

# REVIEW

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# English Final Exam

- Date: 5<sup>th</sup> of January 2013
- Duration: 2 hours
- Mark: 70 points
- # Questions: 70
- Type of Qs: Multiple Choice
- Sections: Reading, Grammar, Vocabulary and Conversation

# UNIT 1

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# Grammar – Simple Present

- Use: **1- Repeated Actions:**

*I play football every weekend.*

*He plays football every weekend.*

## **2- Facts and Generalizations:**

*Water boils at 100 degree C.*

*Most Americans speak English.*

- In the **third person singular** the verb always ends in –s

*Mike speaks two languages. / He speaks two languages.*

*My car breaks down a lot. / It breaks down a lot.*

## **Signal Words**

**always - every ... - often - Normally - Usually - sometimes - seldom - never**

# Questions

1. **My father \_\_\_\_\_ to the U.S. every year.**
  - a. traveling
  - b. are travel
  - c. travels
  - d. will travel
  
2. **My friend and I \_\_\_\_\_ university students.**
  - a. was
  - b. is
  - c. am
  - d. are

## Present Simple, forms with verb be:

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
<b>I am a student</b>	Am I a student?	I am not a student
<b>You are a studen</b>	Are you a student?	You aren't a student
<b>He/She is a student</b>	Is he a student?	He isn't a student
<b>We are students</b>	Are we students?	We aren't students
<b>You are students</b>	Are you students?	You aren't students

## Present Simple, forms with action verbs:

Example: to work, present simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I work	Do I work?	I do not work.
You work	Do you work?	You don't work.
he, she, it works	Does he, she, it work?	He, she, it doesn't work.
We work	Do we work?	We don't work.
You work	Do you work?	You don't work?

# Too, Either, Neither

- **Statements with am:**

Affirmative { I + am + too }

Negative { I'm + not + either }

- **Statements with verbs other than be:**

Affirmative {I+do+too}

Negative {I+don't+either}

- **Statement with the verb can:**

Affirmative {I+am+too}

Negative {I'm+not+either}

- Use **Me too** for affirmative responses
- Use **Me either** / **Me neither** for negative responses



# Actually

- You can use **actually** to give **new** or **surprising information**.  
*A: Is your car new?*  
*B: Actually, it's new and expensive.*
  - You can also use **actually** to “**correct**” things people say or think.  
*A: I can't eat Indian food.*  
*B: Actually, it's Mexican.*
- 1. Your father is really smart.**
- a. Actually, he is smart and creative
  - b. Actually, I don't know.
  - c. Yes, he is actually.
  - d. Actually, no he is smart.

# Vocabulary

shopping  
only child  
major  
neighborhood  
Horse  
big  
Scary  
Guess  
Allergic  
Shopping  
Afford  
broke  
horse lovers  
soccer  
in common

- **TV Shows**

cartoons  
sports  
the news

- **Clothes**

jacket  
sweater  
jeans  
pants  
suit  
tie  
dress  
shirt

## **Food**

fruit  
salad  
vegetables

- **Weekend activities**

go to the mall  
stay up late  
go swimming  
go to a soccer game  
watch TV

# Vocabulary Questions

1. **Ahmad is totally \_\_\_\_\_.** He has no money at all.
  - a. allergic
  - b. scary
  - c. broke
  - d. big
  
2. **I don't like watching TV. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. cartoons
  - b. watching the news
  - c. movies
  - d. going to a soccer match

# UNIT 2

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# Can

- **Uses**

1. Possibility and Ability

*He can speak three languages.*

2. Requests and Orders

*Can you put the TV on?*

3. Permission

*Can I leave?*

# GRAMMAR: VERB FORMS

## can / can't + verb

### Verb

I can **play** the piano.

I can't **play** very well.

I can't **sing** at all.

## to + verb

I love **to swim**.

I like **to play** pool.

I hate **to work out**.

I prefer **to watch** TV.

I'd like **to play** jazz.

## Preposition + verb + -ing

I'm good **at drawing** people.

I'm not interested **in skiing**.

## Verb + -ing

I love **swimming**.

I like **playing** pool.

I hate **working out**.

I prefer **watching** TV.

I enjoy **reading**.

# Questions

1. Ahmad enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ books very much.

- a. reads
- b. reading
- c. read
- d. to read

2. I'd \_\_\_\_\_ Paris.

- a. like to visiting
- b. likes visiting
- c. like visiting
- d. like to visit

# Object Pronouns

Number	Person	Gender	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
Singular	1 <sup>st</sup>	male/female	<b>I</b>	<b>me</b>
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	male/female	<b>You</b>	<b>you</b>
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	male	<b>He</b>	<b>him</b>
		female	<b>She</b>	<b>her</b>
		neuter	<b>It</b>	<b>it</b>
	Plural	1 <sup>st</sup>	male/female	<b>We</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup>		male/female	<b>You</b>	<b>you</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup>		male/female/neuter	<b>They</b>	<b>them</b>

Male



Female



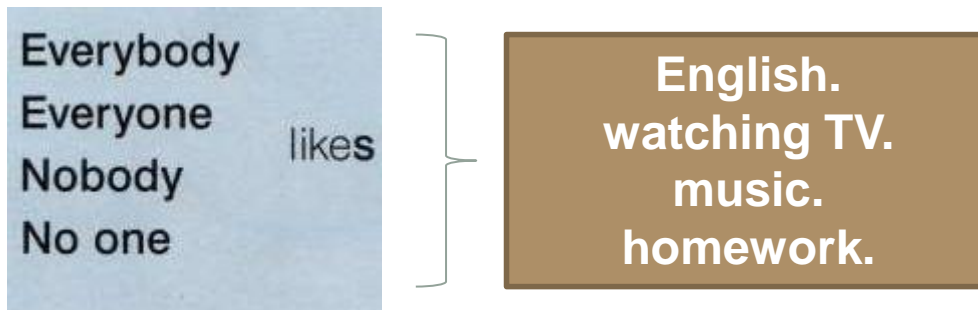


# Questions

1. **My mother went shopping. I want to call \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. him
  - b. her
  - c. me
  - d. them
  
2. **The student in my school are impolite. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_**
  - a. them
  - b. it
  - c. me
  - d. him

# Everybody & Nobody

1. **All the students are here today.**
  2. **There are no students here today.**
- 
- A. **Nobody is here today. No one is here today.**
  - B. **Everybody is here today. Everyone is here today.**



# Really, not really

You can use really To make statements Stronger  
or  
to Make negative Statements softer

- *I really enjoy knitting.*
- *I really like making things.*
- *I'm not really into photography*
  
- **Not really** can also be a polite way to answer no.

A: *Are you interested in sports?*

B: *Not really. I don't really play any sports.*

# Vocabulary

## Nouns

Hobby

Novel

Sculpture

Sweater

Photography

## Books

Crime stories

Poetry

Biography

Mysteries

Science fiction

history books

## Verbs

Jog

Design

Knit

Sew

Crochet

Draw

Join

prefer

hate

## others

good at

interested in

ride a horse

play golf

make money

spend money

# UNIT 3

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# Present Continuous

- Use 1:

Use **Present continuous** to talk about “now”

*You **are learning** English now.*

- Use 2:

- Use **Present continuous** to talk about **temporary events**

*I **am studying** to become a doctor.*

## USE 3: Near Future

*I **am visiting** my grandparents next Friday.*

## Signal words

at the moment - at this moment - today - now - right now - Listen! - Look!

# Showing Surprise

Use expressions like these to show surprise in informal conversations:

*Oh!*

*Gosh!*

*Really?*

*Oh, my gosh!*

*Wow!*

*You're kidding!*

*Oh, wow!*

*Are you serious?*

*No way!*

*No!*

**A: I'm working two jobs**

**B: You're kidding me!**

**A: I had an accident**

**B: Oh, my gosh!**

In formal conversations, use *Oh!* or *Really?*

**A: His mother died yesterday.**

**B: Really!**

# Vocabulary

## Nouns

### Food and eating

balanced diet

diet drink

Junk food

Fast food

Snack

Meat

Weight

### Other

Hiking

## Adjectives

Honest

## Verbs

### Illnesses

cough

sneeze

get / have a cold

get / have a headache

get / have a sore throat

get / have a stomachache

get / have the flu

get sick

have a bad cough

have a fever

have a toothache

have an allergy

## Talking about health

feel awful

feel sick

feel terrible

feel better

get a checkup

go to the doctor

take medicine

## Sports and Exercises

do karate

get in shape

go running

go to the gym

stay in shape



# REVIEW 2

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# Too, Either

**A** Respond to these statements using *too* or *either*.  
Then practice with a partner.

1. I watch a lot of TV.      I do too.
2. I'm allergic to some foods.      I am too.      Me too
3. I can't afford a new car.      I can't either      Me neither/either
4. I'm not a sports fan.      I am not either      Me neither/either
5. I don't have a pet.      I don't either      Me neither/either
6. I can shop all day.      I can too      Me too

# UNIT 4

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# Dates & Months

Months ▼		
January	May	September
February	June	October
March	July	November
April	August	December

## Cardinal Numbers

1 one	17 seventeen
2 two	18 eighteen
3 three	19 nineteen
4 four	20 twenty
5 five	21 twenty-one
6 six	22 twenty-two
7 seven	23 twenty-three
8 eight	24 twenty-four
9 nine	25 twenty-five
10 ten	26 twenty-six
11 Eleven	27 twenty-seven
12 twelve	28 twenty-eight
13 thirteen	29 twenty-nine
14 fourteen	30 thirty
15 fifteen	31 thirty-one
16 sixteen	

## Days of the month ▼

1st first	17th seventeenth
2nd second	18th eighteenth
3rd third	19th nineteenth
4th fourth	20th twentieth
5th fifth	21st twenty-first
6th sixth	22nd twenty-second
7th seventh	23rd twenty-third
8th eighth	24th twenty-fourth
9th ninth	25th twenty-fifth
10th tenth	26th twenty-sixth
11th eleventh	27th twenty-seventh
12th twelfth	28th twenty-eighth
13th thirteenth	29th twenty-ninth
14th fourteenth	30th thirtieth
15th fifteenth	31st thirty-first
16th sixteenth	

# Prepositions of Time

- **IN**

Part of the day / month / year / season

- **ON**

Days / dates / weekends & weekdays

- **At**

Specific time / at night (exception)

- **For**

Duration of time

- **Since**

From a specific time

# Questions

1. I go to work \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.

- a. at
- b. on
- c. for
- d. in

2. I lived in Jeddah \_\_\_\_\_ two years.

- a. for
- b. in
- c. since
- d. on

# Future with: *going to*

Use “be going to” to talk about future with:

## 1. **Planned actions**

*I am going to fix my car tomorrow.*

## 2. **Definite events or actions in the near future**

*Ahmad is going to be 19 next week.*

## 3. **Predictions**

*It's going to be cold tomorrow.*

# Questions

1. **Ahmad and Ali \_\_\_\_\_ travel to Paris next summer.**
  - a. is going
  - b. am going to
  - c. are going to
  - d. are going
  
2. **It's going to be hot \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. last week
  - b. this summer
  - c. yesterday
  - d. last summer



# Vocabulary

## Nouns

### Celebrations

Activities

Birth of a baby

Eid al-Adha

Eid al-Fitr

Engagement

Gathering

Graduation

Honeymoon

National Day

Reception

Retirement

Wedding

Gown

Invitation

## Free Time

Art exhibit

Cultural event

Soccer match

Vacation

## People at a wedding

Bride

Bridesmaid

Groom

Relative

Member

## Verbs

### Celebrations

Celebrate

Decorate a car

Exchange rings

Get married

Give gifts

Have a reception

Make promises

Offer up a sheep

# UNIT 5

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# Simple Past

- Use the past of be to identify and describe people and things in the past.

*I was a student.*

- The simple past describes **completed actions in the past.**

*Yesterday, I **played** basketball with my friends.*

- **Negative: subject + did' + 'not' + the base verb**

*I didn't play football.*

- **Interrogative: Did + Subject + the base verb?**

*Did you study?*

*What Did you do yesterday?*

## ***Signal Words:***

Last week/month - yesterday - a few days ago – in 2010 . . . . . etc.

# Questions

1. **Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ at my uncle's house.**
  - a. sleep
  - b. sleeping
  - c. was sleeping
  - d. slept
  
2. **I took an English course \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. last summer
  - b. now
  - c. every day
  - d. right now

# Determiners

## General Statement

{Determiner + noun}

All people like nature.

Most Canadians speak English.

A lot of people don't like math.

A few people get scholarships.

No students like exams.

No student like exams

## • Specific Statement

{Determiner + of + determiner + noun}

None of my friends go to the library after school.

Most of the people that I know stay up late.

A lot of the students in my class don't like math.

A few of the students in my school get full marks.

All of my friends hate waking up early.

All my friends hate waking up early.

**B** Read the test results. Complete the sentences with the determiners in the box. Use each expression only once.

	Chemistry	English	Geography	Geometry
Passed	55%	100%	90%	15%
Failed	45%	0%	10%	85%

- |       |          |        |          |         |         |       |         |
|-------|----------|--------|----------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| A few | A few of | All of | A lot of | Most of | None of | ✓Some | Some of |
|-------|----------|--------|----------|---------|---------|-------|---------|

1. Some students in the class passed chemistry. \_\_\_\_\_ them failed chemistry.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the students passed English. \_\_\_\_\_ the students failed it.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the students passed geography. \_\_\_\_\_ students failed it.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the students passed geometry. \_\_\_\_\_ people failed it.

# Vocabulary

## Nouns

### School subjects

Biology

Chemistry

Mathematics

Physics

Social studies

### Sports and exercise

Mountain bike

Skating

### Other nouns

Childhood

## Adjectives

scared

useful

## Time expressions

in 1985

for a long time

for (ten) years

from (2001) to (2003)

three years ago

until 2010

until I was ten

## Linking words

apart from

except for

until

## Years

1906 (nineteen oh-six)

1988 (nineteen eighty-eight)

2009 (two thousand nine)

2015 twenty fifteen

## Correcting things you say

Actually

I mean

No, wait ...

Well,

Well, actually, ....

# Questions

**1. How do you write the year “1940”**

- a. Nineteen oh-four
- b. Nineteen fourteen
- c. Nineteen fourth
- d. Nineteen forty

**2. How do you write the year “1905”**

- a. Nineteen fifty
- b. Nineteen fifteen
- a. Nineteen oh-five
- a. Nineteen fifth



# UNIT 6

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# There is / There are

- **there is (singular) / there are (plural)**

*There is an apple on the table.*

*There are five apples on the table.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a car in the garage
  - a. There are
  - b. There were
  - c. There is
  - d. There
2. \_\_\_\_\_ some people outside my house.
  - a. There
  - b. There is
  - c. There was
  - d. There are

# Vocabulary

## Nouns

### Places in cities

Grocery store

Coffee shop

Aquarium

Bank

Cash machine

Games arcade

Restaurant

Library

Museum

Parking garage

Parking lot

Stadium

Post office

Hospital

Block

Avenue

## Stores

Deli

Department store

Electronics store

Jewelry store

Shoe store

## Talking about Travel

Airport

Cab

Ferry terminal

Map

## Adjectives

Well-known

## Location expressions

Behind

Between

In front of

Next to

Across (the street) from  
opposite

Outside

inside

On

On the corner of

Around here

Near here

# UNIT 7

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# Vocabulary

## Nouns

### Travel

Bus schedule  
Business trip  
Camping trip  
Cheap flight  
Visa  
Embassy

### Thing to pack

Camera  
First-aid-kit  
Flashlight  
Guidebook  
Insect repellent  
Sleeping bag  
Batteries  
tent

## Personal Items

Brush  
Credit card  
Hair dryer  
Hat  
Jacket  
Pajamas  
Razor  
Sandals  
Sunglasses  
Swimming trunks  
Toothbrush  
Toothpaste  
Towel

## Verbs

### Travel

Call a cab  
Change money  
Get a visa  
Pack your suitcase

### Internet Language

Do some research online  
Find a bargain online  
Go online to find a flight  
Pay online with a credit card

### Others

Quit your job  
Take a few days off

# Questions

1. **You should wear \_\_\_\_\_ to protect your eyes against the sun.**
  - a. sandals
  - b. swimming trunks
  - c. sunglasses
  - d. towel
  
2. **Most people use \_\_\_\_\_ to wash their hands.**
  - a. shampoo
  - b. soap
  - c. toothpaste
  - d. insect repellent

# UNIT 8

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# Vocabulary

## Nouns

### Places at Home

Bathroom  
Bedroom  
Closet  
Kitchen  
Living room

### Furniture

Armchair  
Cabinet  
Coffee table  
Drawer  
Dresser  
Lamp  
Nightstand  
Shelf / shelves

### Things at Home

Bathtub  
Box  
Carpet  
Curtain  
Cushion  
Dishwasher  
Faucet  
Microwave  
Mirror  
Oven  
Sink  
Stove  
Toilet  
rug

## Verbs

### Food and eating

Chop onions  
Help with the dishes  
Set the table

## Adjectives

Square  
Rectangular  
Round  
Wooden  
Wool  
Plastic  
metal



# UNIT 9

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# Vocabulary

## Nouns

### Parts of the body

Ankle	Hand
Back	Head
Chest	Hip
Elbow	Knee
Eye	Leg
Eye	Neck
Face	Nose
Finger	Shoulder
Foot	Thumb
	Toe
	wrist

## Verbs

### Injuries

Break your arm  
Burn yourself  
Cut your finger  
Get a black eye  
Hurt yourself  
Sprain your ankle

## Adjectives

Embarrassed  
Embarrassing

# Some Young People's Hobbies

There are many hobbies and hobby sites on the Internet. Camping and chess sites are two of them. Although these two hobbies are very different, they have one thing in common: both are very popular with young people. Why?

One reason camping is so popular is because it's cheap. There are campgrounds around the world, and they're all different. Some have indoor swimming pools and restaurants. Others don't even have water! But the areas near campgrounds are almost always beautiful.

Camping is relaxing. Campers can get up early in the morning and cook breakfast with their family. They can spend the day swimming, fishing, going hiking in the mountains, looking at wildlife, or just reading. There's usually no noise, no traffic, and no stress. Campers usually sleep very well at night.

And what about chess? It's cool now, but in the past not many young people played the game. A lot of young people got interested in learning chess when they saw it on TV. And many famous people enjoy playing chess. Young people often follow what famous people do, even if it's chess!

More and more schoolchildren are learning the game. Many schools have chess clubs, and there are national competitions every year. And people can play chess on computers, too. That means a person can compete against a computer, or can even play against a friend or cousin on the Internet. You can play chess anywhere – even when you're camping!



# Sleep and Stress

Sleep is very important to keep you healthy and happy. If you feel really stressed it's possible that you're not sleeping well at night or getting enough rest. This can affect your ability to concentrate and do your job or study.

Here are some techniques to help:

Stop work about half an hour before you go to bed and don't watch TV.

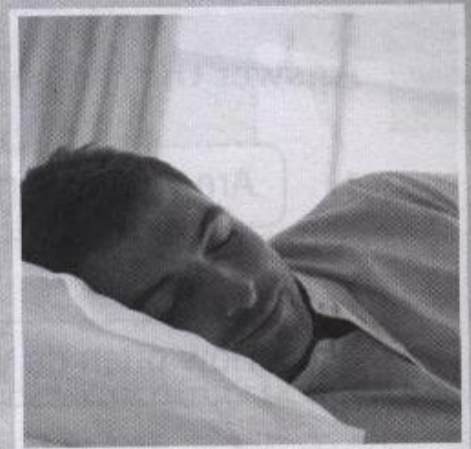
Don't drink strong tea or coffee, or eat very sweet things. Have a meal with rice or pasta as they can make you sleepy. If you don't like reading, turn on the radio and listen to a discussion. Find a show where people are talking. Sometimes the sound of someone's voice can relax you. If you can't sleep

because you're worrying, get up and do something different. Try something quiet and calming like a crossword puzzle. Some people like to wash the dishes or clean things around the house.

Be sure to get some exercise every week. Try tennis, go swimming, or play golf. These activities all help you with stress and they're fun.

Some sports, like running and weight lifting don't help because they put a lot of strain on your body and that can mean more stress.

Above all, don't worry if you're not sleeping!



# Reading Questions;

1. **If you feel really stressed :**
  - a. it keeps you healthy and happy.
  - b. sleep is not important .
  - c. you need to eat before sleep.
  - d. it means you're not getting enough sleep.
  
2. **Before you go to sleep you should:**
  - a. Don't watch TV.
  - b. Watch TV.
  - c. stop work before half an hour.
  - d. a&c.
  
3. **Before you go to sleep you should have:**
  - a. rice or pasta
  - b. strong tea and coffee
  - c. very sweet things
  - d. chicken



# Time to celebrate!

## **An invitation to a wedding**

Different countries celebrate weddings with different traditions. Here are some traditions in the U.S., the United Kingdom, and Australia:

## **Before the wedding**

Before the wedding, the bride's family sends out invitations. Some weddings happen at midday; others happen in the afternoon or morning.

The bride and groom go to with their families for a wedding ceremony. At the ceremony, the bride and groom make promises. Then they sign the wedding register. The main bridesmaid, usually a friend or relative of the bride, holds the bride's flowers in the ceremony. After the ceremony, the bride and groom usually travel together to the reception in a large car, decorated with ribbons.

## **The reception**

The reception happens at the bride's house, a hotel or large country house. Before the reception, a photographer takes photos of the bride and groom and their families. The photographer also takes more photos at the reception. All the guests enjoy a meal together. At the end of the meal, some people make speeches. They wish the bride and groom 'good health' and 'great happiness'. Then the bride and groom cut their wedding cake – this is a good chance to take photos.

After the wedding, the bride and groom leave the reception and go on vacation together. This is called a 'honeymoon'. When the guests leave, they often receive a small bag of 'Jordan almonds'—nuts covered in sugar—to take home with them.



# A Walking Tour of San Francisco's CHINATOWN

San Francisco's Chinatown is the largest Chinese community on the West Coast of the U.S. and is now home to over 14,000 people. Chinese settlers came here as early as 1846, opening businesses near Portsmouth Square.



**1.** The tour begins at the **Chinatown Gate** at the intersection of Bush Street and Grant Avenue. Walk north on Grant – a busy street of shops selling souvenirs, jewelry, artwork, furniture, cameras, and electronics.

**2.** At the corner of California and Grant, look around **Old St. Mary's Cathedral** (1891) and its display of historic photographs of 19th-century Chinatown.

**3.** Across from the cathedral on California is **St. Mary's Square** – a quiet park with a statue of the Chinese revolutionary leader Sun Yat-sen.

**4.** Opposite the cathedral on Grant, the **Ching Chung Temple** welcomes visitors and has year-round guided tours.

**5.** Continue north on Grant, and turn right on Clay Street. Then turn left into **Portsmouth Square**, and watch local people play cards or Chinese chess.

**6.** Take the footbridge across Kearny Street to the **Chinese Culture Center**. Here there are exhibitions of Chinese and Chinese-American art, as well as a permanent display of Chinese musical instruments. It's well worth a visit.

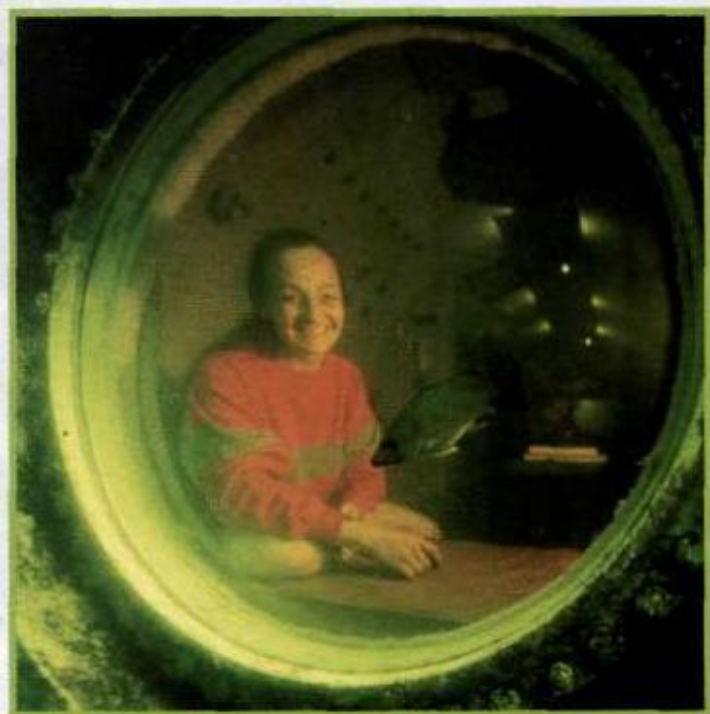
**7.** Return to the square, and turn left onto Washington Street. On the left is the **Old Chinese Telephone Exchange**. Now a bank, the exchange opened in 1909. Operators had to speak English and five Chinese dialects.

**8.** Continue west on Washington, and turn right into Ross Alley. Near the end of the block is the **Golden Gate Fortune Cookie Company**, where you can sample the fortune cookies.

This is where your tour ends. We hope you enjoy your tour of San Francisco's Chinatown.







### Dive into the lobby. . . .

Most divers go underwater to see fish and coral reefs. But in Florida, in the U.S., you can also stay at the world's only underwater hotel. It takes about an hour to dive down to the **Jules Undersea Lodge**. Then you swim up into the pool in the lobby to check in. The rooms are small, so you should only take a few things. Fortunately, the hotel packs them in a waterproof container and takes them there for you.

1. **The hotel is:**
  - a. on water
  - b. above water.
  - c. under water
  - d. over water
  
2. **You must \_\_\_\_\_ to get to the hotel**
  - a. walk
  - b. dive
  - c. swim
  - d. run
  
3. **You can take \_\_\_\_\_ with you.**
  - a. some things
  - b. a suitcase
  - c. a bag
  - d. a lot of things



1. \_\_\_\_\_ in the hotel is made of salt.
  - a. Everything
  - b. Almost everything
  - c. Some things
  - d. Nothing
  
2. **If you want to go there, don't forget to take:**
  - a. a mountain bike
  - b. cacti
  - c. sunglasses
  - d. salt
  
3. **It's fun to see \_\_\_\_\_ there.**
  - a. the nature
  - b. the bright sun
  - c. the mountain bikes
  - d. the sea

## Salt, salt, everywhere . . .

The **Hotel de la Playa** in Bolivia is certainly different. It's almost completely made of salt – the walls, tables, chairs, and even the beds. Everything except the toilets! While we were there, we visited Fisherman's Island with its fabulous 12-foot cacti. It's fun to rent mountain bikes to go and see the salt hills, lakes, and hot springs. Just be sure to take sunglasses – the sun gets extremely bright.





## A place to chill out . . .

It's a pretty long way to go to stay at the **Ishotellet** (Ice Hotel) – 100 miles north of the Arctic Circle in Sweden. But it's definitely worth the effort. It's hard to imagine sleeping on an ice bed, but with a reindeer skin and a good sleeping bag, I was warm. And my wake-up call came with a hot drink. You can always go to the sauna to get warm, too. The hotel has an art gallery, a chapel, a movie theater, a disco, and a fabulous ice fireplace in the lounge. Make sure you check out of the hotel before it melts in the spring! But don't worry – they rebuild it every winter.

1. **It's \_\_\_\_\_ to get to the hotel**
  - a. hard
  - b. easy
  - c. not difficult
  - d. impossible
2. **In the hotel, you will sleep in:**
  - a. sleeping bag
  - b. ice bed
  - c. reindeer skin
  - d. ground
3. **The best time to go there is**
  - a. in spring
  - b. in summer
  - c. before winter
  - d. in the middle of winter



# AT HOME – How **typical** are you?

Do you make your bed every day? Do you try to save electricity at home? Are you a pack rat? Read about the home habits of Americans – are they the same as yours?

## **Making beds and doing dishes**

74% of people make their beds every morning. 5% *never* do. And 3% actually change their sheets every day.

Do you wash the dishes right after eating? 58% of Americans do, but 5% let theirs sit for two or more days!



## **Neat and tidy**

Are you an organized person? 13% of people alphabetize their books and CDs, or organize them in some way!

The average home has 13 cleaning products around the house.

## **Pack rats**

How long do you save magazines? About half the population throws away old ones after six months. But 20% keep them for years and years.



## **Lights out**

Are you careful about saving electricity? 25% of people turn off the light when they leave a room. 8% never do. Four out of five leave the lights on when they go out at night.



## **Who does the laundry?**

Men do 29% of the 419 million loads of laundry washed each week. Almost all unmarried men do at least one load a week.



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1. \_\_\_\_\_ people never do their beds.
  - a. All
  - b. Most
  - c. A few
  - d. Some
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of Americans don't do the dishes after eating.
  - a. 5%
  - b. 3%
  - c. 74%
  - d. 58%
3. \_\_\_\_\_ of American people throw away old magazines.
  - a. about 20%
  - b. about 25%
  - c. about 74%
  - d. about 50%

1. \_\_\_\_\_ people leave the lights on when they go out at night.
  - a. All
  - b. Most
  - c. A few
  - d. Some
  
2. **Almost all unmarried men do \_\_\_\_\_ of laundry a week**
  - a. only one load
  - b. three loads
  - c. one load or more
  - d. no load
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ of people don't organize their in a specific way
  - a. 87%
  - b. 29%
  - c. 13%
  - d. 25%

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