

Reading Rocket 3	Midterm Exam (Units 1~10)	Name :
		Score : / 100

■ Match the word with its meaning. (2 points)

- |                |   |   |  |
|----------------|---|---|--|
| 1. population  | ● | ● | to become hard because it is so cold     |
| 2. regular     | ● | ● | usual, normal                            |
| 3. freeze      | ● | ● | but                                      |
| 4. however     | ● | ● | power that comes through wires           |
| 5. electricity | ● | ● | the number of people who live in a place |

■ Write the word from the box that best completes each sentence. (2 points)

roof

product

heal

costume

experiment

6. The price of the \_\_\_\_\_ is too expensive.
7. The band aid helps to \_\_\_\_\_ your cuts and scratches.
8. My father fixed the \_\_\_\_\_ of my house.
9. The scientist is going to begin a new \_\_\_\_\_.
10. I wore a princess's \_\_\_\_\_ in our play.

■ Complete the diagram after reading the story. (4points)

(Questions 11-15)

Brian loves to climb. Mostly he loves to climb trees. Yesterday, Brian climbed a big oak tree. As Brian climbed, the branches got smaller and smaller, but Brian kept climbing. Finally, Brian stood on the top branch. Just then, the branch broke! Down went Brian and he hit the ground hard. His leg hurt a lot and his mom was very angry with him.

“Brian, I told you not to climb trees!” she said at the hospital.

“Sorry Mom. I will be more careful,” Brian replied.

Brian’s leg was broken and it took six weeks to heal, so he couldn’t climb anything. Then, two months after the accident Brian started to think about climbing again. He told his friend Ross that he loved to climb.

“Why don’t you join the climbing gym?” asked Ross.

“The what?” asked Brian.

“The climbing gym,” Ross replied. “It is an indoor rock-climbing gym with instructors and ropes and everything. It’s really fun.”

“That sounds really cool, Ross!” said Brian.

The next day, Brian followed Ross to the climbing gym. Of course, Brian loved it! That night he asked his mom if he could join the gym.

“Wow, Honey.” “That sounds like a great idea,” she said.

“That way you can climb safely.”

“Yes, no more broken legs!” Brian laughed.

	11. Climbing at _____	Climbing at a gym
Location	outdoor	12. _____
Thing to help climbing	branches	13. Instructors and _____
Safety level	dangerous	14. _____

→ 15. \_\_\_\_\_ is better.

## ■ Read and choose the answers. (4 points)

## (Questions 16-18)

In 1912, Clarence Birdseye went to live with the Inuit people of the North American Arctic. The Inuit taught him how to fish under the ice. As Birdseye pulled the fish from the water, he put them on the snow and continued fishing. The fish froze almost immediately because of the cold Arctic air.

Birdseye went to eat the fish a few days later. He noticed that they tasted as fresh as the day he caught them. Usually, frozen fish tasted old, and less flavorful. He wondered why the fish tasted better. Maybe it was because of how fast they froze.

Birdseye moved to Massachusetts and began experimenting with freezing food. He developed a new way to freeze it. He blasted the food with air chilled to  $-43^{\circ}\text{C}$ . After he developed this method, he founded the General Seafood Corporation. Soon, Birdseye began experimenting with freezing other types of food.

Frozen food was a success! It revolutionized the food industry. Now people could enjoy fresh tasting food at any time of the year. They could even eat food that was packaged far away. Clarence Birdseye changed the way we eat.

16. Why did the fish taste good when Birdseye ate them a few days later?

- a. The fish lived under the ice.
- b. The fish froze at once.
- c. The fish was originally fresh.
- d. The Inuit people used a special recipe.

17. What is True about the story?

- a. Birdseye taught the Inuit people how to fish under the ice.
- b. Birdseye had a job at the General Seafood Corporation.
- c. Birdseye developed a new way to freeze food.
- d. Birdseye ate food that was packaged far away.

18. How did his idea change the way we eat?

- a. We can eat fresh food at any time of the year.
- b. We can eat live fish of the Arctic at home.
- c. We can get more fish under the ice.
- d. We can cook canned food at home.

**(Questions 19-21)**

From 1892 until 1954, twelve million people passed through Ellis Island to begin a new life in the U.S.A. Most of these people had traveled across the Atlantic Ocean from Europe. When they arrived they needed to sign their names, be interviewed, and pass a health test. During the health test the newcomers were checked for disease by having them climb some stairs.

People who were sick or injured were checked further. They were put in the hospital on Ellis Island or sent back. Other people who were criminals, or who didn't have working skills were also sent home. People called Ellis Island "The Island of Tears," because some people weren't allowed into the U.S.A. However, only 2% of people were turned away.

Ellis Island is no longer used, but it remains a symbol of hope and freedom in the United States. It reminds Americans of the people who left everything to become part of their young country. The buildings on Ellis Island have been restored and are now part of a museum. When you visit New York, you can see what welcomed millions of Americans to their new home.

19. Why did many people come to Ellis Island?
- a. They sold products to American people.
  - b. They got their checkup at the hospital.
  - c. They started a new life in the United States.
  - d. They traveled to the United States.
20. What is Ellis Island a symbol of?
- a. Freedom and democracy
  - b. Tear and happiness
  - c. Hope and freedom
  - d. Tear and hope
21. What happens to Ellis Island at the end of the story?
- a. There is a prison on the Island.
  - b. The Buildings in the Island were destroyed.
  - c. Immigrants still come to Ellis Island.
  - d. There is a museum on the Island.

## (Questions 22-24)

Most people recharge their cell phones from the power socket in their house. Some people recharge their phone in their car. But what happens if you don't have a car, and you don't have electricity at home?

Motorola's boss, Ed Zander, thought about that very same problem. Then he asked his company's engineers to invent a bicycle-powered cell phone recharging system! Mr. Zander showed the system to a large audience at the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas, in January 2008.

Motorola believes that the bicycle cell phone charger will be especially useful in China. A lot of people ride bicycles and a lot of people are buying cell phones there. However, this invention is not only for the Chinese. Mr. Zander also hopes to sell the charger to countries that have a poor electricity supply. For example, farmers in Senegal use cell phones to check on crop prices, and health workers in South Africa use their phones to check patient records.

Mr. Zander didn't mention students who ride their bicycles to school, but they could be possible customers too. Perhaps students will ride an extra kilometer so they can text their friends in class!

22. What is the story about?

- a. A person who invented the electricity
- b. Riding a bicycle to school
- c. A new cell phone charger
- d. Riding a bicycle at the show in Las Vegas.

23. What is Not true about the story?

- a. Some people recharge their phone in their car.
- b. Mr. Zander is Motorola's boss.
- c. A lot of people are buying cell phones in China.
- d. A lot of people ride bicycles in Senegal.

24. Who are the underlined words, "possible customers"?

- a. Motorola' bosses
- b. Health workers
- c. A lot of Chinese
- d. Students

## (Questions 25-27)

Many things are made from rubber. We use rubber in tires, rubber gloves, rubber bands, pencil erasers and many other products, but did you know that rubber comes from trees? That's right! In tropical countries around the world, there are forests of Para rubber trees. These trees are used to make rubber.

The tree farmer's job is to cut the trunk of these trees so a thick, sticky liquid will come out. The farmer then collects this liquid, called latex, in a bucket. After collecting the liquid, workers dry and process the latex to make rubber. 94% of all the rubber in the world comes from Asia, and the three biggest producers are Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. Around 56% of all this rubber goes into making tires and tire tubes.

Rubber may come from Asia, but the name "rubber" actually comes from England. When the first samples of processed latex arrived in England in 1770, they were given to a scientist named Joseph Priestley. Mr. Priestley saw that a piece of the material was extremely good for rubbing out pencil marks on paper. Because it was good at rubbing, Priestley called the substance "rubber." Joseph Priestley was a great scientist and inventor. He probably found the rubber very useful when he was working on his inventions!

25. What is one of the biggest producers of rubber?
- a. Indonesia
  - b. England
  - c. East Asia
  - d. Spain
26. How did Mr. Priestley use the first sample of rubber?
- a. He made tires and tire tubes.
  - b. He made rubber gloves and used them.
  - c. He used to rub out pencil marks on paper.
  - d. He used to make buckets.

27. What is the correct order?

- A. The rubber goes into making tires and tire tubes.
- B. Farmers collect latex in a bucket.
- C. Tree farmers are to cut the trunk of these trees.
- D. The workers dry and process the latex.
- E. Para rubber trees grow in tropical countries.

- a. A-B-C-D-E
- b. E-C-B-D-A
- c. E-B-C-A-D
- d. C-B-A-D-E

**(Questions 28-30)**

In Japan, in May of 2008, a talking parrot called Yosuke flew away from home and couldn't get back. Luckily the parrot knew its own address!

Yosuke is an African Grey Parrot. He was rescued by the police from a neighbor's roof in the city of Nagareyama, near Tokyo, and taken back to the police station. Police officer Uemura was in charge of the bird. He decided to take Yosuke to an animal hospital so he could be cared for. Meanwhile, officer Uemura worked to find the bird's owners.

After a few days at the animal hospital, Yosuke started talking to the vet. "I'm Mr. Yosuke Nakamura," the bird said! The parrot also provided his full home address, and even made the hospital staff laugh, by singing songs.

Officer Uemura checked the address and found that a Nakamura family really lived there, so he told them where Yosuke was. The Nakamura family was very happy. They told Mr. Uemura the story of how they taught the bird its name and address for about two years.

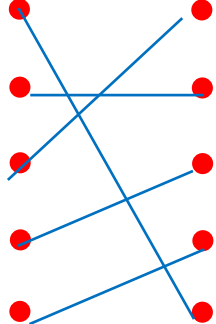
Only one mystery was unanswered. Why wasn't Yosuke happy to talk to the police? "I tried to be friendly and I talked to him, but he was silent," Officer Uemura said. The Nakamura family said they couldn't explain it!

28. How did Yosuke rescue?
- a. The police rescued the parrot, Yosuke.
  - b. Uemura rescued Yosuke.
  - c. Yosuke was rescued by a neighbor.
  - d. The vet rescued the parrot.
29. How did the officer find Yosuke's owner?
- a. The vet found Yosuke's address directly.
  - b. Yosuke's owner handed out the parrot's picture in the street.
  - c. Yosuke called the owner in the police station.
  - d. Yosuke talked to the vet about his address and name.
30. What does the underlined word, "he" refer to?
- a. Yosuke
  - b. Uemura
  - c. The vet
  - d. The owner



## Answer Keys

(Units 1~10)

- |                |   |  |
|----------------|---|--|
| 1. population  |  | to become hard because it is so cold     |
| 2. regular     |   | usual, normal                            |
| 3. freeze      |   | but                                      |
| 4. however     |   | power that comes through wires           |
| 5. electricity |   | the number of people who live in a place |

6. product      7. heal      8. roof      9. experiment      10. costume

11. trees  
 12. indoor  
 13. ropes  
 14. safe  
 15. Climbing at a gym

16. b  
 17. c  
 18. a  
 19. c  
 20. c  
 21. d  
 22. c  
 23. d  
 24. d  
 25. a  
 26. c  
 27. b  
 28. a  
 29. d  
 30. a