

Name: _____

Exercise 1

Read each of the following passage and write what the italicized references refer to.

1. When social scientists study families, they find that they have different shapes and sizes.

a. (the first) they refers to: _____

b. (the second) they refers to _____

2. When most people think of libraries, they think of books. However, there are as many library services as there are types of people who use them.

a. they refers to: _____

b. them refers to _____

3. No matter whether it is young or old, large or small, traditional or modern, every family has a sense of what a family is.

a. it refers to: _____

4. Mr. Brown bought a new car, but his wife hasn't seen it yet.

a. his refers to: _____

b. it refers to: _____

5. The Clinton's old television didn't work, but their new one is fine.

a. their refers to: _____

b. one refers to: _____

6. Jane thought the moon landing was a waste of money, and Martin, her husband, thought the same.

a. her refers to _____

b. the same refers to _____

7. Most of us know what a family is. However, we can learn more about families from social scientists.

a. us refers to: _____

b. we refers to: _____

8. Some families have long histories. Some of them know everything about their ancestors, while others know very little about theirs.

a. them refers to: _____

b. their refers to _____

c. others refers to: _____

d. theirs refers to _____

9. Successful language learners find people who speak the language and they ask them to correct them when they make mistakes.

a. (the first) they refers to: _____ c. (the second) them refers to: _____

b. (the first) them refers to _____ d. (the second) they refers to _____

10. The chair was so well made that Ms. Grant decided to buy five.

a. five refers to _____

11. Perhaps your language learning has been less than successful. Then you might do well to try some of the techniques used by successful language learners.

a. your refers to: _____

b. you refers to: _____

12. Word analysis is not always sufficient to give us the precise definition of a word. Thus, we need to combine it with context clues in order to make it easier for us to decide a clear

meaning of the word.

a. (the first) us refers to: _____

b. we refers to: _____

c. (the second) us refers to _____

13. A camera takes the light rays that bounce off the subjects being photographed and focuses them on a sheet of film for an instant. This light makes chemical changes in the coating on the film.

a. them refers to: _____

b. this light refers to: _____

14. One aspects of American life most visitors agree on is its conformity. Because they had to establish traditions, because they had to absorb millions of people from diverse cultures, Americans tend to insist upon conformity in fundamentals.

a. its refers to: _____

b. (the first) they refers to _____

c. (the second) they refers to _____

15. In December 1941 almost the entire U.S. fleet was anchored at Pearl Harbor. I can't understand why.

Why refers to: _____

16. Last July we spent our holiday at Denpasar, Bali. It was the best holiday we ever had there.

a. It refers to: _____

b. there refers to: _____

17. During the Cambrian Period, mollusks (related to snails and slugs) and sea worms were common, and many have been preserved as fossils. Another animal that was common then was the trilobite. They no longer exist, but most museums have fossil collections of them.

a. many refers to: _____

b. then refers to: _____

c. them refers to: _____

18. Children love cartoons, and they can sit for hours watching them.

a. they refers to: _____

b. them refers to: _____

Exercise 2

Read each of the passages below and choose the best answers the questions that follow.

Animal Congregation

Many types of animals combine the advantage of family association with those conferred by membership in still larger groups. Bees congregate in hives; some fish move in schools; ants gather in mounds; wolves live in packs; deer associate in herds. The main advantage of membership in a mass community is the safety that it provides. A large group of prey may be easier for a predator to find at any given point than is a small one, and predator may think twice before taking on such a group; if a predator does decide to challenge a large group, it may merely encounter a confusing mass of moving bodies and possibly may not succeed in its primary goal.

1. The word "those" (l. 1) refers to

(A) types (B) animals (C) advantages (D) groups

2. The word "it" (l. 4) refers to

(A) safety (B) advantage (C) community (D) membership

3. The word "one" (l. 6) refers to

(A) group (B) prey (C) predator (D) point

4. The word "it" (l. 7) refers to

(A) group (B) mass (C) predator (D) goal

Exercise 3

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. Finding the references of the substitution words will help you.

The rights of a Merchant

The seller of goods has certain obligations toward his customer. Some of them are written in the laws of the country. Others are found in the legal decisions made by judges.

What happens when a merchant displays an item in his store window with a price tag on it? Must the merchant sell the item if the money is offered? It is a fact of law that a display of goods in a store window is not an offer to sell those goods, which can be accepted by a customer saying he will buy them. Instead, the display is known as an invitation by the merchant to receive offers from potential customers. The customer makes the offer to buy and the merchant may accept that offer. Then the goods are sold. But the merchant need not accept the offer, and without such acceptance, the customer cannot obtain the goods or sue the merchant for not letting him have them.

Unless the seller accepts the offer by taking cash from the customer, the seller is allowed to change his mind. The merchant may want to take back the goods because they have been displayed by mistake or had the wrong price written on them, and he or she would have the legal right to do this.

Questions:

1. What is either written in the laws of the country or found in the legal decisions made by the judges?
2. Where is the price tag put?
3. When are goods sold?
4. When can't the customer sue the seller?
5. What legal right does the seller have if goods have the wrong price written on them?

Enjoy it!