

READING

-Read the following paragraphs and answer the questions.

*Hi! My name is Tim. I work in a factory that makes cars, and last week we sold two hundred thousand. We should sell more cars than other factories because **they** are very cheap, but we don't. I have a daughter; her name is Ana, she is nine. Yesterday, we went to the church, but she hated it; she says **it** is boring. She would prefer to read, then I bought her some ice cream. I know it is not healthy; I bought something different for me because I was thirsty.*

- 1- What title would you give the text?
- 2- Which statement is **true** in the text?
- 3- Which statement is **false** in the text?
- 4- What is the right order of the events?
- 5- In the text the word **THEY** refers to?
- 6- In the text the word **IT** refers to?
- 7- How many cars does the factory sell per week?
- 8- How many cars do other factories sell per month?
- 9- What did Tim probably buy for himself?
- 10- According to the paragraph Ana?

Ana

Ana woke up very early after sunrise, she was still sleepy. It was no longer the weekend and she felt disappointed as she thought about the long day ahead. Without a doubt, life taught her Mondays were always the most challenging unless **they** were a holiday. At least she had her pets. She had neither a cat nor a dog, but a lizard and a rabbit.

She was feeling bored with her routine. If she worked in a more exciting job, she would enjoy waking up early. Not only was it a boring day, but she also had to deal with a confusing project at work that had been giving her problems, **it** was worrying. However, Ana knew she had to face the challenges.

Before leaving the house, Ana took her keys from a cheap, old, wooden table that had sentimental value since she got it from her relatives. Whose table was it originally? Ana often asked herself. Indeed, **it** was a reminder of her family's history.

At work, Ana's day was filled with endless meetings. Despite her best efforts, she couldn't avoid feeling frustrated. Besides, she felt anxious. If she hadn't procrastinated on that project, she would've finished **it** earlier. However, she remained determined to finish the project she hadn't finished yet.

At noon during lunch, Ana called her aunt and niece for some support. They were always there to lend a listening ear, first of all to offer advice but also to provide a distraction from the stress of work. Last but not least, their relationship was great for Ana because **they** always made her laugh.

After work and before going to the supermarket to buy some bread, beans and jelly, Ana went to the gym. While she was running on the treadmill, Ana reflected on her day. Despite the challenges, she felt proud of herself. If she hadn't exercised regularly, she wouldn't have the energy to face those demanding days.

Back home, Ana sat on the toilet in front of the sink, she felt so tired, all her muscles and even her chest and bones hurt. **It** is enough, she thought as she fell asleep. Ana was grateful for the little moments of joy that had brightened her day. Because even on the worst days, there can be always something to be thankful for. And as she closed her eyes, Ana was ready for whatever adventures the next day would bring.

11- What was the text about?

12- Which statement is true in the text?

13- Which statement is false in the text?

14- What is the order of the events in paragraph six?

15- In the first three paragraphs, they, it and it refer to?

16- In the last four paragraphs, it, they and it refer to?

17- At first, why did Ana feel disappointed?

18- At work, why did Ana feel frustrated and anxious?

19- What does the text say about exercise in paragraph six?

20- What can we conclude from the story?



India has two national languages: Hindi and English. Hindi is the national, official, and main link language. English is an associate official language. The Indian Constitution also officially approves twenty-two regional languages for official purposes.

Dozens of distinctly different regional languages are spoken in India, which share many characteristics such as grammatical structure and vocabulary. Apart from these languages, Hindi is used for communication in India. The homeland of Hindi is mainly in the north of India, but it is spoken and widely understood in all urban centers of India. In the southern states of India, where people speak many different languages that are not much related to Hindi, there is more resistance to Hindi, which has allowed English to remain a lingua franca to a greater degree.

Since the early 1600s, the English language has had a toehold on the Indian subcontinent, when the East India Company established settlements there. The historical background of India is never far away from everyday usage of English. India has had a longer exposure to English than any other country which uses it as a second language, its distinctive words, idioms, grammar and rhetoric spreading gradually to affect all places, habits and culture.

In India, English serves two purposes. First, it provides a linguistic tool for the administrative cohesiveness of the country, causing people who speak different languages to become united. Secondly, it serves as a language of wider communication, including a large variety of different people covering a vast area.

Generally, English is used among Indians as a 'link' language and it is the first language for many well-educated Indians. It is also the second language for many who speak more than one language in India. The English language is a tie that helps bind the many segments of our society together. Also, it is a linguistic bridge between the major countries of the world and India.

English has special national status in India. It has a special place in the parliament, judiciary, broadcasting, journalism, and in the education system. One can see a Hindi-speaking teacher giving their students instructions during an educational tour about where to meet and when their bus would leave, but all in English. It means that the language permeates daily life. It is unavoidable and is always expected, especially in the cities.

The importance of English has recently increased significantly because English has become the de facto standard. Learning English has become popular for business, commerce and cultural reasons and especially for internet communications throughout the world. English has become a standard not because it has been approved by any 'standards' organization but because it is widely used by many information and technology industries and recognized as being standard. The call center phenomenon has stimulated a huge expansion of internet-related activity, establishing the future of India as a cyber-technological super-power. Modern communications, videos, journals and newspapers on the internet use English and have made 'knowing English' indispensable.

The prevailing view seems to be that unless students learn English, they can only work in limited jobs. Those who do not have basic knowledge of English cannot obtain good quality jobs. They cannot communicate efficiently with others, and cannot have the benefit of India's rich social and cultural life. Men and women who cannot understand instructions in English, even if educated, are unemployable. They cannot help with their children's school homework every day or decide their revenue options of the future.

A positive attitude to English as a national language is essential to the integration of people into Indian society. There would appear to be virtually no disagreement in the community about the importance of English skills. Using English, you will become a citizen of the world almost naturally. English plays a dominant role in the media. It has been used as a medium for inter-state communication and broadcasting both before and since India's independence. India is, without a doubt, committed to English as a national language. The impact of English is not only continuing but increasing.

21- Which title would you choose for the text?

22- Which statement is not true in the text?

23- Which statement is not false in the text?

24- What is the order of the events in paragraph 3?

25- In paragraph 2, which, it, and where refer to?

26- In paragraph 6, their, their and it refer to?

27- Why did the English language begin to establish a presence on the Indian subcontinent?

28- In India English is usually?

29- What does the seventh paragraph say about English?

30- What can we conclude from the text?

