



“Soda Pop”

Reading Comprehension – Informational Passages

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer questions about the passage below.

Soda pop has an interesting story. The story begins with mineral water. Mineral water comes from springs. In many places, people take **baths** in mineral water. They say washing with mineral water is good for their health. Some say drinking mineral water is also good for people.

Mineral water has bubbles in it. People learned to make **bubbly** water in the 1770’s. They added CO2 to water with a machine to make the water bubbly. The machine was the “soda fountain.” They called the new bubbly water “soda water” or “**carbonated** water.”

American drug stores sold soda water. Druggists put good-tasting flavors in the soda water. People drank soda water for their health. Many people liked it for its good **flavor**. Many people went to the soda fountain every day. Most soda fountains were in drug stores or ice cream shops.

In the early 1900’s, people bought soda water in bottles. Later in the 1900’s, people started to buy flavored soda water in cans. Now it is sold in many containers in **grocery** stores and other places where food is sold. Some people call it “pop.” Some say “soda.” Other people call it “cola,” “tonic,” or “soda pop.”

Questions:

1) People said mineral water baths were...

- A. good for people’s health.
- B. best in the spring time.
- C. good-tasting.
- D. Both A and B are correct.

2) What was a soda fountain?

- A. A drug store
- B. A bath machine
- C. A machine which made ice cream
- D. A machine which made bubbly water

3) At first, Americans bought soda water...

- A. at ice cream shops.
- B. at grocery stores.
- C. at drug stores.
- D. Both A and C are correct.

4) Where does mineral water come from?

- A. Soda fountains
- B. Ice machines
- C. Machines
- D. Springs



5) “Soda” and “pop” are...

- A. both mineral water.
- B. both soda water.
- C. the same thing.
- D. Both B and C are correct.

Vocabulary:

1) **Bathing** is...

- A. drinking water.
- B. washing with water.
- C. selling bubbly water.
- D. putting bubbles in water.

2) **Bubbly** water is...

- A. good tasting.
- B. a drug.
- C. fizzy.
- D. cold.

3) **Carbonated** water is water with...

- A. CO2.
- B. bubbles.
- C. good-tasting things added.
- D. Both A and B are correct.

4) A **flavor** is...

- A. ice cream.
- B. a drink.
- C. a taste.
- D. soda.



5) **Grocery** stores are...

- A. drug stores.
- B. food stores.
- C. soda fountains.
- D. ice cream shops.

Intermediate Dialogues – “Wait for me!”

Nesta: Hey! Give me that *back*!

Chema: Sorry, I can't do that. It is mine now.

Thomas: Hey Chema. That is not *fair*. Give it back to Nesta please.

Chema: No *way*! I have it and I am not giving it back. Sorry.

Nesta: Come on Chema. I *really* need that. Please give it back to me.

Chema: I already said no.

Thomas: Okay, look Chema. You can have it today, but you must give it back to Nesta tomorrow.

Chema: No, it is mine now. I will never give it back.

Nesta: Fine, let's go Thomas. We do not want it back Chema.

Chema: What! You don't want it back?

Nesta: No. Good bye Chema.

Chema: Hey guys don't leave! Wait for me!



Questions:

- 1) The dialogue starts when Chema
 - A. takes something from Nesta.
 - B. gives something to Nesta.
 - C. buys Nesta a present.
 - D. takes something from Thomas.

- 2) Thomas _____.
 - A. wants to give Nesta something.
 - B. wants to give Chema something.
 - C. wants Nesta to give Chema something.
 - D. wants Chema to give Nesta something.

- 3) Thomas tells Chema that he _____
 - A. can have it today.
 - B. must give it back to Nesta tomorrow.
 - C. A and B
 - D. None of the above

- 4) At the end of the story, Thomas and Nesta _____.
 - A. decide to leave Chema.
 - B. help Chema.
 - C. make friends with Chema.
 - D. None of the above

Vocabulary:

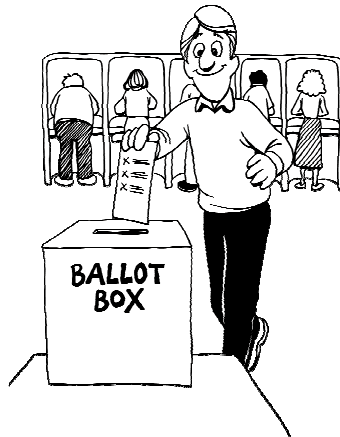
- 1) Nesta says, "Give me that **back!**" This means _____.
 - A. give me some help.
 - B. give me some your back.
 - C. return it to me.
 - D. None of the above.

- 2) If something is **fair**, it is _____.
 - A. equal for all involved.
 - B. unequal for all involved.
 - C. good for all involved
 - D. A and C

- 3) Chema says that there is "No **way**" he will give it back to Nesta. This means
 - A. he will probably give it back to Nesta.
 - B. he is lost.
 - C. he will probably not give it back to Nesta.
 - D. he will definitely not give it back to Nesta.

- 4) Nesta **really** needs the thing that Chema took from her. This means she
 - A. needs it.
 - B. will get it later.
 - C. needs it very much.
 - D. A and B

VOTING IS A CIVIC DUTY



A. Reading

Raymond is at a polling place near his home. He is voting for his favorite political candidates. His city is electing a mayor and three city council members. When Raymond arrived at the polling place, there were ten people waiting in line. The line moved quickly and now it is his turn to vote. He has already decided which candidates to vote for. He got most of his election information from the local newspaper, but he also accessed his city's Web site to learn more about the candidates. Raymond thinks it's important for citizens to vote in elections. It is a civic duty.

B. True or False

1. _____ The polling place is near Raymond's home.
2. _____ Raymond reads a local newspaper and accesses his city's Web site.
3. _____ Other people were already at the polling place when Raymond arrived.
4. _____ A *candidate* is a person running in an election.
5. _____ Raymond doesn't know which candidates to vote for.

C. Yes or No – Share Your Opinion

**IF YOU WANT, SHARE YOUR
OPINION**

1. _____ It is important to vote in elections.
2. _____ In recent years, the quality of newspaper articles has declined.

D. Writing – How do you get your news? (newspapers, radio, TV, Web sites)

~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

Choose the best alternative.

1. He wants _____ a cold drink.
A) drink B) to drink C) drinking D) drinks
2. He never _____ by plane.
A) travels B) to travel C) traveling D) travel
3. Will you _____ off the photocopier?
A) to turn B) turning C) turned D) turn
4. Would she like _____ to the moon?
A) going B) go C) to go D) goes
5. Do you like _____ football on TV?
A) watch B) watched C) watches D) watching
6. We must _____ back the mixer back to the shop. It doesn't work.
A) taking B) take C) took D) to take
7. She can _____ German and Italian.
A) speak B) speaking C) to speak D) speaks
8. Could you _____ more slowly?
A) speaking B) spoke C) speak D) speaks
9. I hope _____ you soon.
A) to see B) seeing C) see D) saw
10. We'd better _____ to the manager.
A) to talk B) talking C) talked D) talk
11. It takes him an hour _____ to the bank.
A) getting B) get C) gets D) to get
12. I am sorry _____ you.
A) disturbing B) to disturb C) disturb D) disturbed
13. He spoke too quickly for us _____.
A) to understand B) understand
C) understanding D) understood
14. He's not strong enough _____ me.
A) beating B) beats C) to beat D) beaten
15. She is able _____ 100 meters in 9 seconds.
A) running B) run C) to run D) ran
16. It is important _____.
A) to win B) winning C) win D) won
17. A: This problem is too difficult. I can't solve it.
B: Is it really too difficult for you _____?
A) solving B) solve C) to solve D) solved
18. A: He is a doctor. He looks very young.
B: Yes. He doesn't look old enough _____ a doctor.
A) being B) be C) been D) to be
19. A: Shall I buy meat or fish?
B: I've already told you what _____.
A) to buy B) buying C) buy D) bought
20. A: What are you _____?
B: I'm resting.
A) done B) do C) doing D) to do
21. Thank you for _____ me.
A) helping B) help C) to help D) helped
22. Let's _____ in the sun.
A) sitting B) to sit C) sat D) sit
23. A: Why do we go to school?
B: _____.
A) To learn B) Learning C) Learned D) Learn
24. Could you _____ me the time?
A) telling B) to tell C) tell D) told
25. There is nothing _____.
A) to do B) doing C) did D) do
26. Have you got anything _____?
A) reading B) to read C) read D) reads
27. She is good at _____.
A) to swim B) swimming C) swims D) swum
28. It takes a long time _____ a foreign language.
A) learning B) learned C) learns D) to learn
29. A: I've got a headache. B: Well, why don't you _____ an aspirin?
A) to take B) take C) taken D) taking
30. Why are you _____ my tea?
A) drinking B) to drink C) drunk D) drink
31. She typed the letters carefully without _____ any mistakes.
A) made B) to make C) makes D) making
32. I haven't _____ Anna more than five years.
A) seeing B) seen C) to see D) see
33. Why don't we go and _____ the film at the Moonstar?
A) see B) seen C) to see D) seeing
34. My son wants _____ a manager.
A) been B) to be C) be D) being
35. I'd rather not _____ late for my interview.
A) be B) to be C) been D) being
36. A farmer uses tractors _____ fields with.
A) ploughing B) to plough C) ploughed D) ploughs
37. She wants _____ a complaint about the waiter.
A) to make B) making C) makes D) made
38. My father does the _____ himself.
A) ironing B) irons C) to iron D) iron
39. My mother does all the _____.
A) cleaning B) to clean C) cleans D) clean
40. Shall I _____ you a glass of lemonade?
A) making B) made C) make D) to make
41. Do you lie in bed after _____?
A) to wake up B) waking up C) woken up D) wake up
42. Let him _____ that for you.
A) to do B) do C) doing D) does
43. How long has he _____ the manager?
A) been B) to be C) being D) be
44. She is _____ to school by her mother every morning.
A) takes B) taken C) to take D) taking
45. A new factory is _____ here.
A) being built B) to build C) build D) building
46. I'm afraid of _____ mistakes.
A) to make B) made C) make D) making
47. I'm looking forward to _____ you next summer.
A) visit B) visited C) visiting D) visits
48. It is not necessary for him _____ every page.
A) reading B) read C) to read D) reads

Elementary Adjectives

- Q1 If I am not right I am
(a) wrong (b) certain (c) correct (d) un-right
- Q2 If you are not taller you are
(a) the short (b) shorter (c) shortest (d) short
- Q3 The car is not, it is slow.
(a) speed (b) unhurried (c) fast (d) powerful
- Q4 Today it is not hot, it is
(a) cold (b) un-hot (c) hotter (d) colder
- Q5 If I am not weak I am
(a) weaker (b) pretty (c) bright (d) strong
- Q6 I do not get up, I get up early.
(a) night (b) day (c) late (d) first
- Q7 He is the heaviest and I am the
(a) lightest (b) lighter (c) light (d) heavier
- Q8 What goes up must come
(a) over (b) down (c) nice (d) left
- Q9 At the stop sign do not turn right, turn
(a) light (b) wrong (c) straight (d) left
- Q10 My mom's hair is not straight, it is
(a) long (b) short (c) curly (d) grey

Much, many, a lot, lots

- Q1 How people are coming?
(a) lots (b) much (c) a lot (d) many
- Q2 How does the book cost?
(a) much (b) many (c) lots (d) a lot
- Q3 Do you need milk for this recipe?
(a) many (b) big (c) much (d) much of
- Q4 I need to practice piano before the concert.
(a) much (b) very (c) many (d) a lot
- Q5 I have of homework to do before tomorrow.
(a) a ton (b) a tan (c) a million (d) a much
- Q6 How water do you drink every day?
(a) many (b) much (c) lots of (d) very
- Q7 You are smart.
(a) much (b) many (c) very (d) lots
- Q8 I have of friends.
(a) much (b) very (c) lots (d) many
- Q9 You are a honest person.
(a) ton (b) very (c) many (d) much
- Q10 Do you have ants in your house?
(a) much (b) many (c) a lot (d) very

English Grammar Exercise

- Q1 Our couch is soft.
(a) very (b) much (c) lots (d) tons
- Q2 Our house 3 bedrooms.
(a) is of (b) is with (c) has (d) have
- Q3 Does your dog live inside outside?
(a) but (b) because (c) though (d) or
- Q4 Does your have a dishwasher?
(a) living room (b) bathroom (c) dining room (d) kitchen
- Q5 All of the walls are white.
(a) paint (b) painted (c) to paint (d) painting
- Q6 There is a rug the floor in the living room.
(a) in (b) under (c) on (d) next to
- Q7 The gets 6 channels.
(a) cat (b) tree (c) television (d) microwave
- Q8 Our table is for 8 people.
(a) big (b) enough big (c) a lot big (d) big enough
- Q9 Do you lock the front door night?
(a) for (b) at (c) on (d) from
- Q10 I will the clothes after you fold them.
(a) put up (b) put next (c) put under (d) in put

VOLUNTEERS



A. Reading

Henderson is a small town with only 1,250 residents. The people are friendly and many of them know each other. Henderson is a nice place to live because it has many parks, a low crime rate, and good schools. Unfortunately, there aren't many jobs in Henderson. Residents have to travel to larger cities to find work. This wasn't a problem in the past when the economy was good. But this year, one-fourth of the adults in Henderson are unemployed. The mayor is asking residents to volunteer to collect cans of food and used clothes for the poor and to deliver hot meals to the elderly.

B. True or False

1. _____ Henderson is a safe place to live.
2. _____ Twenty-five percent of the adults in the town are unemployed.
3. _____ The economy is not as good as it was in the past.
4. _____ The mayor is asking people to help the poor and the elderly.
5. _____ Henderson is a large city with many residents.

C. Yes or No – Share Your Opinion *share your opinion, if you want!*

1. _____ It's better to live in a large city because there are more jobs.
2. _____ Crime will probably increase in Henderson.

D. Writing – Why should people volunteer to help their community?

~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~