Decide if the following statements are true or false.

- There was a slow decline in the total volume of ozone in Earth's atmosphere in the 1970s. True False
- Many countries had stopped to release chlorofluorocarbons into the atmosphere by 1985. True False
- A big hole in the ozone layer was discovered above Antarctica in the 1970s. True False
- The Montreal Protocol was a successful attempt to limit the emissions of ozone-depleting compounds. True False
- By the mid-1990s, the use of ozone-depleting compounds was still high. True False

C. Answer the following questions.

- Why did the ozone layer begin to disappear slowly in the 1970s?
_____.
- What did many countries try to do at first after the discovery of ozone depletion in the atmosphere?
_____.
- What happened in 1985?
_____.
- Why was the Montreal Protocol signed?
_____.
- What is the latest status of the ozone layer?
_____.

D. Complete the following sentences according to the passage.

- The ozone depletion was first observed _____.
- _____ are mainly responsible for man-made ozone depletion.
- _____, but they were limited.
- As a result of the Montreal Protocol, _____.
- While the ozone depletion has slowed dramatically, _____.

KEY POINT: the + superlative & the + comparative

We use **the + superlative** form of the adjective when we specify the best, worst, oldest etc. in a group of three or more.

We use **the + comparative** form of the adjective in a group of two.

■ "Of all the poets that I have studied, I believe Shakespeare is the best."

■ "Of these two shirts, I believe the blue one is the better."

GRAMMAR CHECK

E. Choose the correct option(s).

- They showed me two houses and the one with a big garden is **the more / the most** suitable.
- Of all the mosques in Istanbul, the Blue Mosque is certainly **the more / the most** breathtaking.
- Jeans are **the more / the most** comfortable of all clothing items.
- Danny is **the more / the most** skilful one of these two students.
- Japanese is **the more / the most** difficult language to learn.

TARGET VOCABULARY

1. exploration
2. development
3. detailed
4. view
5. inspire
6. speculation
7. probe
8. yield
9. dramatic
10. knowledge
11. focus
12. complicated
13. failure
14. rate
15. attempt
16. roughly
17. spacecraft
18. mission
19. observation
20. unexpected
21. specification
22. recognition
23. vast
24. amass
25. honour

MARS EXPLORATION

The exploration of Mars has taken place over hundreds of years, beginning with the invention and development of the telescope during the 1600s. Increasingly detailed views of the planet from Earth inspired speculation about its environment and possible life forms that might be found there. Probes sent from Earth beginning in the late 20th century have yielded a dramatic increase in knowledge about the Martian system, focusing primarily on understanding its geology and habitability potential. Engineering interplanetary journeys is very complicated, so the exploration of Mars has experienced a high failure rate, especially in earlier attempts. Roughly two-thirds of all spacecraft destined for Mars failed before completing their missions, and there are some that failed before their observations could begin. However, missions have also met with unexpected levels of success, such as the twin Mars Exploration Rovers, Spirit and Opportunity, operating for years beyond their original mission specifications. Also, in recognition of the vast amount of scientific information amassed by both rovers, two asteroids have been named in their honour.

VOCABULARY CHECK

A. Fill in the blanks with a word from the target vocabulary list.

1. Because of its very _____ grammar rules, learning Chinese is difficult.
2. People who study developmental psychology primarily gather evidence through _____.
3. The meeting lasted _____ an hour and no solution to the problem was agreed upon.
4. Science is the gathering of _____ based on theorizing and experimentation.
5. His teacher at school _____ Robert to become a singer.
6. Their first attempt to kill the whale ended in _____.
7. The government must take some actions to encourage agricultural _____.
8. There is a strong relationship between the _____ of inflation and unemployment.
9. Seismic testing became a highly popular geophysical method of _____ of natural gas.
10. The characteristics of Romanticism are a(n) _____ on strong emotion and an awe of nature.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

B. Decide if the following statements are true or false.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The attempts to explore Mars began in ancient times. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 2. Our knowledge about the Martian system increased with probes sent from Earth over the years. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 3. Most of the attempts to explore Mars have been unsuccessful so far. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 4. Spirit and Opportunity have been gathering data about Mars successfully for years. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 5. Two stars were named after Spirit and Opportunity. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |

C. Answer the following questions.

- When did the exploration of Mars begin?
_____.
- What kind of speculations did the detailed views of Mars give rise to?
_____.
- What brought about an impressive increase in people's knowledge about the Martian system?
_____.
- What is the success rate of the attempts to explore Mars?
_____.
- What was done to honour the twin Mars Exploration Rovers, Spirit and Opportunity?
_____.

D. Complete the following sentences according to the passage.

- _____ enabled people to explore Mars.
- People once thought possible life forms might be found on Mars due to _____.
- The initial attempts to explore Mars _____.
- Most of the spacecraft sent to explore Mars _____.
- Spirit and Opportunity _____ so far.

KEY POINT: the + comparative ... the + comparative ...

The structure **the + comparative ... the + comparative ...** is used when we want to say that two things change in relation to each other.

- "The more you study, the better grades you will get."
- "The older he got, the happier he became."

GRAMMAR CHECK

E. Choose the correct option(s).

- The most** / **The more** you are exposed to violence in films, the more you are affected.
- The faster you drive, **the most** / **the more** fuel you consume.
- The better** / **The best** you prepare yourself for your exams, the less stressed you will feel.
- The more you consume carbohydrates, **the fatter** / **the fattest** you become.
- The more I read about the subject, **the most** / **the more** I understand it.

TARGET VOCABULARY

1. regard
2. eminent
3. distinctive
4. author
5. reporter
6. influence
7. nurse
8. relationship
9. serve
10. inspiration
11. famed
12. expatriate
13. literary
14. circle
15. include
16. publish
17. collection
18. successful
19. novel
20. deal
21. injured
22. hail
23. masterpiece
24. memoir
25. prize

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Ernest Hemingway is regarded as one of America's most eminent and most distinctive authors. Growing up near Chicago, Ernest Hemingway's first job was as a reporter for the Kansas City Star newspaper. The newspaper's writing style influenced his work throughout his lifetime. His next job was at a Red Cross hospital in Milan, where he fell in love with an older nurse, Agnes Von Korowsky. Their relationship served as the inspiration for one of his first novels, *A Farewell to Arms*. Upon Ernest Hemingway's return to North America, he spent several years working as a reporter for the Toronto Star. In 1921, Hemingway and his first wife, Hadley, moved to Paris, where they became part of the famed expatriate American literary circle that included Gertrude Stein, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and Ezra Pound. Ernest Hemingway's first published literary work was a collection of short stories called *In Our Time*, in 1925. His first successful novel, *The Sun Also Rises*, dealt with an injured soldier living in Europe, and is hailed today as a modern masterpiece. Some of his other best-known works include a memoir about his time in Paris, *A Moveable Feast*, and the Pulitzer Prize-winning *The Old Man and the Sea*.

VOCABULARY CHECK

A. Fill in the blanks with a word from the target vocabulary list.

1. My father does not approve of my _____ with a man much older than me.
2. This place is a rich source of _____ for some painters.
3. The article _____ with the problem of air pollution in a detailed way.
4. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* was _____ in 1876.
5. The writer has a(n) _____ style of writing marked by a heavy use of metaphors.
6. Einstein was one of the world's most _____ scientists.
7. After the accident, the seriously _____ driver was taken to the nearest hospital.
8. He was a(n) _____ critic and writer at Stanford University.
9. In South America, the yuca root is _____ as a staple crop and is extensively cultivated.
10. Social events have a lot of _____ on contemporary writers.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

B. Decide if the following statements are true or false.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Ernest Hemingway fell in love with an old nurse while he was working for the Kansas City Star. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 2. Agnes Von Korowsky is the name of Ernest Hemingway' first wife. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 3. In Our Time is Ernest Hemingway's first published literary work. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 4. The subject of The Sun Also Rises is an injured soldier living in Europe. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 5. The Old Man and the Sea earned Ernest Hemingway a Pulitzer Prize. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |

C. Answer the following questions.

- What was Ernest Hemingway's first job?
_____.
- What was A Farewell to Arms inspired by?
_____.
- Where did Ernest Hemingway work after he returned to North America?
_____.
- What was Ernest Hemingway's first published literary work?
_____.
- Which of Ernest Hemingway's work received a Pulitzer Prize?
_____.

D. Complete the following sentences according to the passage.

- The Kansas City Star is where _____.
- Agnes Von Korowsky was an old nurse whom _____.
- _____ was Ernest Hemingway' first wife.
- _____ is Ernest Hemingway's first successful novel.
- _____ is a memoir about the time Ernest Hemingway spent in Paris.

KEY POINT: prepositions: among & between

We use **among** with irregular quantities.

We use **between** with groups whose number or members are clearly specified.

- "He lived in a small hut among trees."
- "The treaty was signed between three countries."

GRAMMAR CHECK

E. Choose the correct option(s).

- Jack is the only one **among** / **between** all the students who had never been abroad.
- The conversation **among** / **between** the three ministers was aired later.
- The suicide rate **among** / **between** youngsters is on the increase.
- We decided to split the profits **among** / **between** three of us.
- News of the epidemic caused panic **among** / **between** the locals.

ANSWER KEY

READING 7

VOCABULARY CHECK

- A.**
1. contain
 2. substance
 3. lead
 4. suggests
 5. destruction
 6. treatment
 7. prevented
 8. reduce
 9. pressure
 10. dry

COMPREHENSION CHECK

- B.**
1. False
 2. False
 3. True
 4. True
 5. False
- C.**
1. Mono and polyunsaturated fatty acids.
 2. It can help reduce high blood pressure.
 3. Sesamol and sesamin.
 4. They are substances in the body which can cause the destruction of cells.
 5. Vitamin E and B.
- D.**
1. Mono and polyunsaturated fatty acids ...
 2. ... sesamol and sesamin.
 3. Vitamin E and B complex ...
 4. ... less dry.
 5. ... hair ...

GRAMMAR CHECK

- E.**
1. smarter
 2. The biggest
 3. longer
 4. the widest
 5. The highest

READING 8

VOCABULARY CHECK

- A.**
1. impact
 2. experience
 3. Basically
 4. content
 5. external
 6. discomfort
 7. particular
 8. aircraft
 9. temperature
 10. volume

COMPREHENSION CHECK

- B.**
1. True
 2. True
 3. False
 4. False
 5. False
- C.**
1. It refers to the volume of air in a particular environment.
 2. They can affect the temperature, weather patterns, and can cause physiological problems for people and animals.
 3. It is just about a third of what it is at sea level.
 4. They often experience discomfort, such as ear popping.
 5. It is unpleasant because of low oxygen content.
- D.**
1. ... the volume of air in a particular environment.
 2. ... its pressure becomes higher.
 3. ... on the top of Mt. Everest.
 4. ... differences in their internal and external pressures.
 5. ... almost 10 miles above the surface.

GRAMMAR CHECK

- E.**
1. quickly
 2. continuously
 3. productive
 4. deep
 5. commercially

READING 49

VOCABULARY CHECK

- A.
1. collectively
 2. possession
 3. receive
 4. wealth
 5. individual
 6. represents
 7. equality
 8. profitability
 9. advocated
 10. exploited

COMPREHENSION CHECK

- B.
1. True
 2. False
 3. True
 4. True
 5. False
- C.
1. It is defined as an economic concept that supports public ownership of all resources.
 2. The members of that society together or the government that represents that society.
 3. The need factor.
 4. It is because there is no need for individuals to accumulate wealth.
 5. The wealthy who own and control the resources and means of production can pay workers less than they deserve.
- D.
1. ... the production and distribution of resources.
 2. ... their ability.
 3. ... capitalism creates inequality in society.
 4. ... can oppress the middle and lower classes
 - ...
 5. ... division of classes ...

GRAMMAR CHECK

- E.
1. little
 2. a few
 3. little
 4. a little
 5. few

READING 50

VOCABULARY CHECK

- A.
1. relationship
 2. inspiration
 3. deals
 4. published
 5. distinctive
 6. eminent
 7. injured
 8. literary
 9. regarded
 10. influence

COMPREHENSION CHECK

- B.
1. False
 2. False
 3. True
 4. True
 5. True
- C.
1. He was a reporter for the Kansas City Star newspaper.
 2. Ernest Hemingway's relationship with an older nurse, Agnes Von Korowsky.
 3. In the Toronto Star.
 4. A collection of short stories called In Our Time.
 5. The Old Man and the Sea.
- D.
1. ... Ernest Hemingway worked as a reporter.
 2. ... Ernest Hemingway fell in love with.
 3. Hadley ...
 4. The Sun Also Rises ...
 5. A Moveable Feast ...

GRAMMAR CHECK

- E.
1. among
 2. between
 3. among
 4. between
 5. among