BOOK - 2 READING/WRITING

REVISION - UNIT - 2

Name: _____ Date: _____

I. Reading Comprehension

A. Read the article about expressions with the word *red*. Then complete the sentence. Choose A, B, or C.

What Makes You See Red?

1 The color red is a bright, cheerful color. Red can mean fun and excitement. Many people believe it is a warm, happy color, one that puts them in a good mood. But red affects people in many different ways. For English-speakers, several ideas are associated with the color red, and understanding those associations will help you understand English idioms[1] that use the word *red*.

2 Red is often associated with powerful emotions. Some are positive feelings, like love. For example, red roses and red boxes of candy are traditional gifts between a husband and wife. But red is also linked to some strong negative feelings.

3 Driving to work today, I almost got into an accident. Another driver nearly hit my car. He wasn't paying attention because he was busy with his phone. Stupid drivers like that really make me see red!
--Jennifer C.

4 When people talk about seeing red, they are talking about a situation where something makes them very angry very suddenly. They may get so angry that they lose control. What often causes their anger is another person's bad behavior.

5 Anger is not the only strong emotion identified with the color red. The next idiom with *red* describes a rush of a different feeling.

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6 My teacher passed out papers to everyone in the class. I wasn't listening, and I didn't look at the paper. I just asked her, "So, what do we do with this?" She said, "Did you read the directions? They're at the top of the paper." Boy, was my face red!
--Mike D.

7 Some people turn red in the face when they are embarrassed. Not everyone does, and maybe you never do, but you can still use the expression when you feel embarrassed or ashamed. It is a way of saying "I felt terrible!" People use it after making a mistake in a situation where other people were watching.

8 Red can also represent danger. Because it is such a strong color, it is used to get people's attention when they need to watch out, like red traffic lights telling drivers to stop. Red is also used to warn people away from situations where they might get hurt. For example, a red flag flying at the beach means it is not safe to go in the water. There are other kinds of red flags, too, as you will see here.

9 My doctor called me and said, "You need to make an appointment immediately." I knew right away those words were a red flag, and I was right. A test showed I had very high blood pressure, and I needed medicine.
--Jack R.

10 When people speak about red flags, they are referring to signs that there may be trouble ahead. For example, is your computer or phone doing something strange? Whatever is happening could be a red flag. It could mean you need to get your device fixed before a serious problem develops. A red flag can be any sign that you need to be careful and keep your eyes open.

11 English speakers share many ideas about what colors represent. So idioms with colors can be quick and easy ways to express complex ideas.

[1]**idiom:** an expression, or group of words, whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words

1. The color red is associated with _____.
A. positive emotions, such as love
B. negative emotions, such as embarrassment
C. both A and B

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2. Sometimes a person will see red because _____.
A. it is an important holiday
B. he or she is in danger
C. somebody made him or her angry

3. When someone sees red, the feeling _____.
A. will soon go away completely
B. affects them quickly and strongly
C. makes them behave quite strangely

4. A person who says "Boy, was my face red!" probably _____.
A. made a mistake
B. was in class
C. felt very hot

5. A red flag tells you _____.
A. do not enter
B. there's a problem
C. someone is angry

6. English speakers use idioms with colors to _____.
A. communicate something complicated in just a few words
B. show how it's fun to create new expressions
C. describe personal feelings while talking to friends

B. Match each sentence beginning with the correct ending.

7. _____ Bright colors, like red can create . . .
8. _____ The color red does not have . . .
9. _____ The color red can get . . .
10. _____ A red flag is not always . . .

a. the same effect on everyone.
b. your attention in a dangerous situation.
c. happy and excited feelings.
d. any particular meaning.
e. a thing that you can see and touch.

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II. Vocabulary

A. Match each word with the correct definition.

11. character ____
12. consider ____
13. culture ____
14. encourage ____
15. establish ____

a. to create
b. to convince
c. to think about
d. to see and be aware of
e. the study of the mind and the way that people behave
f. the ideas and ways of doing something in a particular society
g. the qualities that make a person or thing different from oth people or things

B. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the word bank.

advertising	*dependable*	*environment*	*service*	*unaware*	*universal*	*variety*

16. They may know of other equally good restaurants in the area, but I am _____ of any.
17. He is not a _____ source of information. He often gets the facts wrong.
18. There's a great _____ of cookies on sale in the supermarket—dozens of different kinds!
19. Laws were passed to stop air and water pollution and make people clean up the _____.
20. Which company provides your Internet _____ at home?

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III. Reading Skill: Using the Context to Guess the Meaning of Unknown Words

Read the sentences. What is the meaning of the words in bold?
Choose A, B, or C.

21. The meal was an **absolute** pleasure. I enjoyed every bit of it.
A. small and narrow
B. total and complete
C. strange and surprising

22. The coffee was **bitter**, so I added some sugar.
A. not sweet
B. not hot
C. not expensive

23. Medical researchers are making good progress toward a treatment for the disease. Here's a report on the latest **advance**.
A. a problem, an issue, or a kind of trouble
B. the act of paying a company for a product
C. a step forward in an activity or area of study

24. It's time to end the **conflict**. Everyone wants peace.
A. research into one of the social sciences
B. a story about events that happened long ago
C. a period of fighting between two countries

25. I understand that you can't say for sure, but please **estimate** how long the project will take.
A. guess
B. promise
C. decide

26. You can't find your keys? Let me help you **hunt** for them.
A. wait
B. look
C. pay

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IV. Vocabulary Skill: Using Suffixes to Make Adjectives

Complete the sentence. Choose A or B.

27. It's very important that you tell us the _____.
A. truth
B. truthful

28. In some countries, the day when people vote in _____ elections is a holiday.
A. nation
B. national

29. She waited with a _____ look on her face.
A. hope
B. hopeful

30. Color can have a _____ effect on people's emotions.
A. power
B. powerful

31. I think the business you describe in your proposal will be a great _____.
A. success
B. successful

32. My parents are both artists, but sadly, I have no _____ talent at all.
A. art
B. artistic

V. Writing Skill: Identifying Brainstorming Methods

Match each definition with the correct method.

33. _____ spending five- or ten-minutes writing, without stopping, all your thoughts about a topic
34. _____ getting ideas and writing them down quickly before you begin a writing assignment
35. _____ writing a key word or a topic in a circle and writing related words all around it

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36. _____ writing a series of words or ideas related to your topic

a. brainstorming
b. listing
c. making idea maps
d. restating
e. freewriting

VI. Grammar

A. Correct the error in future with *will* in the sentence.

37. I'll meeting you there at 4:30.

38. They will to paint the child care center in bright, cheerful colors.

39. I think you will going to like the new design.

40. She'll probably home by 10:00.

41. The paint store will probably has 50 different varieties of white.

B. Why is *will* used in the sentence? Choose A or B.

42. I'll give you a ride home.
A. It's a prediction about the future.
B. It's a promise.

43. Okay, I'll come with you.
A. It's a formal expression of a plan.
B. It's a decision made at the moment of writing.

44. We will present our proposal to the company's senior managers.
A. It's a formal expression of a plan.
B. It's a prediction about the future.

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45. They'll probably need more time to finish.
A. It's a decision made at the moment of writing.
B. It's a prediction about the future.

46. Some people will not like the company's new uniforms.
A. It's a prediction about the future.
B. It's a formal expression of a plan.

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