UNIT 11: BOOKS

# VOCABULARY

1. subject (n)
2. taste (v)
3. swallow (v)
4. chew /tʃuː/(v)
5. digest /daɪˈdʒest/ (v)

🡪digestion (n)

🡪digestive (adj)

1. dip (v)
2. here and there =
3. reviewer (n)
4. describe (v) sb/sth **AS** sth

🡪description (n)

🡪descriptive (adj)

1. source (n)
2. pleasure (n)

🡪please (v)

🡪pleasant (adj)

🡪pleased (adj)

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. There is an interesting magazine article on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of space travel.

A. subjective B. objective C. subject D. object

1. Sal was so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in her book that she didn’t hear me.

A. engrossed B. wrapped C. interested D. keen

1. Mona \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the book without reading it in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. scanned/detail B. skipped/feature C. flicked/detail D. flapped/feature

1. We seem to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the subject we're meant to be discussing.

A. got out B. got in C. got off D. got away

1. He paused, waiting for her to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the information.

A. review B. chew C. taste D. digest

1. Job-sharing is still a \_\_\_\_\_\_ concept and it will take a while for employers to get used to it.

A. novel B. popular C. feature D. central

1. Mary Shelley was just 18 when she wrote the horror \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 'Frankenstein'.

A. episode B. volume C. masterpiece D. series

1. Twilight is highly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for those who like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books.

A. suggested/romantic B. introduced/romance C. advised/romanticD. recommended/romance

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a book is the part of a story in which the action has reached its peak.

A. plot B. climax C. storyline D. ending

# READING COMPREHENSION

The lack of printing regulations and the unenforceabiliy of British copyright law in the American colonies made it possible for colonial printers occasionally to act as publishers. Although they rarely undertook major publishing project because it was difficult to sell books as cheaply as they could be imported from Europe, printers in Philadelphia did publish work that required only small amounts of capital, paper, and type. Broadsides could be published with minimal financial risk. Consisting of only one sheet of paper and requiring small amounts of type, broadsides involved lower investments of capital than longer works. Furthermore, the broadside format lent itself to subjects of high, if temporary, interest, enabling them to meet with ready sale. If the broadside printer miscalculated, however, and produced a sheet that did not sell, it was not likely to be a major loss, and the printer would know this immediately. There would be no agonizing wait with large amounts of capital tied up, books gathering dust on the shelves, and creditors impatient for payment

In addition to broadsides, books and pamphlets, consisting mainly of political tracts, catechisms, primers, and chapbooks were relatively inexpensive to print and to buy. Chapbook were pamphlet-sized books, usually containing popular tales, ballads, poems, short plays, and jokes, small, both in formal and number of pages, they were generally bound simply, in boards (a form of cardboard) or merely stitched in paper wrappers (a sewn **antecedent** of modern-day paperbacks). Pamphlets and chapbooks did not require fine paper or a great deal of type to produce **they** could thus be printed in large, cost-effective editions and sold cheaply.

By far, the most **appealing** publishing investments were to be found in small books that had proven to be steady sellers, providing a reasonably reliable source of income for the publisher. They would not, by nature, be highly topical or political; as such publications would prove of fleeting interest. Almanacs, annual publications that contained information on astronomy and weather patterns arranged according to the days, week, and months of a given year, provided the perfect **steady seller** because their information pertained to the **locale** in which they would be used.

*1. Which aspect of colonial printing does the passage mainly discuss?*

(A) Laws governing the printing industry. (B) Competition among printers

(C) Types of publications produced (D) Advances in printing technology

*2.According to the passage, why did colonial printers avoid major publishing projects?*

(A) Few colonial printers owned printing machinery that was large enough to handle major projects.

(B) There was inadequate shipping available in the colonies.

(C) Colonial printers could not sell their work for a competitive price.

(D) Colonial printers did not have the skills necessary to undertake large publishing projects.

*3.Broadsides could be published with little risk to colonial printers because they*

(A) required a small financial investment and sold quickly

(B) were in great demand in European markets

(C) were more popular with colonists than chapbooks and pamphlets

(D) generally dealt with topics of long-term interest to many colonists

*4.The word "they" in line 17 refers to*

(A) chapbooks (B) tales (C) jokes (D) pages

*5.The word "antecedent" in line 19 is closest in meaning to*

(A) predecessor (B)format (C) imitation (D) compontent

*6. Chapbooks produced in colonial America were characterized by*

(A) fine paper (B) cardboard covers (C) elaborate decoration(D) a large number of pages

*7. The word "appealing" in line 22 is closest in meaning to*

(A) dependable (B) respectable (C) enduring (D) attractive

*8. What were "steady sellers" (line 23) ?*

(A) Printers whose incomes were quite large

(B) People who traveled from town to town selling Books and pamphlets

(C) Investors who provided reliable financial support for new printers

(D) Publications whose sales were usually consistent from year to year

*9. The word "locale" in line 28 is closest in meaning to*

(A) topic (B) season (C) interest (D) place

*10. All of the following are defined in the passage EXCEPT*

(A) "Broadsides" (B) "catechisms"

(C) "chapbooks" (D) "Almanacs"

# CLOZE TEST

**NO ORDINARY NOVELIST**

London features so prominently in the work of the English novelist Charles Dickens (1812 – 1870) that people often (1) \_\_\_\_ that he was born and bred here. In fact, the writer’s father worked for the navy and the family moved around a (2) \_\_\_\_deal. Dickens was nevertheless familiar with London and many of the things he saw there were later (3) \_\_\_\_ into his books. For example, he observed the rich (4) \_\_\_\_\_ beggars on the streets, and saw cramped streets existing in stark (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to vast open spaces. When his father was (6) \_\_\_ in a debtor prison after a lifetime of living beyond his (7) \_\_\_\_\_, the young Charles had no (8) \_\_\_\_ but to leave school and work in a shoe factory. There he earned just a few pennies a week with which to (9) \_\_\_\_\_ his family, now without a breadwinner. This was an experience which made a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ impression on the young Dickens, perhaps explaining his later pre-occupation with lost or orphaned children in his novels. After a (11) \_\_\_\_ in the legal profession, Dickens became a reporter and popular writer. His first published (12) \_\_\_\_\_ was a book called Sketches by Boz, which (13) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1836. This collection of London scenes was soon followed by a novel entitled Pickwick Papers. Like most of his novels, this first came out in the (14) \_\_\_\_ of a serial in a monthly magazine. The reading public would follow the lives of the characters in each (15) \_\_\_\_ in much the same way that people watch television soap operas today.

1. A. consider B. discover C. assume D. realize
2. A. great B. big C. huge D. large
3. A. absorbed B. integrated C. merged D. incorporated
4. A. go over B. pass by C. run over D. get by
5. A. opposition B. comparison C. contrast D. relation
6. A. sustained B. detained C. maintained D. retained
7. A. savings B. loans C. accounts D. means
8. A. choice B. chance C. idea D. time
9. A. carry B. manage C. support D. bear
10. A. lasting B. durable C. longing D. heavy
11. A. career B. turn C. shift D. spell
12. A. effort B. work C. craft D. attempt
13. A. appeared B. opened C. entered D. arrived
14. A. manner B. mode C. form D. order
15. A. version B. series C. consignment D. installment

# error identification

1. By the end of the nineteenth century, organic chemistry had develop new methods for the

A B C

synthesis of dyes, perfumes, explosives, and medicines.

D

1. The Dinee, a Native American people of the southwestern United States, were once

A B

seminomadic hunters who practiced a few agriculture.

C D

1. The earliest successful sewing machines were powered by turn a hand crank.

A B C D

1. Early signs characteristic of the acute phase of viral hepatitis in adults are abdominal

A B C

pain, nausea, and feverish often accompanied by chills.

D

1. The Guggenheim Museum in New York City is one of the major center for the collection

A B

and display of works of abstract art in the United State.

C D

1. With the discovery of gold in the Klondike in Canada’s Yukon Territory in 1896, people

A B

flocked soon there from all parts of the world.

C D

1. The right side of the brain is mostly concerned with pictorial, intuitive, musically and

A B C

spatial ablilities.

D

1. A uniform mingling of molecules, which it occurs in homogeneous chemical compounds,

A

results from the chemical constituents melting, dissolving, or diffusing into one another.

B C D

1. Many dinosaurs were so much heavy that they spent most of their lives in swamps and

A B

shallow lakes where water could support them.

C D

1. With little nor no mass and no electric charge, neutrinos can penetrate a solid object

A B

such as the Earth as if it were not there.

C D

1. Georgia O’Keeffe is known for hers use of organic, abstract forms painted in clear,

A B C

strong colors.

D

1. Until the George Washington Bridge was built, modern suspension bridges were stiffened

A B

with steel trusses and beams to limited their motion in traffic and wind.

C D

1. First reported by Spanish explorers in 1796, the asphalt in California’s La Brea Tar Pit

A B

was mined commercial for many years.

C D

1. Independence political of newspapers became a common feature of journalism in the

A B C D

United States of the 1840’s and 1850’s.

1. Transistors exhibit a high amplification factor, operate without distorted over a wide

A B C

frequency range, and can be made extremely small.

D

# Word formation

1. This food is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Do you want to try? (TASTE)
2. The room is filled with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ furniture. (TASTE)
3. She was standing in the corner, playing with her hair and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and boring outfit. (TASTE)
4. The scans showed that there was something wrong with my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system. (DIGEST)
5. Too much tea is bad for your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (DIGEST)
6. She’s working as the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the New York Times. (REVIEW)
7. The booklet gives a bief \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of each place. (DESCRIBE)
8. I fell in love with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ passages in the novel. (DESCRIBE)
9. Most of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the film takes place in San Francisco. (ACT)
10. The town provides a wide choice of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (ENTERTAIN)
11. Children’s TV nowadays is much more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (ENTERTAIN)
12. All of the performers played \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (WONDER)
13. To the best of my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the new project will be starting in June. (KNOW)
14. Graham’s very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about wines. (KNOW)
15. Are you taking the trip for business or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (PLEASE)
16. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to sit in a sidewalk cafe and watch people pass. (PLEASE)
17. Smiling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she gave the child a pack of candies. (PLEASE)
18. Her mother was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that she chose a college close to home. (PLEASE)
19. Their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at being kept waiting was clear. (PLEASE)
20. This is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book that is thoroughly researched and beautifully written. (INFORM / ENTERTAIN)
21. I’ve got a pair of tickets for the opera, if you’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (INTEREST)
22. We have received \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that Grant may have left the country. (INFORM)
23. Sue is an active volunteer who is energetic and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (SOURCE)
24. Finding the film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we turned off TV. (INTEREST)
25. The children watched the films in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (FASCINATE)

# Quiz

***Complete the quiz.***

1. If you like books with an exciting story especially ones about crimes or spies, read a t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. If you enjoy reading stories about love affairs, a r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the right book for you.
3. A n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the characters and events are usually imaginary.
4. A s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fiction book is a type of book that is based on imagined scientific discoveries of the future.
5. If you want to learn how to knit or work with wood, you should buy a c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book.
6. F\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books tell stories from the author’s imagination.
7. A c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book tells stories through pictures.
8. A b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is about a person’s life written by somebody else.
9. An a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a yearly calendar giving statistical information on events and phenomena, such as the phases of the moon, times of sunrise and sunset, tides, anniversaries, etc.
10. An a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of maps, usually in book form.
11. An a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an account of a person’s life written or otherwise recorded by that person.
12. A b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a booklet, especially one containing information or advertising.
13. A c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book is a book containing recipes and instructions for cooking.
14. A d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a book, arranged alphabetically or classified by trade listing names, addresses, telephone numbers, etc., of individuals or companies.
15. An e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a book, often in many volumes, containing articles on various topics, often arrnaged in alphabetical order, dealing either with the whole range of human knowledge or with one particular subject.
16. A j\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a book in which a daily record or happenings, etc. Is kept.
17. A m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a book, especially of instructions or information.
18. A K\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a portable electronic device for downloading and reading books.
19. A w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an exercise book or textbook used for study, especially a textbook with spaces for answers.
20. A s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a book or album of blank pages in which to mount newspapwer cuttings, pictures, etc.