

# English II

## HOMWORK 3 – GUESS MEANING FROM CONTEXT – UNDERSTAND THE MAIN IDEA

1. Read each of the sentences below carefully. Choose the word from the list that has about the same meaning.

1) She turned her biggest foe into her best friend.

- a. enemy    b. shoes    c. lesson  
a. enemigo    b. zapatos    c. lección

2) The man walked down the long corridor in the dark building.

- a. table    b. fan    c. hall

3. Jack is approximately 9 years old.

- a. about    b. badly    c. carefully  
a. alrededor de    b. mal    c. con cuidado

4. My sister's eyes resemble our mother's eyes.

- a. run like    b. look like    c. feel like

5. The stars were brilliant in the clear night sky.

- a. dim    b. walking    c. bright  
a. oscuro    b. caminar    c. brillante



2. Using the underlined antonym clues, choose the best definition for the word in bold.

Example: Obviously very different, the first brother was outgoing and **loquacious**, but the second was shy and silent.

**Loquacious** means:    a. wise    b. shy    c. angry    d. talkative

1) He presented the image of a **prudent** man; however, Keith was really a reckless and careless person who rarely thought about what would be sensible.

**Prudent** means:    a. careful    b. careless    c. reckless    d. foolish.

2) Arnold was **arrogant** when it came to his ideas; on the other hand, his colleague was humble, seeking suggestions from others and giving credit to his coworkers.

**Arrogant** means: a. humble b. fair c. conceited d. shy.

3) Sung was fascinated with the lectures and worked hard on his homework, unlike his classmate Ami, who seemed **indifferent** to everything, rarely participated in group discussions, and showed little interest in the readings.

**Indifferent** means: a. taking chances b. unresponsive and uninterested.  
c. working equally but differently d. happening at the same time.

4) The novels of Walter Mosely, Stephen King, James Patterson, and David Baldacci frequently contrast **sinister** characters who must be apprehended and good, moral characters who ultimately win.

**Sinister** means: a. an unmarried woman b. working alone  
c. seeking forgiveness d. evil.

5) Riggs was a **novice** at home construction, but he studied and practiced with several experts, so he was confident that his final product would be an excellent one.

**Novice** means: a. a show-off b. an expert  
c. a construction worker d. a beginner

### Main idea

The main idea tells you more about the topic. It tells you the writer's idea about the topic.

### 3. Read each paragraph. Write the topic beside the best main idea.

**Example: Bicycles** are very popular today in many countries. Many people use **bicycles** for exercise. But exercise is only one of the reasons why **bicycles are popular**. Another reason is money. **Bicycles** are not expensive to buy. They do not need gas to make them go. They also are easy and cheap to fix. In cities, many people like **bicycles** better than cars. With a **bicycle**, they never have to wait in traffic. They also do not have to find a place to park. And finally, **bicycles do not cause any pollution!**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ do not cause pollution.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ are better than cars.
- c. Bicycles are popular today for many reasons.



**Read each paragraph. Write the topic beside the best main idea.**

1) Clothes can tell a lot about a person. Some people like very colorful clothes. They want everyone to look at them. They want to be the center of things. Other people like to wear nice clothes. But their clothes are not colorful or fancy. They do not like people to look at them. There are also some people who wear the same thing all the time. They do not care if anyone looks at them. They do not care what anyone thinks about them.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ are colorful.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ can tell a lot about a person.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ always look nice on some people.

2) It is important to bring the right clothes when you travel. If you are going to a cold country, you should bring warm clothes. Be sure you have a hat and gloves, too. If you are going to a hot country, you need different clothes. You do not want heavy or dark clothes. In hot weather, light clothes are best. If you are going to a city, you may need some nice clothes. You may want to go to a special restaurant or a concert. It is different if you are traveling by bicycle in the country. Then you will want comfortable clothes. But one rule is the same for all travelers. Do not bring too many clothes!

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ for warm weather are light.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ are important when you travel.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ can be heavy.

3) Clothes today are very different from the clothes of the 1800s. One difference is the way they look. For example, in the 1800s all women wore dresses. The dresses all had long skirts. But today women do not always wear dresses with long skirts. Sometimes they wear short skirts. Sometimes they wear pants. Another difference between 1800 and today is the cloth. In the 1800s, clothes were made only from natural kinds of cloth. They were made from cotton, wool, silk or linen. But today, there are many new kinds of man-made cloth. A lot of clothes are now made from nylon, rayon, or polyester.

- a \_\_\_\_\_ of the 1800s were beautiful.
- b \_\_\_\_\_ are made of man-made cloth.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ today are different from the clothes of the 1800s.