**Week 3 (March, 02-06)**

**(TEACHER’S COPY)**

**“Do not read, as children do, to amuse yourself, or like the ambitious, for the purpose of instruction. No, read in order to live.”**

Gustave Flaubert

READING CAFÉ 1

**On the menu this week is:**

**PART I**

**VOCABULARY REVISION**

1. **Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the box below:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **proudly** | **confirm** | **officials** |
| **wise** | **involve** | **apparently** |

**1.** In the playground there were only toy cars, planes, trucks and Spiderman costumes. \_**Apparently**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the girls are not enjoyed by the games with those toys.

**2.** Before you set off to go on holiday, you should call the hotel to \_ **confirm** \_\_ your reservation, otherwise you might experience some problems. By doing so, you can make sure that your room is available for your stay.

**3.** We don't know exactly how many people have died in the earthquake. Government \_\_ **officials** \_\_ are expected to announce the death toll in the next few days.

**4.** I am lucky to have a friend as \_ **wise** \_\_ as Marry. I can always ask her for some advice as she can deeply understand and find solutions to my problems. I think her life experience and her analytical thinking skills makes her a perfect advisor.

**5.** Last month Apple **\_\_ proudly \_** said that it had hired Australian-born aesthetic guru Marc Newson to join the tech company’s legendary stable of designers.

**6.** Tom doesn't want to take any responsibilities so he does not want his girlfriend to \_ **involve** \_\_ him in her financial problems. He says: “ıf you need money, ask yor parents yourself. I don’t want to be a part of this”

1. **Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the box below:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **govern** | **indicated** | **interpret** |
| **expert** | **compete** | **tasks** |

**1.** A survey of retired people made in Switzerland has \_\_ **indicated** \_ that most of the over-65s are are happy to have enough money for the rest of their lives.

**2.** In IELTS exam there are two different writing sections. Most students have some difficulty to complete the both \_\_ **tasks** \_\_ within the time limit.

**3.** Schools should \_\_ **compete** \_\_ with each other to educate children much better and get honour degree from the Ministry of National Education.

**4.** Jane's computer was broken down. As she isn't good at software programming, she asked for help from her sister who is an \_\_ **expert** \_\_\_ in computers.

**5.** When you struggle to understand a subject even in your own language, sometimes you can find the meaning, or \_\_ **interpret** \_\_ it for yourself.

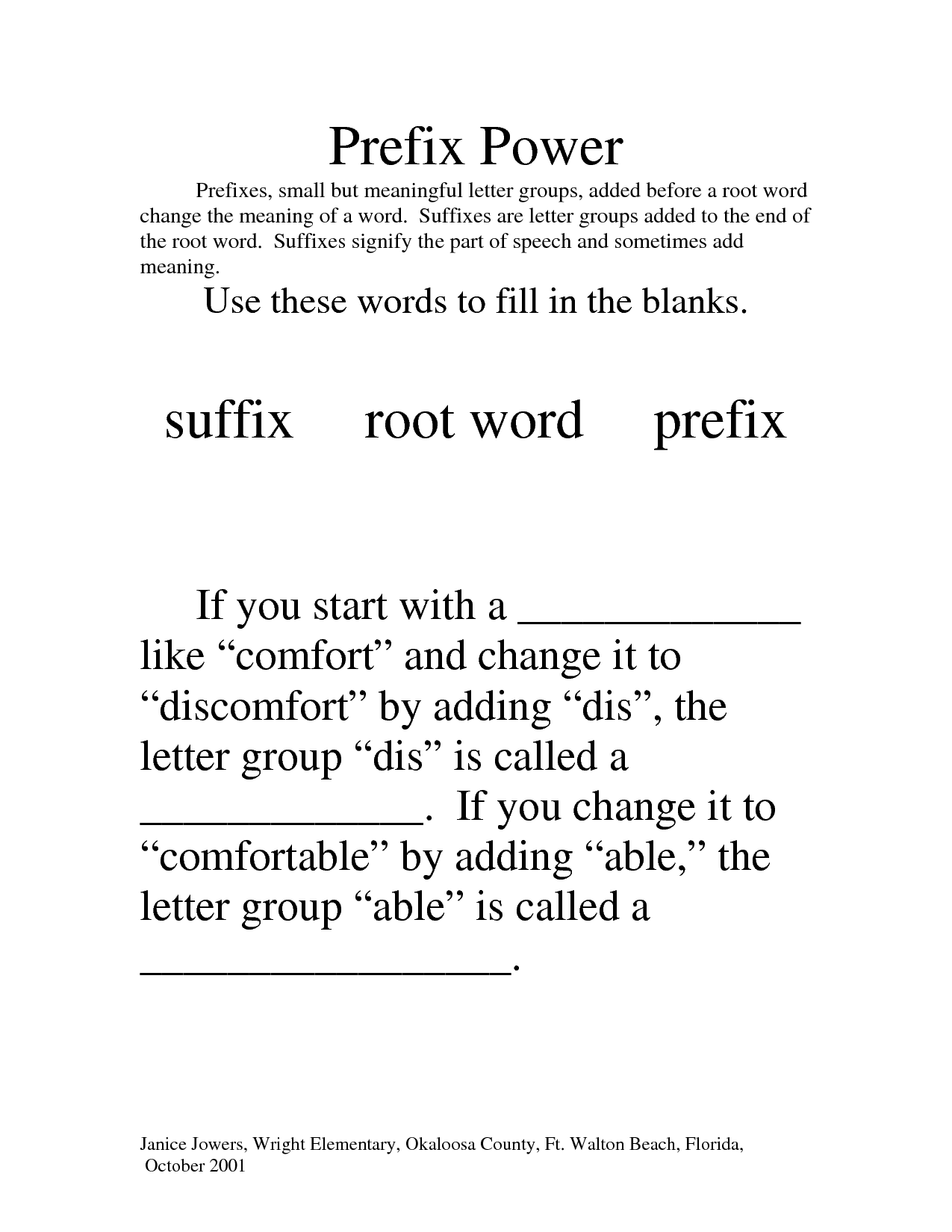
**6.** The U.S. policymakers believe that they must \_ **govern** \_\_\_ every country so that they can have an international control over everyone on earth.

1. **Find the *synonyms* of the underlined words from the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **income** | **pretend** | **shoot** | **divide** | **avoid** |
| **stolen** | **targetted** | **purchase** | **respect** | **equality** |

1. Generally, many people **(buy)** \_ **purchase** smartphones and make them an important part of their lives.
2. About 2 hours before baking, remove the dough from the refrigerator, punch it down and **(separate)** \_ **divide** \_ it into 4 equal pieces.
3. The man in the mask **(took the girl’s bag by force)** \_ **stolen** \_\_\_\_last night and the police is trying to find the thief.
4. In the election campaign, one candidate supported **(the same rights)** \_ **equality** \_\_\_for all people.
5. Your **(financial gains)** \_ **income** \_\_\_ may come from many sources such as salary, investments, rents….
6. **(Keep away from) \_ avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eating** fast food if you really want to keep fit and healthy.
7. You might **(make believe)** \_ **pretend** \_that you studied at Harvard to impress your girlfriend, but if she finds out you didn't, she'll be very angry.
8. Soldiers began to **(fire bullets)** \_ **shoot** \_\_ in all directions when they realized someone attacked them out of nowhere.
9. Social media Networks (**aimed)** \_ **targetted** \_ especially young people to increase their fame and usability as a marketing strategy.
10. People **(admire)** \_\_ **respect** \_\_ others who are considered important for any reason, such as being in authority — like a teacher or cop — or being older — like a grandparent.

**AFFIX POWER**



**Match the verbs with the suffixes. Then complete the paragraphs with the *noun* form of the verbs.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **depart**  **decide**  **vacate**  **enrol**  **explain**  **engage**  **populate**  **permit**  **regulate**  **invest**  **pay**  **enforce**  **polute** | If you would like to go to beautiful, faraway place, you should choose the Hawaiian Islands. Located in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, in 1959 the islands became the 50th state of the U.S. Of all the Hawaiian islands, Kauai may be the best place for **1** \_**vacation**\_\_\_ as it is called a tropical paradise. With increasing tourist attraction, its **2 population**\_\_ is getting higher especially in hot seasons. Because thick green rain forests cover the island, the air makes your skin soft and smooth. There is little air **3** \_**pollution\_\_\_** here, and no stress. The beaches of Kauai are large part of its beauty; they are all lovely, clean, white sand. If you want to meet colourful undersea creatures you may take a short course for diving. You need an **4** \_**enrolment**\_ to get training from professional divers. They also make wide **5** \_**explanations**\_\_ about the characteristics of the Ocean. As soon as you make a **6**\_\_**decision\_\_** , reserve your place, buy your ticket and say goodbye to your stressful city!  **-sion**  **-tion**  **-ation**  **-ment** |

Buying a house is believed a good **7** \_**investment\_\_** these days. People give all their money to be able to have a modern flat in a city because they trust constructers who obey the new safety **8**\_\_**regulations\_\_** made by the government. Also, the constructors sometimes have an **9engagement\_\_** with foreign firms to work on new ideas together. Moreover, in construction sites there is sales **10**\_\_**department**\_ which works hard to sell all flats in the buildings. As customer care is important for them, they can offer monthly or yearly **11**\_**payments**\_ for individuals.

**WORD PARTNERSHIP**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **related**  **according**  **concerned**  **familiar**  **committed**  **responsible** | **about**  **with**  **for**  **to** |

**Match *adjective + preposition* combinations below. Then complete the following paragraph with them.**

For the last ten years, the meaning of religious Bairams have shifted into a different volume. Rather than visiting their families, people are getting more **1** \_**concerned about**\_\_\_\_\_ their relaxation. The common way is going on holiday, for sure. **2** \_**According to\_\_\_** statistics, hotels get maximum crowd in religious holidays. This case is mostly **3** \_**related to**\_\_\_\_ different kinds of facilities and activities that help people get relaxed. Especially all inclusive hotels offer the best service and they are **4 committed to**\_\_ pleasing people during 24 hours. If a customer has any complaint, the hotel staff is **5** \_**responsible for\_\_**that because it's their duty to deal with the problem. Also, in some holiday villages the staff is trained for getting to know guests coming from abroad. Therefore, they become **6** \_**familiar with**\_\_ different cultures.

**PART II**

***STRATEGY* PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT**

**SKIMMING**

* **Skimming is a high-speed reading technique that can save you time and help you get through a text quickly. You skim to get the general sense of a passage, not specific details.** When you skim, you should not read the whole text. Your eyes should move very quickly over the lines and you should read only the parts of the text that will help you answer the questions.
* **Steps in skimming an article:**
  + Read the title – it is the shortest possible summary of the content.
  + Read the first paragraph completely.
  + If there are subheadings, read each one, looking for relationships among them.
  + Read the first sentences of each remaining paragraph.
    - *The main idea of most paragraphs appears in the first sentences.*
    - *If the author’s pattern is to begin with a question or anecdote, you may find the last sentence more valuable.*
* **While skimming an article:**
  + Read the text looking for:
    - *Clue words that answer who, what, when, why, how*
    - *Proper nouns*
    - *Unusual words, especially if capitalized*
    - *Enumerations*
    - *Qualifying adjectives (best, worst, most etc.)*
    - *Typographical cues – italics, boldface, underlining, asterisks etc*.
  + Read the final paragraph completely.
* **Skimming can usually be accomplished at about 1000 words per minute.**

**SCANNING**

* **Scanning is another important reading skill that you do when you are looking for a specific piece of information. Scanning is very useful for finding a specific name, date, statistics or fact without reading the entire article.** When you scan, you have a question in mind. You do not read every word, only key words that will answer your question.
* **Steps in scanning an article:**
  + Keep in mind at all times what it is you are searching for. If you hold the image of the word or idea clearly in mind, it is likely to appear more clearly than the surrounding words.
  + Anticipate in what form the information is likely to appear – numbers, proper nouns etc.
  + Analyze the information of the content before starting to scan.
    - *If material is familiar or fairly brief, you can scan the entire article in a single search.*
    - *If the material is lenghty or difficult, a preliminary skimming may be necessary to determine which part of the article to scan.*
  + Let your eyes run rapidly over several lines of print at a time.
  + When you find the sentence that has the information you seek, read the entire sentence.
* **Scanning can be done at 1500 or more words per minute.**

**Task 1:** ***SKIMMING 🡪 Read the article in one minute.* What is the passage about?**

People have been concerned with their hair since ancient times. In 1500 B.C., the Assyrians, inhabiting the area know today as Northern Iraq, were the world’s first true hairstylists. Their skills at cutting, curling, layering and dyeing hair were known throughout the Middle East. In fact, they were obsessed with their hair, which was oiled, perfumed, and tinted. A fashionable courtier wore his hair cut in neat geometric layers. Kings, soldiers, and noblewomen had their hair curled with a fire-heated iron bar, probably the world’s first curling iron. So important was hair styling in Assyria that law dictated certain types of hairstyles according to a person’s position and employment. Facial hair was also important. Men grew beards down to their chests and had them clipped in layers. High-ranking women in both Egypt and Assyria wore fake beards during official court business to show their equal authority with men.

Like the Assyrians, the early Greeks liked long, scented, curly hair. Fair hair was favoured over dark, so those who were not “natural blonds” lightened or reddened their hair with soaps and bleaches. The Romans, on the other hand, favoured dark hair for men for high social or political rank. Early Saxon men were neither blonds nor brunets but dyed their hair and beards blue, red, green, and orange.

Over the centuries, societies have combed, curled, waved, powdered, dyed, cut, coiffed, and sculpted their hair, or someone else’s during times of wig crazes. Churches and lawmakers have sometimes tried to put a stop to the human obsession with hair, but with little success. It seems hairstyling is here to stay, and the future will likely prove no exception.

***The passage is about hair styles in ancient times.*The passage is about hairstyles in ancient times**

**Task 2: *SCANNING 🡪* Readthe article above again, answer the questions below.**

1. **Complete the following sentences with details from the article above.**

1. The hairstyling skills of the Assyrians were known all over ... ***the Middle East* the Middle East**

2. An Assyrian courtier had his hair ... ***cut in neat geometric layers* cut in neat geometric layers**

3.The Assyrians had laws for certain types of hairstyles according to people’s ***position*** *and* ***employment* position, employment**

4. During official court business women in Egypt wore ... ***fake* *beards* fake beards**

5. \_\_ ***The Early Greeks*** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ preferred fair hair. **The early Greeks**

6. \_ ***The Romans*** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ preferred dark hair for men of high rank. **The Romans**

1. **Locate the following details in the passage. Give the line numbers.**

7. In which lines does the author explain how people curled their hair? **Lines 7-8**

***Lines 5-6***

8. In which fines does the author first mention changing the colour of hair? **Line 15-16**

***Lines 11-13***

9. At what point in the passage does the author discuss the wearing of wigs? **Lines 21-22**

***Lines 15***

1. **Underline the detail that is NOT mentioned in the passage in each of the sentences.**

10. The kings, soldiers, and women of Assyria curled their hair. **women**

***women***

11. The Assyrians and the Greeks liked long, perfumed, blond, curly hair. **blond**

***blond***

**Task 3: Scan the travel brochure. Answer the questions as quickly as you can.**

* **QUESTIONS:**

1. Where is Taman Negara National Park? ***On Malaysian East Coast***
2. What does “Angkor Wat” mean? ***City Temple***
3. Where is Halong Bay? ***in the Gulf of Tonkin, Vietnam***
4. Which beach in the Philippines is on the list of the world’s best beaches? ***Boracay***
5. Which beach in Bali is famous for surfing and nightlife? ***Kuta Beach***
6. When was Angkor Wat built? ***In the 12th century***
7. How many islands are there at Halong Bay? ***At least 3000***
8. Which two beaches in Bali do tourists go to for relaxation? ***Ubud and Amed***
9. For what purpose was Angkor Wat built? ***to honour Vishnu, the Hindu god***
10. Which activity can you enjoy at Cat Ba National Park? ***explore many caves and go hiking***

**Southeast Asian Travel**

Southeast Asia is one of the world’s fastest growing travel destinations. The area offers everything from beautiful tropical islands and pristine beaches to thick jungles, diverse cultures, cuisines, and people. Southeast Asia has some of the best national parks and reserves in the world, an abundance of fascinating World Heritage sites, a variety of spiritual places to visit that represent the religions of the region like Buddhism, Taoism, Islam, and Christianity, and it has a huge supply of beaches and associated activities. Some of the many exciting Southeast Asian highlights include:



**Taman Negara National Park, Malaysia**

This lush park is located on Malaysia’s east coast. The variety of plants and wildlife are amazing and the scenery includes lazy, winding rivers and roaring waterfalls.

**Angkor Wat, Cambodia**



Angkor Wat, means “City Temple”, and is a complex of ancient temples that is considered the most important architectural site in Southeast Asia. It was built in the 12th century to honour Vishnu, the Hindu god.

**Bali, Indonesia**

Land of the Buddha! Kuta, Ubud, Amed, and Sanur are all worth visiting. For the best surfing and nightlife, head over to Kuta beach. For relaxation, head up to Ubud, or even Amed if you’re really looking for peace and quiet.



**Halong Bay, Vietnam**

Halong Bay is one of the world’s natural wonders made up of at least 3000 islands in the Gulf of Tonkin, Vietnam. This is a World Heritage site that offers breathtaking views, many caves worth exploring, and hiking in Cat Ba National Park.



**The Philippines**

In the Philippines you’ll find beautiful white beaches like Boracay, which is on the list of the world’s best beaches. But there is more to the Philippines than just the beaches. The scenery also includes breathtaking waterfalls and miles of rice terraces.

### Detail Questions

Detail questions ask you about **specific information** in the passage. Detail questions usually begin with the words

ACCORDING TO THE PASSAGE ...

To answer detail questions, focus on the key word or words used in the question. Then you must **scan** the passage. When you scan a passage, you move your eyes quickly over the passage until you find the key words that you are looking for: a name, a date, a number. It is not necessary to read the whole passage again-just locate the key words. Once you find the key words, you can read the sentences that follow or come before to make sure you have found the right information.

The correct answer to a detail question will not usually use the exact words as found in the passage but synonyms or a restatement of what is stated in the passage. For example, if the passage states that “Eugene O’Neill was a well-known dramatist,” the answer to a question about the kind of work he was known for might state that “his plays won him fame.”

Detail questions usually appear in the order of the information presented in the passage. This means that the answer to the first detail question will come near the beginning of the passage and the information for the second question will come after that.

## **Sample Reading Passage:**

|  |
| --- |
| LIE DETECTORS Although “lie detectors” are being used by governments, police departments, and businesses that all want guaranteed ways of detecting the truth, the results are not always accurate. Lie detectors are properly called emotion detectors, for their aim is to measure bodily changes that contradict what a person says. The polygraph machine records changes in heart rate, breathing, blood pressure, and the electrical activity of the skin (galvanic skin response, or GSR). In the first part of the polygraph test, you are electronically connected to the machine and asked a few neutral questions (“What is your name?” “Where do you live?”). Your physical reactions serve as the standard (baseline) for evaluating what comes next. Then you are asked a few critical questions among the neutral ones (“When did you rob the bank?”). The assumption is that if you are guilty, your body will reveal the truth, even if you try to deny *it*. Your heart rate, respiration, and GSR will change abruptly as you respond to the incriminating questions.  That is the theory; but psychologists have found that lie detectors are simply not reliable. Since most physical changes are the same across all emotions, machines cannot tell whether you are feeling guilty, angry, nervous, thrilled, or revved up from an exciting day. Innocent people may be tense and nervous about the whole procedure. They may react physiologically to a certain word (“bank”) not because they robbed it, but because they recently bounced a check. In either case the machine will record a “lie.” The reverse mistake is also common. Some practiced liars can lie without flinching, and others learn to beat the machine by tensing muscles or thinking about an exciting experience during neutral questions. |

**Question**

1. According to the passage, polygraph tests

**(A) record a person’s physical reactions** **√** (C) always reveal the truth about a person

(B) measure a person’s thoughts (D) make guilty people angry

**Answer**: Answer (A) is correct because it is a rewording of “bodily changes.” Answer (B) is incorrect because the polygraph measures physical changes; thoughts are not physical changes. Answer (C) is also incorrect since the passage states that lie detectors are “simply not reliable.” Answer (D) is incorrect since the polygraph does not make guilty people nervous; it makes innocent people nervous.

**Question**

2. According to the passage, what kind of questions are asked on the first part of the polygraph test?

(A) Critical **(B) Unimportant** **√** (C) Incriminating (D) Emotional

**Answer:** Answer (A) is not correct because critical questions are asked on the second part of the test. Answer (C) is also not correct since incriminating questions are not asked on the first part of the test. Answer (D) is also incorrect since “What is your name?” and “Where do you live?” are not emotional questions. The best answer is (B), which is another word for “neutral.”

**DETAIL QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT IS NOT IN THE PASSAGE**

This type of detail question asks about what is not in the passage or what is not true according to the passage. These questions have the word NOT or EXCEPT in capital letters. The following are examples of such questions:

Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT....

In this type of question, three of the answers are true and one of the answers is not mentioned in the passage or is not true. Scan the passage to find the answers that are true or stated in the passage. The answer that is not mentioned in the passage or is not true is the correct one.

**Question**

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as something that is measured by a polygraph machine?

(A) Blood pressure (B) Heart rate (C) Breathing **(D) Eye movement** **√**

Remember, three of the answers are mentioned and one is not mentioned.

**Answer:** (A) is mentioned because the passage states that the polygraph records changes in blood pressure. (B) is also mentioned because the passage states that the polygraph machine records changes in heart rate. Answer (C) is also mentioned, because the passage states that the polygraph machine records breathing. The best answer to the question is therefore **(D)** because it is not mentioned.

# **Strategies for Answering Detail Questions**

• The answers to detail questions will follow the order of information presented in the passage.

• The correct answers to detail questions are often a restatement of what is stated in the passage,

• If the question has the word NOT or EXCEPT, choose the answer that is not true or not mentioned in the passage. Answers that are true or mentioned in the passage are not correct.

**LOCATING MAIN IDEA**

* One useful way to understand the main idea of a paragraph is to start by identifying the paragraph’s **topic. *A paragraph’s topic is the subject under discussion.*** When identifying the topic of a paragraph, remember that it should be general enough to cover the material in the paragraph, but not so general that the label could apply to many paragraphs.
* **Look at this paragraph to illustrate.**

Beginning in the late tenth century, many new cities and towns were founded, particularly in northern Europe. Usually, a group of merchants established a settlement near some fortified stronghold, such as a castle or monastery. Castles were particularly favored since they were usually located along major routes of transportation or at the intersection of two such trade routes; the lords of the castle also offered protection. If the settlement prospered and expanded, new walls were built to protect it.

The main idea is often found **in the first sentence of a paragraph**; however, you may find it in other locations; that is, **in the last sentence, in the middle sentence**, **split between the first and the last sentences** or **not stated in the paragraph at all**.

**Study the sample paragraphs below and notice the locations of the main idea and its relationship with the other sentences in the paragraph.**

* ***Main Idea in the first sentence***

**You no doubt have an image of who you are: this is your self-concept**. It consists of your feelings and thoughts about your strengths and weaknesses, your abilities and limitations. Your self-concept develops from at least three sources: (1) the image of you that others have and that they reveal to you, (2) the comparisons you make between yourself and others, and (3) the way you interpret and evaluate your own thoughts and behaviours.

* ***Main Idea in the last sentence***

The *open self* represents all the information that both you and others know about yourself. The *blind self* represents all the things that you don’t know about yourself that others do know. The *hidden self* contains all that you know of yourself and of others that you keep secret. The *unknown self* represents truths about yourself that neither you nor others know. **Thus, your self-awareness is how much you know about yourself according to the model of the four selves.**

* ***Main Idea in the middle sentence***

When you think you’re a failure, you’re more likely to act like a failure. When you think you are successful, you are more likely to act like a success. When you feel good about yourself – about who you are and what you are capable of doing – you will perform better. **Self-esteem is very important because success breeds success**. Increasing self-esteem will, therefore, help you to function more effectively in school, in interpersonal relationships, and in careers.

* **Unstated main idea (implied)**
* Sometimes the main idea is not stated in any particular sentence but each sentence contains details that lead to a common idea. In order to arrive at the main idea, you have to read every sentence and figure out what they have in common.
* People in the United States disclose more than those in Great Britain, Germany, Japan, or Puerto Rico. American students also disclose more than students from nine different Middle East countries. Singaporean-Chinese students consider more topics to be taboo and inappropriate for self-disclosure than their British colleagues. In Japan it is considered undesirable to reveal personal information whereas in much of the United States it is not only considered desirable, it is expected.
* From the above paragraph, you can notice that all of the sentences are about “self-disclosure.” Also, you can see that the subject of each sentence is people from different countries and cultures. Each sentence talks about how much people from different cultures are willing to tell about themselves. If you put all this information together, you can come up with a main idea sentence such as ***“People from different countries have different degrees of self-disclosure.”***
* When the main idea of a passage is not clear because each paragraph has a different main point, a question identifying the main topic of the passage will be asked. The following are examples of main idea questions:

What is the main idea of the passage?

With what topic is the passage mainly concerned?

What does the passage mainly discuss?

What is the main idea expressed in the passage?

The primary idea of the passage is ...

The main topic of the passage is ...

**Read the following passages and find the main idea of each one.**

**1.** Because different tree species adapted to different climates and soil types have evolved over millennia, many kinds of forests occupy the earth today. The primitive forests of several hundred million years ago consisted of fewer kinds of trees. In fact, the earliest “trees,” which grew nearly 500 million years ago, were like giant club mosses. They lacked true roots and consisted of a tangle of specialized branches that clambered over rocky ground. Fifty million years later came the dense forests of tree ferns that prevailed in tropical climates of that era. The forerunners of modem conifers were on the scene 300 million years ago, when plant life abundantly colonized marshy land, building the tremendous coal and oil reserves so important today. By the time the dinosaurs roamed the earth some 180 million years ago, during the Cretaceous period, seed-bearing trees had evolved that shed their leaves in winter; from these have sprung the angiosperms and our present deciduous forests.

**What is the main idea of the passage?**

(A) Conifers are the oldest trees in today’s forests.

(B) Climate affected the development of trees over millennia.

(C) The predecessors of today’s forests were giant club mosses and tree ferns.

**(D) The variety of trees in today’s forest are a result of millions of years of evolution.**

**2.** Innovations in transportation in the 1800s permitted space to be traversed more rapidly and were crucial to the industrial expansion of the North. The great spaces that separated producers from consumers made speed essential, especially in the movement of perishable freight. The development of the steam-powered locomotive in the 1830s and the rapid extension of the railways in the 1840s and 1850s provided the answer to the need for faster transport and dramatically altered patterns of economic development throughout the United States. In 1830 there were 32 miles of rails in the country, in 1840 there were 2,818 miles, and by 1850 there were more than 9,000 miles. The rapid extension of rail mileage enabled the railroads significantly to reduce their costs for shipping freight and carrying passengers, thus enabling them to price their services more cheaply and competitively. The extension of trunk lines, into which short or local lines fed, further tightened the east-west flow of commerce and bound the Northeast and the old Northwest together with bands of steel.

**What is the main theme in the passage?**

(A) Railroad made the transportation of perishable freight possible.

(B) Between 1830 and 1850 over 8,000 miles of railroad track were laid.

(C) Railroads provided an important link between the Northwest and the Northeast.

**(D) Railroads had a profound effect on the economic development of the U. S. in the 19th century.**

**3.** Hawaii was originally settled by the natives of the South Pacific, who arrived in the islands in canoes laden with breadfruit, coconut, bananas, pigs, and chickens. Supplementing these foods were over a hundred different edible fishes and forty kinds of seaweed from the surrounding waters. Hawaiian food was eaten raw or wrapped in taro leaves, seasoned with coconut, and cooked. In the early 1800s, the whalers and missionaries introduced stews, chowders, curries, Corned beef, dried beef, salt salmon, and cornstarch puddings. Most likely, pipkaula (jerked beef), salmon, and haupia (coconut pudding) evolved during this period.

In the late nineteenth century immigrants from China, Japan, and Korea were brought to Hawaii to work the sugar plantations. The Chinese brought rice, soybeans, and vegetables and their ways of cooking them. The Japanese brought sukiyaki and teriyaki, among many other foods. Settlers from the continental United States also brought their favourite recipes and in the spirit of aloha, the Hawaiians have accepted each group’s offerings and drawn the best from them. Thus a Hawaiian feast is a gastronomic experience, the essence of Hawaii and its many cultures.

**What is the main topic of the passage?**

(A) Whalers and missionaries introduced new kinds of foods to the people of Hawaii.

(B) Sugar plantations were worked by immigrants from Asia, who brought their native foods with them.

**(C) Hawaiian food is a combination of the foods of many peoples and a reflection of Hawaii’s history. √**

(D The natives of the South Pacific who first settled in Hawaii ate raw food, whereas other

immigrants cooked theirs.

**4.** Strictly speaking, cartography is the drawing or compiling of maps. The explorers and surveyors go out and make the measurements and gather the information from which the cartographers draw their maps. Sometimes the fieldwork and the creation of the map are done by the same person. But when the scope is broad and the sources of information many, maps are more often a compilation of that information. They represent the accumulated work of many people, brought together under the supervision of one person, the compiler. The value of the map depends, of course, on the expertise of the compiler, who must sift through available information, select the most accurate data, and come up with a thoughtful and accurate synthesis of the geographic knowledge of the region.

**What is the main idea of the passage?**

(A) The definition of cartography is the drawing or compiling of maps.

**(B) Maps are the product of a group effort brought together usually by one person. √**

(C) Not all of the information initially compiled for maps is accurate.

(D) The compiler’s task is more important than that of the explorers and surveyors.

**PART III**

**READING**

**Skim the following passage to get the topic.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16 |  | When we think of time, we think of clock time. Action all around the world is synchronized by clock time, starting with train schedules, worldwide plane schedules, navigation, astronomy, worldwide telecommunication, etc. These depend completely on accurate timing. The accuracy standards of timekeeping devices have been increasing rapidly due to the demands for more and more accurate timing for space communication, navigation, astronomy, etc. Rather than use mechanical clocks, we are relying nowadays on “atomic clocks.” This is not a clock in the usual sense but a device that uses the unchanging movement of the cesium (Cs) atoms as a standard for timekeeping.  From grandfather clocks to wristwatches, all these clocks are cut for us into the 24 hours of the day more or less reliably into hours, minutes, and seconds. Let’s call this kind of time “objective” since everybody’s watches cut time into slices of even thickness. However, we know from personal experience that time does not “feel” as passing evenly under different conditions. When doing some interesting activity, time “flies”; while waiting in the dentist’s office, it “drags.” When Einstein was once asked about this “psychological time,” he replied with a now famous observation: “When you spend two hours with a nice girl, you think it’s only a minute. But when you sit on a hot stove for a minute, you think it’s two hours.” Realizing the relativity of time, let us see, then, how this subjective time can be put to some use. |

**Scan for the lines of the passage. Limit yourself to 30 seconds for this part. In what lines would you find information about:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. schedules and clock time: **Lines 1-2Lines 1-2**  2. how atomic clocks work: **Lines 6-76-7** | 3. Einstein’s ideas of time: **Lines 13-1513-15** |

# ***Answer the questions about details.***

**1. How many types of actions mentioned in the passage depend on accurate timing?**

**5 (Line 2)5 (line 2)**

**2. When does time “feel” longer? When does time “feel” shorter?**

**When we are doing something that we don’t particularly enjoy; when we are doing something unpleasant.when we are doing something that we don’t particularly enjoy; when we are doing something pleasant When we are doing something**

**3. Did Einstein think that objective and subjective time were similar or different? Different different**

**4. If you were asked to formulate Einstein’s views on the subject of time into a theory, what would**

**you call it?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The Theory of | **RelativityRelativity** | (one word) |

**5.** **According to the passage, which of the following is NOT an example of accurate timing?**

(A) Synchronized clock time **(B) Psychological time** **√** (C) Atomic clock time (D) Objective time

**6. According to the passage, demands for more accurate timing have resulted in**

(A) the growth of telecommunications, navigation, and astronomy

(B) the development of better mechanical clocks

**(C) the improvement of accuracy standards for timekeeping devices √**

(D) the dependence on atomic power

**7. The author states that because of the need for more accurate standards of timekeeping, today we are**

(A) thinking about time in a different way **(C) relying more on atomic clocks** **√**

(B) revising schedules of trains and planes (D) enjoying more leisure time

**8. According to the passage, a defining characteristic of objective time is that**

**(A) it divides time evenly for everyone** **√** (C) it seems to pass quickly

(B) it is different from clock time (D) everybody uses watches

**9. According to the passage, personal experience tells us that for different conditions**

(A) different clocks should be used

**(B) our impression of how quickly time passes will vary √**

(C) different standards of accuracy will apply

(D) more interesting activities should be chosen

**10. According to the passage, Einstein, when asked about psychological time,**

(A) declined to answer

(B) commented on its stability

(C) said that socializing was more time-consuming than tending the fire

**(D) observed that time seems to pass quickly or slowly according to our activity √**

**11. In the phrase “From grandfather clocks to wristwatches,” what difference between the two is stressed?**

(A) time **(B) size** **√** (C) age (D) price (E) accuracy

**12. In the first paragraph of the text find a word or phrase that means,**

a prefix that means “far”: **tele (Line 3)** timetable: **schedule (Line 2)**  **tele- (line 3)**

the act of finding direction: **navigation (Lines 2-5)** because of: **due to (Line 4)navigation (lines 2 & 5)schedule (line 2)due to (line 4)**