

10. I'll see you near the post office we met the other day.
A. which B. where C. when D. why
11. The man lives behind my house is a doctor.
A. what B. who C. which D. whom
12. The old building is in front of my house fell down.
A. of which B. which C. whose D. whom
13. The boy bicycle you borrowed yesterday is Tom.
A. which B. whom C. who D. whose
14. Her grandmother, is 70, often takes exercise.
A. what B. who C. where D. which
15. The really happy people are those enjoy their daily work.
A. what B. who C. which D. where
16. My girlfriend loves tokbokki, is a Korean food.
A. which B. where C. whom D. who
17. May Day is the day people hold a meeting.
A. who B. when C. which D. whom
18. Peter, I played video games with on the weekend, was younger than me.
A. that B. who C. which D. whom
19. The people for the bus in the rain are getting well.
A. waiting B. to wait C. waited D. wait
20. I have a message for people by the traffic chaos.
A. to delay B. who delay C. delayed D. who delaying

Exercise 13. Read the passage and then choose the correct option.

OUTER SPACE

From far out in space, Earth looks like a blue ball. Since water covers three-fourths of the Earth's surface, blue is the color we see most. The continents look brown, like small islands floating in the huge, blue sea. White clouds wrap around the Earth like a light blanket. The Earth is shaped like a sphere, or a ball. It is 25,000



miles around! It would take more than a year to walk around the whole planet. A spaceship can fly around the widest part of the sphere in only 90 minutes.

Even though spaceships have traveled to the Moon, people cannot visit the Moon without special suits. The Moon has no air or water. Plants and animals can't live there either. Astronauts first landed on the Moon in 1969. After that, there were six more trips to the Moon. They brought back Moon rocks, which scientists are still studying. There are holes, or craters, all over the Moon's surface. Scientists believe that meteorites smashed into the Moon millions of years ago and formed the craters.

The Sun is the closest star to Earth. A star is a hot ball of burning gas. The Sun looks very big because it is so close. But the Sun is just a medium-sized star. Billions of far-away stars are much bigger than our Sun. The burning gases from the Sun are so hot that they warm the Earth from 93 million miles away! Even though the Sun is always glowing, the night here on Earth is dark. That's because the Earth rotates, or turns around, every 24 hours. During the day, the Earth faces the Sun. Then we see light. During the night, the Earth turns away from the Sun. Then it faces the darkness of space.

Each day we learn more about the Earth, the Moon, and the Sun.

1. Why is blue the color we see most when looking at Earth from outer space ?
 - A. Because most of the Earth is covered in land.
 - B. Because the Sun's rays make the Earth look blue.
 - C. Because most of the Earth is covered in water.
 - D. Because clouds wrap around the Earth.
2. Scientists believe that meteorites smashed into the Moon millions ago and formed the craters. What does "formed" mean?
 - A. hit
 - B. made
 - C. broke
 - D. stopped
3. What is a star?
 - A. A star is a hot ball of burning gas.
 - B. A star is a hot ball of gas.
 - C. A star was a luminous ball of gas.
 - D. A star was a luminous ball of burning gas.

4. What causes daylight on Earth?
 - A. The full Moon causes daylight.
 - B. Daylight is caused by the Earth facing away from the Sun.
 - C. The heat of the Sun's rays causes daylight.
 - D. Daylight is caused by the Earth facing toward the Sun.
5. Which of the following sentences BEST describes the Sun?
 - A. The Sun looks small because it is so far from Earth.
 - B. The Sun is a ball of burning gases that gives the Earth heat and light.
 - C. The Sun is a small star.
 - D. The Sun is not as hot as it looks.

Exercise 14. Read the passage and then answer the questions.

human	survive	reflect	conditions	rotation
scientists	differences	possible	clouds	gravitational

Earth is just one of the planets our solar system. Planets are large bodies that rotate around the Sun. They (1) its light and warmth. The planets that are located closest to the sun are made out of rocky material. They are relatively small and heavy. In contrast, the planets that are farther away from the Sun are much larger. They are formed of light gases. All planets follow a certain path around the Sun. They are held a specific distance from the sun by the Sun's strong (2) force.

The inner planets, or those closest to the sun, are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. Even though these planets are all small and rocky, they have more (3) than they have things in common.

Because Mercury is the closest to Sun, the side that faces the Sun gets as hot as 4270 Celsius. At the same time, the side that faces away from the sun is a freezing -1730 Celsius. Mercury also has a slower rate of (4) than Earth. Days and nights on Mercury are much longer than ours. The extreme temperatures alone make it a very unlikely place for life. With an atmosphere too thin for (5) breathing, it's obvious that people won't be living on Mercury any time soon.

The next planet from the Sun is Venus. Below (6) of sulfuric gas lies its 96% carbon dioxide atmosphere. That might be nice for a plant, since a plant



"breathes" carbon dioxide, but not for a person. If you managed to (7) the atmosphere, the surface of the planet is hot enough to melt solid metal. In addition, the pressure of the air would be strong enough to crush you. You are probably most familiar with Earth because it is your home planet. It has the perfect (8) for life. Earth's atmosphere and oceans help control the trickiest part of making a planet life-friendly: temperature. Earth is the only planet known to have liquid water.

Mars is the fourth farthest from the Sun. Mars has been studied and photographed more than any other planet besides Earth. Some people think it may be (9) for life to exist there. Although scientists have not been able to find actual water on Mars, there seems to be evidence of water erosion on its surface. Its canyons and mountains are very similar to those found on Earth. The main difference is that there no plant life. Some (10) believe that Mars may have been very much like Earth until something happened that made the water supply evaporate.

Exercise 15. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.

1. David had gone home before we arrived.
→ After
2. We had lunch then we took a look around the shops.
→ Before
3. The light had gone out before we got out of the office.
→ When
4. After she had explained everything clearly, we started our work.
→ By the time
5. My father had watered all the plants in the garden by the time my mother came home.
→ Before
6. Linda had gone out by the time I went to her house.
→ After
7. After Tony had washed his clothes, he went to bed.
→ Tony

8. My parents had gone to the cinema before they went home.

→ By the time

Exercise 16 a. Combine the two sentences using relative clauses.

1. The students will be awarded the present. The students' reports are very valuable.

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2. The man was rude. He was wearing a red shirt.

.....

3. The botanist will never forget the day. He found a strange plant on that day.

.....

4. The TV got broken. It was my grandfather's.

.....

5. The man works for my father's company. The man's daughter is fond of dancing.

.....

Exercise 16 b. Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.

1. "Why don't you put your luggage under the seat?" he asked.

→ He suggested

2. The restaurant is so dirty that no one wants to eat there.

→ It is such

3. I'm always nervous when I face a lot of people.

→ Facing

4. Apples are usually cheaper than oranges.

→ Apples are not

5. You can't visit Moscow unless you get a visa.

→ If you

