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โรงเรียนเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

COMPREHENSION II

สำหรับนักเรียนเตรียมอุดมศึกษาปีที่ ๒

คณะอาจารย์ภาษาอังกฤษโรงเรียนเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

รวบรวมและเรียบเรียง

จาก
บริษัท บริการทอง จำกัด

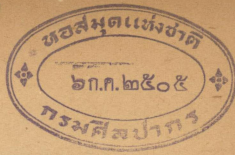


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โรงเรียนเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

COMPREHENSION II

สำหรับนักเรียนเตรียมอุดมศึกษาปีที่ 2

คณะอาจารย์ภาษาอังกฤษโรงเรียนเตรียมอุดมศึกษา
รวบรวมและเรียบเรียง

(สงวนลิขสิทธิ์)

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คำแจ้ง

Comprehension II ฉบับนี้ ประกอบด้วยบทความที่รวบรวมและดัดแปลง
จากข้อสอบกลางปี และข้อสอบประจำปีของโรงเรียนเตรียมอุดมศึกษา ตั้งแต่
พ.ศ. 2497 จนถึง พ.ศ. 2504 เพื่อช่วยการเรียนรู้และการสอนภาษาอังกฤษในชั้น
เตรียมอุดมศึกษาปีที่ 2 จึงหวังว่าจะให้ประโยชน์ทางด้าน Language ตามสมควร
ทางโรงเรียนขอขอบใจอาจารย์ประยูรรัตน์ สดลสุด หัวหน้าวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ
อาจารย์บุญมา ราชพงษ์ ผู้ช่วยหัวหน้าวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ และ Mr. N.L. Davies
อย่างมากที่ช่วยกันรวบรวมหนังสือสำเร็จเรียบร้อยด้วยดี.

โรงเรียนเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

30 กันยายน 2504



What Won't They Do Next with GLASS !

Glass is one of the strongest and hardest materials known to man. Yet, because it has also been so breakable, we have not made full use of it. Today, however, it is doing jobs no other material could do, and tomorrow it will add greatly to the conveniences and comforts of living.

In the laboratories and shops of the big glass companies, I have seen glass that can be sawed and nailed like lumber; glass that will float; glass that bounces; glass that can be bent like rubber, twisted into yarn, tied into knots, and woven like silk.

Cloth woven of fine, bendable glass fibers, and formed with plastic, is one of the best materials for resisting bullets. It is so flexible that it will actually give to a bullet, taking the force out of it.

Plans are under way to use glass-plastic for crumple-proof auto mobile fenders; kitchen and bathroom fixtures; streamlined trains and buses; for furniture, luggage, and even houses.

Surgeons have experimented with thread made of glass fibers for sewing up wounds, because it won't dissolve and does not produce sores. Special glass yarn has been used as part of surgeons' sponges, so that if the sponges are accidentally left in the body they may be seen by X-ray.

In a Toledo, Ohio, office I was shown a chair with an ordinary-looking cushion which was made of glass wool. Although it was only about an inch and a half thick, there seemed to be no end to its softness.

Glass is now made elastic, that is, it can be stretched, and then returned to its original size. Up to the point at which it breaks, it will return instantly to its original shape. At one factory I was given a sheet of glass cloth made of very fine fibers. It felt like the soft paper padding at the bottom of a candy box. I wadded it up tightly in my fist, then dropped it on the desk. To my surprise it straightened itself out so that there was not one wrinkle in it.

Foamglass looks like coal-black brick with many tiny holes. One third lighter than cork. Foamglass can be used in lifebelts and life rafts,

The new glasses are tough. At one plant I dropped a newly made glass to the cement floor. Instead of shattering, it bounced. I picked it up after the fourth bounce, still whole and unscratched.

The new glass stands extreme temperatures of heat and cold. A pane of Tuf-flex on a cake of ice had melted lead poured over it, without harming it in the slightest.

We think of glass as a brittle material that will have a sharp cutting edge wherever it is broken. But at the Pittsburgh Corning Corporation I thrust my hand into a large box of broken bits of glass and didn't get a scratch. This new type of glass is being used in the globes of runway lights at airports, so that if broken and scattered it won't cut the tires of planes.

The Corning laboratories receive many freak ideas from people who write to them. Glass razor blades have been suggested, and a glass freight car to permit green oranges to be ripened on the way to market by the sunlight. Yet no idea, however farfetched, is put aside lightly. All are studied and reported upon. Some of the pipe dreams may one day become realities.

I. If the statement is right, write the letter R in front of it. If it is wrong write W

1. Glass is not so useful to-day as it used to be in former times.
2. Glass is just as useful to-day as it was in former times.
3. Nowadays glass can be made to float, to bounce and bend like rubber.
4. Glass can be twisted into yarn, tied into knots but not woven like silk.
5. Cloth can be woven of glass fibers
6. Glass is used a great deal in making cars and articles used in the home.
7. Glass is not, however, used by doctors.
8. Glass can nowadays be made as soft as wool.
9. It is also possible to get glass which can be wadded up into a ball like soft paper.
10. You can nowadays put certain kinds of glass made under strong heat and cold and yet they will not be harmed.
11. Glass is becoming very unpopular because people are tired of it.
12. Scientists get all kinds of suggestions from people what to do with glass.
13. Scientists laugh at all these strange ideas and pay no attention to them.
14. Some scientists think that strange ideas may turn out to be realities in the future.

15. The passage tells us about the wonderful uses of glass in these modern times.

II. Answer the following questions. You may use your own words or the words in the passage.

Say why glass can now be used.

- a) for materials for resisting bullets.
- b) as threads for sewing up wounds.
- c) in making life-belts and life rafts.
- d) in the globes of runway lights at airports.

III. Put a check (✓) before the letter of the definition which best gives the meaning of the word as used in the article.

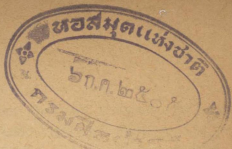
1. conveniences ——— things that (a) make living easy and comfortable (b) are made of glass (c) are invented (d) are only for the wealthy
2. laboratories ——— places in which (a) hands are washed (b) laborers sleep (c) books are stored (d) scientific experiments are carried on
3. Plastic ——— material of a quality that permits it to be (a) burned (b) welded (c) shaped easily (d) changed from solid to gas and back again.
4. flexible ——— (a) bendable (b) springy (c) rigid (d) soft.
5. luggage ——— article such as (a) pots and pans (b) refrigerators and stoves (c) tennis rackets and golf clubs (d) suitcases and trunks.
6. fibers ——— (a) threadlike strands (b) woven articles (c) chunks (d) rods.
7. surgeons ——— doctors who (a) perform cutting operations (b) specialize in skin diseases (c) do not give drugs (d) work only with drugs.
8. dissolve ——— (a) break (b) irritate (c) stretch out of shape (d) change from solid to liquid form.
9. X-ray ——— light by means of which (a) lost articles are found (b) the body within may be photographed (c) powerful searchlights are operated (d) cats see at night.
10. elasticity ——— ability of a material to return to its original shape after it has been (a) broken (b) heated (c) bent, stretched or compressed (d) drawn out into a fiber.

IV. Which a, b or c gives the best meaning of these sentences?

1. We have not made full use of it.
 - a. We have only used it a little.
 - b. We have not used it very often.
 - c. We have not used it as much as we could have.
2. Glass can be bent like rubber.
 - a. Glass that will bend like rubber if necessary.
 - b. Glass that bends like rubber all the time.
 - c. Glass that has the bending quality of rubber.
3. There seemed to be no end to its softness.
 - a. It was very soft.
 - b. It was the softest thing in the world.
 - c. It was softer than any other thing.
4. Instead of shattering it bounced.
 - a. Instead of breaking it jumped up and down on the floor.
 - b. It leaped about talking very quickly.
 - c. It jumped up and down as it broke.
5. Without harming it in the slightest.
 - a. It did not harm it at all.
 - b. It only harmed it a little bit.
 - c. It was only very slightest harmed.

V. Answer Yes or No to these questions.

1. Can glass stand very hot or very cold climates?
 2. Is the new glass strong and flexible?
 3. Does the new glass break easily into small pieces?
 4. Does the surgeon use a special glass sponge so that it does not hurt the patient if is left inside him?
 5. Can we use glass for making things in the same way that we can use wood?
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The Magic Turtle

I never see a baby turtle without thinking of a friend of mine, an American student, who used **to room** in one of the quaint little side streets of Paris. He lived on the third floor, and on the floor directly below him was **the apartment** of the old lady who ran the candy store in the building.

On her window sill was a goldfish tank, in which she kept several fish and a very small turtle. These were **the delights** of her leisure moments, sharing her affections with her old husband and her cat. My friend, leaning out of his window on mellow evenings, smoking his pipe, could look down directly into the tank, and often he watched her as she broke bread crumbs into the water for her pets, uttering tender **terms of endearment**.

One evening he conceived a brilliant idea. Next day he went to the fish market and bought six turtles, ranging in size from one about an inch long to one about six inches across. At the same time he bought wire, cheesecloth and a bamboo fishing pole, which he **smuggled** unnoticed into his rooms after dark one evening and from which he made a very small scoop net.

Each day thereafter, very early in the morning, he would lean out of his window, fish out the old lady's turtle and put in a bigger one.

She didn't notice the first **exchange**. When the second turtle went in, this time about three inches in length, she looked surprised, but only said, "My, my." When the third one appeared, the old lady began to show signs of **excitement**.

First she called her husband, then the neighbour's wife, then the other neighbours. There were animated **discussions**. The doorman offered his advice and said she was feeding too heavily.

The fourth turtle changed the place into a public sensation. The old lady began to tell people about her "system."

The fifth turtle, about five inches long, started a riot—not without some **tragedy**, for this one began to chew the goldfish, where—upon the

old man bought a separated small tank for the sole surviving fish. A newspaper reporter came and wrote a story about the fabulous turtle, which made headlines that day. The old lady became famous and was interviewed several times.

The American never put in the sixth turtle—the tank wasn't quite large enough. But he had a still more brilliant idea. He now began to make the turtles small again. He skipped the fourth one—took it out and let it loose in the Seine. He put in the third turtle one evening, which diminished the animal to half-size in a single night.

Now the excitement reached fever-pitch. An official from the zoo paid a visit. He looked at the turtle, shook his head solemnly, and said: "Isn't that queer?"

The old lady's shop began to enjoy an enormous business. All the children from the neighbourhood came in to buy candy and, with a great deal of excitement, had a look without extra charge.

My friend then replaced the original turtle, destroyed the evidence in his washbasin, and freed the remaining turtles in the lake of a nearby park.

When he came home that night, he stopped in to see the original turtle in its tank. But it was not there. The old lady had become a national heroine, it seems. And she had given her magic turtle to the zoo, where it was displayed for all to see as a prize exhibit.

I. If the statement is right, write the letter R in front of it. If it is wrong, write W.

1. The American student was a dear friend of the family who owned the turtle.
2. He lived directly above the family who owned the turtle.
3. The woman who owned the turtle sold candy.
4. The woman kept goldfish and a small turtle.
5. The American student was very fond of the goldfish and the turtle.
6. The American student made the turtle grow very quickly by some special knowledge of science.
7. The American student gave the turtle a special kind of food.

8. The American student put a bigger turtle into the goldfish tank each day and took out the smaller one.
9. The woman who owned the turtle did not know what the student did.
10. The woman's friends thought the turtle had really grown as quickly as it seemed.
11. The turtles attracted attention and the owner became famous.
12. When the American student made the turtle smaller people became very angry.
13. When the American student made the turtle smaller even scientists became interested.
14. The American student was never found out.
15. The woman who owned the turtle became rich and famous all because she lived on the floor directly under him.

II. Answer the following questions. You may use your own words or the words in the passage.

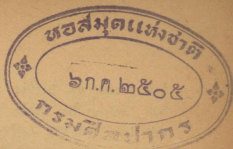
1. Why was it possible for the American student to change turtles in the woman's tank?
2. What instrument did he use?
3. What do you understand by "the old lady began to tell people about her 'system'?"
4. What did the American student do when he found that the tank was not large enough for the sixth turtle?
5. Tell in not more than 3 sentences what happened after that.

III. Write sentences containing 5 of the following expressions written in *italic* in the passage. The meaning of the expressions used in your sentences must be the same as those used in the passage.

IV. Which of a, b, or c, gives the best meaning of these sentences.

1. Who used the room.
 - a. Who rented a room at one time but who does not do so now.
 - b. Who used a room while paying money.
 - c. The room which he used cost him some money.
2. Who ran the candy store in the building.
 - a. Who kept some sweet things stored in the building.
 - b. Who had to run downstairs to get some sweet things from the store.
 - c. Who managed a sweet shop in the building.

3. He conceived a brilliant idea.
 - a. His idea was clever and quite well thought out.
 - b. He thought of a very clever idea.
 - c. He made up his mind about a very clever idea.
 4. He would lean out of the window.
 - a. It was his custom to bend his body so that part of it went out of the window.
 - b. He often sat on the window ledge and looked down with part of his body out of the window.
 - c. Sometimes he leaned out of the window so that his body and legs would be inside the room and his head outside.
 5. There were animated discussions.
 - a. There were lively conversations.
 - b. They talked a lot about animals.
 - c. The conversations took place from time to time.
- V. Arrange these sentences in sequence according to the story:
1. The turtle was sent to the zoo.
 2. An old lady kept some fish and a turtle.
 3. The student at the end put the first turtle back.
 4. The old lady believed that her turtles had at first grown larger and then had grown smaller again.
 5. The student changed the turtles round.
-



The Water Carrier

It was a late hour one summer night, and most of the water carriers had ended their labour. The day had been uncommonly dry and hot; the night was one of those delicious moonlights which tempt people to linger in the open air until after midnight. Customers for water were therefore still outside their houses. Peregil, like a thoughtful father, thought of his hungry children. "One more journey to the well," said he to himself, "to earn a Sunday's picnic for the little ones." "So saying, he trudged manfully up the steep avenue of the Alhambra, singing as he went.

When he arrived at the well, he found it deserted by everyone except a solitary stranger in Moorish dress, seated on a stone bench in the moonlight. Peregil paused at first and regarded him with surprise, not unmixed with awe, but the Moor feebly made signs for him to approach.

"I am faint and ill," said he, "help me to return to the city, and I will pay you double what you could gain by your jar of water."

"The honest heart of the little water carrier was touched with sympathy at the appeal of the sick man. "God forbid," said he, "that I should ask fee or reward for doing a common act of humanity."

He accordingly helped the Moor on his donkey, and set off slowly for Granada, the poor Moslem being so weak that it was necessary to hold him on the animal to keep him from falling to the earth.

When they entered the city, the water carrier demanded where he should take him. "Alas!" cried the Moor faintly, "I have neither home nor habitation. I am but a stranger in the land. Suffer me to lay my head this night beneath your roof, and you will be sufficiently repaid."

Honest Peregil was too kind to refuse a night's shelter to such a poor fellow, so he conducted the Moor to his dwelling. The children who had run out to meet their father, openmouthed as usual on hearing the tramp of the donkey, ran back in fright when they saw the turbaned stranger and

hid themselves behind their mother. The latter stepped out to meet them but, when the Moor saw she cried, "Who have you brought home at this late hour?"

"Be quiet, wife," replied Peregil; here is a poor sick stranger, without friend or home; would you turn him out to perish in the streets?"

The wife would still have objected, for, she was very particular about the reputation of her house; the little water-carrier, however, for once refused to give in to his wife. He assisted the poor Moslem to get down from the donkey, and spread a mat and a sheepskin for him, on the ground, in the coolest part of the house.

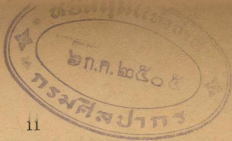
In a little while the Moor was seized with violent fits, and nothing the water carrier did seem to help. The eyes of the poor patient acknowledged his kindness. During an interval of his fits he called him to his side, and **addressed him in a low voice.** "My end," said he, "I fear, is at hand. If I die, I give you this box as a reward for your charity." So saying, he opened his cloak and showed a small box of sandalwood, strapped round his body.

"God grant, my friend," replied Peregil, that you may live many years to enjoy your treasure, whatever it may be."

The Moor shook his head; he laid his hand upon the box, and would have said something more concerning it, but his fits returned with increased violence, and in a little while he died.

I. Some of the following statements are right. Some are not. If you think the statement is right, write **R** in your answer. If you think the statement is wrong, write **W** in your answer.

1. Peregil was a water-carrier who stopped working as soon as it was dark.
2. Peregil went to bed as soon as the customers were outside their houses.
3. Peregil carried water after most water-carriers had stopped working.
4. Peregil would like to return home, but he was stopped by a friend, asking him to sit in the open air.
5. Peregil worked hard because he loved his children.
6. He had many children and they helped him to carry water.
7. He met a solitary Moor, and he invited him to his house.
8. The Moor was sick and unable to walk home,



9. The Moor asked Peregil to take him to Granada.
10. Peregil asked for the reward but the Moor refused, saying that he had no money with him.
11. The Moor was too weak to walk so Peregil helped him on his donkey.
12. When they got into the city, the Moor showed Peregil his way.
13. The Moor confessed to Peregil that he was a stranger to the place.
14. The Moor begged Peregil to let him stay for the night in his house.
15. Peregil allowed the Moor to stay the night because he was kind-hearted.
16. Peregil would take the Moor to his house on condition that he would give him some money as a reward.
17. Peregil's wife refused to admit the Moor into the house because he was a thief.
18. Peregil was so afraid of his wife that he turned the Moor out of his house.
19. The Moor begged the husband and wife so earnestly for shelter that at last they could not refuse.
20. Peregil allowed the Moor to stay although it was against his wife's wish.
21. The sick Moor was attacked with fits and died in Peregil's house.
22. Before he died, the Moor gave Peregil a small sandalwood box in return for his kindness.

II. Explain in your own words the following phrases:—

- a. he found it deserted by everyone except a solitary stranger.
- b. the honest heart of the little water-carrier was touched with sympathy.
- c. set off slowly for Granada.
- d. would you turn him out to perish in the streets?
- e. addressed him in a low voice.

III. Write 2 sentences describing the character of Peregil.

IV. Which of a, b, or c. gives the best answer to these questions?

1. Why were the people lingering out of doors?
because a. it was very hot.
 b. people like walking about after midnight.
 c. it was a fine moonlight night.

2. Why did Peregil go once more to the well?
 - a. to earn some more money.
 - b. to get more water for his children.
 - c. to get more water to take with him on a Sunday picnic.
 3. Who was at the well?
 - a. a number of people.
 - b. a solitary stranger in Moorish clothes.
 - c. solitary stranger and his donkey.
 4. Why did Peregil look at the stranger with surprise and awe?
 - a. because he was dressed in strange clothes and he looked different to Peregil.
 - b. because he looked so sick.
 - c. because he was a fierce looking man.
 5. What vessels did Peregil use for carrying water?
 - a. pots. b. skins. c. jars.
- V. Find single words from the passage which have these meanings.
1. wealth of money or precious things.
 2. an outer covering for your body.
 3. a sickness which causes your body to jump and jerk.
 4. a floor covering.
 5. the sound of animals' feet.
-

The Mutineers

Of the three younger boys, Stewart, Young, Peter, the mutineers at first took little notice. While Christian was collecting and arming his band of mutineers, and even after he had seized the captain and bound him to the mast, Peter still slept on. But the cry of the captain for help, when he was first seized, reached the sleeper and was mixed with his dreams. He dreamed he was having a violent quarrel with a barking dog—the dog that had been his constant companion at home—when gradually the bark of the dog turned into a shout up on deck and Peter awoke to reality. His bed was placed not far from the arms chest; and the first thing that caught Peter's eye was a sailor standing near the chest, armed and looking rather queerly at him.

"What's wrong?" asked Peter seeing his unusual manner.

"The Captain is wrong," replied the sailor. "and he is up on deck tied to the mast. There is a mutiny on, and Christian has taken charge of the ship."

Peter could not believe his ears.

"I'll go on deck too;" he exclaimed, and throwing on some clothes, he hurried up the ladder.

You can imagine Peter's surprise at what he saw on deck. Barelegged and with only his shirt on, stood the captain, his arms bound tight against the mast, and by him stood one of the sailors, holding a sword, and ordering the captain to "keep his mouth shut."

Christian was ordering other armed sailors to put a small boat in the sea. Four or five more sailors with guns and swords were guarding a group of about a dozen unarmed men and threatening them with death if they did not do as they were told.

Then the full truth flashed on Peter's mind. The sailor had not been joking. This really was mutiny. Christian had seized the captain and was going to put him in the small boat and leave him to the mercy of the wide sea.

Mutineer — a seaman or soldier who will not obey order and fights against his officers.

Mutiny — a rising of men against their officers.

I. Choose the right answer (a), (b), (c) or (d) below for each question and put down a check (✓).

1. Peter did not see the beginning of the mutiny:
 - (a) because the mutineers at first took little notice of the three bays;
 - (b) because he was asleep;
 - (c) because Christian had seized the captain;
 - (d) because he was having a violent quarrel with a barking dog.
2. The captain cried for help:
 - (a) because a dog attacked him;
 - (b) because he was drowning;
 - (c) because he was seized by members of his crew;
 - (d) because he wanted help to be given to Christian.
3. Peter awoke to find:
 - (a) a dog barking;
 - (b) that he was with his companions at home;
 - (c) that a man was shouting;
 - (d) that he was having a violent quarrel with the captain.
4. The sailor was standing near the chest:
 - (a) in order to be near Peter's bed when he woke up;
 - (b) because the chest contained arms and needed guarding;
 - (c) because Peter's bed was not far from the chest;
 - (d) in order to stop Peter from going up the ladder.
5. Christian was arming his band of mutineers. This means:
 - (a) he was putting his arm around his man;
 - (b) he was giving weapons to his men;
 - (c) he was managing to have a band to play on the ship;
 - (d) he was giving them some money.
6. Peter dreamed
 - (a) a dog was barking;
 - (b) a dog was biting him;
 - (c) he was having an argument with his friend;
 - (d) he was fighting with a barking dog.

7. Peter was so surprised :
- (a) because he saw a dog on board the ship ;
 - (b) because the ship was deserted ;
 - (c) because the sailors rose against the captain ;
 - (d) because he did not see the captain
8. The sailor looked queerly at Peter :
- (a) because the sailor was surprised to see Peter having a quarrel with a barking dog ;
 - (b) because he was a mutineer and his face showed the feelings of excitement which he felt ;
 - (c) because Peter had been asleep.
 - (d) because he felt ill.
9. The dog had been his constant companion at home. This means :
- (a) his friend had a dog at home ;
 - (b) he had a dog to stay at home with him ;
 - (c) the dog had a friend at home ;
 - (d) the dog usually stayed at home.
10. You can imagine Peter's surprise at what he saw on deck. Peter saw :
- (a) a sailor looking at him ;
 - (b) a barking dog ;
 - (c) Christian, one of the sailors ;
 - (d) the captain fastened to the mast.
11. Peter could not believe his ears :
- (a) because his ears were always telling lies ;
 - (b) because the sailor was a liar ;
 - (c) because he did not hear what the sailor said ;
 - (d) because the idea of a mutiny was so surprising.
12. The sailors who were armed :
- (a) were Stewart, Young and Peter ;
 - (b) were Christian's friends ;
 - (c) were helping the captain ;
 - (d) were going to sail away in the small boat,

13. When the full truth flashed on Peter's mind:
- (a) he realized that some of the crew had taken charge of the ship;
 - (b) he knew that the whole thing was a joke;
 - (c) he realized that he had been dreaming about a mutiny;
 - (d) he decided that nothing unusual had happened.
14. The group of about at a dozen unarmed:
- (a) were mutineers;
 - (b) were threatening the others with death;
 - (c) were not mutineers;
 - (d) were putting a small boat in the sea.
15. The passage is about:
- (a) some sailors who rebelled against their captain;
 - (b) Stewart, Young and Peter;
 - (c) a violent quarrel;
 - (d) the mercy of the wide sea.

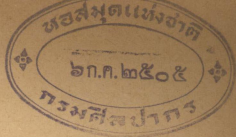
II. Put the letters of the expressions in Column II in the spaces before the words with which they correspond in Column I. There is one extra item in Column II.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. to take notice | a. to be responsible for |
| 2. to keep his mouth shut | b. to let him suffer alone in the great sea |
| 3. to threaten him with death | c. to come suddenly into his mind |
| 4. to take charge of | d. to attract him |
| 5. to catch one's eyes | e. to pay attention to |
| 6. to flash on his mind | f. to keep silent |
| 7. to leave him to the mercy of the wide sea | g. to give him some warning that he would be killed |
| | h. to have his friend to sail over the great sea. |

III. Write about 4 sentences about the main point of the above story, using your own words, omitting the details,



IV. Answer YES or NO to these questions.

1. Did the mutineers make the boys prisoners at once?
2. Did Peter sleep for a long time after the mutineers captured the ship?
3. Was the Captain tied to the mast?
4. Did Peter understand at once that the Captain was calling for help?
5. Was Peter dreaming a pleasant dream?
6. Did the bark of a dog really change into the Captain's shout?
7. Was a sailor guarding the arms chest?
8. Did Peter believe at once that there had been a mutiny?
9. Was the Captain fully dressed?

10. Were the sailors treating the Captain well?

V. Re-arrange these sentences in the sequence of the story. Write down the numbers as your answer.

1. Christian ordered his men to put a small boat into the sea.
 2. The mutineers intended putting the Captain into the small boat.
 3. Christian collected and armed his band of mutineers.
 4. Peter was asleep during and after the mutiny.
 5. The sailor told Peter of the mutiny.
-

Duck Hunting

However, we did sometimes get into serious trouble. On one occasion he persuaded me and the little brother to accompany him on a secret shooting expedition he had planned. We were to start on horseback before daybreak, ride to one of the marshes about two miles from home, shoot a lot of ducks, and get back about breakfast-time. The main thing was to keep the plan secret, then it would be all right, since the sight of the number of wild duck we should have to show on our return would cause our daring act to be overlooked.

In the evening instead of setting our ponies free as usual, we took and tied them in the plantation, and next morning about three o'clock we crept cautiously out of the house and set off on our adventure. It was a winter morning, misty and cold when the light came, and the birds were excessively wild at the hour. In vain we followed the flocks, my brother approaching them through the tall grasses, above his knees in the water; not a bird could he get, and at last we were obliged to go back empty-handed to face the music. At half-past ten we rode back to the door, wet and hungry and miserable, to find the whole house in a state of confusion at our disappearance. When we were first missed in the morning one of the workmen reported that he had seen us taking our horses to conceal them in the plantation at a little after dark, and it was assumed that we had run away—that we had gone south where the country was more thinly settled and wild animals more abundant, in quest of new and more stirring adventures. They were greatly relieved to see us back, but we had no ducks to give them we could not be forgiven, and as a punishment we had to go breakfastless that day, and our leader was in addition sternly lectured and forbidden to use a gun for the future.

I. Answer the following questions:

1. How many people were there in the shooting company?
2. What was their plan?

3. Why did they want to keep their plan secret?
4. How did they go? When?
5. What are ponies?
6. Why were the boys unable to get any bird?
7. Did they return within the time planned?
8. What did one of the workmen see the boys do?
9. Why were the people at home worrying about the disappearance of the boys?
10. How were the boys punished?
11. What was the leader boy not allowed to do in future?
12. Is duck shooting a game in Thailand?

II. Explain the phrases written in italic.

1. we crept cautiously out of the house and set off on our adventure.
2. At last we were obliged to go back empty-handed.
3. that we had gone south where the country was more thinly settled.
4. and our leader was in addition sternly lectured.
5. They were greatly relieved to see us back.

III. Write in about 6 lines the important points of the story above.

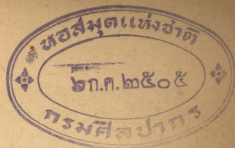
IV. If the statement is true write T as your answer. If it is false write F.

1. The boys' parents agreed to the duck shooting plan.
2. They went out on a lake to shoot duck.
3. They hoped that they would not be punished because of the large number of ducks they thought that they would bring back.
4. They hid their ponies in the plantation.
5. They left at about breakfast time.
6. They found it difficult to get near the birds to shoot them.
7. They shot a number of birds at last.
8. The parents did not worry about the children.
9. The parents thought that the children had run away.
10. The leader was beaten for his disobedience.

V. Which of a, b, or c. gives the best meaning of these phrases.?

1. We got into serious trouble.
 - a. We were punished for our adventures.
 - b. We found it was dangerous to go out.
 - c. It is very difficult to find good adventures.

2. It would be all right.
 - a. it is correct.
 - b. probably it would be all right.
 - c. there would be no trouble.
 3. Instead of setting our ponies free.
 - a. we did not release our ponies as usual.
 - b. we did not release our ponies but we did something else.
 - c. we were unable to free our ponies but instead we kept them with us.
 4. We crept cautiously.
 - a. we left the house quickly and silently.
 - b. we crawled out of the house with great care.
 - c. we left the house taking care not to make a noise.
 5. In vain we followed the flocks.
 - a. we were unable to follow the flocks closely.
 - b. we couldn't follow the flocks.
 - c. we followed the flocks but couldn't get close to them.
-



The Moon

The moon is our nearest neighbour although it is more than 240,000 miles away. It does not behave in very neighbourly way however. As the moon turns on its own axis and revolves around the earth it remains cold and distant. We only see one side of the moon, as far as we know it supports no life of any kind. Perhaps it is cold and lifeless because it only shines by the reflected light of the sun.

People have always been fascinated by the moon. Ancient people worshipped it and there are still many superstitions about the moon. One superstition is that moonlight causes madness or lunacy -- luna is the latin word for moon. Many people still believe that the moon brings good or bad luck and influences the growth of crops.

The moon may not be worried about us but we have always been curious about it. For thousands of years men have observed the moon and we know that it looks different at various times in a month. We call these different appearances, phases of the moon.

Though the moon may not know it, it influences our lives. At times it is a useful source of light for us. The way that it pulls the tide is of service to man in many ways. For example, the tide changes the water in many harbours, thus keeping the harbour clean. At low tide fishermen can reach beds of shell-fish and at high tides ships can enter and leave port more easily.

The day when we may know more about our nearest neighbour in space is very near. A rocket has already landed on the moon's surface. Soon we may hope to hear that men have made the journey and that they will be able to return and tell us all about it.

I. Say which statement (a), (b), (c), or (d), best completes each of the following sentences in accordance with the meaning of the passage. Only put a, b, c, or d. as your answer.

1. Ancient people worshipped the moon because:

- (a). they were superstitious. (b). they liked the moonlight.
(c). they were religious. (d). it was far away.

2. We know about the moon's phases because :
 - (a). many photographs have been taken of the moon.
 - (b). people believed it affected the seasons.
 - (c). men have observed it for thousands of years.
 - (d). a rocket has landed on the moon.
3. The moon's effect on the tide is good because :
 - (a). the movement of the sea helps to keep the harbours clean,
 - (b). it helps fishermen to catch shell fish at high tide.
 - (c). sea bathing is good.
 - (d). it makes the water shine prettily.

II. If the following sentences are false re-write them correctly. If they are true write the word true in your answer. **Do not copy the sentences down.**

- a. The moon is our nearest space neighbour
- b. The earth revolves around the moon.
- c. The moon is always turning around and around.
- d. The moon influences our lives.
- e. A man in a space rocket has landed on the moon.

III. Write down words from the passage that have the following meanings.

One word only is needed in each answer.

- a. to turn round and round.
- b. without life.
- c. to pray to and honour.
- d. lunacy,
- e. the movement of the sea towards and away from the shore.
- f. a place where boats load and unload goods.
- g. a vehicle used in space travel.
- h. very very interested in.

IV. Explain the meaning of these sentences, changing the words in *italic* for other words.

- a. As the moon *turns* on its own axis.
- b. People *have always been* fascinated by the moon.
- c. Many people *still* believe that the moon helps the crops.
- d. Even though the moon *may not* know it.
- e. A rocket has *already* landed.

V. Written below are ten sentences. Choose five which best explain the main ideas in this passage. Write down a, b, c, etc. as your answer. **Do not** write the sentences.

- a. The moon turns on its own axis.
- b. People are interested in the moon.
- c. The moon was observed for thousands of years before its phases were understood.
- d. The moon's pull on the tide is of great help to man.
- e. The moon is the nearest satellite to the earth and it is lifeless.
- f. Because of the moon fishermen can catch shellfish.
- g. Many people believe that the moon affects our lives close.
- h. Man studied the moon for thousands of years.
- i. The recent moon rocket will add to our knowledge of the moon.
- j. A rocket has landed on the moon.

VI. Answer these questions using words and sentences from the passage.

Your answer must be a whole sentence.

- 1. Why is the moon cold and lifeless?
 - 2. Which sentence tells us that the moon is a cold and unfriendly place?
 - 3. What is one superstition about the moon?
 - 4. Why is the moon of value to a seaport?
 - 5. How does the moon help fishermen?
-

Judo

Judo is a Japanese kind of wrestling. It is particularly suitable for making the mind and the body healthy. The system was an improvement of the sport, ju-jitsu. Some seventy years ago, Professor Jigoro studied the art intensively and invented judo as a sport. It has now become so popular outside Japan that very many schools in Europe include it in the school games and sports programmes.

Although judo should be learned in a club with trained instructors, a summer camp can also provide an excellent 'dojo' (place for practice) where the most important ways of throwing and falling can be learned and your judo improved. Regular practice can be put in and at the end of a week or a fortnight there will be much improvement in your method and style.

The first thing you will need is a mat—even the grass in a field can be very hard when you may fall from a height of two or three feet. A proper judo mat is made of thick grass covered with a sheet of canvas. You can use a sleeping bag and blankets, covered with a large groundsheet or tarpaulin. The mat should be at least six feet square.

You should wear suitable clothes. A pair of loose calf-length trousers or a pair of shorts are most suitable; you should also wear a very loose jacket. The jacket and trousers must be made of very strong material, so that it will not tear. There should be no buttons and no pieces of metal on the jacket or trousers. Around your waist you should wear a strong white belt made of cloth to show that you are a novice judoka. (One who practises judo for the first time.) It should be about two inches wide and long enough to wrap twice around your jacket and to be tied in a knot at the front. You never wear shoes of any kind, and your toe-nails and fingernails must be cut very short, so that you cannot scratch your opponent.

Now you are ready to learn the art of judo.

I. Which are the best answers to these questions, a. b. or c.?

1. Why is judo a good sport?
 - a. It makes you strong.
 - b. It makes you feel happy and healthy.
 - c. It helps to give you a healthy mind and body.
2. How do we know that judo is liked outside Japan?
 - a. We have read it in a newspaper.
 - b. Because some schools in Europe like the sport.
 - c. Because many schools in Europe practise judo.
3. Where can judo be learned?
 - a. In Japan only.
 - b. In a summer camp where many things can be learned.
 - c. In a club or in a summer camp.
4. What is a proper judo mat made of?
 - a. Thick grass covered with some canvas.
 - b. A sleeping bag and some blankets.
 - c. A large groundsheet and some tarpaulin.
5. What are the most suitable clothes?
 - a. A pair of loose short trousers, a loose jacket, a strong white belt.
 - b. A pair of shorts, a jacket, and any kind of belt.
 - c. A pair of loose shorts, a loose jacket and a short white belt.

II. Which statement best completes the meaning of the sentence according to the story, a. b. or c.? Write only a. b. or c. as your answer.

1. Schools in Europe practise judo because:
 - a. it makes the children's minds healthy.
 - b. it is a very skilful and healthy sport.
 - c. it is a very popular and interesting sport.
2. You must wear a strong white belt to show:
 - a. that you are a novice judoka.
 - b. that you have practised judo for a long time.
 - c. that you are a real judo judoka.
3. Your toe-nails and finger-nails must be very short so that:
 - a. you cannot break them when wrestling.

- b. you cannot scratch your opponent.
- c. you look neat and clean.
- 4. You are ready to learn the art of judo when:
 - a. you have learned all the ways of fighting.
 - b. you have a good mat, a good dojo, suitable clothes and a good instructor.
 - c. you have joined a club or summer camp and have a suitable instructor.
- 5. If you practise hard, at the end of a fortnight you:
 - a. body will be well trained and healthy.
 - b. mind and body will be fit, healthy and clean.
 - c. judo will have improved in method and style.

III Find words from the passage which these sentences describe.

- 1. a sport like wrestling practised in Japan before judo.
- 2. a place where young people can meet indoors for sport and games.
- 3. a place where people can spend a holiday out of doors in the summer.
- 4. some material placed on the floor or ground to make it softer.
- 5. an object used to close the front of a coat, shirt, or jacket.

IV. Which gives the best meaning for these words and phrases a. b. or c.?

- 1. studied the art intensively.
 - a. read about and practised the art as often as possible.
 - b. practised the art every day for many hours.
 - c. read about and practised the art with great care and attention.
- 2. your judo improved.
 - a. your judo became very good.
 - b. your judo was not as good as before.
 - c. your judo became better.
- 3. thick grass covered with a sheet.
 - a. a sheet was under the thick grass.
 - b. thick grass was on the sheet.
 - c. the sheet was over the thick grass.
- 4. the mat should be at least six feet square.
 - a. the mat may be six feet square or more.
 - b. the mat may be less than six feet square.
 - c. the mat may be no more and no less than six feet square.

5. Loose trousers are most suitable.

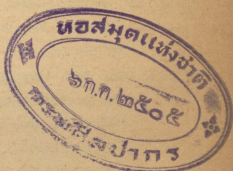
- a. Loose trousers are quite good.
- b. Loose trousers seem to be best.
- c. Loose trousers are the best.

V. If the sentence is not correct, write it correctly. If the sentence is correct write the word **CORRECT** as your answer.

- 1. Judo is a kind of wrestling.
- 2. Professor Kano studied judo a long time ago.
- 3. There should be no pieces of metal on your clothes.
- 4. Your belt should be exactly two inches wide.
- 5. Your toe and finger nails must be cut neatly and not too short.

VI. Fill in the blank spaces with words from the list below.

Judo is a sport which began in Japan a long time ago. Many European schools have judo in their sports ----- A club or summer camp provides a very good-----where your judo can be----- A mat is necessary, because even-----can be too-----You should always put on-----clothes. These should always be strong and-----The-----is important and it should be-----around your-----hard — belt — waist — programmes — improved — wrapped — loose — earth — soft tie — perfected — dojo — suitable — tight — grass.



Maliye and Nyerenda

Maliye was wishing he hadn't caught so many fish. He was really wishing that he had caught no fish at all. Then he would still have been far out on the lake in his dug-out canoe, with his half brother Nyerenda, looking after their fishing lines far into the night. He would not have had a part in this very unfortunate affair.

They had paddled their canoe to the beach, both standing up and singing throwing up joyous showers of water with their long pointed paddles, which they used for pushing their boat through the water. Their canoe was laden with fish, enough to last a week, and plenty for exchanging for other goods that they needed.

As they were throwing their catch onto the sandy beach the sound of an engine attracted them.

Maliye looked up and saw a cloud of dust on the track to the village.

'Here's some fun,' he said. 'Surely it can't be the District Commissioner. He was here only two months ago. Let's go and see.'

They ran; the whole village ran, the children chattering like birds and the women keeping back a little. A European stepped from a jeep. Maliye turned laughing to Nyerenda.

'If his face was not so covered with dust it would be as red as a sunset. See how long his hair is and how thin his lips are.'

The European looked round at the excited and curious crowd of Africans.

'Where is the headman?' he asked.

'In his house,' they all shouted in a chorus.

'Then send for him, or show me to his house.'

Piet Mackay waited impatiently. He had not been long in the country and he did not know the polite customs of the people. He had come to hunt crocodiles and he wanted to begin as soon as possible. He had travelled a long way and he was tired, he did not want to wait in the sun for the headman. He became very angry with the people who stared at him.

Maliye and Nyerenda went away wondering why he was so angry, and feeling that they did not like him very much. They would later meet him again in a very unpleasant adventure.

I. Which are the best answers to these questions, a, b, or c.?

1. Why was Maliye wishing that he had not caught so many fish?
 - a. Because he would have preferred to have been looking after their fishing lines.
 - b. Because he wanted to be on the lake in his canoe.
 - c. Because then he would not have been in the unfortunate affair.
2. Why did they throw up joyous showers of water?
 - a. Because they could use their paddles for this.
 - b. Because they were on the beach at last.
 - c. Because they had caught so many fish.
3. How did Maliye know that a car had come to his village?
 - a. He heard an engine and saw a cloud of dust.
 - b. He heard the European shouting for the headman.
 - c. He saw all his friends running towards the car.
4. Why was Mackay impatient?
 - a. He did not know the people's customs.
 - b. He had come to shoot crocodiles and wanted to start at once.
 - c. He was tired and hot and did not like the villagers staring at him.
5. Why were the village people excited?
 - a. Because visitors always seemed to be so strange.
 - b. Because this man, Mackay, seemed to be so angry and impatient.
 - c. Because Europeans did not come to the village very often.

II. What is the statement which best completes the meaning of the sentence according to the story? Put a check (✓) in front of your answer.

1. They paddled their canoe to the beach because:
 - a. they were tired and wanted to go home.
 - b. they had caught all the fish that they could carry.
 - c. it was getting dark and their friends would get worried.

2. They hoped to :
 - a. sell or give their fish away.
 - b. eat some of their fish or exchange it for other goods.
 - c. eat their fish or sell it to the European.
3. Maliye saw a cloud of dust on the track to the village ; it was made by :
 - a. a large number of people running.
 - b. a storm of wind.
 - c. the European jeep.
4. The European's first words were :
 - a. polite and gentle.
 - b. rough and impatient.
 - c. impatient but polite.
5. The European had come to the village to :
 - a. hunt crocodiles.
 - b. to see the headman.
 - c. to see some men that he had met the first time he was there.

III. Find words from the passage which these sentences describe.

- 1. a long low boat made from a long thick piece of wood.
- 2. a long piece of string used for catching fish.
- 3. long pieces of wood, sharp at one end, used for pushing a boat boat through the water.
- 4. a place near a lake or by the sea where there is much sand.
- 5. a narrow road which is usually rough or dusty.

IV. Which gives the best meaning for these words and phrases, a, b, or c. ?

1. this very unfortunate affair.
 - a. a matter which has a happy ending.
 - b. a rather sad action or happening.
 - c. a business which was unhappy or unlucky.
2. polite customs.
 - a. their ways of showing politeness.
 - b. ways of teaching people to be polite.
 - c. their habits of always showing politeness to strangers.

3. laden with fish.
 - a. a load of fish.
 - b. a heavy load of fish.
 - c. quite a heavy load of fish.
4. chattering like birds.
 - a. singing like birds.
 - b. whistling like birds, all at the same time.
 - c. making a noise like many birds together.
5. people stared at him.
 - a. they looked carefully at him for a long time.
 - b. they glanced at him many times.
 - c. they looked at him, sometimes turning away to look at something else.

V. If the sentence is false write it correctly. If the sentence is true, write the letter T as your answer.

- 1. The two brothers caught many fish.
- 2. They used paddles to push their boat through the water.
- 3. They threw their fish onto the beach.
- 4. All the villagers ran to see the strange European.
- 5. Mackay waited patiently in the shade.

VI. Written below are eight sentences. Read them and re-arrange them in the right order according to the story. **Only write the correct numbers** as your answer.

- 1. The European asked for the headman.
 - 2. They heard the sound of an engine
 - 3. They threw their catch on the beach.
 - 4. The European was angry and impatient.
 - 5. Maliye had caught many fish.
 - 6. They paddled their canoe to the beach.
 - 7. Maliye and Nyerenda went away.
 - 8. They ran to see the motor car.
-

About a year ago I was in Rio de Janeiro, one of the loveliest cities in the world. But, like all other cities, it had its undesirable citizens.

'I don't think it is a good thing to carry much money round with you in your pocket-book,' said my uncle with whom I was staying. 'There have been two or three cases of theft lately. Only last week a friend of mine, Manuel Gomes, was walking home at night along the Avenida Rio Branco when a quite well-dressed, pleasant-spoken man came up to him and said, 'Excuse me, but could you give me a light for my cigarette. I find I have left my matches and lighter at home.'

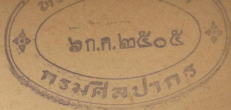
'Certainly,' said Manuel. He took out his lighter and held his hands round the flame while the stranger lit his cigarette.

'Thank you very much,' said the stranger. 'I am sorry to have troubled you.'

'No trouble at all,' said Manuel. 'Good night,' 'good night,' said the stranger and walked quickly away. It was not until he got home that Manuel found that his pocket-book containing about £ 50 had been stolen. While he was holding his hands found the lighter the thief had cleverly taken the pocket-book out of his inside pocket. So, Padre, you be careful.'

'Right-o,' I said. 'I'll see that nothing like that happens to me.'

It was about a week later that I was walking home from the theatre. I had been there with a friend, and had gone with him to his rooms afterwards. We had a drink and a talk, and it was just after midnight when I left to go home. It was a beautiful night, dark but clear, and the sky was full of stars and I thought it would be much more enjoyable to walk rather than take a taxi. So I set off, and had just turned off from the Avenida Rio Branco when I heard quick footsteps behind me, and out of the darkness came a tall, good-looking, well-dressed man. 'Excuse me,' he said, 'but could you give me a light for my cigarette? I find I have left my matches and lighter at home.'



My heart began to beat more quickly, but I tried to keep calm and took out my lighter. There was a little breeze, and I had to put my hands round the flame while the stranger lit his cigarette.

‘Thank you very much,’ he said. ‘I am sorry to have troubled you.’

I felt gently with my left hand for my pocket-book. My pocket was empty. ‘Hand up,’ I said. I quietly took my pipe from my pocket (I had just begun to smoke a pipe) and pointed it at him. I hoped that in the darkness my pipe would look something like a pistol.

‘Now then, let me have that pocket-book,’ I said.

Without a word he took the pocket-book from his pocket and handed it to me. As I put it back into my pocket, I carelessly turned my ‘pistol’ away from him, and in a moment he took to his heels and was out of sight before I could do anything. However, I had got the pocket-book back; that was what mattered. Handing the thief over to the police was a less important matter. Ten minutes later I was home and going up to my bed-room, and the first thing I saw on my dressing-table was my pocket-book. I put my hand into my pocket and pulled out the pocket-book that the stranger had handed to me. It was not my book at all. The stranger and I had each thought that the other was a thief.

There was only one thing to do. I must go and tell the police at once. I hurried to the police-station and asked the policeman on duty if I could see the officer in charge. ‘He is in that room on the right’, said the policeman. ‘There’s someone in with him at the moment: but you can go in.’ As I opened the door I caught the sound of an angry, excited voice, but I walked in and came face to face with ‘the stranger!’ He was almost as surprised as I was. He had come to complain about the thief who had taken his pocket-book --and here was ‘the thief’ walking into the room with the pocket-book in his hand. The whole matter was explained. The police officer laughed loud and long as I told my story, and a quarter of an hour later the two ‘thieves’ left the police-station together like two old friends.

I. If these statements are correct, write ‘correct’ in front of the statements.

If incorrect rewrite the whole sentence correctly.

-----1. There are some bad people in Rio de Janeiro.

-----2. He was robbed when the stranger put his hand around the lighter.

- 3. Manuel always kept his money in his trousers pocket.
 -----4. Pedro pretended that his pipe was a gun.
 -----5. Pedro captured the thief and took him to the police-station.

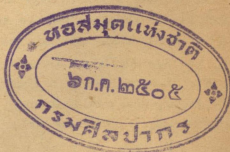
II. Which statement is correct, (a), (b), or (c)? Put a check (✓) in front of the statement.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Pedro lived | a. in Rio de Janeiro. |
| | b. near Rio de Janeiro. |
| | c. somewhere else and visited Rio de Janeiro. |
| 2. The thief was | a. a rough bad-mannered man. |
| | b. a poor and dirty man. |
| | c. a well spoken and polite man. |
| 3. Pedro walked home | a. because he needed exercise. |
| | b. because he couldn't get a taxi. |
| | c. because it was a fine night. |
| 4. Pedro thought the stranger was a thief because | a. of the words the stranger used. |
| | b. of his pocket being empty. |
| | c. Pedro had to use his hands around the flame. |
| 5. The policeman was | a. very amused. |
| | b. very angry. |
| | c. very interested and thoughtful. |

III. Which statement gives the nearest meaning to the underlined words as used in the story?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Undesirable citizens: | a. people we don't want. |
| | b. people of bad character. |
| | c. people we don't like. |
| 2. lighter: | a. less in weight. |
| | b. a small machine to light cigarettes. |
| | c. a match. |
| 3. pocket book: | a. a leather folder in which to keep money. |
| | b. a small book for keeping in your pocket. |
| | c. a book of bank cheques. |
| 4. dressing table: | a. a table for dressing on. |
| | b. a table with a mirror for dressing in front of. |
| | c. a list of things to wear. |

5. pistol: a. a rifle.
b. a cannon.
c. a hand gun.
6. handed to me: a. offered it to me.
b. gave it to me.
c. put into my hand.
7. complain: a. to be angry and hurt.
b. to grumble and find fault.
c. to cry and be miserable.
- IV. Give the story a title of your own.
- V. Write the most important part of the story in your own words, and not more than 5 sentences.
- VI. Write not more than 4 sentences on the main points of the paragraph beginning 'It was about a week later'.....
-
- VII. Read the last paragraph very carefully and answer this question, giving reason for your answer.
- 'Do you think this police station is well organized and careful with the information it receives?'
-
-
-



The Elephant

The elephant's trunk is the most highly developed of all animal noses and has many uses for its owner. The elephant would be almost helpless without that long and flexible tube which hangs down before him.

In the first place, all of the several hundred pounds of food he must eat each day is carried to the mouth by this trunk. Without it he would almost be unable to eat, because he could only feed a little among the vegetation that happened to be just the exact height of his mouth. The elephant cannot move his neck very freely, so even this feeding would be hard for him. His trunk makes him one of the most independent of animals as to food, for he can choose anything from the ground or the treetops, or from either side of him.

His trunk is very strong, and he often uses it to tear up good-sized trees. He is frequently trained by natives of India to carry large timbers, which would require many men to move. Fortunately the elephant is a very quiet and good-natured beast, and only when he is wounded or during the mating season he will attack people.

The elephant is cautious, but only to guard his great size and weight from a misstep. He knows that if he falls into an awkward place his great size and big legs will make it almost impossible for him to get out. The long trunk is therefore of great importance to him as a feeler as he moves along. It tells him of danger of this sort while there is still time to stop. And so the elephant's trunk is the guardian of his steps. It is used as well for a neck, hand, and arm, and for breathing and smelling.

But this is not the end of the story of the uses of the elephant's trunk. It serves him as a diver's air tube in swimming and crossing rivers. By keeping the end of it above the water he can breathe, even if the rest of his body is under the surface.

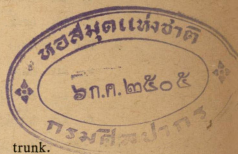
He uses the trunk as a hose when he drinks at a stream, and on hot days, at the zoo, he can be seen spraying water over his back and sides with his trunk. And when it is not a hose it is sometimes a blowpipe to blow away the straw he often flings on his back.

The usefulness of this long trunk is increased by the little pointed finger at the very end. This makes it possible for him to pick up small objects, such as a peanut, as well as large ones. It is as powerful for its size as the trunk itself. With it he can even pull nails from boards.

No other nose in the animal kingdom can compare with this wonderful instrument of the "King of Beasts."

I. Choose the best statement.

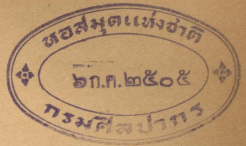
1. Choose the best title for this selection.
 - a. How Elephants Breathe.
 - b. The World's Most Wonderful Nose.
 - c. Elephants at the Circus.
2. The general idea of this selection is
 - a. the variety of ways an elephant uses his trunk.
 - b. the one important use an elephant makes of his trunk.
 - c. the great handicap of a trunk to an elephant.
3. The most important use of the elephant's trunk is
 - a. picking up peanuts.
 - b. blowing straw off his back.
 - c. bringing food to his mouth.
4. The elephant is one of the most independent of animals in feeding because
 - a. he has no master.
 - b. he uses his trunk to pick up food wherever he likes.
 - c. he lives in the jungle.
5. From the selection we learn that
 - a. the elephant is as strong as men.
 - b. the elephant is much stronger than men.
 - c. the elephant is not so strong.
6. The elephant is quiet and good-natured
 - a. because he does no harm to people.
 - b. because people are his master.
 - c. because he will only attack people when he is wounded.



- II. Choose the best definition of the following words as used in this selection.

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6. cautious --- a. careful
 b. polite
 c. making mistakes.
7. flexible --- a. soft
 b. hard
 c. easily bent.
8. hose --- a. stockings
 b. a tube for conveying water.
 c. one who entertains guests.

III. Answer the following question :

1. What does the elephant use to help carry food to his mouth?
 2. Is it difficult or easy for the elephant to pick things up from the ground or the treetops?
 3. Give an example to show that the elephant's trunk is very strong.
 4. Can wild elephants be trained to work with men in the forest?
 5. Why is it almost impossible for the elephant to get out of a place in which he falls?
 6. What tells the elephant that he is going to miss his step?
 7. How does the elephant breathe when he goes swimming?
 8. What part of the body serves the elephant as a hose when he drinks?
- IV. Give 7 examples of the use of the elephant's trunk as given in the selection.
-

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions at the end:

One Spring day over a hundred and fifty years ago the public carriage, on its way from Norwich to Lynn, was going up a gentle hill. It was a warm day, and all the passengers felt rather sleepy.

Suddenly a young gentleman next to the driver cried, "Look! What's that red thing like a ribbon across the road?"

"Something someone has dropped, I expect," said a passenger.

"It isn't on the ground," said a priest, looking out. "It's hung across the road, like a red rope. No, it moves in the wind. Someone has hung a long red flag across the road on a rope."

"Whatever it is," said the driver angrily, "you'll soon see it broken when my horses reach it."

But he was wrong. They were all wrong. It was a row of laughing girls. There they stood across the road, arms joined firmly, red coats flying, skirts waving in the wind.

What, then, was it a joke? The driver, shocked and astonished, saw that it was, with unheard of daring these girls were out with a wicked plan to make fun of him, and stop the carriage. Never. He waved his whip and urged his horses to their fastest speed. The carriage thundered on.

"Out of the way, bad girls, or I'll run you down. Out of the way there!"

But the wind blew his words back in his teeth. It could not be told if the shocking Miss Gurneys had heard or not. One thing was certain—they would not move. In fact, throwing up their heads as the danger approached, they laughed in the driver's face.

All of them horsewomen, they knew that the four great smoking horses would not run them down if they kept an unbroken front. But not many girls could have done it.

The carriage stopped.

I. Choose the best answer (a), (b), (c), or (d) to each question below and put a check (✓) in front of the one chosen.

1. The carriage was going:
 - (a) towards Lynn;
 - (b) to Norwich;
 - (c) to London;
 - (d) between Norwich and London.
2. The carriage was going slowly at first because:
 - (a) it was going down a hill;
 - (b) the hill was gentle;
 - (c) it was going up a slope;
 - (d) the driver felt rather sleepy.
3. Everybody felt rather sleepy because:
 - (a) they had just had a large meal;
 - (b) they were on a long journey;
 - (c) it was rather a hot day;
 - (d) night was approaching.
4. The thing the priest saw was:
 - (a) a rope across the road;
 - (b) a ribbon that moved in the wind;
 - (c) a flag on a rope;
 - (d) a line of young women.
5. The driver said the passengers would see the thing broken because:
 - (a) his horses would go through it;
 - (b) it was not really a flag;
 - (c) the wind would break the ribbon;
 - (d) his horses would soon reach it.
6. The driver was wrong because:
 - (a) the thing was not a flag;
 - (b) the thing was a row of girls;
 - (c) the thing did not break;
 - (d) his horses did not reach it.
7. The others were wrong because:
 - (a) the thing did not break;
 - (b) the thing was a flag on a rope;
 - (c) the thing was a row of girls;
 - (d) it was only a joke.

8. the driver was shocked because:
 - (a) the girls had red dresses on;
 - (b) he thought girls ought not to be on public road;
 - (c) he realized the girls meant to stop the coach;
 - (d) he was afraid he would run over one of the girls.
9. The driver urged the horses to their fastest speed in order to:
 - (a) get to Norwich quickly;
 - (b) frighten the girls;
 - (c) run the girls down;
 - (d) stop the coach.
10. Does the writer say that the girls:
 - (a) may or may not have heard what the driver said?
 - (b) would have moved if they had heard what the driver said?
 - (c) heard what the driver said and took no notice?
 - (d) did not hear because the carriage thundered on?
11. The fact that the girls laughed in the driver's face shows us that:
 - (a) they were brave;
 - (b) they had manners;
 - (c) the driver had a funny face;
 - (d) they wanted to stop the coach.
12. The girls knew the horses would stop because:
 - (a) there was a priest in the carriage;
 - (b) the carriage was going uphill;
 - (c) they knew all about horses;
 - (d) the driver knew their names.
13. The writer says. "Not many girls could have done it" to show us:
 - (a) that there were only seven girls;
 - (b) that the girls were unusually brave;
 - (c) that girls do not often stop carriages;
 - (d) that he thinks they ought not to have done it.
14. The girls stopped the carriage;
 - (a) to give the horses a rest;
 - (b) to post some letters in the coach;
 - (c) to rob the carriage;
 - (d) for fun.

15. The passage is about:
- (a) driving a carriage from Norwich to Lynn;
 - (b) a joke played by some sisters;
 - (c) making fun of a driver;
 - (d) a spring day over a hundred and fifty years ago.
- II. Pick out the sentences in the above passage which have the same meaning as the following:
- 1. The coach was climbing up a slope.
 - 2. The girls would be knocked down by the horses.
 - 3. The people in the coach were ready for sleep as it rather warm that day.
 - 4. The girls had a plan to make him look a donkey.
 - 5. The carriage ran on with a great noise.
- III. Choose the definition that best gives the meaning of each word as used in the passage:
- 1. passenger
 - a. way
 - b. postman
 - c. traveller in a carriage
 - 2. joke
 - a. something to eat
 - b. something funny
 - c. something mysterious
 - 3. shock
 - a. cause horror
 - b. a soft, white material to write with
 - c. a block of wood
 - 4. horsewoman
 - a. a female horse
 - b. a woman who rides on horseback
 - c. a woman who keeps horses
 - 5. ribbon
 - a. an organ
 - b. a strip of silk
 - c. tearing apart
-

A Visit to the Royal Palace.

The Royal Palace is one of the most important tourist attractions of Bangkok. It is perhaps the best known place in the city. It is surrounded by many important places, and many very important things are kept in it. All the most important ceremonies of the kingdom are conducted in the Royal Palace.

I have never been to any royal ceremony there, but I have visited it many times as an ordinary visitor. One can obtain permission to visit the Royal Palace on certain days of the week from the office of Royal Household. The last time I visited the Royal Palace, however, I went with my school-mates through a special arrangement which the school made with the Royal Household.

The school party was allowed to see more of the Royal Palace than ordinary visitors, for example we were allowed into the Chakri Building which is not generally shown to the public. The other buildings we visited were the Ambhorn Building, the Baisal, (pronounced paisan) and the Dusit Building.

The Royal palace is a place of great cultural and historical interest. The site was chosen by King—Rama I, the first king of the ruling dynasty. Of the buildings we saw the Chakri is the only new building, that is, it was built in the reign of King Chulalongkorn. The rest are old buildings built under King Rama I. It is very interesting to know that without the knowledge of modern Engineering, the Thai of those days were able to build such strong and beautiful architectural structures.

The interior decoration of every building is beautiful. The Chakri Building is decorated in the style of the Renaissance period which is to say that it is European inside, and Thai outside. In this building there are life—size portraits of the Kings and Queens of the ruling dynasty. This building is used for entertaining royal visitors from foreign countries. Ambassadors and

diplomats come to present their credentials to the King, and are received for their first audience with the King here. In the Ambhorn Building there is the ancient throne on which the kings of this dynasty are crowned in the Coronation ceremony. In Dusit Building King Rama I's bed, made of one large of teak and ornamented with mother-of-pearl is kept. When a king dies, his body is laid-in-state in this building.

The Royal Palace is a place of which every Thai can be proud. It is a great work of art as a whole, and each building is a great work of art in itself. Although it is used by the King, and the common people have little actually to do with it, it really belongs to the people. It tells the world what the Thai were capable of architecturally before they came into contact with the West. It is a symbol of Thai beliefs and aspirations. The Thai people still want to remain united under the Monarchy. They want to preserve all that is beautiful and good in their own culture. At the same time, they are trying to attain a higher standard of efficiency and to learn from the West whatever it can teach them.

Questions :

1. Name four other tourist attractions of Bangkok.
2. Name four important things that are kept in the Royal Palace.
3. Name one important ceremony conducted in the Royal Palace.
4. Name four important buildings of the Royal Palace.
5. Name four important places round the Royal Palace.
6. To what dynasty does King Rama I belong?
7. Give three reasons why the Royal Palace is a place of which every Thai can be proud.
8. Where can one find life-size portraits of the Kings and Queens of the Chakri dynasty?

II. Put a $\sqrt{}$ in front of the statement that is true according to the passage above and put a \times in front of the one that is false. Also underline the part that makes the statement false.

- 1. One can visit the Royal Palace every day.
- 2. An ordinary visitor of the Royal Palace will see as much of it as those visitors with special arrangement with the Royal Household.
- 3. The Chakri Building was built in King Rama I's reign.

- 4. Every time the writer visited the Royal Palace, he went as an ordinary visitor.
- 5. The ground for building the Royal Palace was chosen by King Chulalongkorn.
- 6. The Renaissance is that period of European history when the educated people tried to recapture as much of the spirit of Greece and Rome as possible. This was about the middle of the fifteenth century.
- 7. The exterior decoration of each building of the Royal is Thai and the interior decoration is European.
- 8. The King receives royal visitors from other countries in Dusit Building.
- 9. When a king dies, his body is laid-in-state in the Chakri Building.
- 10. Without the knowledge of modern Engineering, we were unable of building strong and beautiful architectural structures.

III. Say which word in A conveys the same meaning as which phrase in B

A

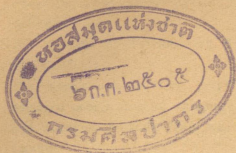
B

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|-----------------|--|
| 1. aspiration | a. a succession of rulers, all belonging to the same family. |
| 2. attain | b. ability to do things well in a short time. |
| 3. coronation | c. enclosed on all sides |
| 4. dynasty | d. get |
| 5. efficiency | e. inside |
| 6. interior | f. keep from being lost |
| 7. obtain | g. reach |
| 8. preserve | h. strong desire |
| 9. reign | i. the rule of a monarch |
| 10. surrounded. | j. the crowning of a king or a queen. |

IV. Build sentences each containing one of the following words.

Do not copy or use the sentence which is in the passage.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| interest (n) | interest (v) |
| interesting | generally |
| through | symbol |
-



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