UNIT 1- READING (QUESTIONS-ANSWERS)

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

When naming a child, some parents seem to choose a name based simply on their personal preference. In other families, grandparents or professional name-makers come up with a child's name. In some cases, the time of a child's birth influences how the child's name is determined.

In many European cultures, names are typically chosen by parents. Parents' choice for their child's name may be based on names of their relatives or ancestors. For example, in Italy, children are traditionally named after their grandparents. The parents generally use the father's parents' names first. If they have more children, then they will use the mother's parents' names. Similarly, some people in Eastern Europe name their children after relatives who have died. This tradition is seen as a **means** to protect the child from the Angel of Death.

Traditionally in some Asian countries, a child's grandfather or a fortune-teller chooses the child's name. In contrast to the tradition of naming children after relatives, the child's name is chosen to influence the child's character. For example, names may be based on a connection to certain elements such as fire, water, earth, wood, or metal. Or the name might include a written character meaning beauty, strength, or kindness.

In certain African cultures, when a child is born plays a large part in determining the child's name. In Ghana's Akan culture, the day a child is born determines the child's name. But each day has different names for boys and girls. For instance, a boy born on Friday is named Kofi, whereas a girl born on the same day is named Afua. Both Kofi and Afua mean "wanderer" or "explorer." Children with these names are seen as travelers.

No matter where the name comes from, a child's name is the first gift in life. Whether the name is chosen according to preference or dictated by tradition, **it** reflects something about a child's culture. For that reason, all names should be **treasured** and respected.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
   A. The choice of name for a child in Asia
   B. The history of child naming around the world
   C. The practice of child naming in Europe
   D. The tradition of child naming in different cultures
2. According to the passage, in many European cultures, names are typically selected by _____.
   A. ancestors B. parents C. relatives D. grandparents
3. The word "**means**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ____.
   A. sign B. symbol C. route D. way
4. What is a common belief in some Asian countries concerning the tradition of naming a child?

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A. A child's name must include a written character meaning beauty, strength, or kindness.

B. The choice of a child's name is believed to have an impact on his or her personality.

C. A child's name shouldn't be connected with certain elements of nature.

D. The choice of a child's name should be based on names of his or her relatives.

5. Which of the following about the tradition of child naming in African countries is **NOT** true according to the passage?

A. The arrival time of a child is an important factor in deciding his or her name.

B. Children born on Friday are normally given names meaning traveling.

C. Children receive the same name if they are born on the same day.

D. No matter how a child's name is chosen, it is related to his or her culture.

6. The word "**it**" in paragraph 5 refers to _____.

A. preference B. culture C. name D. tradition

7. The word "**treasured**" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. ignored B. developed C. valued D. revealed

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