This passage is about animals and humans.

Our earliest ancestors lived mostly on berries and fruit, but even they had meat as part of their diet. Although pre-historic humans were systematically hunting animals for food and clothing by around 30,000 BCE, human societies had not managed to domesticate a large number of animals until around 7,000 BCE. The common belief was that early humans started herding animals exclusively as sources of food and clothing. Animals were also a source of companionship and protection. Another common belief was that only humans had a vested interest in this process, with animals being the passive victims. However, new evidence suggests that animals too played an active role in becoming domesticated. For example, many animals wandered onto human settlements and remained after finding food, warmth and protection from predators.

Sheep were among the first animals to be systematically exploited for food and clothing. They were herded for the first time around 9,000 BCE in southwestern Asia. Goats followed about 1,500 years later, while swine were first herded at around 7,000 BCE. As for cattle, they were first domesticated in southeastern Europe in approximately 6,500 BCE. Cats became pets comparatively late, this taking place in Egypt at around 2,000 BCE. The very first animal to fall under human domination, however — and this happened simultaneously in different parts of the world — was apparently the dog. In fact, it is difficult to speculate when dogs became permanent members of human societies. The remains of domesticated dogs dating back to 9,500 BCE have been found in Idaho.

Animals that remained free from human control were either successful in fending for themselves, or had meat that did not agree with the tastes of our pre-historic ancestors.

103. What is the main purpose of this passage?
   A. to argue against the consumption of animals
   B. to trace the development of how humans used animals
   C. to describe how domestication helped humans advance
   D. to compare the evolution of animals with humans

104. What does the passage say was happening in 30,000 BCE?
   A. Humans did not include meat as part of their diet.
   B. Many animal species had been domesticated by humans.
   C. Hunting animals for meat was common amongst humans.
   D. Humans did not yet use animals to clothe themselves.

105. What does new evidence suggest about the domestication of animals?
   A. Both animals and humans benefited.
   B. Animals were unwilling to be domesticated.
   C. Humans were afraid of many animals.
   D. Humans wanted animals only for food and clothing.

106. What does the passage say about sheep?
   A. They were the first animals to be domesticated.
   B. They were first domesticated in Europe.
   C. They were domesticated after dogs but before swine.
   D. They were the very first source of food for humans.

107. When were dogs first domesticated?
   A. in Idaho at around 8,500 BCE
   B. in various places at the same time
   C. at around 7,000 BCE in Egypt
   D. after other animals had been domesticated

108. What can be concluded about animals that were not domesticated?
   A. They were more violent than humans.
   B. They were not palatable to early humans.
   C. They did not make for good companions.
   D. They had better survival skills than humans.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

This passage is about tetanus.

Tetanus is a serious infectious disease which can potentially culminate in the complete deterioration of the central nervous system. In other words, it can lead to total paralysis. It is also known as "lock-jaw" since one of its characteristic symptoms is a stiffness of the jaw. The infection occurs when the bacillus, or bacteria, *Clostridium tetani*, makes its way into an exposed wound. *C. tetani*, which is among the most toxic bacilli, can remain viable for many years and can be found in soil, street dirt, and animal feces. Since it is an anaerobic bacillus, it lives without oxygen and therefore multiplies in places where oxygen is deficient.

The incubation period ranges from 2 to 50 days, but in most cases it is 5 to 10 days. The first symptoms, besides a stiffness in the jaw, may include a stiffness in other joints, especially the neck. At its onset, the disease may also cause headaches, sore throat, and depression. Although these are symptoms of countless other disorders, they are almost certainly signs of tetanus when they occur after the sufferer has sustained a cut with a corroded or dirty instrument. A minor cut can lead to the disease, so even a scratch involving a potentially contaminated object must not be taken lightly.

When the wound is small and superficial it may be effectively treated with antibiotics, but for deeper wounds the bacilli must be surgically removed. The fatality rate of tetanus is a rather high 60 per cent, but survivors may retain some amount of stiffness. People who have been immunized within the last ten years or who get an injection of antibodies within 24 hours of sustaining a cut will normally not be infected. Tetanus-related fatalities are especially high in economically depressed areas because the necessary vaccines are hard to come by. In the developed world, injections with antibodies can be obtained at any drugstore as easily and cheaply as aspirin.

109. What is the main purpose of this passage?
   A. to show how a disease affects people differently
   B. to describe the causes and effects of a dangerous illness
   C. to give advice about how to avoid a disease
   D. to clarify misconceptions about a serious infection

110. According to the passage, what causes tetanus?
   A. a decline of the central nervous system
   B. a bacteria entering an open cut
   C. soil or street dirt being consumed
   D. animals which are not vaccinated

111. What does the author say about the *C. tetani* bacillus?
   A. It can live for a rather long time.
   B. It survives from two to fifty days.
   C. It requires many years to develop.
   D. It can destroy oxygen.

112. What can one generally conclude about the anaerobic bacillus?
   A. It does not need oxygen to live.
   B. It multiplies more quickly than other bacilli.
   C. It is always found in soil and street dirt.
   D. It has a long incubation period.

113. In the third sentence of paragraph 2, which phrase could best replace **At its onset**?
   A. In the beginning
   B. At its worst point
   C. When it has finished
   D. Without exception

114. Why does the author mention aspirin in the las line?
   A. to illustrate how safe tetanus vaccines are
   B. to criticize the ineffectiveness of tetanus vaccines
   C. to encourage people to get treatment for tetanus
   D. to show how accessible a tetanus vaccin can be

LIVEWORKSHEETS

This passage is about sugar.

Sugars are truly ubiquitous, found in almost everything we eat. We add them to foods during processing, preparation, or at table. A healthy diet contains at least some amount of naturally occurring sugars, such as fructose from fruit, or lactose, found in dairy products. Unfortunately, overall sugar consumption has been steadily rising. An ever greater proportion of our daily calories are from sugar, generally at the expense of more important nutrients. This is not good because high sugar consumption frequently leads to diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and a host of other health problems. It has been linked with hyperactivity in children.

The US Center for Disease Control (CDC) conducted a series of studies between 1971 and 2000. These studies found that adults were consuming about 5 percent more calories overall, but 20 percent more sugar. In other words, an even greater proportion of calories came from sugar in a typical daily diet in 2000 than **it** did three decades before. Perhaps more worrisome is the paradox of teenagers. On average, people between 16 and 18 were consuming 5 percent more calories in 1971 than they were in 2000. However, teenagers in 2000 were consuming almost 10 percent more sugar. The CDC has yet to release more current statistics regarding the ratio between caloric intake from sugar and other food stuffs. However, most nutrition experts agree that, since 2000, teens and adults are probably consuming alarming amounts of sugar, leading to a reduced health.

Turning to artificial sweeteners to replace sugar is far from being a solution. The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio recently proved that diet soft drinks are not as dangerous as the regular kind. Nevertheless, diet soft drinks can still cause obesity. And besides having negligible nutritional value, sugar substitutes have been linked with cancer.

115. What is the purpose of the passage?
   A. to illustrate the benefits of decreasing sugar consumption
   B. to propose viable alternatives to sugar
   C. to downplay the idea that sugar is dangerous
   D. to describe negative consequences of sugar in our diet

116. Why does the author use the word **ubiquitous** in the first sentence of paragraph 1?
   A. to point out positive aspects of sugar
   B. to emphasize the prevalence of sugar
   C. to highlight the dangers of consuming sugar
   D. to warn us about a new marketing trend

117. Why does the author mention fructose and lactose?
   A. They should be added to foods we process.
   B. They are displacing more important nutrients.
   C. They are not easily found in foods.
   D. They are sugars we should be consuming.

118. In the third sentence of paragraph 2, what does **it** refer to?
   A. sugar
   B. a typical daily diet
   C. proportion of calories
   D. a worrisome paradox

119. According to the CDC study, what happened between 1971 and 2000?
   A. Teenagers started eating less sugar.
   B. Teenagers reduced their intake of calories.
   C. Caloric intake increased between 5 and 20 percent.
   D. Artificial sweeteners replaced most sugars.

120. According to this passage, what is true about artificial sweeteners?
   A. They are nutritionally valuable.
   B. They may provide a cure for a disease.
   C. They are also a source of problems.
   D. They should be used instead of sugar.

LIVEWORKSHEETS