

READING EXERCISES

Explicit and Implicit Information

Read the text well, and then answer the questions below the text!

Text One

A massive banking crisis occurred in United States in 1933. In the preceding years, a large number of banks had failed, and fear of lost savings had prompted many depositors to remove their funds from banks. Problems became so serious in the state of Michigan that Governor William A Comstock was forced to declare a moratorium on all banking activities in the state on February 14, 1933. The panic in Michigan quickly spread to other states, and on March 6, President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared a banking moratorium throughout the United States that left the entire country without banking services.

Congress immediately met in a special session to solve banking crisis and on March 9, passed the Emergency Banking Act of 1933 to assist financially healthy banks to reopen. By March 15, banks controlling 90 percent of the country's financial reserves were again open for business.

1. When was there a massive banking crisis in United States?
2. What is the meaning of two preceding years?
3. When was it?
4. What happened at that time?
5. What made people remove their fund from the bank?
6. What is moratorium according to you?
7. What made the people in Michigan panic?
8. What was the effect of the moratorium declared by the President?
9. How long was the banking recovery?
10. Who tried to solve the problem?
11. What was the result got by the congress in the special session about the banking crisis?
12. How were the banks which could be re-opened?
13. What kind of assistance was given to the banks?
14. How many percent do banks control the country's financial reserves?
15. When were the banks re-opened for business after the crisis?

TEXT TWO

The first plants on Earth were a form of blue-green algae which appeared and lived in the oceans about 3.4 billion years ago according to the fossil record, protected from the harmful high energy radiation of the Sun. In the oceans, these plants were able to grow and photosynthesize as this high energy radiation was absorbed by the water. Now, to be perfectly clear about it, the first true algae (the kingdom protocista) most likely made their first appearance about 2.4 billion years ago, but for sure by 1.8 billion years ago as the first acritarchs. Although animals were the first life forms on Earth, it was plants that paved the way for land animals to evolve. Plants did this by simultaneously increasing the percentage of oxygen in the Earth's atmosphere and decreasing the

percentage of carbon dioxide, a powerful greenhouse gas (Journal Science, August 2001). Still, if you were to travel back about some 470 million years ago, Earth would seem lifeless, inhospitable and very barren. For one thing, no trees — no plants at all — lived on the land! The first land plants made their appearance way before trees started driving their roots into the hard crust of Earth's surface, about 460 million years ago in the Ordovician period. Algae were the first land plants, moving from their aquatic origins to marshy and wet environments on land. It took consistent growth and diversification of land plants — including the eventual evolution of trees — to help break up the mostly iron-clad surface of the Earth.

To move from the water to land, plants had to adapt systems that would support their weight, provide transport of water and nutrients throughout their system, protect them from drying out, and insulate them from the sun and temperature changes. Obviously, if these adaptations were not difficult, plants would have moved on to land much earlier in the geological history of the Earth. Instead, they appear rather late in the history of life on this planet.

The first land plants were algae, which made a rather arduous transition from their water origins to take root on the rocky surface. The green algae pictured here on top of coastal mudflats would have been a common view of Earth's first land plants.

1. What did the fossil record say about the first plant?
2. How can the blue - green algae grow and photosynthesize?
3. What is true algae classified to?
4. What helped the land animals to evolve?
5. What is the meaning of "a powerful greenhouse" in this text?
6. How was the earth 470 million years ago?
7. Tell the steps of the algae to be the land planet!
8. What kinds of system that the first land plants have to adapt?
9. Why do the first land plant appear rather late in the history of life on this planet?
10. Where is the rocky surface according to the text?

Text Three

Indonesia's transition to an open and multi-party democracy is burdened by the legacy of widespread corruption that supported the prior authoritarian one-party rule. Indonesians call the broad issue of corrupting influences upon government "money politics." This term encompasses more than the giving of financial aid to candidates and parties during election campaigns. The expression includes the actual buying of voter support during elections, the less direct exchange of favorable government benefits or treatment for political support, and the direct bribing of government officials throughout the processes of administration and governance.

Therefore, to analyze "money politics" in Indonesia, it is first necessary to distinguish the separate manifestations of corruption or improper influence upon the political process, while recognizing their interrelationship. It is then possible to consider particular means for control and deterrence of each element. Some practices within the larger meaning of "money politics" are difficult to control by regulation, such as inherent advantages of incumbent public officials who can make promises or initiate policy or public works projects favored by the public. More direct forms of money's influence upon politics can be subject to administrative regulation or criminal sanction, or can at least be made more transparent and subject to political constraints.

1. Why is it still difficult to enter multi-party democracy?
2. What is the meaning of "widespread corruption"?
3. What is the "money politics"?
4. What actions are included in money politics?
5. Which money politics are difficult to control by regulation?
6. What does the incumbent public official talk about during the election campaigns?
7. Whom is administrative regulation or criminal sanction given to?

Text Four

In Indonesia, the Parliament, or the House of Representatives is the highest body or institution of the state. It consists of representatives of the people elected to office through the political parties and the functional groups. The structure of the body is prescribed by statute, and it is to sit at least once a year. All statutes of the nation require its agreement or approval in order to become law. This law making process is shared with the president, who must ratify all statutes.

The parliament is given power to determine the annual budget to fix taxes, to prescribe kinds and value of currency, and in general to regulate the financial matters of the nation. With the President, it declares war, makes peace and concludes treaties. It is explicitly authorized to determine the divisions of Indonesia and the structure of regional government., the form of the People's Consultative Assembly, and Supreme Advisory Council and of itself, to regulate Judicial power, to prescribe the structure of the courts and the conditions for becoming a judge, to determine the condition of citizenship and national defense needs, and to regulate the nation's educational system.

The parliament has no authority to amend the constitution, that functions in the hands of the People's Consultative Assembly. The legislation power of Parliament as stated above, seems to be unlimited, especially from the point of view of parliament as a manifestation of the sovereignty of the Indonesian people. Parliament doesn't only have legislative power, but it also possesses budget rights; thus, Parliament has financial control over the government.

1. What is the main idea of paragraph one?
2. Which statement shows about the length of the term of the statute?
3. "It consists of representatives of the people elected....." (p.1 l.2). What does "It" refer to?
4. What is the best title of the text above?
5. What is the power given to the parliament for?
6. What are the parliament's duties together with president?
7. What does the second paragraph talk about?
8. What is the meaning of "constitution"?
9. How can the parliament control the governmental finance?

Text Five

Gardening, growing and caring for plants are as an enjoyable leisure activity, to produce food, or to create beautiful landscapes with artfully arranged flowers, shrubs, and trees. For some, gardening is a form of exercise, a way to save money on food, or a way to ensure that fruits and vegetables are free from pesticides or other chemicals. For others, gardening is a profession: landscape gardeners design, install, and maintain gardens for a living. Unlike farmers, who typically produces large quantities of crops using complex equipment, such as tractors and combines, gardeners usually produce plants in smaller quantities, relying on manual tools, such as spades, rakes, and hoes, and small power tools, such as mowers and tillers.

Evidence of gardening dates back to 6000 BC. For much of history, functional gardens were more important than pretty ones—people relied on their gardens not only for fruits and vegetables but also for plants used to make medicines and dyes. Elaborate, decorative gardens were found only on the estates of rulers and wealthy people who had slaves or servants to tend the gardens. Gardening for pleasure did not become widespread until the development of the middle class, around AD 1500. With money and time to spare, many began to create gardens for enjoyment, not simply out of necessity, foreshadowing the present-day popularity of gardening as a recreational activity.

1. What are some purposes of gardening?
2. “For some..” (p. 1, line 3) What does “some” refer to?
3. What do some people do to make sure that the fruit and vegetable they eat are free from pesticides and other chemicals?
4. What do the professional gardeners do in gardening?
5. What makes gardeners and farmers different in gardening?
6. What is the main idea of paragraph one?
7. “...functional gardens were more important than pretty ones..” What does this sentence mean?
8. What does the word “ones” (p.2, line 2) refer to?
9. How are the wealthy and rulers’ gardens?
10. How long has gardening for pleasure lasted?

TRUE OR FALSE

Decide whether the statement below true or false!

Text One

Alexander Graham Bell, a Scotsman who settled in the United States, invented the telephone. He was born March 3, 1847, in Edinburgh. In 1870, the Bells moved to Brantford, Ontario, Canada. A year later, his father recommended him to show teachers how to use Visible Speech in teaching deaf pupils to talk in Boston.

In 1872, Bell opened a school for teachers of the deaf in Boston while he experimented to send several telegraph messages at once over one wire.

On June 2, 1875, one of the metal reeds of the harmonic telegraph stuck. Bell’s assistant, Thomas Watson, snapped the reed to loosen it. Bell, who was in another room, heard the sound in his receiver.

On March 10, 1876, Bell finally succeeded in speaking words over a telephone. He was about to test a new transmitter. In another room, Watson waited for the test message. Suddenly, Bell spilled some acid from a battery on his clothes. He cried out: "Mr. Watson, come here I want you!" Watson rushed into the room, shouting, Mr. Bell I heard every word you said, distinctly!" Bell invented the first telephone.

In June 1876, Bell exhibited his telephone at the centennial exposition in Philadelphia. Scientists praised his work. But the public showed a little interest until early in 1877, when Bell gave many demonstrations of his telephone equipment.

Bell became a citizen of United States in 1882. He spent most of his later life in Nova Scotia, Canada. He died on August 2, 1922 at his home in Nova Scotia.

1. Alexander Graham Bell was born in Scotland.
2. He moved to Canada when he was 25.
3. 1871 was the year when he began in teaching deaf pupils to talk in Boston.
4. Doing an experiment, Bell managed some schools for the deaf in Boston.
5. The discovery of a telephone happened coincidentally.
6. Bell had the experiment of speaking over a telephone for three years.
7. Bell became the inventor of the first telephone after the long experiment on telegraph.
8. Bell's invention didn't get any respond from the public but the scientist.
9. People knew about telephone equipment through an exhibition held by Bell
10. Becoming a citizen of the United States was an important thing to get his success.

Text Two

Researches have found a technique to quickly assess disorders in babies. This new method, published Wednesday in the magazine Science Translational Medicine, is a proof of concept that it's possible to quickly scan a baby's entire DNA and pinpoint a disease-causing mutation in a couple of days instead of the more typical weeks as months. The study investigation to four babies said that the test could be one of the first partial fruits of the revolution in sequencing an individual's entire DNA.

The idea behind the test is to take advantage of what is known about disease symptoms to narrow the search for genetic. And that is a good step in the right direction, said Dr. Joe Gray, an expert in genome analysis at Oregon Health and Science University,. "It is a big genome," said Dr. Joe Gray, who was not involved with the study. "How do you know what part of it to search?"

While more research needs to be done before the test is ready for widespread use, he applauded the effort "If people don't push the envelope like this, then we won't get there," Dr. Gray said.

1. Science Translational Medicine is a magazine published for researchers.
2. The new method is able to provide the abnormal growth of babies only in several days.
3. The disorders in babies can be detected by scanning the babies' entire DNA.
4. The finding of the new method was based on a disease-causing mutation.
5. Limiting the search for genetic leads the researchers to find the new technique.
6. Dr. Joe Gray, one of the researchers, investigated that the study on four babies was a revolution on DNA's research.

7. Based on his knowledge, Dr. Gray analyzes that genome is too broad to learn especially when it is used to detect the disorders in babies.
8. Despite the wide acceptance, more researches are needed to be done.
9. According to Dr. Gray, people will be able to understand the individual's entire DNA if they know what is in the envelope

Text Three

The two basic terms used most often by economists are supply and demand. The amount of something that is available-the supply- and the amount of something that people want – the demand – make up a working market. The market is the way in which an economic activity is organized between buyers and sellers through their behaviour and interaction with one another.

Buyers as a group, determine the overall demand for a particular product at various prices. The interaction of buyers and sellers in the market helps to determine the market price, thereby allocating scarce goods and services efficiently. The price is taken into account when deciding how much of something to consume, and also how much to produce.

The relationship between price and quantity demanded is so universal that is called the law of demand. This law states that with all else equal, when the prices of goods rises, the quantity demanded falls – and when the price falls, the quantity demanded rises. The supply curve provides the opposite information: the higher the price, the higher the quantity supplied and the lower the price, the lower the quantity supplied.

A key function of the market is to find the equilibrium price when supply and demand are in balance. At this price, the goods supplied are equal to what is being demanded thereby bringing about the most efficient allocation of the goods. An efficient allocation of goods in a market is one in which no one can be made better off unless someone else is made worse off.

1. Supply and demand relates to the availability and desire.
2. Without supply and demand, there will be no market.
3. The interaction between sellers and buyers is the only activity found in the market.
4. The price of a particular product depends on the buyers.
5. The quantity of consumption and production of goods is determined by the market.
6. The rises and falls of the prices are controlled by the law of demand.
7. According to the supply curve, the rise of the price is equal to the rise of the quantity supplied.
8. When the price is equilibrium, the allocation of the goods is the most efficient.
9. The supplied goods cause the price and demand be in balance.
10. The efficiency of the allocation of the goods depends on the interaction between the buyers and the sellers.

Text Four

In 1982, I nearly died from terminal cancer. My condition was non-operable. I chose not to have chemotherapy. I was given six to eight months to live. Before this time, I had become increasingly despondent over the nuclear crisis, the ecology crisis and so forth. I came to believe that nature had made a mistake – that we were probably a cancerous organism on the planet. And that is what eventually killed me.

Before my near – death experience, I tried all sort of alternative healing methods. None helped. So, I determined that this was between me and God. I had never really considered God, neither was I into any kind of spirituality and alternative healing. I read various religions and philosophies. They gave hope that there was something on the other side.

I had no medical insurance, so my life-savings went overnight on tests. Unwilling to drag my family into this, I determined to handle this myself. I ended up in a hospice care and was blessed with an angel for my hospice caretaker, whom I will call “Anne.” She stayed with me through all that was to follow.

1. The writer died because he didn't want to have surgery for his cancer.
2. The writer had concerned about the nuclear or the ecology crisis for six to eight months.
3. The nature has a cancerous organism that infect the people.
4. The writer's belief about the nature killed him slowly.
5. The writer's efforts on medically healing his illness always failed.
6. The writer had never believed in God before he got finally gave up on finding alternative healing method.
7. Knowing about religions and philosophies led him to a hope of life savings.
8. He needed his family after realizing that he had no medical insurance.
9. Trying to solve his own problem, he came to someone called “Anne” who later becomes his wife.
10. God blessed him with a new life when he stayed in hospice care that made him alive.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Choose the correct answer!

Text One

Why is river water sometimes brown? The water turns brown when it's full of mud. A brown river is an example of erosion in action. Flowing water carries away, or erodes, tiny bits of dirt and rock from the ground it passes over. Erosion moves rock and dirt from place to place. Earth's surface can be greatly changed by erosion. Over tremendously long periods of time, erosion can carry whole mountains into the sea!

The dirt and pieces of rock that erosion carries away come from weathering. Weathering is the process by which nature breaks rocks up. Heat from the Sun can make rock expand and crack into pieces. Ice can also break up rock. Water gets into cracks in the rock and freezes. Ice expands when it freezes and breaks the rock. Plant roots can also grow into rocks and crack them. Rainwater can

dissolve, or absorb, some rocks, turning them into liquid. Rainwater can turn other rocks into sand or clay.

Once rocks break into pieces, erosion takes over. Water, wind, and ice carry away the pieces left behind by weathering.

Rainwater runs down hillsides and carries dirt with it. Over time, flowing water can carry away so much rock and dirt that it cuts into the ground and forms a channel. The Colorado River eroded a huge cut in the rock of the southwestern United States called the Grand Canyon.

Ocean waves crash against seashores. The waves take sand away from some beaches and pile it up on other beaches.

Wind is the main cause of erosion in deserts. There are few plants to hold the dry dirt in place. Wind blows away loose sand and dry dirt.

Windstorms blew away a lot of dirt on the Great Plains of the United States in the 1930s. There had been no rain for years, and the dirt was dry. The farm areas destroyed by wind were called the Dust Bowl.

Glaciers are huge sheets of ice. Glaciers move slowly across the land. Ice underneath the glacier picks up and carries away sand, dirt, and pebbles. The sand, dirt, and pebbles grind away more rock as the glacier moves.

Water flowing through rivers can carve out deep canyons. The water carries sand and dirt to other places. The Mississippi River dumps tons of dirt where it empties into the Gulf of Mexico. The dirt eventually piles up to create land where once there was ocean. This process makes rich farmland called the Mississippi Delta.

Wind can blow away sand and dirt leaving bare rock. It can pile up the sand it erodes to make hills called sand dunes.

Glaciers can make big changes in Earth. During the last ice age, glaciers covered much of North America. Glaciers carved out many lakes. They made the five Great Lakes.

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1. P.1 line 3 : "...from the ground it passes over." The underlined word refers to ...
 - A. mud
 - B. ground
 - C. season
 - D. flowing water
 - E. tiny bits of dirt

2. What can the greatest impact of erosion be over a long time?
 - A. turning the river into brown
 - B. moving rocks and dirt to other places
 - C. carrying whole mountains to the sea
 - D. washing away the rock and dirt of the ground
 - E. changing ground into a mountain

3. Rocks become pieces because of these natural processes, except ...
 - A. the sun heat
 - B. rainwater
 - C. high temperature
 - D. water
 - E. plant roots

4. What causes the rock expand?
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| A. weather | D. sun heat |
| B. ice | E. water |
| C. plant roots | |
5. P.2 line 2 : "...when it freezes.." The underlined word refers to ...
- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| A. heat | D. sun |
| B. rock | E. ice |
| C. nature | |
6. P.2 line 4 : "...rocks and crack them." The underlined word refers to ...
- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| A. ice | D. rocks |
| B. cracks | E. plant roots |
| C. erosion | |
7. From the text, Grand Canyon is probably ...
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. a mountain | D. a river |
| B. a hill | E. a channel |
| C. a rock | |
8. The ocean waves can make these, except ...
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. a new beach | D. a larger beach |
| B. a destroyed beach | E. a beach piled of sand |
| C. crashes on the ocean | |
9. What is called as the Dust Bowl is ...
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. the Great Plains of United States | D. the wind-destroyed farm |
| B. the blowing windstorms | E. the dry dirt |
| C. the farm with no rains at all | |
10. Based on the text, which is incorrect?
- Rocks turn into pieces as the glacier move
 - While moving slowly, glacier carries sand, dirt and pebbles
 - Canyon can change their shape due to the flowing water
 - The Mississippi Delta was once an ocean
 - The sand that forms sand dunes is the example of erosion in action
11. P.5 line 1 "...beaches and pile it up..." The underlined word refers to ...
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. ocean | D. sand |
| B. oceanwaves | E. seashores |
| C. beach | |
12. P.9 line 3 : "This process makes rich...." The underlined word refers to ...
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. carving out deep Canyon | D. flowing the dust and sand to other places |
| B. emptying the Mississippi river | E. unping tons of dirt in the Gulf of Mexico |
| C. piling up ocean to create a land | |

Text Two

Nowadays, many people have realized that agriculture is much more important than other supporting tools in economic development. In Indonesia, agriculture should be the priority of development because of some good reasons.

First of all, the agriculture's contribution in the beginning of the development of the country was the highest of all sectors. At present, almost half of the total Indonesian labors are working in agriculture sector, but the contribution of agriculture sector does not reach 30 percent.

Second, agriculture sector is expected to fulfill the need of food in the country. As the number of population increases in an alarming rate each year, food supply must also increase but agricultural production per capita never increases more than one percent each year, and in some extreme cases, it is even stagnant.

Last but not least, without agricultural development, the growth of industrial sector will be hampered because the growth that comes from industry will bring a wider gap into the internal economy in the country. In turn, this gap will create serious poverty problem and wider inequality of income distribution, and increase unemployment.

Based on the above reasons, it is obvious that the government gives more attention on the agriculture sector.

1. The text is about ...
 - A. the importance of agriculture in the economic development
 - B. the agriculture contribution in the increase of employment
 - C. the growth of industrial sector in the country
 - D. the quality of agriculture in the country
 - E. the process of developing the agriculture

2. In order to support economic development, the government should ...
 - A. produce more food as the priority
 - B. reduce labors in agriculture sector
 - C. supply more food for the national need
 - D. increase industrial sector as the first priority
 - E. prioritize agriculture in the national development

3. The main idea of paragraph two is ...
 - A. almost half of Indonesian labors are working in agriculture sector
 - B. less than 30 percent of Indonesian labors work in agriculture sector
 - C. there is no agriculture contribution in the beginning of the development
 - D. the contribution of agriculture in the beginning of the development reaches more than 30 percent
 - E. The contribution of agriculture to the government was better in the beginning of the development

4. "As the number of population increases in an alarming rate each year...." (p.3 line 2)
 - A. high
 - B. low
 - C. dangerous
 - D. average
 - E. reminding

Text Three

It is probably one of the most important books I have ever read. Not for its heavy philosophy, practical instructions, or memorable quotes; but for its simple message of how wonderful life can be when viewed through the eyes of an innocent child.

Each story is only a page or two, a delightful narrative of how Toto-chan views the world, and how Mr. Kuroyanagi inspires the children to explore, learn, feel and have joy. There are several charcoal drawings that capture the tenderness of the stories, making us feel a part of Totto-chan's world.

One of my favourite vignettes is the story of losing her hat in the septic tank at the school, and proceeding to dig it out. The headmaster walks by, and after a few questions to satisfy his curiosity, and hearing her earnest explanations, he lets her continue with the simple instruction, "make sure you put it all back!"

Toto-chan, *The Little Girl at The Window* is a celebration of childhood, learning and caring. We have enjoyed reading one or two stories for bedtime off-and-on for a couple of years, and almost don't want to finish the book because it will mean there are no more stories. Totto-chan seems so real and loveable, and her headmaster is a role model for parents and teachers.

The book is written by Tetsuko Kuroyanagi and translated by Dorothy Britton.

1. What is the genre of the text?
 - A. Recount
 - B. Narrative
 - C. Anecdote
 - D. Review
 - E. Description
2. How does the writer of this book send the moral message to the reader?
 - A. by telling about philosophy, practical instructions, or memorable quotes
 - B. by presenting a simple life through children's perception
 - C. by teaching teachers and parents how to treat a child
 - D. by being a role model for parents and teachers
 - E. by writing many books about reality in children's life
3. Based on the text, Totto-chan, *The Girl at The Window* is a story **except**, ...
 - A. of an innocent children
 - B. containing philosophy of life
 - C. that shows how simple a life is
 - D. that motivates children to explore the world
 - E. that describes good headmasters and teachers
4. According to the text, who inspires the children enjoying their childhood?
 - A. Tetsuko Kuroyagi
 - B. The teachers
 - C. The headmaster
 - D. Dorothy Britton
 - E. The little girl

Text Four

Cancer is a group of diseases that can cause almost any signs or symptoms. The signs and symptoms will depend on where the cancer is, how big it is and how much it affects the organs or tissues. If a cancer has spread (metastasized), signs or symptoms may appear in different parts of the body.

As a cancer grows, it can begin to push on nearby organs, blood vessels and nerves. This pressure causes some of the signs and symptoms of cancer. If the cancer is in a critical area, such as certain parts of the brain, even the smallest tumor can cause symptoms. But sometimes cancer starts in places where it will not cause any signs or symptoms until it has grown quite large. Cancers of the pancreas, for example, usually do not cause symptoms until they grow large enough to press on nearby nerves or organs (this causes back or belly pain). Others may grow around the bile duct and block the flow of bile. This causes the eyes and skin to look yellow (jaundice). By the time a pancreatic cancer causes signs or symptoms like these, it is usually in an advanced stage. This means it has grown and spread beyond the place it started.

A cancer may also cause symptoms like fever, extreme tiredness (fatigue) or weight loss. This may be because cancer cells use up much of the body's energy supply, or they may release substances that change the way the body makes energy from food. Or the cancer may cause the immune system to react in ways that produce these signs and symptoms. Sometimes, cancer cells release substances into the bloodstream. This causes symptoms which are not usually linked to cancer. For example, some cancers of the pancreas can release substances that raise blood calcium levels. This affects nerves and muscles, making the person feel weak and dizzy.

Treatment works best when cancer is found early while it's still small and is less likely to have spread to other parts of the body. This often means a better chance for a cure, especially, if the cancer can be removed with surgery.

1. Here are about signs or symptoms, **except** ...
 - A. Their appearance depends on the place of the cancer
 - B. They cause cancers spread throughout the body
 - C. Their appearance may not be the same at the beginning of metastasized condition
 - D. They may appear due to the cancer's pressure on nearby organs, blood vessels and nerves
 - E. When cancer begins, they may not appear unless it has grown quite large.
2. "...how big it is and how much it affects the organs..."
The underlined word is in closest meaning to ...
 - A. influences
 - B. converts
 - C. recovers
 - D. changes
 - E. culminates
3. "...symptoms until they grow large enough..." (p.2 line 5)
What does the underlined word refer to?
 - A. the places of cancers
 - B. signs or symptoms
 - C. certain parts of brain
 - D. nearby organs
 - E. cancers of pancreas

4. Being fatigue can be caused by ...
 - A. The weak immune system caused by the consuming of body's energy
 - B. the release of substance changing how the body gets energy
 - C. the released substance in the bloodstream
 - D. the hormone-like substance
 - E. the release of substance usually linked to cancer

5. From the last paragraph, we can learn that ...
 - A. there is no disease which has no cure
 - B. we should seek early detection of cancer to have the best treatment
 - C. we should ignore any sign of cancer because it can be removed with surgery
 - D. when we feel weak and dizzy, it is sign of cancer
 - E. healthy lifestyle can prevent us from cancer

Text Five

The implementation of the new graduation standard for High School students has evoked people to bring different responses.

Some people agree with the rule because it indicates the students' mastery of or the competence on the whole material for three years. The result of the final exam is also significant for students' future study in the higher level. In addition, we are far left behind by our neighboring countries that have implemented a higher graduation grade standard.

However, some other people believe that imposing a high standard will not be effective. The results of the exams have proven to be unreliable because it assesses the students' competence only in a couple of days. A smart student for example, may get a low grade just because he is sick during the exam. On the other hand, an idle student may achieve the standard due to the luck. Therefore, there should then be an alternative way to the national exam considered as the standard one.

Despite different points of view, the government should intensely work on this matter in the hope of getting a better solution upon improving the High-School graduates' quality.

1. What is the purpose of this text?
 - A. to discuss different opinions on the new graduation standard
 - B. to object to the new graduation standard
 - C. to give arguments on the new graduation standard
 - D. to explain the importance of the new graduation standard
 - E. to find an alternative way to get better graduation

2. "...for High School students has evoked people to bring..." (paragraph 1)
The underlined word is best replaced by ...

A. created	D. gained
B. aroused	E. got
C. examined	

3. Which is NOT the reason for people agreeing to the new graduation standard?
 - A. Managing the whole material can be shown through the national exam
 - B. The results of the national exam indicate the students' mastery on the whole material
 - C. The students' future depends on the final exam
 - D. Neighboring countries' students have higher graduation standard
 - E. The results of the final exam help the graduates continue their study in the higher level

4. What is the writer's position in the controversy of graduation standardization?
 - A. The writer does not take side
 - B. The writer follows the government's policy
 - C. The writer is strongly against it.
 - D. The writer supports it
 - E. The writer opposes it

Text Six

OFFICE SUITES

This is new and unusual building in the downtown business district offers unique opportunities for small to midsized tenants to occupy an entire floor from 1,600 to 6,000 square feet are available for immediate occupancy.

Commuting is easy, with the subway stop only one block away. It's convenient to shops, restaurants, hotels, and business services.

For leasing information call **303-572-5947**

1. What is this advertisement about?
 - A. A new office building
 - B. Office suites to rent
 - C. The unusual building downtown
 - D. Office suites to sell
 - E. A building in the business district

2. The good point about the office suite is ...
 - A. furnished
 - B. available in one type size
 - C. far from public places
 - D. several blocks away from subway stop
 - E. easy to reach for commuters

Text Seven

Detective Sherlock Holmes and his friend Dr. Watson are back on the cinema through the 'A Game of Shadows'. After the success of his first film in 2009, Guy Ritchie redirected sequel of "Sherlock Holmes".

A bomb exploding in Stassbourg, England soon became headline in several newspapers. Holmes (Robert Downey Jr.) who disguised as a beggar was busy stalking Irene Adler (Rachel McAdams), his enemy who was also his idol. She brought an important package.

In the sequel of "Sherlock Holmes" this time, Professor Moriarty (Jared Harris) becomes the most dangerous enemy. Moriarty is not the kind of person who is hesitant to remove the lives of many people in order to achieve his goal. The explosion in Stassbourg is one of his creations.

Holmes was busy when his friend, Dr. Watson (Jude Law) was getting married. His marriage would automatically make Holmes lose his partner in investigating the case.

A gypsy woman, Madam Sinza Heron (Noomi Rapace), helped Holmes get through the adventure this time. There was also Holmes' brother, Mycroft Holmes (Stephen Fry) who accompanied Holmes.

The farce made by Holmes and several other characters in the film is able to cause laughter. The chemistry between Robert and Jude is undoubtedly able to captivate the audience's attention for they have been together since in the first sequel.

Chess competition between Holmes and Prof. Moriarty became the ultimate point. They both described the mind wanders respectively. Are you intrigued by the acting of the detective? The film "Sherlock Holmes: *A game of Shadows*" can be alternative entertainment this weekend.

1. The text is about ...
 - A. A review of '*A game of Shadows*' movie
 - B. The description of Holmes' life as a detective
 - C. An introduction of "Sherlock Holmes" movie
 - D. A discussion about Robert Downey Jr. and Jude Law's lives
 - E. A report of the adventure of a gypsy woman

2. Which is correct about Moriarty?
 - A. He likes to achieve a goal despite his kindness
 - B. he keeps others' life
 - C. He will do everything to achieve his goal including murdering.
 - D. He is accused of the explosion as his way to remove his life
 - E. he is always doubtful when he has to kill others' life.

3. What is Mycroft Holmes' role in the film?
 - A. Replacing Holmes' partner
 - B. Accompanying Holmes
 - C. Solving Holmes' problem
 - D. Leading Holmes to Madam Sinza
 - E. Being Holmes' enemy

4. Why does the writer recommend this film?
 - A. because it will captivate the audience's attention by Holmes' adventure
 - B. because all of the characters are laughter boosters
 - C. because it describes the chemistry between Robert and Jude
 - D. because there are new characters that were not found in the first sequel
 - E. because it is better than the first sequel

Text Eight

Christiano Ronaldo was born on February 5, 1985, in Funchal, Madeira, Portugal. Manchester United paid £ 12 million to sign him in 2003 – a record fee for a player of his age. In the 2004 FA Cup Final, he scored Manchester's first three goals and helped them capture the championship. In 2008, he set a franchise record for goals scored. In 2009, Real Madrid paid a record \$ 131 million for his service.

It was through his dad's work as an equipment manager at a boy's club that Ronaldo was first introduced to the game of soccer. By the time he was 10 years old, he was already recognized as a

phenomenon – a kid who ate, slept and drank the game. “All he wanted to do as a boy was playing football,” his godfather, Fernao Sousa, recalled for British reporters, adding, “He loved the game so much that he’d miss meals or escape out his bedroom window with a ball when he was supposed to be doing homework.”

By his early teens, Ronaldo’s talent and legend had grown considerably. After a stint with Nacional da liha da Madeira, he signed with Sporting Portugal in 2001. That same year, at the tender age of 16, Ronaldo turned heads with a mesmerizing performance against Manchester United, wowing even his opponents with his footwork and left skill. He made such an impression that a number of United players asked their manager to try and sign the young player. It wasn’t long before the club paid Ronaldo’s team more than £ 12 million for his services – a record fee for a player of his age.

1. What did Ronaldo do for MU in 2004?
 - A. set a franchise record
 - B. scored several goals for MU in some competitions
 - C. led MU to win FA CUP Championship
 - D. recorded himself as the best player
 - E. paid \$ 12 million for MU

2. From paragraph two, we learn that ...
 - A. Ronaldo was a talented football player
 - B. Ronaldo was a very energetic football player
 - C. Ronaldo gained his success by his earlier teens
 - D. Ronaldo was a legendary young football player
 - E. Ronaldo became the youngest player in Manchester United

3. “After a stint with Nacional da liha da Madeira, he signed with...” (p.3 line 2)
The underlined word can be best replaced by ...

A. participated	D. wrote
B. followed	E. went
C. joined	

4. Which is NOT true about Ronaldo?
 - A. He often ignored his homework for he wanted to train herself
 - B. His love to the game grows more and more
 - C. His deft skill attracts every one
 - D. His team got £ 12 million for his services
 - E. He has been so enthusiastic in playing football since he scored three goals for MU.

Text Nine

To the manager of Taco Tacontento

I am writing to bring to your attention a serious issue I had in your establishment last week. I ordered a vegetarian bean burrito, and halfway through my meal, I bit into what turned out to be a chicken bone.

I am a vegetarian, and the presence of bone in my burrito was jarring. I showed the bone to the staff, who offered to make me a new burrito with the same beans the bone presumably came from. I did not want to risk eating any meat or finding another bone, so I asked for a taco salad instead.

I am a regular customer at your restaurant, and I have never had any problems with your food in the past. While I am relatively certain this was a fluke, I am still concerned about how the bone got into the beans. I would like to know how this might have happened.

I am also concerned about the lack of understanding I received from the staff member who helped me. I don't know if she was working alone or merely misunderstood my request, but she refused to let me speak to her supervisor while I was in the restaurant. I felt she acted very unprofessionally.

I hope to hear back from you about this incident. I can be reached by phone at (555) 867-5309 at any time or by email at mhoss@mailclient.com.

Sincerely,
Marilyn Hoss

1. The text is about a letter of ...
 - A. inquiry
 - B. complain
 - C. application
 - D. order
 - E. reservation
2. What was the writer mainly concerned about?
 - A. the cheated restaurant
 - B. a wrong food
 - C. bone in burrito
 - D. non vegetarian taco
 - E. the small amount of taco salad
3. Why was the writer disappointed to the staff member?
 - A. because she always works alone
 - B. because she didn't get the writer's explanation
 - C. because she refused to talk to the supervisor
 - D. because she felt incompetent
 - E. because the writer was concerned only about the food
4. How was the restaurant's service?
 - A. dissatisfying
 - B. boring
 - C. upsetting
 - D. pleasing
 - E. disgusting

