

جميع الأسئلة الموجوده في مقرر النثر الانجليزي

مع القطع واسئلتها اللي جات في السنوات الماضيه

Gregor Mendel was the first person to make precise observations about the biological mechanism of inheritance. This happened a little over 100 years ago in Austria, where Mendel spent his leisure hours performing experiments with pea plants of different types. He crossed them carefully and took notes about the appearance of various traits, or characteristics, in succeeding generations. From his observations, Mendel formed a set of rules, now known as the Mendelian Laws of Inheritance, which were found to apply not only to plants but to animals and human beings as well. This was the beginning of the modern science of genetics

The importance of Gregor Mendel is that he was the first person to

a. imagine that there existed a precise mechanism for inheritance

✓ b. approach the problem of inheritance scientifically

c. think about why animals and plants inherit certain characteristics

d. invent the word genetics

When did Mendel perform his experiments .2

a. in ancient times

b. in the 1680s

c. in the 1860s

✓ d. at the beginning of last century

Why did Mendel do this work .3

.a. He formed a set of rules

✓ .b. He enjoyed it

.c. He lived in Austria

.d. He was paid for it

The Mendelian Laws of Inheritance describe the .4

_____ transmission of biological traits in

a. plants b. animals

c. human beings

d. all of the above

Paragraph 3:

The magnificent warship Wasa, which sank after its first “voyage” of some 1,500 yards, was salvaged and restored, after lying at the bottom of Stockholm’s harbor for over 330 years. The ship now rests in the National Maritime Museum of that city.

5. The Wasa sank around the year _____

- a. 1330
- b. 1500
- c. 1650 ✓
- d. 1960

6. Which of the following statements about the Wasa is probably not true?

- a. It met with a catastrophe shortly after being built.
- b. It earned many soldiers and cannons. ✓
- c. It was a veteran of many hard-fought battles.
- d. It was raised by modern salvaging techniques.

7. The Wasa ship appears to be _____

- a. Swedish ✓
- b. Dutch
- c. American
- d. British

Mosquito

No matter who you are or where you come from, one thing is certain: you are acquainted with

the mosquito although you probably wish you weren't. Mosquitoes are everywhere. They can be found all over the world, and they come in more than 2,500 species. Somewhere, at some time, you have surely met at least one. No one loves the mosquito. But unfortunately the mosquito may decide that she loves you. Yes, She. Only the female mosquito bites. It's not because she's unfriendly: she needs blood to reproduce. Female mosquito is quite selective, and she chooses her victims carefully. First, she uses sensors to find her victim. With these sensors, she tests your body moisture, body warmth, and chemical substances in your sweat. If she likes what she finds, she bites. But if you don't appeal to her, she'll reject you for someone more appetizing. The next time a mosquito bites you, just remember that you were chosen. You're special. If the mosquito likes you, she settles onto your flesh very gently, and she breaks your skin with her proboscis tip. It's a

kind of mouth and it sticks out just below the mosquito's eyes. She stabs the proboscis tip into your skin at once, and if she hits a blood vessel, she'll get a full dinner in about a minute. After that, the mosquito is tired. Heavy with your blood, she picks a spot---on a leaf or a stone---to lay her eggs. Just one drop of blood will produce hundreds of eggs.

1. By the sentence "you are acquainted with the mosquito--although you probably wish you weren't", the author means that people

_____.

- A. don't like mosquito but it is always there
- B. know mosquito and wish them well
- C. wish all the mosquito disappeared
- D. want to be friendly to mosquito but fail at last

2. Why is it only female mosquito that bites?

- A. She is more unfriendly than male.
- B. She is greater in number.
- C. Blood is her favorite food.
- D. Blood enables her to lay eggs.

3. To select whom to bite, the mosquito's sensors may NOT test_____.

- A. the temperature of the body
- B. the color of the skin
- C. the chemical elements in sweat
- D. the wetness of the body

4. According to the last paragraph, the function of proboscis tip is to _____.

- A. find where to bite
- B. to stick into the flesh and suck blood
- C. to remove the skin and collect blood
- D. decide whom to reject

5. The main idea of the passage could be _____.

- A. why and how mosquito bites people
- B. why people dislike mosquito
- C. what kind of mosquito bites people
- D. how to identify female mosquito

Answering vocabulary Questions on Tests :

Vocabulary questions in the reading section of the TOEFL Internet -Based Test (iBT) are multiple-choice. You are given four possible answers and asked to choose the best one . The four possible answers often include:

- one item that is completely wrong and may even be the opposite of the target vocabulary item.
- one item that is a 'decoy'; it is similar in form to the target item but different in meaning.
- one item that is close in meaning to the target item but not quite right
- one item that is correct

Practice

70 Brides for 7 Foreigners

A Russia seems to be turning into a major exporter of brides. Almost 1,500 marriages with foreigners are registered in Moscow every year. Another 10,000 women go to the international marriage agency Alliance each year, according to a poll, and 23 percent of Russian mothers would like their daughters to marry foreign citizens. Russian brides have always been prized by foreigners ever since the time of Yaroslav the Wise an eleventh-century grand prince of Kiev], whose daughter became the queen of France. But during Joseph Stalin's time, the attitude toward marriages to foreigners was intolerant. B In the 1960s, the registration of foreign marriages was resumed, and since then the trickle of Russian brides abroad has turned into a powerful torrent. C Registration requires a passport and a guarantee from the groom's embassy that there are no obstacles to his getting married. The French embassy, for example, takes a very serious attitude toward marriages to foreign women. It requires that the French groom obtain certification of his "legal capacity for marriage." If an embassy official registers a couple that has not passed the requisite medical tests, the official is fined. Stiff requirements are also imposed by Germany. D The Wedding Palace, the only place in Moscow that registers marriages to foreigners, requires confirmation that, in the given country, a marriage to a citizen of another state is valid. After all, in a number of countries a foreign wife and her children could find that they have no property rights. In Syria, for example, marriage to a foreigner is considered invalid without special permission. E Many countries are trying to erect barriers to the marital migration from Russia. For example, one Moscow woman tried for nine months to

get permission to go to the United States, where her fiancé was waiting for her. F Another couple wanted to get registered in Canada. The fiancé was called to the Canadian embassy for an interview, but an entry visa was never granted. "Prove that this isn't a fictitious marriage," they said.

1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to registered, as it is used in Paragraph A?

- a. officially recorded ✓
- b. clearly shown
- c. happily celebrated
- d. absolutely forbidden

2. In Paragraph A, poll is closest in meaning to count

- a. statistic
- b. information
- c. survey ✓

3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to trickle, as it is used in Paragraph B ?

- a. current
- b. light flow ✓
- c. heavy flow
- d. drops

4. In Paragraph B, torrent is closest in meaning to

- a. current.
- b. light flow
- c. heavy flow ✓
- d. rain

5. Which of the following is closest in meaning to serious, as it is used in Paragraph C?

a. Strict ✓

b. negative

c. hopeful

d. clear

6. In Paragraph C fined is closest in meaning to

a. rewarded by a boss

b. removed from a job

c. discovered at a workplace

d. charged money as a penalty ✓

7. Which of the following is closest in meaning to barriers, as it is used in Paragraph E?

a. structures

b. obstacles ✓

c. islands

d. systems

Analyzing compound words

Practice Choose the word or phrase that best explains the meaning of the underline word or phrase Refer back to the selection “Eat Like a Peasant Feel Like a King” if necessary

1. globe-trotting researchers

- a. professors and students of geography
- b. investigators who travel around the world ✓
- c. people who study the movement of the Earth
- d. experts in the benefits of exercise

2. shortfall

- a. unusual action
- b. Change in the way of thinking
- c. shift from bad to good
- d. absence of something needed ✓

3. intake

- a. interference
- b. planning for (the future)
- c. entering into (the body) ✓
- d. disease

4. middle-income

- a. rich
- b. overweight
- c. arriving early
- d. average salary ✓

5. seaweed

- a. plants that need sun
- b. ethnic food
- c. plants in the ocean ✓
- d. plants in the desert

6. widespread

a. large in size

b. open to the public

c. present in many locations ✓

d. complicated by different rules

Understanding Compound Words

Figure out the meaning of the compound words in the following sentences by breaking them up into parts or by looking at the context. Circle the letter of the phrase that best expresses the meaning of each underlined compound word. ((the passage in lecture 11 – pages 50/51/52))

1. Schoolchildren are seeing their country's most famous landmarks for the first time.

a. a monument, building, or other object that serves as a typical marker on the land ✓

b. a plot of land marked out for a house to be put up

c. an important person, like a politician or police officer

2. The village economy is taking off, fueled by the sale of its handmade silk scarves on the global market.

a. kept close at hand

b. made with a pattern of handprints

c. made by hand, not by a machine ✓

3. Each motorcycle has a transmitter that allows it to upload and download email and data.

a. to move the computer mouse up and down while riding in a vehicle

b. to move information up [from vehicle to computer or server] and to move information back down [from server to vehicle] ✓

c. to package and unpackage the computer before and after loading it in a vehicle that carries information to places that need it

4. Farm economies made room for craftsmen and artisans, who gave way to industrial production.

- a. people who are sneaky and crafty
- b. people who make crafts with their hands ✓
- c. workers in large industrialized factories

5. Widespread industrial development would still leave much of Africa, Asia, or Latin America a generation behind Europe and North America.

- a. extending all over the globe ✓
- b. circulation in limited areas
- c. widely recognized by many people

6. The Internet. kiosks (booths or stands) that access a global marketplace can also be used to access political information or organize grassroots campaigns in emerging democracies.

- a. a covered building used for trading food and clothing
- b. meeting of representatives from different countries for the purpose of providing aid.
- c. place where ideas, as well as goods, are bought and sold ✓

7. The internet kiosks (booths or stands). . . can also be used to access political information or organize grassroots campaigns in emerging democracies.

- a. based on (rooted in) the needs of ordinary people. ✓
- b. natural and friendly to the environment
- c. occurring in areas that are full of grass, like fields

8. Pondicherry, India's information and communications technology development strategy traces back to a 1998 project that brought Internet-linked telecentres to the region's villages.

(Note: Also spelled telecenters)

- a. televisions for viewing programs and movies
- b. meeting places for community activities, like team sports, shows, or political rallies
- c. locations for long-distance communication by computer, telephone, elegraph, television, etc. ✓

Inferring the Meaning of Expressions from Context and Vocabulary Now that you know the general idea of the article, read the statements below and try to infer (make an inference about) the meaning of the phrases or expressions in these questions. Use the hints to help you.

1. Have you pulled your car up to the gas pump lately and been shocked by the high price of gasoline?

(**Hint:** Literally, a shock is what you might get if you put a metal object into an electrical socket, but the word can also mean any reaction a person has that would be similar to receiving this type of electrical current jolt.) In this sentence, *being shocked* means _____

- a. injuring oneself seriously
- b. being forced to pay more money than you expected
- c. feeling completely surprised and upset ✓

2. Have you pulled your car up to the gas pump lately?

(**Hint:** *Gas* is short for “gasoline” and a *pump* is what is used to move liquid from one area to another.) So gas pump here means _____

- a. the device used to put gasoline in your car at the gas station ✓
- b. part of the car’s engine, not **on** an electric car
- c. the place where they remove the gasoline from the ground

3. Maybe you thought about trading hi that SUV (short for *sport utility vehicle*—any small multi-use truck that is not a pickup or minivan) for something that gets *better mileage*.

(**Hint:** *Mileage* comes from the word “mile,” the unit of measure still used in some countries instead of kilometers.) Better mileage here means _____

- a. it can move more quickly or for many miles
- b. more attention from consumers
- c. more distance for each liter or gallon of gasoline ✓

4. Or maybe you're worried that your car is contributing to the greenhouse effect.

(Hint: A *greenhouse* is a warm building that traps the heat of the sun where plants are kept.) So the *greenhouse effect* is _____

a. an increase in the earth's temperature due to pollution that traps the sun's rays ✓

b. the process of growing more plants to replace those used for food

c. the negative effect of too much traffic on people's minds

5. Or maybe you just want to have *the coolest car on the block*.

(Hint: While *cool* can mean "not too warm," the common expression *that person is so cool!* does not mean that she or he is feeling cold.) As in the case of the cool person, instead, *the coolest car on the block* means _____

a. a car that is cold and never overheats

b. the car everyone admires ✓

c. the car with the best air-conditioning system

6. The gasoline engine turns a generator, and the generator can *charge* the batteries.

(Hint: The word *charge* can have many meanings, such as to *cause—or charge someone with murder; to pay with credit or to charge it to a credit card; or to supply, fill, or load something.*) In this sentence, *charge* means _____

a. to fill with energy ✓

b. to accuse

c. to pay for the batteries with credit

7. The reason behind making an electric car is *twofold*: to reduce tailpipe emissions and to improve mileage.

(Hint: *Twofold* is a compound word.) Here *twofold* means _____

a. tailpipe is folded in two parts

b. there are two reasons ✓

c. it's two times more important

8. The reason behind making an electric car is twofold: to reduce *tailpipe emissions* and to improve mileage.

(Hint: *Tailpipe* is a compound word that describes well the part of the car it represents, and *emissions* comes from the verb “emit,” which means “to give off” or “to release.”) In this sentence, *to reduce tailpipe emissions* means

- a. to increase the size of the pipe in back of the car
- b. to decrease the pollution given off by the car ✓
- c. to send out a more pleasant mixture of chemicals

9. These goals are actually tightly *interwoven*.

(Hint: *Interwoven* is a compound word combining woven (the past participle of the verb “to weave,” meaning to “knit or sew”) with *inter* meaning “together” or “with each other.” *These goals are tightly interwoven* means that they

- a. are closely related to each other, as though sewn together ✓
- b. involve an activity that resembles knitting or sewing
- c. need to use a system that is tightly closed so pollution does not escape

1. It was hard to believe that the community began its ecotourism project in 1992 in order to protect natural resources. (page 37 paragraph A)

The word *ecotourism* has only been in use for about the last 25 years. The first part, *eco-*, is taken from the word *ecology*, which means “the relationship between people and their natural surroundings or environment.” In recent years, concern for a healthy ecology has become an important theme.

🔍 Judging from this, what kind of tourism do you think *ecotourism* is?

- a. tourism that does not cost much
- b. tourism for the very rich
- c. tourism that does not harm the environment
- d. tourism that uses the environment for adventure ✓

2. Their repeated “requests” annoyed tourists. (page 37 paragraph A)

Quotation marks are sometimes used to show that a word does not have its usual meaning. Usually, a *request* is the action of asking for something politely. Here, an example of a typical “request” made to tourists is given in the first sentence. This gives you a clue about the meaning of *annoyed*. 36

🔍 What does it mean to *annoy* someone?

- a. to make someone happy
- b. to make someone sad
- c. to make someone confused
- d. to make someone angry ✓

3. Some locals were more skilled and playful in their requests, others up-front and demanding.

Adjectives in English can often be used as nouns if a word like *the* or *some* is put in front of them. The word *local* is used that way here, and then made plural with an s. Scan the second paragraph and you will see it used in three other sentences. What does the word *locals* mean?

- a. people from nearby ✓
- b. people from far away
- c. beggars
- d. workers

The adjective *up-front* is a compound word, so the two short words that make it up can give you some clue to its meaning. Also, it is paired with *demanding* and both words are put in contrast with *skilled* and *playful*. That means they mean something very different from *skilled* and *playful*.

🔍 What does *up-front* mean?

- a. tall
- b. direct ✓
- c. smart
- d. funny

4. Indigenous people in the Andes demand compensation for having their photographs taken.

The word *indigenous* is followed by the word *people*. This gives you a clue about its meaning. These people live in the Andes mountains, and that gives you another clue.

🔍 What does *indigenous* mean?

- a. rude
- b. courteous
- c. foreign
- d. native ✓

5. These young vacationers like to distinguish themselves as “travelers” not “tourists.”

(page 38 paragraph D) In this sentence, two words are put in quotation marks because they are direct quotes of what people say and also because they are used in a special way. The first. is said to distinguish people from the second.

❓ What does *distinguish* mean?

- a. make similar
- b. make different ✓
- c. go far away
- d. come closer

But, in “frontiers” like Kathmandu, Goa, and Bangkok, where a backpacking subculture has existed since it became part of the routes in the 1960s. .. (page 38 paragraph D) Once again, we have a word in quotation marks because it is used with a special meaning that is not the usual one. The word *frontier* has two usual meanings: a place near the border of another country, or a new, unexplored area of the world or of knowledge.

❓ **What do you think the word *frontiers* means here?**

- a. very popular places for tourists
- b. places where no tourists ever go
- c. places where only adventurous tourists go ✓
- d. places where tourists may go in the future

The prefix *sub-* means “under” as in the word *submarine* (a vehicle that. Goes under the water) or “lesser in importance.”

❓ **What does *subculture* mean in the phrase “a backpacking subculture”?**

- a. a group of people who are all very different
- b. a group of people with similar customs ✓
- c. a group of people who are very wealthy
- d. a small group of people with an excellent education

6. such travelers have a reputation for stinginess and rude, hard bargaining. (page 38 paragraph D)

The suffix *-ness* tells us this is a noun, the quality of being stingy. For clues to the meaning of *stingy* and *stinginess*, look at the examples of how the young vacationers and backpackers act in the sentences before and after this one.

❓ **What does *stinginess* mean?**

- a. practice of insulting people for no reason
- b. attitude of kindness and humility
- c. custom of not spending or giving money ✓
- d. habit of spending and giving money freely

Related to the word *stinginess* is the word bargaining. This is the gerund (*-ing* form) of the verb to *bargain*, which is used in (page 38 paragraph D) line 9

. **What do you think the verb to *bargain*, means?**

- a. to look at something carefully before buying it
- b. to try to make the price of something lower ✓
- c. to give away one thing in exchange for another
- d. to sell something for very little money

1. Kim Ssang Su is CEO of LG Electronics, Inc.

- A. the owner
- B. an outstanding employee
- C. the chief executive officer ✓
- D. an assistant accountant

2. The managers seem happy that Kim has spent the day lecturing and rallying them.

- A. organizing and encouraging ✓
- B. insulting and blaming
- C. boring
- D. complaining about

20

3. Kim Young Kee is a V.P. of LG Electronics.

- A. coordinator of prices
- B. Very important Person
- C. admirer
- D. Vice President ✓

4. LG's revenues jumped 18% last year, to \$17 billion, and net profits rose 33%, to \$556 million.

- A. their debts
- B. earnings before expenses and taxes are deducted ✓
- C. earnings after expenses and taxes are deducted
- D. salaries for employees

5. LG's revenues jumped 18% last year, to \$17 billion, and net profits rose 33%, to \$556 million.

- A. their debts
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- C. earnings after expenses and taxes are deducted ✓
- D. salaries for employees

6. Kim wants to lift LG up to the level of the biggest companies that have global brands.

- A. huge buflcling3 and equipment
- B. more than 10,000 employees on their payroll
- C. names and symbols known around the world ✓
- D. giant computer networks

7. The advanced Korean market provides a testing ground for new technologies.

- A. a large amount of soil for planting
- B. a group of skilled scientists and technicians
- C. a laboratory for creating new inventions
- D. a place to try out the latest products ✓

8. Kim grew up on a farm and admits to being more comfortable visiting factories than in his spacious office in Seoul.

- A. manufacturing plants where products are built ✓
- B. places where products are stored
- C. centers where ad campaigns are planned
- D. administration offices

I took a knock or two during my first year in Madrid.

Hint: Usually to *knock* means to hit something, or it refers to the noise made when you hit something hard, such as knocking on a door So, for someone to *take a knock or two* means: **17**

- A. to leave quickly and with a lot of noise
- B. to knock on many doors, asking for help
- C. to have a hard time and to have problems ✓
- D. to hit back at all the people who attack you

2. With the standards set by the club, you could never say you were in a comfort zone at Manchester United (the name of the team Beckham had played with before).

Hint: A zone means a particular area or space. So, to *be in a comfort zone* means:

- A. to feel safe and relaxed ✓
- B. to feel nervous and worried
- C. be in the right part of the city
- D. to be on the wrong side of the field

3. Now I'd been whisked off to a new club in a new country...

Hint: Whisk means to move rapidly in a brushing or whipping motion, as when you are cooking and you whisk the eggs with a special wire utensil. To be *whisked off* means:

- A. to brush yourself off and get ready for something new
- B. to decide to leave everything behind and go far away
- C. to be told to accept a new position
- D. to be moved to a new place very quickly ✓

4. Now I'd been whisked off and didn't really have a clue what was coming next.

Hint: When a detective tries to solve a crime, he looks for clues that will lead to a solution. *To not have a clue* means:

- A. to feel positive about the future
- B. to not know what to do ✓
- C. to understand that life is always a mystery
- D. to search hard for the answer to a question

5. I was bracing myself for the challenge.

Hint: A brace is a device for keeping something finny in place, such as a metal frame used to hold the pieces of a chair together while it is being glued, or a device for someone with a back problem to hold his or her back straight. To *brace oneself* means:

- A. to stop thinking about the future
- B. to stop thinking about the past
- C. to find a way to escape
- D. to prepare for something unknown or difficult ✓

6. I'm confident in my own ability but, that summer morning at the training ground, there was a little twist in the pit of my stomach: it felt as though I'd arrived in Madrid with something to prove.

Hint: To twist means to turn or bend. So, a twist is something that has been turned or bent. The pit here means the deepest part. So, you may imagine from the context of the phrase above that to have a *twist in the pit of one's stomach* means:

- A. to feel very sick after eating some bad food
- B. to be in good shape and have strong stomach muscles
- C. to feel very nervous and uncomfortable ✓
- D. to be happy and feel confident

7. The next day, I didn't need to understand the articles to get the drift of the headlines.

Hint: To drift means to be moved in one direction by a current, as in a river or ocean, and get means to grab or catch. To *get the drift of something*, then, means:

- A. to understand the general idea ✓
- B. to understand completely
- C. to change the meaning of something
- D. to read a newspaper article

8. Almost from kick-off you could tell it was going to be our night.

Hint: Notice that the use of "our" in the expression implies belonging, meaning that the night will belong to our team. From the context, it was going *to be our night* means:

- A. it was going to be late before the game would end
- B. it was going to get dark very soon
- C. we were going to lose that game
- D. everything was going to go well for us ✓

9. I celebrated with a new set of teammates who'd already done everything they could to make me feel at home...

Hint: Usually people feel relaxed and at ease in their own homes. So, to make someone *feel at home* means:

- A. to cause someone to think about childhood
- B. to help someone to feel comfortable ✓
- C. to force someone to think about returning home
- D. to influence someone to be good

A To a stranger, the land must seem endless. A herring gull, winging its way from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria on the southern tip of Vancouver Island, will travel as far as the distance from London to Baghdad. It is the vastness that startles the imagination of all who visit my country.

1. What is the main idea of the paragraph above?

- A. Canada is strange and surprising.
- B. Canada is very, very big. ✓
- C. Canada is hard to know.

B Contrary to common belief, we do not live in snow-covered cabins far from civilization. Most of us inhabit cities that do not seem to differ greatly from those to the south of us. The observant visitor, however, will note some differences. The variety of our national makeup is, I believe, more pronounced than it is in the American melting pot. A newcomer in the United States quickly learns to cover up his or her origins and become an American. A newcomer to Canada manages to keep something of the culture and customs of his or her ethnic background.

2. What is the main idea of the paragraph above?

- A. Canadians appear to others as simple people who inhabit snow-covered cabins in the woods.
- B. Canadians live in almost exactly the same way as Americans live but really there are differences.
- C. All Canadians seem alike but they have more variety in their customs and culture than Americans. ✓

C Traditionally, the stranger has thought of Canada as a mountainous, snow-swept land. Certainly it can get very cold in Canada. Few non-Canadians understand that it can also get very hot. The eastern cities suffer in the humidity of July and August, and people actually die each year from the heat.

3. What is the main idea of the paragraph above?

- A. It can get very cold in Canada.
- B. It can get very hot in Canada.
- C. Eastern cities suffer more than western cities. ✓

D Where temperature is concerned we are a country of extremes; and yet, as a people, we tend toward moderation and even conservatism. Non-Canadians think we are the same as our American neighbors, but we are not really like the Americans. Our temperament, our social attitudes, our environment, and our history make us a different kind of North American.

4. What is the main idea of the paragraph above?

- A. People think Canadians are like Americans, but Canadians are really more conservative and moderate.
- B. Canada is a country of extremes, both in its temperatures and in the character of its people. ✓

Getting the Meaning of Words from Context The author uses exact adjectives and adverbs to describe the feelings of the characters and the appearance of their surroundings. Look for clues in the context and choose the word or phrase closest to the meaning of the word in italics.

1. But I was flattered by her praise of my book. (line 14)

- a. worried about the future
- b. pleased by the kind words ✓
- c. confused about what to do

Notice the clue in line 14

2. I was startled when the bill of fare was brought, for the prices were a great deal higher than I had anticipated. (line 26)

- a. depressed by sad memories
- b. scared by a sudden surprise ✓
- c. filled with hope

3. It would be mortifying to find myself ten francs short and be obliged to borrow from my guest. (line 80)

- a. embarrassing ✓
- b. boring

4. The asparagus appeared. They were enormous, succulent, and appetizing. (line 85)

- a. too ripe
- b. dry
- c. juicy ✓

5. I knew—a little later, for my guest, going on with her conversation, absentmindedly took one. (line 101)

- a. with an intention
- b. without thinking ✓
- c. in a careful way

6. The bill came and when I paid it I found that I had only enough for a quite inadequate tip. (line 105)

- a. generous ✓
- b. small
- c. exact

Checking Your Comprehension Choose the most appropriate answer related to the reading.

1. Before starting a pizza business, Fernandez worked for a company that sold _____

- a. Cuban cigars
- b. surgical instruments ✓
- c. restaurant supplies

2. Telepizza grew very fast in the 1980s because at that time in Spain _____ was very rare.

- a. Italian food
- b. good restaurants
- c. home delivery ✓

3. Another factor that helped the business is that there were more _____ in the workplace than before.

- a. women ✓
- b. engineers
- c. young People

4. According to Cousuelo Lopez Nomdedeu. fast food like pizza is not good for Spain because it is _____

- a. very expensive
- b. too foreign
- c. not healthy ✓

5. Fernandez feels that being an immigrant in the U.S. _____

- a. caused many problems for him and his family
- b. was an advantage to him in business ✓
- c. did not affect him in any way

6. Telepizza has many outlets in Spain and in different countries and these are

- a. franchises
- b. company owned
- c. both franchises and company owned ✓

تجميع الهواء الغائب