

## Introduction to Thinking in English

If you want to read well in English, you must think in English as you read. If you think in another language and translate into English, you will always have difficulty with comprehension. Understanding the words and the grammar is not enough. You need to be able to make logical connections between the ideas and information in your reading. This means using the information you already know to reach a conclusion. In other words, you need to think logically. The exercises in this part of the book will help you to develop your ability to connect ideas and think logically in English.

Here is an example of one kind of logical thinking:

Question:	Is Ned taller than Will?
Known information:	Ned is taller than Peter. Peter is taller than Will.
Logical conclusion:	Ned is taller than Will.

Here is an example of another kind of logical thinking:

Question:	Are whales warm-blooded?
Known information:	Whales are mammals. Mammals are warm-blooded.
Logical conclusion:	Whales are warm-blooded.

## Practice in Thinking Logically

In the following examples, the final sentence is not complete. You will choose the best possible ending from the four choices listed below the paragraph. When you do this, you will use critical thinking; that is, you will look for the ways that each ending may or may not make sense in the paragraph. The best ending always follows logically from the information in the paragraph.

***Read the paragraph and think of a good ending for the final sentence. Then look at the four possible endings below the paragraph and choose the best one.***

### ***Example a:***

In the past, if you wanted to eat Japanese food, you had to go to Japan. Now, you can find Japanese restaurants all around the world, from New York to Rome or Sydney. In the same way, Italian food used to be found only in Italy. Now, Italian restaurants can be found everywhere, from Moscow to Tokyo or São Paulo. People everywhere are learning to enjoy the foods of other countries. Someday, it may be possible to eat

- a. Italian food in Tokyo.
- b. only traditional food in each country.
- c. every kind of food in every country.
- d. only Japanese food.

Which is the best ending? Why is it logical? Why are the other choices not possible?

Ending *a* does not follow the ideas in the paragraph logically because the words *someday* and *may be possible* in the last sentence suggests that it is not yet possible to eat Italian food in Tokyo. However, we know from the paragraph that people already eat Italian food in Tokyo. So *a* is not correct.

Ending *b* does not follow logically because we know from the paragraph that many different kinds of food are already available in many countries.

Ending *c* is correct because the main idea of the paragraph states that different national foods are being eaten in many countries, so it is logical to think that someday every kind of food may be found in every country.

Ending *d* is not correct because it is the opposite of what the paragraph says.

**Example b:**

The "Potato Famine" was a terrible period in Irish history. In the early nineteenth century, many Irish people were very poor. They had little to eat except potatoes. Then, in the 1830s, a disease killed most of the potato plants in Ireland. With no potatoes to eat, millions of Irish people

- a. bought other vegetables.
- b. ate meat instead.
- c. were much happier.
- d. died of hunger.

Which is the best ending? Why is it logical? Why are the other choices not possible?

Compare your choice with that of another student. Explain how you got your answer.

**Example c:**

Coca-Cola was invented in the United States at the beginning of the twentieth century. By the 1950s and 1960s, it had become a popular drink and a kind of symbol of American culture. In the next decade, the Coca-Cola company began exporting to Europe and other countries. The drink was soon in great demand around the world, but shipping costs made it very expensive. That is no longer the case. There are now Coca-Cola factories in many countries. In most places, a can of Coca-Cola is no more expensive than other drinks. In fact, market research recently discovered something surprising. The country where a can of Coca-Cola now costs the most is

- a. the United States.
- b. Switzerland.
- c. China.
- d. Australia.

Which is the best ending? Why is it logical? Why are the other choices not possible?

Compare your choice with that of another student. Explain how you got your answer.



## Guidelines for Success on Thinking in English Exercises

- Do these Thinking Skills exercises in sets of five.
- Do not translate from another language while you are reading. Words in another language can confuse you and prevent you from following the ideas in English. Guess the meanings of unknown words.
- Look for the main idea of the paragraph. The correct ending will follow logically from the main idea.
- Work quickly! Your first guess is usually your best guess.

## Thinking in English Exercises

These exercises have been divided into three levels of difficulty.

- Level one (Exercises 1–25): The paragraphs at this level are short; the vocabulary and most of the sentences are not complex.
- Level two (Exercises 26–50): The paragraphs at this level are slightly longer and more complex than those in Level One.
- Level three (Exercises 51–75): At this level, the paragraphs are longer, the sentences may be more complex, and the vocabulary is more challenging.

***Read each paragraph and think of a good ending to the final sentence. Then look at the four possible endings below the paragraph and choose the best one.***

### Level one

1. Fog is a major cause of accidents on highways in some areas. Every year many thousands of people lose their lives because fog can dangerously reduce visibility. The drivers cannot see very far ahead, so they
  - a. do not have time to avoid accidents.
  - b. go faster to avoid accidents.
  - c. have more time to read the signs.
  - d. do not have time to have accidents.
2. Scotland is famous for its golf courses, and many Scottish people think of golf as a truly Scottish sport. The game did not start in Scotland, however. It was first played in Holland in the fourteenth century and only later did it become
  - a. popular with the Dutch.
  - b. popular in Scotland.
  - c. a real sport.
  - d. an Olympic sport.

3. When Christopher Columbus sailed west from Spain in 1492, he dreamed of reaching Asia. He did not know there were other continents between Europe and Asia or that the land he found was America. He never realized his mistake, and when he died he still believed that the land he had found was
- Asia.
  - America.
  - Spain.
  - another continent.
4. In the past, many people in western Ireland and the Scottish Highlands spoke Gaelic as their first language. Now only a few people speak Gaelic as their first language. These people are mostly from the older generation. The younger people
- hardly understand any English.
  - don't like to speak with strangers.
  - often don't even understand Gaelic.
  - don't often speak with the older generation.
5. When Europeans came to North America in 1620, the forests were full of bears. There were more than half a million of these wild animals. Then the Europeans began to cut down the forests and hunt the bears. By 1900, there were very few bears left. In recent years, however, the bear population has begun to multiply again. There are now at least 200,000 bears, thanks to better
- hunting methods.
  - roads and communication.
  - laws to protect them.
  - laws to protect Europeans.
6. Some of the most famous classical composers died quite young. Among these were Schubert and Mozart, who both died in their thirties. Not all great composers had short lives, however. Bach lived until the age of sixty-five and Haydn until the age of sixty-nine, and others, like Verdi and Strauss,
- died at a very young age.
  - lived on into their eighties.
  - died while playing the piano.
  - lived in the twentieth century.
7. The dog was the first domesticated animal. Very early in human history, people realized that a dog could help with hunting and could protect them against dangerous wild animals. They also realized that dogs were good company, and so they began to keep them as pets. We can say that the dog is man's best friend and his
- worst enemy.
  - only friend.
  - latest friend.
  - oldest friend.

8. For many years, alligator skin was popular in the United States for making fashionable shoes and handbags. From 1870 to 1965, at least 10 million alligators were killed in the United States for their skins. Then, in 1967, the government passed laws against hunting alligators. After that, the alligator population began to grow again. Now there are
- a. no more alligators in the United States.
  - b. fewer alligators than there were in 1967.
  - c. more alligator skins for making shoes and purses.
  - d. nearly 2 million alligators in the United States.
9. The tulip is a popular flower in gardens around the world. Though Holland is now famous for its tulips, the flowers originally came from Turkey. They were brought to Holland in the seventeenth century and immediately became very fashionable. The Dutch merchants who imported them became wealthy, since they sold the tulips to the
- a. Dutch at very high prices.
  - b. Turks at very high prices.
  - c. Turks at very low prices.
  - d. Dutch at very low prices.
10. The yew tree grows very slowly and can live for hundreds of years. In southern England one year, a terrible storm blew down many tall, old yew trees. Some of these beautiful trees were more than 300 years old. New yew trees have been planted, but they will
- a. grow more quickly.
  - b. only live for a few years.
  - c. be tall and beautiful only after many years.
  - d. never be as beautiful as the old trees.
11. In the past, North American forests were full of chestnut trees. People used chestnuts in cooking in many different ways. They also loved to cook chestnuts over a fire and eat them plain. Then in the early 1900s, a disease killed almost all the trees. Now it is hard to find fresh chestnuts in U.S. markets, and most chestnuts for sale are usually
- a. from North America.
  - b. diseased.
  - c. roasted over a fire.
  - d. imported from Europe.
12. Evergreen trees do not lose their leaves in the autumn like many other kinds of trees. The fact that they do not seem to die in winter gives them special meaning in some places. In Italy, for example, evergreen trees are associated with the idea of life after death. For this reason, Italians often plant evergreens
- a. in cemeteries.
  - b. along streets.
  - c. in long lines.
  - d. in gardens.

13. Until recently, the kiwi fruit was rare in most countries of the world. All the kiwis came from New Zealand, which meant they were transported a great distance and were expensive. Now many countries grow kiwis. The supply of this fruit has greatly increased, and so it
- has become even more expensive.
  - is harder to get.
  - is found only in New Zealand.
  - has become less expensive.
14. There are many ways to cook eggs. You can fry them, boil them, scramble them, put them in an omelette, or use them to make a cake. If the eggs are very fresh, you can even eat them without cooking them. Whatever way you choose to eat your eggs, however, you must
- always break the shell first.
  - always cook them.
  - never cook them.
  - never break the shell.
15. Chocolate is one of the most popular sweets in the world. It is eaten in candy, cakes, cookies, and puddings. In some places, however, it is also eaten in a non-sweet form. The Mexicans, for example, make a chicken dish with a spicy chocolate sauce. This sauce does not include any
- chocolate.
  - vitamins.
  - sweetener.
  - candy.
16. Legumes are a category of vegetables that includes beans, lentils, and peas. In many parts of the world, legumes are an important basic food. They usually do not cost much, and they are full of protein, vitamins, and minerals. People in the United States and Canada generally do not eat many legumes. Instead, they spend a lot of money on meat. Meat has protein, too, but it also has a lot of unhealthy fat and cholesterol. In fact, many North Americans would be healthier if they
- ate more meat.
  - ate more legumes.
  - were richer.
  - spent less money on food.
17. Pigs have long been the most common animal for meat in many parts of the world. The reason for this is economic. The pig produces meat more efficiently than any other animal. For every 100 pounds of food that it eats, a pig produces 20 pounds of meat. In comparison, beef cattle produce
- more than 30 pounds of meat per 100 pounds of food.
  - twice as much meat per 100 pounds of food.
  - only about 7 pounds of meat per 100 pounds of food.
  - nearly double the amount of meat per 100 pounds of food.

18. Vitamins are very important for good health. One vitamin that you need to have regularly is vitamin C. Some fruits and vegetables rich in this vitamin are oranges, lemons, and grapefruits, as well as red peppers, broccoli, and tomatoes. However, vitamin C can be destroyed by heat, so it is a good idea
- to eat only cooked fruits and vegetables.
  - to eat only vegetables that have vitamin C.
  - to eat lots of uncooked fruits and vegetables.
  - never to eat uncooked fruits and vegetables.
19. Some birds fly great distances every year. In the fall, they leave their homes in the north and fly thousands of miles south. Then, in the spring, they return to the north, to exactly the same place. Scientists do not really know how they do this. They believe that these birds must have
- some way of speaking.
  - an especially rich diet.
  - a kind of map in their heads.
  - special feathers on their wings.
20. We usually do not think of the night sky as a colorful scene. You don't see much color, in fact, if you look at the stars with just your eyes. However, scientists with special equipment now have a different picture of what is in the sky at night. A new series of photographs shows
- no colors in the night sky.
  - bright colors in the night sky.
  - that the night sky has little color.
  - lots of new stars in the night sky.
21. Many people are very afraid of snakes. It is true that poisonous snakes can make you ill or even kill you, but there are actually very few poisonous snakes. Most snakes are harmless. In fact, they usually are afraid of people. If you meet a snake in your garden, it will probably
- bite you.
  - slide quickly away.
  - stay and watch you.
  - come closer.
22. When people began to try to create a "flying machine" in the eighteenth century, they used hot-air balloons. These balloons went up into the air but then could not be controlled. They went wherever the wind was blowing. The idea of a real flying machine remained a dream for a long time. That dream finally came true in 1903, when Wilbur and Orville Wright
- invented a new kind of engine.
  - made their first successful flight in an airplane.
  - flew across the Atlantic Ocean.
  - invented the hot-air balloon.

23. In a traditional children's song, a star is compared to a "diamond in the sky." Some scientists are now saying that there may be real diamonds among the stars of the universe. These diamonds are certainly interesting for the scientists. However, they are probably not going to make anyone rich, because
- only children can see them.
  - only the scientists know where they are.
  - they are too expensive.
  - they are too far away.
24. Exercising in your home may be good for your health, but it may not be good for your children. Each year, about 25,000 children in the United States are hurt by exercise equipment. The exercise bicycle is the most common cause of injury. Many children have lost a finger or a toe in the wheels of these bicycles. So if you have an exercise bicycle, you should
- let your children use it, too.
  - stop using it immediately.
  - use it every day.
  - not let your children play with it.
25. Long before airplanes were invented, people wanted to be able to fly. Early scientists studied birds' wings to see how they worked. Then they built wings of feathers, but when they tried to fly they never
- spread their wings enough.
  - stayed up in the air for long.
  - hurt themselves.
  - fell to the ground.

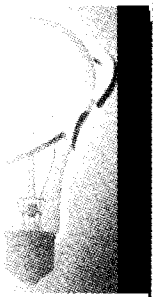
### Level two

26. What would you do if you got lost in a desert? You should first of all look for water to drink. But deserts are very dry, with no lakes or rivers. Where can you find water? The answer is simple: in desert plants. In fact, the most common desert plant, the cactus, contains lots of good water. With the right method and some simple tools, you
- can get only a few drops of water a day.
  - will get water that is undrinkable.
  - will be able to find some bottled water.
  - can get about a quart of good water a day.
27. Do you know what to do if someone falls off a small boat? First, you should throw out a life ring to the person in the water so he or she does not drown. Then you should try to turn back and get closer with the boat, trying not to lose sight of the person in the water. When you get close to the person, you should help him or her climb back into the boat. This is not always easy, especially if
- the weather is warm.
  - the person is hurt or cold.
  - you do not know how to swim.
  - the person is a good swimmer.



28. The game of croquet was probably invented in France. In the thirteenth century, French villagers played something they called "paille-maille." From there, the game traveled to Ireland, where they called it "crooky." In the mid-nineteenth century, some people in England began playing "croaky." It quickly became popular in many countries, from
- the United States to India and Australia.
  - the south coast of England to the north of Scotland.
  - one village to another.
  - the Middle Ages to our modern age.
29. In 1585, Sir Walter Raleigh tried to start the first English settlement in North America, but it was not successful. Many settlers became sick and others died of hunger or in battles with the Native Americans. When another ship from England arrived at the settlement a few years later, the newcomers found that
- the settlement had grown.
  - the settlers were not glad to see it.
  - all the settlers had died.
  - all the settlers were healthy.
30. The one-cent coin in the United States has a picture of Abraham Lincoln on it. Lincoln, the sixteenth president of the United States, was one of the country's greatest presidents. He came from a poor family, and as a young man, he had to work very hard. This was the reason why the government decided to put Lincoln's picture on the smallest coin. It would remind everyone that in America
- someone from a poor family could become president.
  - someone from a poor family could never become president.
  - most of the presidents have come from poor families.
  - there have been no presidents from poor families.
31. Many people are afraid of going to the dentist. There are a number of reasons for this fear. One reason is that the patient cannot see what the dentist is doing. Another reason is that the patient, who is lying back, may feel very helpless. People also may be influenced by the general belief that dentists cause pain and are therefore scary. And finally, many people
- like seeing the dentist's shiny instruments.
  - do not like to brush their teeth very often.
  - are afraid of going to the doctor as well.
  - are afraid of the dentist's instruments.
32. The Japanese love to eat raw fish. Dishes of uncooked fish, called sushi or sashimi, are prepared at most Japanese restaurants. Japanese cooks use many kinds of fish or shellfish for these dishes. Whatever kind of fish they use, however, it must always be very fresh. To prove that a fish is fresh, some restaurants will show the fish to customers
- and then cook it on a grill.
  - when it is still alive.
  - when it has been cooked.
  - after they have eaten it.

33. The gasoline burned in car engines is the main cause of air pollution in many cities. In order to reduce pollution, the number of cars on the roads must be reduced. This is only possible if fewer people drive their cars every day. Thus, if city governments want to improve the quality of the air in their city, they need to improve the
- highway system.
  - quality of life in the city.
  - connections between cities.
  - public transportation system.
34. Imagine a baby about five months old. It can cry and smile, and it can eat and sleep. Did you know a baby can also count? According to new psychological research, a small baby can even add and subtract small numbers of objects. People generally think that these abilities are learned much later, but in fact they are
- not present until adulthood.
  - learned only by five-month-old babies.
  - already present in small babies.
  - very difficult for children to learn.
35. Children who are left-handed tend to have more accidents than right-handed children. Doctors have two theories to explain this fact. One theory says that left-handed children may simply fall and bump into things more often. Another theory, however, explains the accidents very differently. According to this theory, the problem is not with the children, but with the world around them. Most things, such as doors, cars, and toys are
- designed for right-handed people.
  - designed for left-handed people.
  - not designed for people to use.
  - made by people without children.
36. One of the most important principles in biology is that all living things must come from other living things. This principle was not discovered until the eighteenth century. Before that, people believed that life could come from nonliving matter. For example, they thought that worms could come from meat. Then an Italian scientist named Francesco Redi tried an experiment. He covered some meat with a cloth so that flies could not land on it. When no worms grew on the meat, he knew that the worms really came from
- scientists.
  - the cloth.
  - fly eggs.
  - the meat.



37. Sixty-five million years ago, the dinosaurs all suddenly disappeared from the earth. Until recently, scientists did not understand why this happened, but then, in Mexico, they discovered a huge circle more than 100 miles/160.9 kilometers wide. This circle was caused by some very large object, probably a meteor, that hit the earth and caused changes in the earth's climate and sea levels. These changes may have
- helped the dinosaurs live longer.
  - been necessary for the dinosaurs.
  - killed the dinosaurs in Mexico.
  - been disastrous for the dinosaurs.
38. Frogs are not generally known for being good parents. The female frog usually lays her eggs and then goes away, and male frogs never go near the eggs or the babies. However, one kind of tropical frog is known to be an especially caring parent. These frogs, both male and female, stay with the eggs until the baby frogs are born. Then the mother and father carry the babies on their backs to a special kind of water plant. The parents put one baby frog in each of the flowers of this plant, and every day
- the babies grow larger.
  - the babies swim further.
  - they bring food to the babies.
  - they swim around the babies.
39. Scientists wondered for a long time just how whales are related to land mammals, especially the largest land mammal, the elephant. They believed there must have been some kind of in-between mammal that lived partly in the sea and partly on the land. They had no evidence for such an animal, however, until the discovery of the bones of an animal scientists have called "Pakicetus." This large mammal, which was alive 50 million years ago,
- could not swim but it could run very fast.
  - lived on the land but found its food in the water.
  - was totally different from both elephants and whales.
  - lived in the deep ocean water and ate mostly fish.
40. "Every time you eat a sweet, drink green tea." This is what some Japanese mothers used to tell their children. Modern dentists never took this advice very seriously until just recently. Research now shows that green tea really does help your teeth. It contains something that naturally kills the bacteria that damage teeth. This discovery was made by a Japanese-American chemist, who is planning to make and sell
- green tea toothpaste.
  - a new kind of sweet.
  - green toothbrushes.
  - a sweet toothpaste.

41. An albino is an animal (or a person) that is born without any color. Albinos have pale, whitish fur, feathers, or hair, and pink skin and eyes. Albinos are very rare in nature because they usually do not live very long. One reason for this is that they often become blind and cannot take care of themselves. Another reason is simply the color. In most regions, a white animal
- a. is not noticed by other animals, and so it is not disturbed.
  - b. can hide well in the snow all winter.
  - c. can easily find other animals and kill them.
  - d. is easily seen and caught by larger animals.
42. In 1990, 80,000 pairs of Nike athletic shoes fell off a ship in the Pacific Ocean. Ocean scientists were very interested when they heard about this. They asked anyone who found a pair of these shoes to report the finding so they could learn where the shoes landed. In all, 1,300 pairs of shoes were reported along the coast of the United States and Canada. These reports gave the scientists important information about
- a. certain rare sea birds over the Pacific Ocean.
  - b. the movement of ocean currents.
  - c. how to get free shoes.
  - d. shipping routes in the Pacific Ocean.
43. For centuries, men who work as coal miners have had many health problems. The worst of these problems is a disease called "Black Lung," which is caused by the coal dust in the mines. Until very recently, about one in every five miners in the United States got this disease. For these men, it meant poor health and a shorter life. Then, in 1969, a new law forced the coal companies to improve the working conditions for miners. Since then,
- a. many more miners have gotten "Black Lung."
  - b. the conditions in the mines have worsened.
  - c. there have been many fewer miners in the mines.
  - d. fewer miners have gotten "Black Lung."
44. The connection between sunlight and cancer has been known for a long time. Now there is no doubt that getting a sunburn increases the risk of skin cancer. For this reason, doctors today advise everyone, especially young people, to avoid staying in the sun for a long time. If you do spend time in the sun, doctors say you should use some protective sunscreen. A recent study shows, however, that this advice is not being followed. In fact, many young people
- a. stay out of the sun.
  - b. do not use sunscreen.
  - c. use sunscreen.
  - d. do not want to get cancer.

45. Many scientists, including Charles Darwin, have wondered why we cry tears. What is the biological or evolutionary purpose of tears? We could just as well cry without any tears falling, but, in fact, our eyes fill with tears. Scientists have proposed many theories about tears, but none of these theories has been proven. In evolutionary terms,
- the reason for tears remains a mystery.
  - Darwin explained the origin of tears.
  - there are many reasons for crying with tears.
  - only Darwin studied the origin of tears.
46. Theoretical physicists are known for their bad luck with equipment. Other scientists like to say that something breaks whenever a theoretical physicist walks into the room. One physicist, Wolfgang Pauli, was especially famous for the unfortunate effect he had on laboratory equipment. A scientist in Göttingen, Germany, told about the time some equipment in his laboratory suddenly broke for no clear reason. Later, he heard that on that day Pauli had been traveling by train through Germany. In fact, the train had stopped at the station in Göttingen
- long after the equipment had broken.
  - long before the equipment broke.
  - at the same moment that the equipment broke.
  - long enough for Pauli to change to another train.
47. The Chinese were the first people to make books. They discovered how to make paper and how to print books in about A.D. 1200. At that time, there was almost no contact between Europe and China. One of the few Europeans to travel that far east was Marco Polo, an Italian. He visited China in the thirteenth century and may have seen some books. However, he did not bring the idea of making books back home with him. Europeans, in fact,
- learned how to make books from Marco Polo.
  - never learned how to make books.
  - did not start making books until much later.
  - started making books before the Chinese.
48. A bird feeder can provide you with an interesting new hobby—bird-watching. Winter is the best time for this hobby, since then the birds have trouble finding other food. If you put the feeder near a window, you can watch them from inside your home. However, once you start feeding the birds, you should continue until spring. If you stop in the middle of winter, the birds
- will have more to eat.
  - may stay near the house.
  - may get cold.
  - may die of hunger.

49. Over 15 million people cross the twenty-five-mile-wide English Channel every year. Some of these people go across in airplanes and some by ferry boat. These days, many others drive or take the train through the "Chunnel," the tunnel that connects England and France. The idea of building a tunnel goes back to the nineteenth century, but it only became a serious possibility late in the twentieth century. The reasons for this were partly technical and partly political. Until recently, most English people wanted England to remain separate. They did not want to
- live on an island anymore.
  - travel by boat to get to other European countries.
  - be connected directly with the rest of Europe.
  - learn other European languages.
50. According to Eugene Morton, a scientist, all animal sounds have certain things in common. Animals tend to make low, loud sounds when they are angry and to make high, softer sounds when they are fearful or friendly. Human beings can, of course, make many more kinds of sounds than most animals, but Morton believes that even human speech has the same features as other animal sounds. According to his theory, if you say, "I love you," your voice will be
- naturally high.
  - usually very loud.
  - naturally low.
  - usually angry.

### Level three

51. Scientists believe that the first Americans came from northeast Asia. These people were probably hunters from what is now northern China, Japan, or Siberia. Many thousands of years ago, they crossed over from Asia to what is now Alaska. From there, they spread throughout North and South America. The first evidence for this theory was found in Chile in 1936, when scientists found the teeth of some very early Indians. These teeth proved to be very similar to the teeth of people in
- America today.
  - northeast Asia today.
  - the 1930s.
  - very early times.
52. We all know that monkeys are smart animals, but sometimes their intelligence is surprising and entertaining. A psychologist once wanted to see just how smart a monkey was. He hung a banana high up in a monkey's cage and placed several large boxes and a stick nearby. He wanted to see if the monkey could use the boxes and the stick to get the banana. The monkey looked at the banana, the boxes, and the stick. Then it took the psychologist's hand and led him to where the banana was hanging. It jumped up onto his shoulders and
- looked at the banana.
  - reached the banana from there.
  - jumped down onto one of the boxes.
  - hit him with the stick.

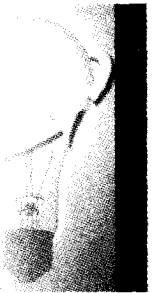
53. Unlike plastic, which is artificial, rubber is a natural product. It is made from latex, a white liquid found in certain plants, especially the Para rubber tree. This tree originally came from the Amazon forests in Brazil. The Indians of that area used the latex from the rubber tree to make statues, cups, and shoes. When latex was discovered by Europeans, they soon found many uses for it. For example, an Englishman named Charles Mackintosh invented a way to make waterproof rainwear with latex. His method is no longer used, but even today, many people in England
- call a raincoat an "overcoat."
  - do not like to use latex.
  - call a raincoat a "mackintosh."
  - like to plant rubber trees.
54. After simple animal skins, wool is probably the oldest material used for making clothing. We do not know exactly when people started to make woolen clothing, but it was probably quite early in human history. The wool was made from the hair of whatever kind of animal people had available. Most of the time these were sheep, but in some desert areas people made cloth from camel hair. In other areas, they used goat hair, and in the mountains of South America, they used the hair from llamas. All these kinds of wool have one thing in common: They protect a person's body from outside changes in temperature. Woolen clothing keeps
- the body warm in summer and cool in winter.
  - insects away from the body.
  - the body cool in summer and warm in winter.
  - hair on a person's body.
55. Farmers in most of the industrialized countries grow cash crops today. This means that they usually grow and sell large amounts of only a few crops, such as soy, wheat, or corn. They use the money to buy what they need for their families and farms. In the past, farming was quite different. Most farmers used to grow many different kinds of crops and also raise cows, pigs, chickens, and other animals. They sometimes sold extra farm products or animals, but
- they usually kept most of the farm products for their families.
  - they preferred to sell all of the farm products for cash.
  - people in the city needed food from the farms, too.
  - they did not grow soy in those days.

56. In many countries, textbooks for children in elementary school give a false picture of women's lives. They often show women only as mothers and housewives. The women are seen caring for their families or doing simple tasks around the home. In reality, in many countries, the majority of women work outside the home. They may also have children and do housework, but at the same time, they have jobs. Their lives can be quite complicated as they try to balance their responsibilities at home and at work. Their situation is nothing like the situations shown in the school books. Some educators believe that these books
- do not help girls prepare for their future.
  - give girls a good idea of their future.
  - show women in many complex situations.
  - do not show enough pictures of women.
57. Supermarket managers have all kinds of tricks to encourage people to spend money. Their aim is to slow people down as they move through the supermarket. To do this, they place colorful displays in surprising places to catch the customers' attention. They also make the aisles (walkways) near the cash registers narrower, so customers will not be able to move quickly with their shopping carts. Sometimes the floor is even slightly uphill for people moving toward the cash registers. The idea behind these tricks is simple: If you make customers go slowly, they will
- get angry and go home.
  - buy a few extra items.
  - buy healthier food.
  - decide not to buy anything more.
58. The guppy is a small fish that people often keep in bowls or tanks in their homes. In their bowls, guppies are harmless, but in the wild, the story is different. When some guppy owners in Nevada grew tired of their fish, they threw them in a small lake. The guppies then multiplied rapidly and ate all the food in the lake, so that there was none left for the native fish, which disappeared. The same thing has happened in a number of other lakes in the western United States, and now at least one species of fish—the white river spring fish—is almost extinct. Thus, even a little fish like the guppy
- can survive in lakes and rivers.
  - is sold in pet stores throughout the United States.
  - sometimes improves the ecology of lakes.
  - can cause big changes in the ecology of lakes.



59. Imagine what it would be like to wake up and find yourself locked in a metal box. This is what happened to a man in South Africa who had been in a car accident. The doctors thought he was dead, so he was put in the metal box. He remained there, unconscious, for two days. Then he woke up and called for help. The people who heard him were afraid at first, but when they realized that he was alive, they let him out of the box. He was happy to be alive and free, but his happiness did not last long because his girlfriend refused to see him. She did not believe that he was really alive and said that
- he must be a ghost returning from the dead.
  - she wanted to marry him as soon as possible.
  - he should go back into the box.
  - he must be still asleep and dreaming.
60. Sociologists and psychologists have argued for centuries about how a person's character is formed. The argument has long been known as "nature versus nurture," describing the two main opposing theories. The first theory says that character is formed genetically before birth. According to this theory, nature—through genetics—determines what a person will be like. The other theory says, on the contrary, that a newborn baby has no definite character. The child's character develops as he or she grows up, and the development of that character is influenced by the child's family and social environment. Thus, according to the second theory, the most important factors are
- natural and genetic.
  - scientific and theoretical.
  - psychological and physical.
  - cultural and social.
61. The problem of pollution has turned up on every continent on earth—even Antarctica. Winter Quarters Bay, on Antarctica, is the site of an important scientific station. Though the population here is never more than a few thousand people, this bay is as polluted as many city harbors. The reason is that for a long time, people at the station dumped garbage into the water. However, that has stopped now because of an international agreement. According to the agreement, scientific communities in Antarctica must
- dump all their garbage into the bay.
  - take all their garbage away from Antarctica.
  - close down all their scientific stations.
  - stop polluting the air in Antarctica.

62. Four out of five people suffer from back pain at some time in their working lives. In the United States, it is the most expensive health problem in the workplace. In all, it costs people up to \$60 billion in medical expenses and lost working time. Back pain is bad for business as well—it is the cause of 40 percent of all lost work days. That means a total of about 93 million sick days a year in the United States. Doctors now believe that exercise is the best treatment for many kinds of back pain. For this reason, some companies
- a. do not let their employees exercise too much.
  - b. send their employees to specialized doctors.
  - c. tell their employees to get more rest.
  - d. have started exercise programs for employees.
63. Lichen are one of the few kinds of life that can survive in the mountains of Antarctica. These tiny plants live in small holes in the rocks. Outside, the extreme cold and strong winds prevent any life at all from surviving. Inside the holes, these lichen manage to find enough water and warmth to keep alive, even though they are frozen much of the time. This fact means that the lichen function extremely slowly and live a very long time. Scientists believe that a lichen may remain alive for thousands of years. If this is true, the lichen may
- a. be among the oldest forms of life on earth.
  - b. live only for a few years before they die.
  - c. not survive another Antarctic winter.
  - d. be one of the newest forms of life on earth.
64. The Celts were never an empire or a nation, just groups of tribes. They came out of central Europe in about 1000 B.C. By 300 B.C., they had spread over all of Europe, from Turkey to Spain to the British Isles. Later they were conquered by the Romans and by various Germanic tribes, but many Celtic legends stayed alive and are still familiar to us today. The best known of these is the story of King Arthur and the Round Table. There is some evidence that Arthur may really have been a Celtic leader in the early sixth century. Even if he never lived, his story almost certainly has Celtic origins, since it includes
- a. many typically British elements.
  - b. very few elements that could be Celtic.
  - c. some traditionally European historical figures.
  - d. many typically Celtic elements.



65. For the Japanese, a bath is not just a way to get clean. It is also a way to relax and recover from a stressful day. In Japan, in fact, people like to take very long, hot baths. While they are in the bathtub, they like to listen to music or read books. However, reading in the bathtub can be a problem sometimes, as water and books do not get along very well. With this problem in mind, a Japanese company has begun selling special "bath" books. These books
- are made entirely of paper.
  - have plastic pages.
  - do not break when they fall.
  - are printed in English.
66. Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, is much admired today for its wonderful views of the Virginia countryside. It is located on the top of a high hill—"Monticello" means "little mountain" in Italian. In Jefferson's time, however, people thought he was a little crazy to build a house on a hilltop. In those days, people did not care so much about views. They cared more about comfort, so they usually built their houses in places they could get to easily. For that reason, most houses were built
- on top of mountains.
  - out of brick.
  - in low areas.
  - far from cities.
67. Anthropologists used to believe that romantic love was invented by Europeans in the Middle Ages. By romantic love, they mean an intense attraction and longing to be with the loved person. Some anthropologists believed that this kind of love spread from the West to other cultures only recently. Others thought that it may have existed in some other cultures, but only among the rich and privileged. Now, however, most anthropologists agree that romantic love has probably always existed among humans. It is not surprising, then, that stories of romance, like Romeo and Juliet,
- exist only in the West.
  - exist only in books and plays.
  - are unusual outside of the West.
  - are found in many cultures.
68. At Ashkelon, in Israel, archaeologists have found a very large dog cemetery. The cemetery dates from the fifth century B.C., when that area was part of the Persian Empire. So far, about 1,000 dog graves have been found in the cemetery. Archaeologists are not certain about the reason for so many graves, but they believe that dogs must have been very important for the people there. In fact, all of the dogs died of natural causes and were buried very carefully. Perhaps
- dogs were important in the religion of these people.
  - these people ate dog meat when they could not find other meat.
  - there were not many cats in that part of the Persian Empire.
  - these people wanted to get rid of all their dogs.

69. Why do we grow old? This is a question that people have asked since the beginning of history. Now biologists are looking for scientific answers to this question. They think that aging is part of our genetic program. From the evolutionary point of view this makes sense. A person who can no longer have children is not useful to the species, so he or she
- grows old and dies.
  - lives a long life.
  - stops having children.
  - has a genetic program.
70. Almost every language has some topic areas that are especially rich in vocabulary and idiomatic expressions. For example, the Inuit people who live in the far north of Alaska and Canada have many different ways to describe snow. The Irish, on the other hand, have a wide variety of ways to describe a green landscape. Other examples can be found in language relating to food. For instance, the French and Italian languages are rich in vocabulary for talking about wine, while American English has many ways to indicate how a steak should be cooked. We can conclude from all this that the development of a language is
- influenced by only weather and geography.
  - influenced by both environment and culture.
  - not influenced by any factors outside the language itself.
  - independent of all cultural factors.
71. Texas is famous for its cattle farms, but another kind of farm is growing much faster: ostrich farms. Not long ago, ostrich farms were rare, but there are now thousands of them in the United States, many of them in Texas. It's easy to see why so many farmers are interested in these large birds. The price of ostrich meat is many times higher than the price of beef, which makes the birds extremely valuable: A pair of young adult ostriches are worth over \$40,000, and an ostrich egg may be worth up to \$1,500. Since a female ostrich may lay up to eighty eggs a year,
- farmers may not be able to make much profit.
  - ostrich farming is not a very profitable business.
  - farmers may prefer to raise cattle.
  - ostrich farmers can make a large profit quickly.
72. What is the world's largest living creature? It may be a fungus that scientists have discovered in the state of Wisconsin. This fungus is huge—it spreads over about thirty-seven acres and is still growing. This may seem like a science fiction nightmare, but in fact the fungus lives underground in the woods and does not disturb its environment. It also grows very slowly, having taken 1,500 years to reach its present size. Scientists used to think that this fungus was made up of many different fungi. Now, with DNA testing, they have definite proof that it is really
- just one individual fungus.
  - separate fungi living close together.
  - dead material.
  - a science fiction nightmare.

73. After Columbus traveled to the Americas, Europeans began to import many kinds of products from the New World. Some of the products are well known, such as coffee, cocoa, tobacco, tomatoes, corn, potatoes, pumpkins, beans, and strawberries, but other products are little known today. For two centuries, one of the most important New World exports was the cochineal. This small red insect was used for making red cloth. It is still used for this purpose today, and some insects are still exported from the Americas. However, with the invention of chemical colorants, the cochineal has
- regained its commercial importance.
  - become extinct.
  - lost its commercial importance.
  - lost its brilliant red coloring.
74. Immigration in the United States continues at a steady pace in the twenty-first century, with hundreds of thousands of legal immigrants every year and many more illegal immigrants. The immigrants of the early twentieth century came mostly from Europe, but today's immigrants come from many different parts of the world and many different cultural and racial backgrounds. Like the earlier immigrants, however, they have a strong desire to work and do well in their new homeland. For this reason, many people feel that the U.S. government should not shut its doors to the newcomers. Immigrants have helped the country grow in the past, and now the United States
- needs better laws to keep out immigrants.
  - could benefit from them again.
  - does not need people from other countries.
  - could benefit only from European immigrants.
75. In many parts of England, hedges are an important part of the countryside. (A hedge is a kind of fence made of bushes or trees.) An English botanist, Max Hooper, studied the English hedges and discovered some interesting facts about them. First, he determined that the older the hedge, the more species of bushes and trees it contained. Second, he concluded that a hedge usually starts with one species and gains a species with each century. Using this rule, which became known as "Hooper's Rule," people have studied hedges in England and discovered that many of them are very old. Quite a few of them have more than ten species, which means that they
- may be 1,000 years old.
  - may be only 100 years old.
  - will be made of bushes and trees.
  - must be English.