**Reading Success 6 Review Tests**

**Book 6 Unit 1-8**

**A. Match the word to its definition.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. tip over | a. to ask questions of someone about a topic |
| 2. interview | b. doing what you are told to do |
| 3. figure | c. to cut into many very thin pieces |
| 4. obedient | d. to fall on one side |
| 5. shred | e. to think; to have an idea |

**B. Chose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the spaghetti noodles before adding them to the sauce.

a. Sprinkle b. Scrub c. Annoy d. Drain

2. We always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our homework at the start of class.

a. annoy b. shred c. turn in d. pay attention to

3. My cousins \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a visit last night unexpectedly.

a. turned in b. stopped by c. slowed down d. tipped over

4. You can get a ticket for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ driving because it is dangerous to others.

a. reckless b. professional c. well-behaved d. obedient

5. The actor quickly became a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after he starred in the hit movie.

a. tutor b. lawyer c. superstar d. career

**C. Circle T or F.**

Thomas Edison was born in Ohio in 1847. He had a serious fever as a young child and began to lose his hearing at that age. By the end of his life, he was almost totally deaf. He did not think of this as a handicap. He said it gave him more time to think because he didn’t have to listen to other people.

Edison began working for the railroads at a very young age, but he was always thinking of ways to do things differently. At the age of 12, he was printing and selling a newspaper from a railway car. When he was 15, he saved a boy who fell in front of a train, and the boy’s father taught him how to use the telegraph. From then on, he became a telegrapher and was soon finding ways to improve the equipment.

In his early twenties, his inventions were successful enough for him to start a laboratory in New York and begin inventing full time. That was when he invented the stock ticker, which transmitted stock exchange prices. He thought he might sell it to a company for about $5,000, but they offered him $40,000! He used the money to set up his first business.

Edison became known as the “Wizard of Menlo Park” because Menlo Park was his first laboratory. He continued inventing machines to aid communication. His most famous and original invention was the phonograph, which was patented in 1878. The idea for this was so original that even Edison was surprised when it worked. His other well-known invention was the electric light bulb. By the time he died, whole cities were lit by this invention.

Edison is famous for several sayings as well as his inventions. The most well-known saying is, “Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration.” This shows his belief in hard work. Another saying that shows this belief is, “Most people miss opportunities because opportunity is dressed in overalls and looks like hard work.”

Edison patented over 1,000 inventions during his life. He died in 1931, and all Americans dimmed their electric lights for one minute to pay tribute to this extraordinary inventor.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Edison did not mind being deaf. | T / F |
| 1. Edison started working at the age of 15. | T / F |
| 1. Edison was never able to invent full-time because he needed to earn a living. 2. Edison is not only famous for his inventions, but also his sayings. | T / F  T / F |
| 1. Americans paid tribute to Edison by dimming their lights. | T / F |
|  |  |

**D.** **Answer the questions.**

Shirley was always late. This was especially a problem for her in school. In high school, she was always late for class. It annoyed her teachers very much, and she was often in trouble because of it. She had to do extra homework all the time. Sometimes the teachers made her stand in the corner. The teachers spoke to her parents about it. She received all kinds of different punishments for being late, but nothing seemed to help. The next day she would be late again.

“You’ll be late for your own funeral,” people said to her. Shirley just laughed and told them they would have to wait. She couldn’t understand why everyone got so upset about being late.

When she went to university, the problem was just as bad. She turned in her assignments late. She was late for class. She was late meeting tutors to get help with her homework. She was late for meetings with her friends. She was late for lunch. She was late for everything.

One of her professors was especially annoyed. He was a history professor. He hated students being late for his classes. When a student came in late, he always made sure that everybody knew about it. This embarrassed the late student and often kept them from coming late again. The professor tried to use this idea on Shirley.

One day when Shirley arrived late, she tried to go quietly to her seat.

“Late again, Miss Pedder,” said the professor, looking at his watch.

Yes. Sorry, sir. I slept late,” said Shirley.

The professor said nothing more.

The next day Shirley was late again. The professor saw her come in.

“Ah, Miss Pedder,” he said. “Can you tell the class the topic of our class from last time?”

Shirley looked at the professor. She didn’t know because she was late and had missed a lot of the lesson.

“If you hadn’t come in late, you would know the answer to that question,” the professor told her.

“That’s not true!” said Shirley. “I wouldn’t know the answer because I wouldn’t have paid attention anyway!”

1. What was one punishment that the teachers gave Shirley for being late?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Did her problem go away when she was at university? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. How did her history professor try to stop students from being late?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What is Lesley’s last name?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Why wouldn’t she have known the topic of the class even if she had been on time?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Success 6 Review Test**

**Book 6 Unit 9-16**

**A. Match the word to its definition.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. argument | a. to bother; to interrupt |
| 2. cover | b. to put your hands over something |
| 3. wonder | c. to make a light darker or less bright |
| 4. dim | d. to think about deeply |
| 5. disturb | e. a disagreement |

**B. Chose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| fill | agree | crumbled | false teeth | witness |

1. Peter had to tell the police what he saw because he was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the accident.
2. My gas tank is empty; I need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it up.
3. Sarah’s grandmother makes her laugh by taking out her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The cookies were really dry, so they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when you picked them up.
5. I wish everyone could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that we need to take care of our environment.

**C. Circle T or F.**

Rules for the Annual University Entrance Examination

1. You must be at the examination center 10 minutes before the examination starts.

2. You must have proof of your identity and official examination number. Show these when you come to the examination center.

3. Depending on which examination you are taking, you may bring certain items into the examination center. Mathematics examinations may allow you to use electronic calculators. Other subjects may allow you to use dictionaries and other reference material. Please read the notes sent with your timetable carefully.

4. You must bring your own pencils. None will be provided for you. The following items are not allowed in the examination center: mp3 players and radios, headsets, any food or drink, schoolbags, electronic equipment (unless specifically permitted for various subjects), and cellular phones.

5. Once in the center, you must sit at the desk with your examination number on it. When you sit down, place your examination number at the top corner of your desk.

6. You must remain silent during the examination. You must not disturb other people who are taking the test.

7. If you need a drink or toilet break, you should raise your hand and wait for the supervisor to speak to you. You will be given water, or the supervisor will take you to the bathroom. You are not allowed to talk with anyone during the break.

8. You must write your answers in the official answer booklet. Your supervisor will provide extra paper if you wish to make notes.

9. You may leave the examination room at any time if you do not plan to return. If you finish early and want to leave, please move well away from the examination center.

10. The supervisor will warn you 15 minutes, 5 minutes, and 1 minute before the end of the examination. When the supervisor says that the time is up, you must put down your pencil and wait at your desk until your paper is collected.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. You can be up to 10 minutes late for the examination. | T / F |
| 1. You must show identification and an examination number. | T / F |
| 1. Pencils will be provided for you. 2. You must bring extra paper if you wish to take notes. | T / F  T / F |
| 1. You will get three warnings before the end of the examination. | T / F |

**D.** **Answer the questions.**

During the 1980s, scientists began to notice that the Earth’s climate was becoming warmer and wondered what effects this would have. They also began to ask what was causing this rise in temperatures.

Of course, the world’s climate has always been changing. About 20,000 years ago, the average temperature of the world was 10 degrees Celsius lower than it is today. This was an ice age when large areas of the planet were covered in ice. Then the world became warmer. About 8,000 years ago, it was actually one and a half degrees Celsius warmer than it is now. It cooled down, but in the last hundred years it has become almost one degree warmer again. Nobody can predict how much warmer it will become, but there are already significant effects.

The most important of these is the melting of the ice caps at the polar regions causing a rise in sea levels. If this continues, some islands and low-lying areas such as Bangladesh could disappear under the waves. Millions of people will be displaced. The warmer climate also affects rainfall, causing floods and droughts. As the environment changes, some animal species will become extinct.

In the past, climate change has been the result of minute changes in the tilt of Earth as it orbits around the sun. Perhaps this is happening again. Most scientists, however, believe that human activity is contributing to global warming in ways that it never did before. This is because we now produce huge amounts of carbon dioxide as we burn coal and oil to produce electricity and other forms of energy. This carbon dioxide enters the atmosphere and traps heat.

There is still a lot of disagreement about whether and how much human activity contributes to climate change. Can we control our carbon emissions and reduce the effects of global warming? Alternative forms of energy production, such as solar, wind, and nuclear power, are seen as positive steps in reducing carbon in the atmosphere, and thus reducing the effects of global warming.

Global warming is the biggest issue facing the world today because it has the potential to change the life of every living thing on the planet.

1. Scientists realized that the Earth was warming about 20,000 years ago. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. An ice age occurred when the temperature of the Earth was 100 degrees lower than it is today. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The melting of the polar icecaps will cause many new lands to appear. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Most scientists believe that the current warming trend is due to the tipping of the Earth.
5. Using alternative forms of energy adds to the effects of global warming.

**Reading Success 6 Review Test**

**Book 6 Unit 17-24**

**A. Match the word to its definition.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. praise | a. gas that is produced after a chemical or mechanical process |
| 2. emission | b. luxurious |
| 3. continue | c. human |
| 4. fancy | d. to say good things about someone |
| 5. mankind | e. to go on |

**B. Chose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| clapped | divorced | archeologists | uninhabited | trading post |

1. While hiking the Appalachian Trail, Jeff had to periodically go to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy supplies.

2. The remote island was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; there were no animals or people.

3. My parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but they remarried each other one year later.

4. Even though the little boy had no talent, the audience \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for him anyway.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ look at the things people from long ago have left behind. **C. Circle T or F.**

Win These Prizes

1st Prize

You can win the holiday of your choice! You can choose from ten different holidays. Cruise through the Sunday Islands! Lie in the sun on the beach in Fiji! Go shopping in New York! Other trips include tour packages of China, London, Paris, Sydney, and the Greek islands. Only one person will be chosen to receive the first prize.

2nd Prize

Life membership at City Gym. Come in as often as you like for the rest of your life. Everything in the gym is free. Exercise with the help of our expert trainers. Membership includes use of the sauna, swimming pool, weights, and all other equipment. Five winners will receive this second prize.

3rd Prize

Home theater system. Include a DVD/CD player, surround-sound speakers, wide-screen television, and 100 DVDs of your choice. Ten winners will receive home theater packages.

4th Prize

Home Office. You’ll get a new computer, color printer, scanner, and telephone/fax machine, plus one year’s free connection to the Internet and the latest version of Microshop Office. Include a computer desk, office chair, and filing cabinet. Twenty winners will receive home offices.

5th Prize

Opening night at the opera. You’ll receive two of the best seats in the house, dinner at the Opera Restaurant, and a luxury hotel room, including limousine service to and from the opera house. A special night for you and your guest! Fifty winners will receive tickets to a night at the opera.

How to enter:

Buy any Good Life breakfast cereal and look for the prize tickets inside the box. If you get a ticket, write your name and address on it and send it to PO Box 44, Brownsville, CA. Good Life must receive tickets before August 31. Good Life will choose winners from all the tickets received. Prize winners will be announced in October. Good luck!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Only one person will win first place. | T / F |
| 1. The second place prize could help you to lose weight. | T / F |
| 1. The third place prize will help you work from home better. | T / F |
| 1. Twenty winners will get to go to the opera for free. | T / F |
| 1. Entrants will find out if they won in October. | T / F |

**D.** **Answer the questions.**

*Mamma Mia!* is a musical with more than twenty hit songs from ABBA, the famous Swedish pop music group of the 1970s and 1980s. It’s a very clever story that has been written so that as many of the hit songs as possible can fit into it. The story takes place on a Greek island, where 20-year-old Sophie lives with her mother, Donna. Sophie is about to get married. She doesn’t know who her father is and wants to find him before the wedding, and she secretly writes to three men who might be her father. She asks them to come to the wedding. When they arrive, she can’t decide which one is her father. Meanwhile, Donna’s old friends arrive for the wedding.

The three men are very different. One of them is a rich banker. The second is a traveler who likes to have his freedom. The third is a divorced father with two children. The men tell their stories through the songs they sing. It’s strange to hear ABBA songs being sung by men, but it works very well, and the three men deserve praise for their efforts.

All of the songs in the show are performed with lots of energy. The dancing is excellent. Ann Wood, as Donna, and Kellie Rode, as Sophie, are wonderful in the show. Donna’s friends Rosie and Tanya are performed by Lara Muller and Rhonda Birch. The title song, *Mamma Mia*, is one of the best parts of the show.

The story for *Mamma Mia!* was written by Catherine Johnson, a British writer who has won many awards. She worked with Bjorn Ulvaeus, one of the original members of ABBA and co-writer of the ABBA songs, to be sure that the songs and the story worked together.

This show is great fun to watch. At the end, the actors perform several more ABBA songs. Usually, the audience will start to dance and clap until their hands hurt. If you get a chance to see it, go. You won’t regret it!

1. Where are the members of ABBA from?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Who writes to the three men and invite them to the wedding?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Why are the men invited to the wedding?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Who wrote the story for the show?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What does the writer think is one of the best parts of the show?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Success 6 Review Test**

**Book 6 Unit 25-32**

**A. Match the word to its antonym.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. colossal | a. real |
| 2. radiate | b. fact |
| 3. mock | c. small |
| 4. opinion | d. negative |
| 5. positive | e. gather |

**B. Chose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| atom | shrubs | weeds | offered | purchased |

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this phone yesterday, and already it isn’t working.

2. I was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the job, but I don’t think I will take it.

3. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest unit of any substance.

4. The landscaping company planted many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around our house today.

5. Kirsten spent all afternoon picking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the garden.

**C. Circle T or F.**

The staff of the Kennedy School Newsletter has been working hard on another survey. This time we asked students what kinds of things they like on their pizza. We did our survey during lunchtime so students would not get too hungry answering our questions. And this time we were able to ask more than 450 students to take our survey. That is almost all the students at our school!

For our survey, we let students pick their three favorite toppings. Some students only chose one or two toppings. That was OK, too.

Here is what we discovered from our survey. The two most popular things to put on pizza are pepperoni and extra cheese. That is not so surprising. When we order pizza here in the Newsletter office, those are the kinds of pizza we always get!

Survey Results

• Pepperoni 306 • Extra cheese 306

• Pineapple 288 • Olives 177

• Green peppers 138 • Extra sauce 130

• Sausage 116 • Mushrooms 90

• Bacon 82 • Onions 57

• Other 86

An unexpected result of this survey is that lots of people like fruit on their pizza. Two hundred eighty-eight students said they liked to put pineapple on pizza. If you haven’t tried pineapple on your pizza, you should. Lots of people think it is delicious!

In general, vegetables were not very popular. But out of the vegetables people liked, the most popular one did surprise us. When choosing between green peppers, onions, mushrooms, olives, and corn, olives were the most popular choice.

We hope you enjoyed taking this survey. We enjoyed your answers. And next time you invite your friends over for pizza, be sure to order an extra large pizza with pepperoni and extra cheese. That’s the one people like the most!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. The Newsletter staff conducted a survey about pizza toppings. | T / F |
| 1. Almost all of the students participated in the survey. | T / F |
| 1. The Newsletter office staff never order pizzas. | T / F |
| 1. More students like fruit on their pizzas than pepperoni. | T / F |
| 1. Onions were the least popular topping. | T / F |

**D.** **Answer the questions.**

The Coliseum is a huge sports arena that was built in Rome by the emperor Vespasian and completed by his son Titus in about 80 CE. The popular name of Coliseum came about because the immense oval stadium was situated next to a colossal statue of Nero. The original name of this ancient Roman sports arena is the Amphitheatrum Flavium.

Over 64 meters high with eighty entrances, the Coliseum could hold more than 50,000 spectators on four tiers of seating. It was designed so that all the spectators could leave the building within five minutes. Below the wooden arena floor, there was a complex set of rooms and passageways for wild beasts and other provisions for staging the spectacles. Eighty walls radiate from the arena and support vaults for passageways, stairways, and the tiers of seats. Like many other Roman buildings, the Coliseum made extensive use of concrete as a building material.

Public events such as gladiator fights, which often ended in the death of one of the gladiators, mock naval battles, and wild animal hunts were held for the amusement of the emperor and his friends at the Coliseum. During the staged fights, as many as 10,000 people were killed. Fighters were slaves, prisoners, or volunteers. One emperor, called Commodus, even joined in the fights himself! Huge crowds of spectators watched as persecuted Christians were killed by lions. Those who died were called martyrs. After 404 CE, gladiatorial battles were no longer held, but animals such as lions, elephants, snakes, and panthers continued to be massacred in the name of sport until the 6th century.

Mock naval battles were arranged by removing the heavy wooden flooring and flooding the lower cells, which usually housed the animals and prisoners. As gladiator fights proved to be more popular, the naval battles were ultimately moved to another site, and the wooden floors made permanent. During the Middle Ages, stones from the Coliseum were removed for new buildings.

Today the Coliseum is one of Rome’s most famous landmarks and tourist attractions. Although it survives only as a ruin, it attracts thousands of visitors every day and still rates as one of the finest examples of Roman architecture and engineering.

1. What is the Coliseum?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How many spectators could the Coliseum hold?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Who fought in the battles held in the Coliseum?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. When did animal massacres stop being held in the arena?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Why is the Coliseum such a special ruin?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Success 6 Review Test**

**Book 6 Unit 33-40**

**A. Match the related words.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. laugh | a. a job well done |
| 2. place | b. joke |
| 3. satisfaction | c. sports spectator |
| 4. aristocrat | d. landowner |
| 5. cheer | e. first in a race |

**B. Chose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| guillotine | debt | Constitution | break | bullies |

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the US is the supreme law of the country.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was used as capital punishment as late as the 1970s.
3. If you don’t use a credit card, you will have less \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are mean and likely wanting attention from others.
5. My family goes on vacation to the mountains during winter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**C. Circle T or F.**

*The Night Watch* is one of the most famous paintings in the world. It was painted in Holland in 1642, the same year as Christopher Columbus discovered America, by Rembrandt van Rijn. It depicts a group of military guards going out on duty.

At that time, most paintings of this type were static with carefully posed subjects. Rembrandt used light and shadow in his painting to create a sense of movement, which made *The Night Watch* quite different from other such group portraits.

It is a very large group portrait, measuring three and a half meters by four and a quarter meters. Originally, it was even bigger (four meters by five meter). When it was moved from its first home in the Amsterdam Archers Guild to Amsterdam’s city hall in 1715, it was too large for its new location, so it was clipped on all four sides.

When Napoleon occupied Holland, the painting was moved to a private house, but Napoleon ordered it to be returned to the city hall. After the occupation, however, it was taken back to the private house, which had become the Rijksmuseum. It was later moved to the new Rijksmuseum, which was built in 1885.

In the early 20th century, an unemployed navy cook tried to slash it with a knife but could not cut through the thick varnish. A second, more successful attempt was made by a mentally ill man in 1975. He was angry after being refused entry the previous day because he had arrived a few minutes after closing time. He cut zig-zag lines into the painting, but experts were able to repair it. A year later, the man committed suicide. In 1990, another mentally ill man threw acid onto the painting, but security guards were able to quickly dilute it with water so that the acid penetrated only the varnish layer of the painting.

During World War II, Dutch authorities cut the painting from its frame, rolled it up, and hid it in a wooden crate. It was replaced after the war. Today over 5,000 people a day come to see what is considered the most famous painting of the most famous Dutch painter.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. *The Night Watch* was painted in Holland in the 16th century. | T / F |
| 1. The painting is very similar to others painted during that time. | T / F |
| 1. It was made smaller when it moved into Amsterdam’s city hall. | T / F |
| 4. Twice people have tried to cut the painting. | T / F |
| 5. The painting was hidden during World War II. | T / F |

**D.** **Underline the mistake in the sentence. Write the correction on the line.**

Until the end of the 18th century, the population of France consisted of three sections called estates. The first two estates were the religious leaders and the nobility. They made up 3 percent of the population but owned most of the land and were very wealthy. The remaining 97 percent of the population, who owned nothing and were very poor, formed the third estate. It was not possible for members of the third estate to improve their situation, no matter how hard they worked. They had no rights and no power.

In 1776 the king, Louis XVI, gave large sums of money to America to help it gain independence from England. He borrowed a lot of this money and was not able to repay it. By 1789, his debts were so large that he decided to impose a new tax on the first and second estates, but they refused to pay it. The king called a meeting of representatives from each of the estates to solve the problem, but they formed a National Assembly and changed the constitution to take power away from him. The king was worried that they would attack him, so he placed soldiers around his palace. The people thought he was trying to stop the National Assembly and attacked a prison called the Bastille. Violence spread throughout the country, and many aristocrats were killed.

Louis XVI was forced to accept the new constitution, which gave equal rights to all men, and took all the land away from the Church. By 1791, the king and his queen, Marie Antoinette, were so afraid that they tried to escape from France, but they were recognized and captured. In 1793, the National Assembly found them guilty of crimes against the nation and executed them by cutting off their heads with the guillotine.

The members of the National Assembly did not always agree with each other, and the largest group, called the Jacobins, started executing all those who disagreed with them. About 17,000 people died on the guillotine. Eventually, a brilliant and powerful army general called Napoleon Bonaparte used his troops to overthrow the government, and in 1804 he declared himself to be the emperor. The French Revolution was over.

1. In the past, France was divided into three parts called sections. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The religious leaders and nobility made up 97% of the population. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Napoleon Bonaparte was not able to pay his debt. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Angry with the king, the people attacked the National Assembly called the Bastille. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A result of the French Revolution was that all men were given the guillotine. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Success 6 Review Tests**

Book 6 Unit 1-8

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A,  1. d  2. a  3. e  4. b  5. c | B.  1. d  2. c  3. b  4. a  5. c | C.  1. T  2. F  3. F  4. T  5. T | D.  One punishment was standing in the corner / doing extra homework.  No, she was still late when she was at university.  Her history professor embarrassed students for being late.  Her last name is Pedder.  She wouldn’t have known the topic because she wouldn’t have paid attention. |

Book 6 Unit 9-16

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A.  1. e  2. b  3. d  4. c  5. a | B.  1. witness  2. fill  3. false teeth  4. crumbled  5. agree | C.   1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T | D.   1. Scientists realized that the earth was warming about 20,000 years ago. (in the 1980s) 2. An ice age occurred when the temperature of the earth was 100 degrees lower than it is today. (10) 3. The melting of the polar icecaps will cause many new lands to appear. (low-lying lands to disappear) 4. Most scientists believe that the current warming trend is due to the tipping of the Earth. (human activity) 5. Using alternative forms of energy adds to the effects of global warming. (reduces) |

Book 6 Unit 17-24

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A.  1. d  2. a  3. e  4. b  5. c | B.  1. trading post  2. uninhabited  3. divorced  4. clapped  5. Archeologists | C.  1. T  2. T  3. F  4. F  5. T | D.  The members of ABBA are from Sweden.  Sophie invites the three men to the wedding.  They are invited because Sophie wants to find out who her father is.  The story was written by a British writer named Catherine Johnson. (She worked with Bjorn Ulvaeus.)  The writer thinks the performance of *Mamma Mia* is one of the best parts of the show.. |

Book 6 Unit 25-32

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A.  1. c  2. e  3. a  4. b  5. d | B.  1. purchased  2. offered  3. atom  4. shrubs  5. weeds | C.  1. T  2. T  3. F  4. F  5. T | D.  The Coliseum is a huge sports arena.  The Coliseum could hold 50,000 spectators.  Slaves, prisoners, volunteers, gladiators all fought in the battles.  Animal massacres stopped being held in the arena in the 6th century.  It is special because it is one of the finest examples of Roman architecture and engineering. |

Book 6 Unit 33-40

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A.  1. b  2. e  3. a  4. d  5. c | B.  1. Constitution  2. guillotine  3. debt  4. Bullies  5. break | C.  1. F  2. F  3. T  4. T  5. T | D.   1. In the past, France was divided into three parts called sections. (sections, estates) 2. The religious leaders and nobility made up 97% of the population. (3%) 3. Napoleon Bonaparte was not able to pay his debt. (King Louis XVI) 4. Angry with the king, the people attacked the National Assembly called the Bastille. (prison)   A result of the French Revolution was that all men were given the guillotine. (equal rights) |