Reading 2: Items 17-19

Read the news report.

LONDON: Oxford Dictionaries recognized the power of the millennial generation on Friday with its 2017 word of the year: 'youthquake'.

Oxford lexicographers say there was a fivefold increase in use of the term between 2016 and 2017. It is defined as "a significant cultural, political, or social change arising from the actions or influence of young people".

The word, coined almost 50 years ago by Diana Vreeland, then the editor of Vogue magazine, has been used to describe phenomena including surging youth support for Britain's Labour Party and the election of 30-something leaders in France and New Zealand.

Each year, Oxford University Press tracks how the English language is changing and chooses a word that reflects the annual mood. Oxford Dictionaries president Casper Grathwohl said youthquake has "yet to land firmly on American soil, but strong evidence in the UK calls it out as a word on the move".

17. Which of the following is the best headline for this news?
    1. Power of Youth
    2. Era of Young Leaders
    3. Youthquake: Word on the Move
    4. Words of the Year of Oxford Dictionaries

18. Which of the following is **TRUE** about the word 'youthquake'?
    1. It was invented in 2016.
    2. It is more widely used in America than in England.
    3. It was first used to describe political change in America.
    4. It refers to a shift in cultural norms influenced by young people.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

19. According to the news, which of the following situations has been described as a 'youthquake'?
    1. The increasing use of the term in 2017
    2. The young voters' support for the UK Labour Party
    3. The use of Vogue magazine to describe a political event
    4. The election of more than 30 new leaders in France and New Zealand

Reading 3: Items 20-22

Read the joke.

Last week, Vicky, a distressed wife, went to the local police station in Wigan, Lancashire, along with her next-door neighbor, Pauline, to report that her husband was missing.

The policeman asked for a description of the missing man.

Vicky described him clearly and in detail, "He is 35 years old, 6 feet 4 inches, has dark eyes, dark wavy hair, an athletic build, weighs 185 pounds, is softly-spoken and is fabulous with the children."

Pauline interrupts her protesting, "Why Vicky, your husband is 5 feet 8 inches, overweight, bald, has a big mouth, and is horrid to your children."

Vicky replied, with a sigh, "Yes, but who wants HIM back?"

20. Which event happened first based on the story?
    1. Vicky's husband disappeared.
    2. Pauline described Vicky's husband.
    3. Vicky answered the policeman's question.
    4. Vicky and Pauline went to the police station.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

21. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
    1. Pauline is an honest woman.
    2. Vicky's husband is an attractive man.
    3. The policeman knows Vicky and her husband well.
    4. Vicky is accurate in describing her husband's appearance.

22. What did Vicky mean when she said, "Yes, but who wants HIM back?"
    1. She didn't really want her own husband.
    2. She wanted to know if anybody wanted her husband back.
    3. She intended to ask Pauline if she wanted to take her husband.
    4. She really wanted to know if anybody could help her husband.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading 4: Items 23-26
Read the feature story.

Bonfire Night or 'Guy Fawkes Day', is celebrated in the United Kingdom on November 5 every year and has a very interesting history.

In 1605, King James I passed strict laws against the Catholics. They would be punished if they didn't attend the Protestant church. Some English Catholics were so angry that they planned to blow up the House of Parliament in protest. They put 36 barrels of gunpowder in the Parliament building and Guy Fawkes was to light them when the king came to open the Parliament on November 5. Unfortunately for him, the police found the gunpowder before it exploded and they caught him and the other men involved in the plot. The men were tortured and killed. To celebrate his survival, King James I ordered the people of England to have a bonfire on the night of November 5. Bonfire night went on to become a tradition, celebrated as Guy Fawkes Day.

Traditional Bonfire Night food is hot baked potatoes. However, in the north of England people eat a special type of cake called parkin. This is a way to make it. First, grease a cake tin and line with buttered paper. Then, beat an egg and milk together with a fork. Next, gently melt syrup, treacle (a thick sweet black liquid), sugar and butter together in a large pan until the sugar has dissolved. After that, mix together oatmeal, flour and ginger and stir into the syrup mixture, followed by the egg and milk. Finally, pour the mixture into the tin and bake for 50 minutes to 1 hour until the cake feels firm and a little crusty on top. Cool in the tin then wrap in foil and keep for 3-5 days before eating.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

23. Why was there a revolt in England in 1605?
    1. Catholics were being sentenced to death.
    2. Guy Fawkes broke King James I's laws.
    3. Protestant churches used to punish Catholics.
    4. Catholics did not agree with recently passed laws.

24. Why were bonfires ordered to be lit on the night of November 5?
    1. To honor the Catholics who were killed
    2. To celebrate the success of the revolt of 1605
    3. To remember the protestors of November 5
    4. To mark King James I's escaping assassination

25. What is the correct order of steps for making parkin?
    A. Pour the mixture into the tin
    B. Beat an egg and milk together.
    C. Mix together oatmeal, flour and ginger.
    D. Bake for 50 minutes to 1 hour
    E. Melt syrup, treacle, sugar and butter together until the sugar has dissolved.
    F. Stir the mixture of oatmeal, flour and ginger into the syrup mixture, followed by the egg and milk.

    1. B-E-C-F-A-D
    2. A-B-C-D-F-E
    3. B-A-C-E-F-D
    4. F-A-B-C-E-D

26. What is the purpose of the passage?
    1. To describe how to make English cakes
    2. To tell about the history of English kings
    3. To give information about an English tradition
    4. To honor Guy Fawkes, a famous English Protestant

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading 5: Items 27-30
Read the article.

On the other side of the sea from Rome, there was once a great city named Carthage. Rome was not on good terms with Carthage and at last a war occurred between them. For a long time, it was hard to tell which was the stronger. First, the Romans won a battle, and then the Carthaginians did. The war went on for many years.

It happened after a while that Regulus, a brave Roman general, lost a battle and was taken prisoner to Carthage. While he was in prison, the rulers of Carthage came to talk with him. They promised to set him free if he could persuade the Roman rulers to make peace with them. They also made him promise that he would return to prison if the Roman rulers refused to make peace. Regulus agreed to do so.

When Regulus arrived in Rome, he was warmly greeted. The Roman law makers came to see him and Regulus told them that he was sent from Carthage to ask them to make peace. But he thought that the Romans should not do so because sooner or later Carthage would be defeated. The next day, after bidding farewell to his wife, children and Rome, Regulus started back to Carthage as he had promised to face a cruel death.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

27. What do we learn from the first paragraph?
    1. Roman people were unfriendly.
    2. Rome was the strongest city of the time.
    3. Carthage and Rome were equally matched opponents.
    4. The city of Carthage and Rome were located side by side.

28. What did the rulers of Carthage want Regulus to do?
    1. To go home and bid farewell to his family and Rome
    2. To persuade Roman rulers to make peace with Carthage
    3. To keep his promise to fight for Carthage upon his return
    4. To reveal the truth about the Roman rulers and Rome

29. Which of these statements is **TRUE** about Regulus?
    1. He was beaten to death after losing the war.
    2. The warriors of Carthage were afraid of him.
    3. He was a man who always kept his promises.
    4. He defeated Carthage at the other side of the sea.

30. What would be the best title for this story?
    1. The Prisoner of War
    2. The Story of Regulus
    3. The War of Carthage and Rome
    4. The Greatest City in the World

LIVEWORKSHEETS