PARAGRAPH PHRASE DRILLS PRACTICE

Exercise 1

Bacteria are extremely small living things. While we measure our own sizes in inches or centimeters, bacterial size is measured in microns. One micron is a thousandth of a millimeter, a pinhead is about a millimeter across. Rod-shaped bacteria are usually from two to four microns long, while rounded ones are generally one micron in diameter. Thus, if you enlarged a rounded bacterium a thousand times, it would be just about the size of a pinhead. (1) _____, it would be over a mile (1.6 kilometers) tall if magnified by the same amount.

Even with an ordinary microscope, you must look closely to see bacteria. Using a magnification of 100 times, (2) _____, as tiny rods or dots. One cannot make out anything of their structure. Using special stains, one can see that some bacteria have attached to them wavy-looking "hairs" called flagella. Others have only one flagellum. (3) _____, pushing the bacteria through the water. Many bacteria lack flagella and cannot move by their own power, while others can glide over surfaces (4) _____.

From the bacterial point of view, the world is a very different place than it is to humans. To a bacterium, water is as thick as molasses is to us. Bacteria are so small that (5) _____ around them. Bacteria under the microscope, even those with no flagella, often bounce about in the water. This is because they collide with the water molecules and are pushed this way and that. (6) _____, within a tenth of a second, the molecules around a bacterium have all been replaced by new ones, even bacteria without flagella are constantly exposed to a changing environment.

Because of their small size, bacteria are influenced by (7) _____ forces that seem insignificant to larger organisms. While we can move through the air with ease, (8) _____ every shift in the surrounding environment. For bacteria, the world is always changing, (9) _____ minute alterations in their surroundings can have a profound effect on them. This constant exposure means that bacteria (10) _____ for survival in even the most unstable environments.

Question 1.

A. The average human
B. For comparison
C. For instance
D. By contrast

Question 2.

A. bacteria become completely visible
B. you will find bacteria barely visible

C. it is impossible to see bacteria clearly
D. you can notice bacteria vividly

Question 3.
A. The bacteria use these hairs to float
B. The flagella serve as the bacteria's tails
C. The flagella rotate like propellers
D. The hairs make bacteria swim

Question 4.
A. using a mechanism not well understood
B. thanks to advanced evolutionary traits
C. due to a process they cannot control
D. relying on their internal energy

Question 5.
A. they are highly resistant to any movement
B. they are heavily impacted by chemical forces
C. they are surrounded by slow-moving molecules
D. they are resistant to environmental changes

Question 6.
A. In conclusion
B. Despite this
C. However
D. As a result

Question 7.
A. rapid molecular
B. microscopic gravitational
C. invisible chemical
D. unexpected environmental

Question 8.
A. bacteria react to
B. humans are unaffected by
C. they struggle against
D. we remain unaware of

Question 9.
A. in which
B. so that

C. whereas
D. since

Question 10.
A. can quickly adapt
B. struggle constantly
C. are perfectly designed
D. often fail

Exercise 2

If by "suburb" is meant an urban margin that grows more rapidly than its already developed interior, the process of suburbanization began during the emergence of the industrial city in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Before that period, the city was a small, highly compact cluster in which people moved about on foot and goods were conveyed by horse and cart. But the early factories built in the 1830s and 1840s were located along waterways and near railheads at the edges of cities, and housing was needed for the thousands of people drawn by the prospect of employment. (1) _____, proliferating mill towns of apartments and row houses began to surround the older, main cities. As a defense against this encroachment and to enlarge their tax bases, the cities appropriated their industrial neighbors. In 1854, for example, the city of Philadelphia annexed most of Philadelphia County. (2) _____, cities like Chicago and New York took similar steps, expanding to absorb nearby communities.

With the acceleration of industrial growth came acute urban crowding and accompanying social stress, conditions that began to approach disastrous proportions when, in 1888, the first commercially successful electric traction line was developed. Within a few years, horse-drawn trolleys were retired and electric streetcar networks crisscrossed and connected every major urban area, (3) _____, resulting in a transformation of the compact industrial city into a dispersed metropolis. This first phase of mass-scale suburbanization was reinforced by the simultaneous emergence of the urban middle class, (4) _____, who were drawn to newly developed single-family housing tracts far from the aging inner city. Consequently, suburbanization was not only a product of improved transportation but also a reflection of changing social aspirations and economic dynamics, (5) _____, cementing the suburban ideal that persists to this day.

Question 1.
A. Due to a lack of employment
B. As factories expanded
C. With the rise of commercial centers
D. As a result of depopulation

Question 2.

A. At the same time
B. Similarly
C. Contrary to expectations
D. In a unique move

Question 3.
A. enabling the movement of people and industries
B. interrupting the growth of suburban neighborhoods
C. halting the expansion of urban centers
D. restoring the dominance of older cities

Question 4.
A. dissatisfied with their working conditions
B. concerned about pollution and poor infrastructure
C. whose desires for homeownership were met
D. seeking proximity to new industrial hubs

Question 5.
A. establishing new patterns of urban development
B. reversing the urbanization trend of previous decades
C. creating confusion in urban planning
D. dismantling existing metropolitan boundaries

Exercise 3

Archaeology is a source of history, not just a humble auxiliary discipline. Archaeological data are historical documents in their own right, not mere illustrations to written texts. (1) _____, an archaeologist studies and tries to reconstitute the process that has created the human world in which we live—and us ourselves in so far as we are each creatures of our age and social environment. Archaeological data are all changes in the material world resulting from human action or, more succinctly, the fossilized results of human behavior. The sum total of these constitutes what may be called the archaeological record. This record exhibits certain peculiarities and deficiencies, (2) _____, there is a superficial contrast between archaeological history and the more familiar kind based upon written records.

Not all human behavior fossilizes. The words I utter and you hear as vibrations in the air are certainly human changes in the material world and may be of great historical significance. (3) _____, they leave no sort of trace in the archaeological record unless captured by a dictaphone or written down by a clerk. The movement of troops on the battlefield may "change the course of history," but this is equally ephemeral from the archaeologist's standpoint. What is perhaps worse, most organic materials are perishable. Everything made of wood, hide, wool, linen, grass, hair, and similar materials

will decay and vanish in dust in a few years or centuries, (4) _____, very exceptional conditions preserve them. In a relatively brief period, the archaeological record is reduced to mere scraps of stone, bone, glass, metal, and earthenware.

Still, modern archaeology, by applying appropriate techniques and comparative methods, aided by a few lucky finds from peat bogs, deserts, and frozen soils, (5) _____, and is able to fill up a good deal of the gap.

Options:
Question 1.
A. Like any other historian
B. Because of this
C. Due to its historical nature
D. Being unique

Question 2.
A. which means
B. that causes
C. as a result of which
D. despite which

Question 3.
A. In any case
B. As a consequence
C. Similarly
D. Nevertheless

Question 4.
A. except in
B. although in
C. unless found in
D. which appear in

Question 5.
A. provides an alternative to written history
B. is continually expanding our knowledge
C. continues to depend on traditional methods
D. enables us to reconstruct many lost details

Exercise 4
Many artists late in the last century were in search of a means to express their individuality. Modern dance was one of the ways some of these people sought to free

their creative spirit. (1) _____, there was no exacting technique, no foundation from which to build. In later years, trial, error, and genius founded the techniques and the principles of the movement. Eventually, innovators even drew from what they considered the dread ballet, (2) _____, all that was academic so that the new could be discovered. The beginnings of modern dance were happening before Isadora Duncan, but she was the first person to bring the new dance to general audiences and see it accepted and acclaimed.

Her search for a natural movement form sent her to nature. (3) _____, the swaying of the trees and the rolling waves of the sea, and should be in harmony with the movements of the Earth. Her great contributions are in three areas. First, she began the expansion of the kinds of movements that could be used in dance. (4) _____, ballet was the only type of dance performed in concert. In the ballet, the feet and legs were emphasized, with virtuosity shown by complicated, codified positions and movements. Duncan performed dance by using all her body in the freest possible way. Her dance stemmed from her soul and spirit. (5) _____, who broke tradition so others might be able to develop the art.

Her second contribution lies in dance costume. (6) _____, ballet shoes, and stiff costumes. These were replaced with flowing Grecian tunics, bare feet, and unbound hair. She believed in the natural body being allowed to move freely, and her dress displayed this ideal.

Her third contribution was in the use of music. (7) _____, she used the symphonies of great masters, including Beethoven and Wagner, which was not the usual custom. She was as exciting and eccentric in her personal life as in her dance. (8) _____, Duncan's influence on modern dance is undeniable, as she paved the way for future generations.

(9) _____, her innovative spirit and willingness to break from tradition changed the landscape of dance. By embracing her individuality, she encouraged others to find their unique voices in the world of movement. (10) _____, the foundations she laid continue to resonate in contemporary dance practices.

Options:
Question 1.
A. At the beginning
B. During this time
C. Initially
D. In contrast

Question 2.

A. although they had to discard
B. so they could disregard
C. but they first had to eliminate
D. leading to the rejection of

Question 3.
A. She believed movement should be as natural as
B. The connection to nature inspired her
C. She was fascinated by
D. Her ideal was to replicate

Question 4.
A. Before Duncan danced,
B. After she began performing,
C. Unlike other art forms,
D. Despite the popularity of ballet,

Question 5.
A. She was one of the pioneers
B. She was widely recognized
C. Duncan was noted as an artist
D. Her performances were applauded

Question 6.
A. She discarded corsets,
B. She kept traditional elements,
C. She embraced heavier fabrics,
D. She incorporated modern styles,

Question 7.
A. In her performances,
B. During her dance routines,
C. Contrary to expectations,
D. Unlike other dancers,

Question 8.
A. Consequently,
B. Nevertheless,
C. Ultimately,
D. Hence,

Question 9.

A. The impact of her work
B. The essence of her contributions
C. Her legacy in dance
D. The nature of her style

Question 10.
A. Thus,
B. Furthermore,
C. In conclusion,
D. Ultimately,

Exercise 5

With its radiant color and plantlike shape, the sea anemone looks more like a flower than an animal. (1) _____ the sea anemone is formed quite like the flower for which it is named, with a body like a stem and tentacles like petals in brilliant shades of blue, green, pink, and red. Its diameter varies from about six millimeters in some species to more than ninety centimeters in the giant varieties of Australia. Like corals, hydras, and jellyfish, sea anemones are coelenterates. (2) _____, but more often they attach the lower part of their cylindrical bodies to rocks, shells, or wharf pilings. The upper end of the sea anemone has a mouth surrounded by tentacles that the animal uses to capture its food. (3) _____ in the tentacles throw out tiny poison threads that paralyze other small sea animals. The tentacles then drag this prey into the sea anemone's mouth. (4) _____ is digested in the large inner body cavity. When disturbed, a sea anemone retracts its tentacles and shortens its body so that it resembles a lump on a rock. (5) _____ by forming eggs, dividing in half, or developing buds that grow and break off as independent animals.

Options:
Question 1.
A. More specifically,
B. Interestingly,
C. Generally,
D. Similarly,

Question 2.
A. They can move slowly
B. While they can be quite mobile
C. Although they are capable of movement
D. In most cases,

Question 3.
A. Stinging cells

B. The cells located
C. Specialized structures
D. The tentacles themselves

Question 4.
A. The food
B. The prey
C. The meal
D. The catch

Question 5.
A. Anemones may reproduce
B. They reproduce primarily
C. Another method of reproduction involves
D. They are known to reproduce