

Name: _____

Date: _____

Book 3, Lesson 1 Test

Find a **SYNONYM** for each underlined word. Circle the letter of your answer.

1. He shows affection for his family.

- a fondness
- b tolerance
- c annoyance
- d dislike

2. The speaker's eloquence impressed everyone in the audience.

- a jokes
- b skill
- c preparation
- d topic

3. They contributed to the Red Cross.

- a complained
- b pleaded
- c turned
- d donated

4. There is a new exhibit at the park headquarters.

- a room
- b display
- c employee
- d feature

5. Young people often have lofty ideals.

- a impossible
- b unrealistic
- c unclear
- d noble

Book 3, Midterm Test 1 (Lessons 1–10)

Read the passage. Choose the BEST answer for each sentence or question about an underlined word. Circle the letter of your answer.

THE 1939 NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

The New York World's Fair, which opened on April 30, 1939, eclipsed all previous international fairs. It was the most expensive fair to date, costing more than 150 million dollars to build. It was also the biggest, covering 1,256 acres of land that included a river and lake. This vast expanse was created by filling in a city dump in Flushing Meadows, Queens. Ten thousand trees and one million tulips were planted in the landfill. There were 300 substantial buildings put up on the site to house 1,500 exhibits from 58 foreign countries, 33 states, and 1,300 companies. The immense symbol of the fair, a tower shaped like a tall, skinny triangle together with a giant globe, was the sight that welcomed guests to the fairgrounds. The triangular tower was higher than the Washington Monument, and the globe was as high as an eighteen-story building.

During the fair's two-year run, a continuous stream of visitors poured through its gates. About forty-five million people came to view the fair's incredible sights and amusements. There was something for everyone, from thrilling rides like the parachute jump to displays of the latest scientific inventions. Fair-goers could watch cows being milked on a merry-go-round or take a ride on the Road of Tomorrow. Countries from around the world presented their arts and crafts as well as their achievements in science and industry.

The name of the fair was "The World of Tomorrow," which reflected the United States's optimism about the future. The fair's creators believed that what had been attained so far was nothing compared to what would come to pass in the near future. Science-based business exhibits celebrated the triumphs of technology and predicted new uses for the world's natural resources. One of the earliest television programs was broadcast from the fair to the very few people in New York City who had TV sets.

The most popular feature of the fair was the unique Futurama exhibit. Hordes of people stood in line for hours to enter it. This 3,600-square-foot exhibit was a realistic scale model showing an area of the United States as it might be in 1960. The model city included 1,500-foot-high buildings that were

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Book 3, Midterm Test 2 (Lessons 1–10)

Read the passage. Choose the BEST answer for each sentence or question about an underlined word. Circle the letter of your answer.

COSTUME IN THE FRENCH COURT

From 1643 to 1715, the reign of Louis XIV, wealthy French people had no function in government and rarely had to work outside the home. These bored nobles lived in or near the king's palace and spent all their time at court. They devoted their lives to finding ways to pass their leisure hours and show off their wealth. They did both by wearing splendid attire that they sometimes changed several times a day.

Dressing well was quite an art. Men and women's apparel was made of rich fabrics and decorated with expensive trims. At that time, cotton was a luxury fabric, along with satin and velvet. Cotton was a luxury because unlike today, it was imported and was quite scarce. Although men's clothing was not as fussy as it had been in earlier years, it was still heavily trimmed in gold and silver embroidery and braid. In 1644, a Paris merchant figured out how to color glass like precious gems, and these fake jewels, as well as real ones, were strewn like stars on men's outfits as well as on women's. Lace, too, was very popular and was worn as trim around necklines, cuffs, and even at the hems of men's breeches. Chinese silk stockings covered in patterns came into fashion in the 1670s. Some superb articles of clothing have survived from this period, densely covered with designs in gold and colored thread. Fruit, flowers, birds, and insects that seemed to come from fairy-tale gardens were popular designs. Amazingly, some of this clothing, such as wonderfully decorated men's vests, was sometimes made for ordinary daily use and not just for court ceremonies.

Both men and women wore fancy hairstyles to complement their clothing. Men wore wigs, a trend that originated with the previous king, Louis XIII, who had lost a lot of hair during an illness. At first the wigs were blended with the man's own hair. Over time, the wigs became fuller and thicker, and men had to shave their heads in order to wear the wigs. The wigs rose up high, curled over their wearer's shoulders in thick clouds, and sometimes extended to their waists. Women wore their hair in lofty styles, sometimes as much as a foot high. Their hair was arranged on brass wire frames and woven through with ribbons and lace. These ornaments were supplemented with flowers, bows, and even tiny

Book 3, Final Test 3 (Lessons 1–20)

Read the passage. Choose the BEST answer for each sentence or question about an underlined word. Circle the letter of your answer.

THE WAR OF THE WORLDS

One of the greatest hoaxes of all time was not intended to be one. The American public was misled by its own failure to question fantastic and impossible “facts.”

In 1938, radios provided entertainment the way that television does today. Music, news, comedy, adventure tales, and serious drama attracted a wide circle of listeners. Drama fans often enjoyed a show that featured plays by the prominent actor and director Orson Welles. On October 30, Welles and his cast put on an adaptation of a famous novel called *War of the Worlds*, in which Martians land on earth. To make the play more exciting for radio listeners, Welles rewrote it to sound like a news broadcast.

Welles’s preliminary remarks made it clear that the audience was about to hear a play. Listeners then heard dance music, as they would during an ordinary radio show. During the music, an actor broke in and declared that a space ship had landed. As the show continued, other actors pretended to be reporters or government officials watching the Martians take over the United States. They provided elaborate descriptions of the horrors that emerged from the space ship. One newscaster cried, “Something’s wriggling out of the shadow like a gray snake. Now it’s another one, and another. They look like tentacles to me. There, I can see the thing’s body. It’s large as a bear and it glistens like wet leather. But that face. It...it’s indescribable. I can hardly force myself to keep looking at it.” Background sounds and the actors’ frightened voices made it sound as if a real catastrophe was taking place.

Welles’s aim had been to fascinate his audience, not terrify it. He never imagined the effect that the program would have on some of the people who tuned in late. It never occurred to him that anyone could think such an impossible event could be true. Some people, however, believed anything they were told, and were convinced that the Martians were real. They never questioned the likelihood of such an extraordinary event. They never even thought to check its truth by tuning in to other radio stations. Instead, they panicked. Believing their lives were in jeopardy, some people hid in cellars or other places that seemed safe.