**Reading Success 3 Review Test**

**Book 3 Unit 1-8**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. valuable | a. flat |
| 2. steal | b. throw |
| 3. catch | c. minor |
| 4. hilly | d. worthless |
| 5. major | e. give |

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

1. Will you please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me that book?
2. pack b. catch c. hand d. fry

2. The player \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make a goal but failed.

a. attempted b. reported c. competed d. grounded

3. I need to find the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because I can’t remember how to make the pie.

a. grinder b. ingredients c. cookbook d. oven

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your bags—we are going on vacation!

a. Pack b. Catch c. Hand d. Unpack

5. Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the beans so we can make some coffee.

a. pack b. grind c. pull d. pour

**C. Circle T or F.**

The Stolen Bicycle

My bicycle was stolen last week. I left it outside a store while I went inside to get some things for my mother. When I came out, the bicycle was gone.

It’s my own fault, of course. I have a chain and padlock that I usually use. I put the chain around the front wheel and then lock the chain with the padlock. But I was in a hurry that morning and didn’t lock up the bike. And now it’s gone.

I went to the police station and reported the theft. The police officer wrote down the information about the bike—its brand, color, serial number, and so on. However, he didn’t think I’d get it back. “There’s a gang of bicycle thieves at work,” he said. “They steal lots of bikes and then take them by truck to other cities, where they sell them.”

“I would know my bike anywhere,” I said. “It has a tear in the seat.” I was really unhappy about not having my bike because I had planned to take my bike on the train to my grandmother’s house. Then I would have it with me to ride while I visited her.

On my first evening at my grandmother’s house, I was looking through the local newspaper when I saw an ad for a second-hand bike. It seemed to be very cheap, so I went to the store to look at it.

To my surprise, it was my stolen bike! I went to the police and told them about the bike, and now I have my bike back.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. The bicycle was stolen last month. | T / F |
| 1. The bicycle was locked up. | T / F |
| 1. The bicycle thieves take the bikes to different towns to sell. 2. The writer took a train to her grandmother’s house. | T / F  T / F |
| 1. The writer’s bike was found in the town that her grandmother lives in. | T / F |

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

The Wright Brothers Wilbur and Orville were determined to be the first people to make a powered flight. They began by studying birds in flight, hoping to learn from birds how to design the wings of a plane. They then designed a number of gliders and kites—these were aircraft that used only the wind as power. They also read about the hang-gliding flights of Otto Lilienthal.

They designed and flew many small gliders until they were satisfied with the design. When they were ready to test a full-size glider, they chose a place called Kitty Hawk in North Carolina. The district was hilly and windy—two things necessary to get a glider into the air.

After the Wright brothers had made many successful flights with bigger and bigger gliders, they decided to make an aircraft that had an engine.

Firstly, they studied how propellers worked. Then they designed a motor and an aircraft that was strong enough to carry the motor. They called the aircraft the Flyer.

On their second attempt to get the Flyer into the air, they succeeded in making the first successful powered flight. The date was December 17, 1903. The pilot was Wilbur Wright.

The Wright Brothers were the first men to make a powered flight. They were successful because they tested every part of their machine before they tried to fly it. Many other inventors built aircraft, but they were not so thorough or successful. Their aircraft either never left the ground or crashed within seconds of doing so.

1. The Wright Brothers studied flight by observing gliders in flight. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Gliders and kites use electric power. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The brothers tested the small glider in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. They called the first motorized aircraft The Glider. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The first successful pilot was Orville Wright. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Success 2 Review Test**

**Book 3 Unit 9-16**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. fine | a. multiply |
| 2. fluid | b. present |
| 3. divide | c. suck |
| 4. missing | d. poor |
| 5. blow | e. solid |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| pneumonia | cure | dealer | plow | entire |

1. In the past, large oxen would pull a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class wanted to leave early for the field trip.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the casino gives us cards.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be a very serious illness in babies and older people.
5. Scientists still have not found a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the common cold.

**C. Answer the questions.**

There was once an old farmer with a horse. He used this horse to ride to the market. He used him to pull a plow so that he could plow his field. He used him to pull a cart. One day the farmer found his horse lying down. The horse was very sick. The farmer called a vet and asked him to come and look

at his sick horse.

“He’s a very good horse,” the farmer said to the vet, “I can’t do anything on the farm without him. Please make him better for me. He won’t stand up. And he won’t eat. Is he going to die?”

“I don’t know yet,” the vet said. “I’ll tell you after I’ve examined him.”

The vet examined the horse and then said, “You’re lucky. There’s nothing seriously wrong with him. Give him one of these pills twice a day. He’ll soon be better.”

He gave the farmer a box of large pills. The farmer looked at them and said, “But my horse won’t eat. How can I make him swallow the pills?”

The vet said, “Get a tube. Put a pill in the tube. Put one end of the tube in the horse’s mouth and the other end in your own. Then blow hard. The pill will shoot out of the tube and go down the horse’s throat.”

“OK,” the farmer said.

A few days later, the farmer went to see the vet. He looked really ill.

“You look sick,” the vet said. “What’s the matter with you?”

“The horse blew first,” the farmer said.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. What did the farmer use the horse for?  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| 1. How does the farmer know that the horse is sick?   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| 1. What did the vet say to do to help the horse get well?   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| 1. How can the farmer make the horse swallow the pills?   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| 1. How did the farmer get sick?   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

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

Dear Jenny,

I hope you’re well.

I was wondering if you’d like to come and stay for a few days. I’ve asked Mom if you can come, and she’ll be very pleased if you do.

Since I last wrote to you, we have moved. I also have a new telephone number: 867-5309. We have moved out of the city to a seaside suburb. We have an apartment on the 4th floor with a great view of the sea. The beach is only a few minutes away. I spend a lot of time on the beach now, and I have a small rowboat we can use. There are all kinds of things we can do on the beach, and not too far away there are some caves we can explore.

If you can come, I suggest you come by train to Central Station, and I’ll meet you there. Summer vacation will begin on Friday the 14, but I recommend you come the following weekend, Friday the 21. It will be great if you can stay for a whole week.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards,

Amy

1. Jenny’s family moved recently. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Amy has a large boat that they can use at the beach. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Amy wants Jenny to come on Friday the 14.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Amy’s family has a house on the 4th floor. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Amy wants to explore the beach with Jenny. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Success 2 Review Test**

**Book 3 Unit 17-24**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. relative | a. one or the other of two |
| 2. married | b. domestic |
| 3. either | c. peaceful |
| 4. foreign | d. single |
| 5. violent | e. stranger |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| passengers | ransom | widespread | briefcase | double |

1. Many office workers use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to carry files to and from work.

2. The Ebola virus is now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Africa.

3. The kidnappers demanded a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the victim’s family.

4. My car can hold only five \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. I need a lot of cookies, so I’ll make a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ batch.

**C. Circle T or F.**

ScrabbleTM

Scrabble™ is a crossword game. There is a board, a bag full of letter tiles, and small racks to put the tiles on. Letters like Q, X, and Z are not common in English words. They are worth more points than common letters like E, S, and N. For example, E is worth only one point, and there are many E tiles. The letter Q is worth 5 points, and there is only one Q tile.

The game begins with all the letter tiles in a bag. This way, the players can’t see the tiles. Each player takes seven tiles and puts them on the rack in front of him or her. The players can’t see each other’s tiles.

The Scrabble board has many squares. In turn, players try to make words with their tiles and put them on the squares. The words can only go up and down or left to right. The first player puts down a word, and it must cover the star in the center of the board. The next player must make a word using the word that is on the board. The player must take new tiles to replace the ones used to make a word.

To find the score, players add up the value of each tile in a word. For example, the letters S, T, and A are each worth one point. So the word “sat” is worth 3 points. The pink and blue squares have a special value, too. For example, if the Q tile is on a triple-letter square, then it would be 15 points, not just 5 points. If the word “sat” is on a double-word square, then it is worth 6 points. The game continues until all the tiles have been used or no player can make any new words on the board. The highest score wins!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Scrabble is a word search game. | T / F |
| 1. The letters Q, X, and Z are popular letters in English words. | T / F |
| 1. The players can’t see other players’ letters. | T / F |
| 1. The game continues until no more words can be made. | T / F |
| 1. The highest score wins. | T / F |

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

Pirates

Pirates are robbers who attack ships and steal from them anything they can find of value. There have been pirates as long as ships have carried cargo. Not only do they steal, but they sometimes kill the crews of ships that they have robbed. In storybooks, the flag of a pirate ship is the skull and cross-bones.

Piracy was very widespread during the 15th and 16th centuries. During this time the ships of European explorers such as Christopher Columbus were often loaded with treasure stolen from other countries. Sir Francis Drake, a very famous English sailor, was often a kind of pirate. He attacked ships belonging to foreign countries and stole their treasure for his queen.

There are still pirates in some parts of the world. The most dangerous area is off the coast of Somalia, where fishermen have become pirates because they can no longer make a living from fishing. These pirates do not steal from ships, however. They capture them and demand a ransom from the owners. These ships are often very large and are carrying very valuable cargo, usually oil. These ships and their cargo are worth many millions of dollars. The owners usually pay a ransom of a few million dollars to get their ships back.

Pirates are able to capture ships nowadays because merchant ships do not carry guns. The crews of these ships are unable, therefore, to fight off the pirates.

1. What does a skull and crossbones flag signify in storybooks?

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

1. When was piracy a very real threat?

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

1. During that time, what were the ships carrying from other countries?

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

1. Where is the most dangerous area for ships today?

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

1. What do the pirates demand from ship owners today?

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

**Reading Success 2 Review Test**

**Book 3 Unit 25-32**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. increase | a. lose |
| 2. save | b. behind |
| 3. borrow | c. decrease |
| 4. defeat | d. spend |
| 5. ahead | e. lend |

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

1. Judy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to take a shower at night rather than in the morning.

a. damage b. grows c. acts d. prefers

2. Pottery is made from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. shelter b. clay c. debt d. interest

3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my phone when I dropped it.

a. damaged b. happened c. played d. preferred

4. I have practiced my speech long enough that I know it by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. heart b. shelter c. fund e. brain

5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gave her a standing ovation after her recital.

a. flute b. stage c. audience e. show

**C. Circle T or F.**

Weapons of War

Human beings have fought one another since they appeared on this planet. The first weapons they used were things that they could pick up from the ground—stones, rocks, and fallen branches. Then they learned how to shape stones so that they could be used as axes and a kind of knife. They used these axes as both weapons and tools to cut down branches. They sharpened the ends of the branches to a point, turning them into deadly weapons—spears. Men also used strong sticks called staffs to fight one another with. The next step was to make something that would make a sharpened stick—an arrow—fly further than a man could throw it. For this purpose the bow was created.

A similar invention was the sling—this was a piece of leather that could throw a stone further than a man using only his arm.

Another early weapon—and this may have been thought of before the bow and arrow—was a hole in the ground covered with small branches and grass. At first this kind of trap was used to catch animals, but it could be useful in trapping men on horseback.

The next major development was probably the sword. This came later, however, as men had to learn how to work with metal before they could make swords.

Fire was also used as a weapon. One way of defeating an enemy was to burn down his village or camp.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Axes were used as both weapons and tools. | T / F |
| 1. The first spears were made out of wood. | T / F |
| 1. Staffs were never used as weapons. | T / F |
| 1. Traps were used in hunting and to trap enemies. | T / F |
| 1. The bow was invented before the spear. | T / F |

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

Lost Underground

Lost Underground is a story about some school children who went on a trip to some caves. These caves were very large, and people could go into them only with a guide. However, four children decided to explore on their own. They went in the caves with a group, but left the group and walked down a tunnel. They thought it would be fun to explore the caves alone.

Soon they came to a hole in the wall. They climbed through the hole into another part of the cave. Then they decided to turn back, but they could not remember the way. They were lost in the caves.

When the guide led the other children out of the caves, he counted them. He discovered that there were four children missing. He had to go back into the caves to try to find the missing children.

The children who were lost moved deeper and deeper into the caves. The deeper they went, the more lost they became. They were scared. They started shouting for help, but the guide didn’t hear them.

Soon they came to an underground river. They guessed that the river must flow out of the caves into a bigger river. They decided to try to swim out of the caves.

The water was very cold and deep, but the children kept on swimming. For a long time, they swam in darkness. Then they saw light ahead of them. The river was flowing out of the caves into the bigger river, and the children were able to leave the caves. They climbed out of the river on to the riverbank. They saw the bus with the other children in the distance.

They were safe.

1. Were the students allowed to go in the caves without a guide?

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

1. Where did the four children go after they left the group? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. When did the guide notice that the children were missing?

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

1. What did the children do to get the guide’s attention?

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

1. How did the children get out?

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

**Reading Success 2 Review Test**

**Book 3 Unit 33-40**

**A. Match the related words.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. capture | a. put on |
| 2. donate | b. savings |
| 3. debt | c. stingy |
| 4. take off | d. release |
| 5. generous | e. take |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| refreshments | grows | volunteer | shacks | debt |

1. People living in the slums often live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Would you like to buy some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the movie.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help the homeless every Saturday afternoon.
4. If you use a credit card without paying it off, you may incur a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The organic farmer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plants without using chemicals.

**C. Circle T or F.**

Please Help

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for coming to this concert. I hope you have enjoyed the entertainment. As you may know, all the performers have donated their time to help us.

The purpose of this concert is to raise money for children in Africa. Every day hundreds of children in Africa die because they have diseases or have not had enough to eat. There are two main reasons. First, there is no work for the children’s parents, so they have no money to buy food or medicine. Second, the governments in many African countries do not have the money to take care of the poor.

Most African countries are poor. The land is not good for growing food, and the weather is also bad for farming. There are many organizations trying to help these poor people. The organization we are trying to help, the Feed Africa Fund, spends millions of dollars every year on food for poor people in Africa. This money comes from people like you—kind, generous people who do not want to see children die from hunger.

Every dollar you give this evening will go to the Feed Africa Fund. Just one dollar can buy enough rice or corn to feed a family of four for three days. Think about it: only one dollar can feed four people for three days.

How much do you spend on food every day? Ten dollars? Twenty dollars? I am sure you can spend a little less on your own food so that you have a few dollars for the Feed Africa Fund.

Ladies and gentlemen, we will now take a collection. Please be generous.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. This is an announcement made at the beginning of the concert. | T / F |
| 1. The performers got paid for the concert. | T / F |
| 1. The donations go to helping children in Africa. | T / F |
| 1. The organization is called the Feed Africa Fund. | T / F |
| 1. It costs only $3 to feed a family for one day. | T / F |

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

Homes

Our homes are the places where we live. If we are a Bedouin Arab, our home may be a tent. If we are very poor, it may be a cave, although the cave dwellings of Barrio Troglodyte in Spain are not primitive dwellings. Half the population of the district lives in these caves, which they prefer to houses because of the summer heat. For the same reason, in Coober Pedy, Australia, people live underground.

Most people, however, live in houses or apartments. In Britain, America, and Australia, houses are very popular. Because Australia is so large and has a small population, most of the houses are three times the size of the average house in Britain.

In most European countries, however, city dwellers prefer apartments. Houses are too expensive. Only village people live in houses—and these are often very small, little more than cottages.

At one time Eskimos—or the Inuit—used to live in homes made of blocks of ice.

In some countries mobile homes are very common. These are usually trailers; although they can be moved from place to place, many of them stay in the same trailer park for years.

A major problem in many large cities is a shortage of low-cost homes. As a result, there are far too many people who have no home—they live on the streets, often sleeping in shop doorways. In some countries, there are tens of thousands of people living in temporary shacks, which are often destroyed by strong winds, heavy rain, and landslides.

1. If we live in Coober Pedy, our house may be a cave. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. People living in cities prefer houses because apartments are too expensive. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Mobile homes are usually tents and can be moved from place to place. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. A problem with many large cities is the availability of high-cost homes. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Temporary houses are often safe. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Success 3- Review Test**

Book 3 Unit 1-8

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A,  1. d  2. e  3. b  4. a  5. c | B.  1. c  2. a  3. c  4. a  5. b | C.  1. F  2. F  3. T  4. T  5. T | D.   1. The Wright Brothers studied flight by observing gliders in flight. (birds) 2. Gliders and kites use electric power. (wind) 3. The brothers tested the mini glider in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. (full-sized) 4. They called the first motorized aircraft the Glider. (Flyer) 5. The first successful pilot was Orville Wright. (Wilbur) |

Book 3 Unit 9-16

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A.  1. d  2. e  3. a  4. b  5. c | B.  1. plow  2. entire  3. dealer  4. Pneumonia  5. cure | C.  The farmer used the horse to ride to the market, to pull the plow, and pull the cart.  The horse is lying down and won’t stand up.  The vet said to give the horse a pill twice a day.  He can blow them down the horse’s throat.  He swallowed one of the horse’s pills. | D.  1. Jenny’s family moved recently. (Amy’s)  2. Amy has a large boat that they can use at the beach. (small)  3. Amy wants Jenny to come on Friday the 14. (21)  4. Amy’s family has a house on the 4th floor. (an apartment)  5. Amy wants to explore the beach with Jenny. (caves) |

Book 3 Unit 17-24

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A.  1. e  2. d  3. a  4. b  5. c | B.  1. briefcase  2. widespread  3. ransom  4. passengers  5. double | C.  1. F  2. F  3. T  4. T  5. T | D.  1. A skull and crossbones flag signifies a pirate ship in storybooks.  2. Piracy was a very real threat in the 15th and 16th centuries.  3. During that time, ships were carrying stolen goods from other countries.  4. The most dangerous area for pirates today is off the coast of Somalia.  5. Today, pirates demand ransoms from ship owners. |

Book 3 Unit 25-32

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A.  1. c  2. d  3. e  4. a  5. b | B.  1. d  2. b  3. a  4. a  5. c | C.  1. T  2. T  3. F  4. T  5. F | D.  1. No, they were not allowed to go in without a guide.  2. They walked down a tunnel.  3. The guide noticed that the children were missing after he led the other children out of the cave.  4. The children shouted for help.  5. They swam out in a deep cold river. |

Book 3 Unit 33-40

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A.  1. d  2. e  3. b  4. a  5. c | B.  1. shacks  2. refreshments  3. volunteer  4. debt  5. grows | C.  1. F  2. F  3. T  4. T  5. F | D.   1. If we live in Coober Pedy, our house may be a cave. (underground) 2. People living in cities prefer houses because apartments are too expensive. (apartments, houses) 3. Mobile homes are usually tents and can be moved from place to place. (trailers) 4. A problem with many large cities is the availability of high-cost homes. (low) 5. Temporary houses are often safe. (dangerous) |