

9. Before one decides to keep wild animals as pets, one should _____
1. live in the forest at least a year and a half
 2. learn the kind of work one is getting into
 3. discuss this matter with the landlord first
 4. buy more land and houses for them to run about
10. We learn from the passage that the right place for wild animals is _____.
1. the books
 2. the cages
 3. your mind
 4. the forest

Passage 7

Mathura

Bovine Tears.

Pathos isn't the prerogative of human beings only. Even animals have known to pine away at the loss of their masters, especially dogs who have been famous for their loyalty to their masters.

But in a bizarre case, at Mathura, several cows turned up at the funeral procession of their herdsman, eighty-five year old Pyarelal, who has been 5 looking after them since he was a sprightly young lad of twelve years.

When the village folk, carrying the mortal remains of Pyarelal, passed through the fields, they were suddenly surrounded by several cows, blocking the movement of the funeral procession.

While some of the cows snorted in anger, others stood by silently their 10 large bovine eyes, filled with tears, refusing to let the funeral procession proceed.

The non-plussed village folks had no option, but to chase away the mute animals with lathes and sticks, leaving them hurt and scattered.

Pyarelal was known to be very fond of his animals, going to the extent 15 of calling a few of the cows by individual names like Bhoori, Munni, Lali etc., to which names these cows responded.

LUCKNOW CITY MAGAZINE FEBRUARY 1991

Exercise 1 Complete each sentence using one of the following terms.

pathos to pine away bizarre sprightly
mute scattered prerogative

1. Before modern technology, the glory and the beauty of art were considered the _____ of the rich.
2. _____ is a quality in a situation that makes people feel sadness and pity.
3. He collected gadgets and he loved to crowd them into his bedroom.
4. The accused man was questioned again and again but he remained-.
5. My uncle, a _____ 75-year old man, was chosen the chairman of a runners' club.
6. The group of demonstrators _____ when they heard a machine gun fire.
7. Mom, my neighbor's faithful dog, _____ when its master died a month ago.

Exercise 2 Choose the best answer for each question.

1. The passage is about _____.
 1. a herdman's story
 2. a funeral procession
 3. animals which pined away at the loss of their master
 4. a loyal dog which looked after the cattle in a small village
2. What was Pyarelal?
 1. A villager
 2. An old man
 3. A herdsman
 4. All are correct

3. What were the village folk doing?
 1. They looked after Pyarelal's animals.
 2. They were working in the fields.
 3. They were carrying Pyarelal's corpse.
 4. They were attending a funeral of their head village.
4. The story took place in _____.
 1. a city
 2. a town
 3. a village
 4. a suburb
5. "Bovine" (line 11) means-
 1. a steel knife
 2. of an ox or cow
 3. pretty and big
 4. dull and stupid
6. Which statement was not true about Pyarelal?
 1. He was eighty-five years old.
 2. He lost his master since he was twelve years old.
 3. He was very fond of his animals.
 4. He lived in Mathura since he was a boy.
7. What did the animals do?
 1. They attended the funeral of their herdsman.
 2. They attacked a group of villagers at Mathura.
 3. They blocked the funeral procession of Pyarelal.
 4. They were surrounded by the village folk.
8. "Others" (line 10) refers to _____.
 1. the village folk
 2. large bovine eyes
 3. animals
 4. some of the cows
9. We learn from the passage that _____.
 1. Pyarelal was dead
 2. Pyarelal's animals were loyal to him

3. Pyarelal and his animals were very close

4. All of the above

10. We can tell from the story that _____.

1. Pyarelal's animals loved him

2. calling cows by individual names is bizarre

3. the village folk expected the cows to turn up at the funeral

4. only dogs are sad when their masters die

Passage 8

EDITORIAL

Deforestation

A threat to everyone

In the wake of last September's flood disaster in Bangladesh, which left up to a third of the population homeless, scientists are warning that continued destruction of the world's forests will trigger an increasing number of similar, catastrophic floods. The destruction of vast forest areas of Nepal, Northern India, and Bangladesh has been a major factor in the floods that 5 have plagued Bangladesh in recent years. Forests help prevent flooding by holding the soil in place and absorbing much of the rain. Forests also supply much of the oxygen essential to life on earth.

Tropical forests, the most important surviving woodlands, contain about two thirds of all plant and animals species. At the present rate of 10 deforestation, an estimated 15 percent of all species could disappear within the next two decades.

The area of tropical forest denuded between 1955 and 1980 is equal to that cut down during the preceding two centuries. During this 25-year

period in Africa, an estimated 3.6 million hectares of tropical woodlands were 15
cleared annually for timber and agricultural use. In tropical Asia, some 1.8
million hectares were cleared between 1976 and 1980. The Himalayan
watershed--covering Northern India, Nepal, and Bangladesh--had lost 40
percent of its forest area by 1980. And high rates of deforestation have been
recorded throughout Latin America--particularly in Haiti, Brazil, and Central 20
America. In Haiti over 90 percent of the forest cover has been stripped, and
deforestation continues.

The deforestation problem is particularly acute in developing
countries. Until the late 1960's, developing nations viewed their forests mainly
as a source of income to be used in the manufacturing and government 25
sectors. As forests were cleared, soil erosion and salinization have increased.
Coastal habitats have been destroyed, severely affecting local fish
populations. Much of the deforested land has been marginal--not suited to
annual crop production--but has been brought under cultivation with lasting
harm to the local environment. 30

The U.S. government concerned about the rapid disappearance of the
world's forests, has made forest conservation a major goal of its foreign
assistance programs. In 1987, the U.S. Agency for International Development
applied over 56 million dollars to 146 forestry projects in 4 developing nations,

It took nature ages to produce the great forests of the world. It takes 35
man only moments to decimate them. Preserving what remains of this
precious natural heritage should be among the highest priorities of all
governments and all people.

Voice; February March 1989

2. Why were floods in Bangladesh called catastrophic floods?
 1. Scientists called them so.
 2. They left one third of population homeless.
 3. They destroyed1 vast forest area of Nepal.
 4. They kept soil in place.
3. Which statement represents the author's opinion?
 1. Forests help prevent flooding.
 2. Forest conservation will trigger more floods.
 3. Construction of dams has been a major factor in the floods.
 4. Forests supply much of the ozone essential to life on earth.
4. The author believes that tropical forests are _____
 1. the main supplies of oxygen
 2. not disturbed by the deforestation problem
 3. crowded with all plant and one third of population
 4. The most important surviving woodlands
5. Which idea would the author agree with?
 1. Tropical woodlands were cleared for timber and agricultural use.
 2. Forests are viewed as a source of income in government sectors.
 3. Much of the deforested land has finally brought lasting harm to the local environment.
 4. The destruction of coastal habitats slightly affects local fish populations.
6. How many forestry projects did the U.S. government support in 1987?

1. 56	2. 46
3. 146	4. None is correct
7. What has increased when forests were cleared?

1. Annual crop production	2. Local fish populations
3. Tropical woodlands	4. Soil erosion

Exercise 1 Match the split sentences that follow.

- | | |
|--|--|
| _____ a. Manoon suffered severe back ,
injuries | 1. disastrous floods. |
| _____ b. Once the forest was stripped off its
cover | 2. in Wats and temples around
Thailand. |
| _____ c. One can admire the art of craft-
manship, our national heritage, | 3. which plague him to this day. |
| _____ d. Famine and epidemic usually come
in the wake of | 4. To keep an ecological balance. |
| _____ e. The forest area in' Thailand was too
marginal | 5. It was no good for cultivation
any more. |

Exercise 2 If a statement **reflects** information in the selection, write **TRUE (T)**. If it does not, write **FALSE (F)**

- _____ 1. Only tropical woodlands in Africa survived deforestation.
- _____ 2. Tropical forests contain about two thirds of all plant and animal species.
- 3 . Deforestation in Haiti stopped in 1980.
- 4 . When forests were cleared, coastal habitats were destroyed as well.
- 5 . U.S. government has made forest conservation its foreign assistance policy.

Exercise 3 Choose the best answer for the following questions.

1. Deforestation is a threat to everyone because _____
- 1. it is a problem in developing countries
 - 2. it is an issue for discussion today
 - 3. it causes disaster to mankind everywhere
 - 4. very few countries show concern about it

8. To produce the great forests of the world, it took nature _____
1. some time or other
 2. a long time
 3. all year round
 4. a century
9. "Decimate" (line 36) means _____
1. clear
 2. destroy
 3. strip
 4. denude
10. The author concludes that _____
1. forest conservation is the responsibility of all people
 2. all countries should preserve their forests
 3. the remaining forests are precious natural heritage
 4. all are correct

Passage 9

He never wore the same suit twice-as soon as he undressed, servants whisked his clothes away to be burned. He spent millions on a yacht he visited only once, and millions more on photographs of himself. He adored hunting and shot 100 deer in a single day-out of season. When he went fishing, frogmen put trophy-size perch on the end of his line. 5

Few heads of state have ever lived as lavishly as Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania's Communist dictator for 25 years. But he was not alone. Today, as the nations of Eastern Europe take tentative steps toward democracy, the incredible corruption of their former Communist overlords is coming to light. While their countrymen suffered, these "heroes of socialism lived like feudal 10 monarchs.

Nicolae Ceausescu was the undisputed king of Communist corruption. He had more than 80 homes in Romania-23 of them hunting lodges that

were kept heated year-round on the off chance that Nicolae and Elena, his wife and co-ruler, might drop in.

15

Exercise Choose the best answer.

1. The best title for this passage is _____

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. The Feudal Monarchs | 2. Steps toward Democracy |
| 3. A Red Aristocrat | 4. The Heads of State |

2. Who adored hunting and enjoyed fishing?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Romania's Communist dictator | 2. Nicolae Ceausescu |
| 3. Former communist overlord | 4. All are correct. |

3. But he was not alone. (line 7) means _____

1. there were quite a few communist leaders who led their lives like Ceausescu
2. Ceausescu lived with his family and relatives in Romania
3. The Romanians adored their leader and lived happily for 25 years
4. The neighboring countries were friendly and helped each other a lot

4. Nicolae Ceausescu was called the _____.

1. feudal monarch
2. hero of socialism
3. undisputed king of Communist corruption
4. All are correct

5. How did Ceausescu spend his life?

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Honestly | 2. Extravagantly |
| 3. Lonely | 4. Miserably |

6. As a head of state, Ceausescu was _____

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. very powerful | 2. democratic |
| 3. careful with his spending | 4. down to earth |

7. Who were corrupted?
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ceausescu's countrymen | 2. Those democratic leaders. |
| 3. Nations of Western Europe | 4. None is correct. |
8. "The incredible corruption , is coming to light." (lines 8-9) means ____.
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. is set on fire | 2. is becoming known |
| 3. is well-illuminated | 4. is covered up |
9. His wife and co-ruler (lines 14-15) refers to_____"
- | | |
|------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Nicolae | 2. Nicolae and his assistant |
| 3. Elena | 4. Nicolae and Elena |
10. "Drop in" (line 15) means _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. visit unexpectedly | 2. accidentally fall |
| 3. greet cordially | 4. get in touch |

Passage 10

Did you know that you really cry all day long? Every time you blink your eyes you are "crying!" You see, there is a tear gland that is situated over the outer corner of each eye.

Every time your eyelid closes, it creates a suction which takes out some fluid from the tear gland. This is the fluid we call "tears." 5

Normally, this fluid has only one purpose. This is to irrigate the cornea of the eye and so to prevent it from drying out. But suppose some irritating substance reaches the eye? The eye automatically blinks. Tears come out to wash the eye and protect it.

We are all familiar with the experience of smoke getting into our eyes. 10
It makes us cry. Well, the onion sends out an irritating substance, too. The onion has an oil containing sulphur which irritates the eye. The eye reacts by

blinking and by producing tears to wash away the irritant! It is as simple as that.

The onion is an interesting vegetable. It is a member of the lily family, 15 and it is a native of Asia. It has been used as food for thousands of years, going back to the early history of man.

Onions belong to the vegetable family known as *Allium*. They are related to the leek and the garlic. Shallots have a rather mild flavour than garlic. Chives are smaller members of the same branch of this family. The 20 mildest onion, and the biggest, is the Spanish onion which can sometimes weigh as much as half a kilo.

Exercise Choose the best answer.

1. The best title of this passage is _____
 1. Sad Movies Always Make Me Cry
 2. How to Peel Onions
 3. Why Do Onions Make You Cry
 4. When Smoke Gets in Your Eyes
2. Where do tears come from? They come from _____
 1. the corner of the eye
 2. the corner of each eye
 3. the tear gland
 4. None is correct
3. When do tears come into your eyes?
 1. Every time your eyelid closes.
 2. When some irritating substance reaches the **eye's**.
 3. Everytime you blink your eyes.
 4. All are correct.
4. Smoke can make us cry because _____
 1. it irritates our eyes
 2. nobody likes it
 3. it smells bad
 4. we are not familiar with it

5. Which part of onion is an irritating substance?
1. Its head.
 2. Its peel.
 3. Its oil which contains sulphur.
 4. Its stem that smells strong.
6. Which belongs to the same vegetable family as the onion?
1. Garlic and leek
 2. Shallots
 3. Chives
 4. All are correct.
7. What is "Allium"?
1. A kind of metal
 2. A vegetable family
 3. A name of flower
 4. A water lily
8. According to the passage, the mildest and biggest onion is _____
1. eaten by the Indians
 2. the Turkish onion
 3. grown in Spain
 4. for decoration only
9. The word "mild" in the last paragraph means _____
1. gentle
 2. not severe
 3. very sharp in taste
 4. not strong in flavour
10. Which statement about the onion is not true?
1. It is a native of Indian.
 2. It is a member of the Lily family.
 3. It is an interesting vegetable.
 4. It has been used as food for thousands of years.

Passage 11

I was shown into the waiting-room which, as I had expected, was full. Any waiting-room-especially a dentist's, as this was-is not the best place in

the world to spend an afternoon. No matter how hard a dentist tries to make his waiting-room look pleasant, it always has an atmosphere of its own. There is that old smell that reminds you of a hospital. A small table in the centre is covered with very old and torn magazines; the curtains are faded; and the armchairs have a hollow, sunken look about them.

This waiting-room was no exception. There were dusty pictures on the wall and the tattered magazines on the table looked like a great pile of waste paper. I took my seat and decided to pass the time watching the people around me.

A little man beside me was turning over the pages of a magazine quickly and nervously. It was hard to understand what he was looking at, for every three minutes or so he would throw the magazine on to the table, seize another, and sink back into his chair. Opposite me there was a young mother who was trying to restrain her son from making a noise. The boy had obviously grown weary of waiting. He had placed an ash-tray on the floor and was making aeroplane-noises as he waved a pencil in his hands. Near him, an old man was fast asleep, snoring quietly to himself, and the boy's mother was afraid that sooner or later her son would wake the gentleman up. Meanwhile, the little man next to me kept sighing loudly. At last, he got up, walked towards the door and impatiently began examining the pictures on the wall. Soon growing bored, he snatched yet another magazine from the bottom of the pile and dropped wearily into a chair. Even the boy had become quiet and was sleeping in his mother's arms. There was a deathly silence in the room as the door opened and a nurse entered. The people looked up expectantly with a ray of hope in their eyes, then settled down again as the next lucky patient was led out of the room.

Exercise Choose the best answer for each question.

1. We learn from the first paragraph that the atmosphere in the dentist's waiting room is _____.
 1. pleasant
 2. unpleasant
 3. clear
 4. the best
2. The furniture in this waiting-room is _____.
 1. old
 2. new
 3. clean
 4. big
3. T h e in the waiting-room makes you think of a _____.
 1. furniture, dentist
 2. smell, dentist
 3. furniture, hospital
 4. smell, hospital
4. The author of this article wanted to _____.
 1. decorate the waiting-room because it was too plain
 2. meet the dentist at once but he couldn't
 3. spend his time observing people around her
 4. read the magazines on the table but it was impossible
5. A little man sitting near the author was _____.
 1. reading uneasily
 2. reading attentively
 3. looking up and down
 4. sitting silently
6. A young mother who was sitting opposite him tried to her son.
 1. wake up
 2. comfort
 3. feed
 4. quiet
7. The old man was snoring near the _____.
 1. author
 2. little man
 3. boy
 4. young mother
8. "At last, he got up." (line 21) "He" refers to the _____.
 1. author
 2. little man

3. boy 4. old man
9. The people in the waiting-room looked up with hope when the _____
1. boy was sleeping
 2. little man sighed
 3. nurse entered
 4. author stood up
10. How many guests are there in the waiting-room?
1. 2
 2. 3
 3. 4
 4. 5

Passage 12

When we think of twins, we usually think of identical twins. Identical twins are born together, they are of the same sex, and they look exactly the same. In fact, they look so much the same that people often have difficulty telling them apart.

However, not all twins are identical twins. Fraternal twins, like identical twins, are born together, but they are not always of the same sex and they do not look exactly the same. Sometimes the only way to tell fraternal twins from other brothers and sisters is to find out their birth dates.

Identical twins look exactly the same because they are formed from the same egg or zygote. Thus, identical twins are also known as monozygotic twins (mono = one, zygote = egg). Because they are formed from the same egg, monozygotic twins have the same genetic characteristics. Fraternal twins, on the other hand, are formed from separate eggs, so they are called dizygotic twins (di -two). They come from different eggs, so their genetic characteristics are different.

15

Because they did not understand how twins are formed, people in the past were afraid of twins. In some societies, twin babies were killed or left for

wild animals to eat. According to one legend, the city of Rome was founded by twin brothers who were left to die but were brought up by a wolf. Today, the fear of twins is gone, but people are still interested in them. Scientists are particularly interested in studying twins. They hope to find out more about genetics and heredity from twin studies. 20

Exercise Choose the best answer

1. There is / are kind /s of twins.
 1. one
 2. two
 3. three
 4. four
2. If people cannot differentiate between twins, we can assume that they . _____
 1. are identical twins
 2. are born together
 3. have the same characteristics
 4. look exactly the same
3. Fraternal twins are like identical twins in that they . _____
 1. are born together
 2. are the same sex
 3. look exactly the same
 4. All are correct
4. If you want to distinguish fraternal twins from other brothers and sisters, you _____
 1. should ask them one by one
 2. had better ask their parents
 3. can look at their faces and sizes
 4. can ask when they were born
5. Identical twins _____.
 1. are alike
 2. have the same sex
 3. come from the same egg
 4. All are correct
6. People in the past . _____
 1. liked twins
 2. knew twins very well
 3. were puzzled about twins
 4. kept twins at home

7. Twin babies were killed or left for wild animals to eat in some societies because _____
1. their parents did not have money to raise them
 2. it was the custom of those societies
 3. twin babies were a sign of bad luck
 4. they were afraid of twins
8. Nowadays, people have changed their attitude towards twins and _____.
1. build the city of Rome for them
 2. become interested in them
 3. tell stories about their origin
 4. understand what they want
9. Genetic characteristics of fraternal twins are different because _____.
1. they are raised by different people
 2. they come from different eggs
 3. their parents are afraid of them
 4. they are born free
10. "They" (line 21) refers to _____
1. twins
 2. societies
 3. people
 4. scientists

Passage 13

Some people seem to have a knack for learning languages. They can pick up new vocabulary, master rules of grammar, and learn to write in the new language more quickly than others. They do not seem to be any more intelligent than others, so what makes language learning so much easier for them? Perhaps if we take a close look at these successful language learners 5

we may discover a few of the techniques which make language learning easier for them.

First of all, successful language learners are independent learners. They do not depend on the book or the teacher; they discover their own way to learn the language. Instead of waiting for the teacher to explain, they try to 10 find the patterns and the rules for themselves. They are good guessers who look for clues and form their own conclusions. When they guess wrong, they guess again. They try to learn from their mistakes.

Successful language learning is active learning. Therefore, successful learners do not wait for a chance to use the language; they look for such a 15 chance. They find people who speak the language and they ask these people to correct them when they make a mistake. They will try anything to communicate. They are not afraid to repeat what they hear or to say strange things; they are willing to make mistakes and try again. When communication is difficult, they can accept information that is inexact or incomplete. It is more 20 important for them to learn to think in the language than to know the meaning of every word.

Finally, successful language learners are learners with a purpose. They want to learn the language because they are interested in the language and the people who speak it. It is necessary for them to learn the language in 25 order to communicate with these people and to learn from them. They find it easy to practice using the language regularly because they want to learn with it.

What kind of language learner are you? If you are a successful language learner, you have probably been learning independently, actively, 30 and purposefully. On the other hand, if your language learning has been less

than successful, you might do well to try some of the techniques outlined above.

Exercise Choose the best answer

1. Successful language learners _____
 1. must learn it by heart
 2. must be more intelligent than others
 3. do not have to be more intelligent than others
 4. find that language learning is difficult for them
2. We know from reading the first paragraph that some language learners _____.
 1. can learn new languages more quickly than others
 2. have to take a close look at that language
 3. can pick up new words slower than others
 4. None is correct
3. If you want to be a successful language learner, you must be able to learn _____
 1. with your friends
 2. independently
 3. steadily and slowly
 4. word by word
4. Successful language learners _____ their own way to learn the language.
 1. get on
 2. credit
 3. take out
 4. find
5. Successful language learners learn the new language by _____.
 1. trial
 2. reading and writing
 3. asking questions
 4. explaining their ideas
6. Successful language learners _____.
 1. do not want to use the new language
 2. always act out their own language

3. like to communicate with native speakers
 4. hesitate to express what they think
7. It is necessary for the language learners to learn to _____ in the language rather than a n to lots of words.
1. speak, write
 2. write, speak
 3. listen, speak
 4. think, know
8. Learning a new language cannot be successful if the learners learn it _____
1. by memorizing
 2. without a goal
 3. by force
 4. accidentally
9. Which is not true according to the passage?
Successful language learners _____.
1. are interested in the language
 2. must practice using language regularly
 3. must be very smart in learning language
 4. try to communicate with native speakers whenever they have a chance
10. There are _____ -ways to be successful language learners.
1. 2
 2. 3
 3. 4
 4. 5

Passage 14

23 Victoria Avenue

London,

N.W.9.

18 August

Dear Rosalind,

Thank you for your letter, which has reached us very quickly. I have been staying in bed with a throat infection for the last couple of days, but got up this morning and am now quite all right. But I must wait until the doctor has examined me before I go out. 5

We were glad to hear that you like Freshington and that on the whole the weather has kept fine. Whenever we have stayed there, the sun has come out nearly every day. Have you ventured into the sea yet? And has Dick caught a lot of fish?

You've heard about the Greens, I suppose. They've moved down to 10 Brighton. Mr. Green's doctor has told him he's been working too hard and needs a change. As soon as they've settled down, we'll probably drive down there to see them.

You ask about the garden. It has been neglected recently, I'm afraid, and the grass is very long. Many of the pears have fallen and are lying on the 15 ground. Would you like some?

It is true that we haven't visited you for a long time, so perhaps we'll come over the weekend after next. Is that all right? We won't fix it until we have heard from you.

Did you by any chance look at 'Murder in the Museum' on TV last 20

night? I haven't seen such an **exciting** play for years.

Oh dear, what a nuisance! I've just dropped my pen, and now it won't write properly.

Yours,
Mother

Exercise Choose the best answer

1. Rosalind's mother has not been out because _____
 1. she has got her daughter's letter
 2. she has got a throat infection
 3. her daughter ordered her not to go out
 4. the doctor forbade her to go out
2. What is she waiting for?
She is waiting for _____
 1. her daughter's letter
 2. her husband to come
 3. the doctor to examine her again
 4. her family to join her again
3. The weather in Freshington is _____
 1. quite cold
 2. rather hot
 3. very cold
 4. usually fine
4. Whenever Rosalind's parents have stayed in Freshington, _____
 1. the sun has shone every day
 2. they have always gone for a walk
 3. the weather has become so hot
 4. the doctor must have examined them
5. The Greens have moved to Brighton because _____
 1. they like the weather there
 2. Mr. Green's doctor advises him to

3. Rosalind wants them to move
- 4: they feel bored with the old place
6. When are Rosalind's parents going to visit the Greens?
They are going to visit the Greens_____
1. when they call them
 2. in the near future
 3. as soon as they've settled down .
 4. when they have time
7. Where is the garden?
It is in _____.
1. Brighton
 2. Freshington
 3. London
 4. Kensington'
8. The grass in the garden is very long because _____
1. Rosalind's parents want to grow it
 2. Rosalind has no time to cut it
 3. the garden is very big so there is no gardener to work in it
 4. the garden has been neglected recently
9. What does Rosalind's mother suggest for the weekend after next?
She will_____.
1. go to visit her daughter
 2. visit her friends in Brighton
 3. cut the grass in the garden
 4. pick up the pears which are lying on the ground
10. Rosalind's mother enjoys._____
1. gardening
 2. travelling by car
 3. watching exciting plays
 4. writing letters to her daughter

Dreams have interested, puzzled and frightened people for thousands of years. And all kinds of strange explanations were developed about dreams.

At one time, people thought that the figures appearing in dreams were messengers from the gods. It was generally believed that dreams came from 5 something outside the dreamer and could be understood only by persons with special skills.

Today it is believed that dreams are created by the dreamer himself. And because dreams are something a person creates, they may have special meaning for the person who dreams them. 10

Just why you have a particular dream when you do may depend on many things. Your health may affect your dreams. A person who is ill or uncomfortable will have different kinds of dreams than a person who is well and happy.

If a person is hungry or cold, or very tired, his dreams may include this 15 feeling, so that many dreams seem to be made up of disguised feelings. Also, the events of the day before may have a lot to do with what you dream.

Often the persons or situations in a dream are those that you met during the day. Or your emotions may make you have the kind of dream you have. Needing or wanting something may be expressed in a dream, and 20 being frightened may become part of a dream.

The feelings of happiness or disappointment which come out in dreams were probably in the dreamer before. All the dreams give them an outlet.

Exercise Choose the best answer

1. The best title for this passage is _____
 1. Dream, Dream, Dream
 2. Is What We Dream Our Own Idea?
 3. Day Dreamers
 4. The Mid Summer Night Dream
2. In the old days, people believed that _____.
 1. most of our dreams were about figures
 2. the dreamers could understand what they dreamed
 3. our dreams were messages from god
 4. dreams came from something inside the person dreaming
3. Nowadays people believe that _____.
 1. dreams are something a person creates
 2. the dreamer creates the dream himself
 3. dreams may have special meaning for the dreamer
 4. All of the above
4. Which statement is true according to the passage?
 1. One's health may have an effect on one's dreams.
 2. Why one dreams depends on one's health.
 3. A happy person dreams more than an ill person.
 4. A particular dream a person has depends on a certain thing.
5. Which is not included in our dream?
 1. Disguised-feeling'
 2. Physical conditions
 3. Events of the day before
 4. Messengers from the gods
6. "Affect" (line 12) means _____.
 1. make up of disguised feeling
 2. have something to do with
 3. need or want something
 4. meet during the day
7. What makes up our dreams?
 1. People we met during the day
 2. Our desire.

3. Our emotion.

4. All of the above.

8. Which is not true according to the passage?

1. Happy persons have different kinds of dreams than sick persons,

2. Being frightened may become part of a dream.

3. The situation one met during the day can make up one's dream

4. A person's dream may include uncomfortable feelings.

9. 'What came out in dreams were probably_____

1. messages from the gods

2. our intuition

3. the kind of dream we planned

4. None of the above.

10. "Them" (line 23) refers to _____.

1. all the dreams

2. the feelings

3. the dreamers

4. parts of a dream