

Does a bowler have to see the pins at the end of the alley in order to aim at them and knock them down? Maybe not. Joe Feinberg is a championship bowler. He is also blind. He can't see the bowling pins fall down after he hits them, but he sure can knock them down. Joe has a special technique for bowling. He stands against the circular table that holds the returned balls. With the help of a sighted person, he learns how many pins are standing and where they are located. Then, he uses the five dots at the back of the bowling alley to guide himself. By stepping on certain dots he knows exactly where he is in relation to the pins. Then he lets the ball go and listens to the pins fall.

Joe Feinberg lost his vision seven years ago in an accident at work. Before the accident, Joe had not been a very good bowler. He says there is a reason his bowling was poor then. "I wasn't very good because I used to watch everyone around me. Now all I have is a picture of the pins in my mind."

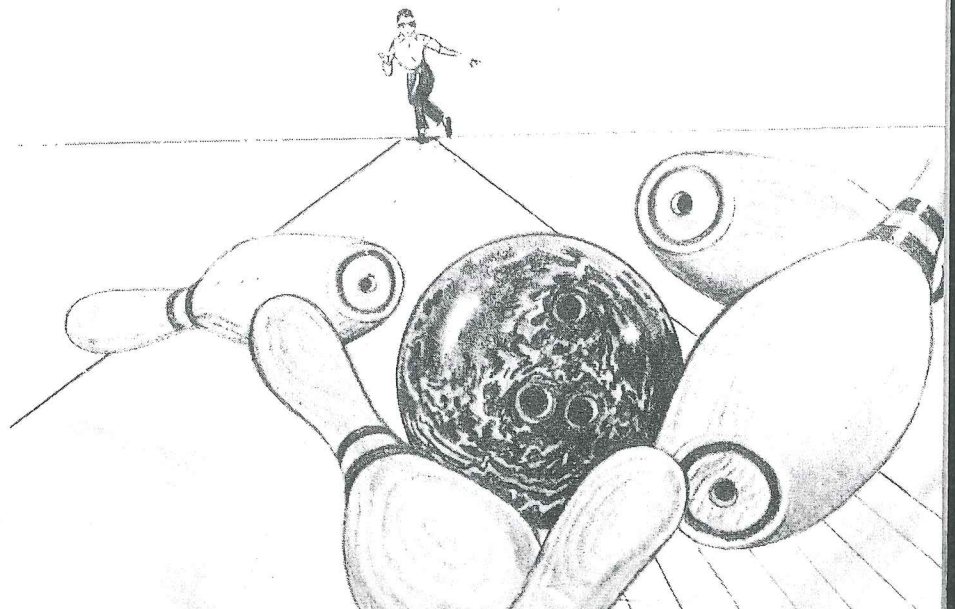
1. Joe Feinberg has lost his
  - (a) voice.
  - (b) hearing.
  - (c) vision.
  - (d) bowling ball.

2. A technique is
  - (a) a way of doing something.
  - (b) a new kind of bowling ball.
  - (c) an electrical current.
  - (d) a blind person's club.

3. A sighted person is one who
  - (a) can bowl very well.
  - (b) is able to see.
  - (c) is easily scared.
  - (d) speaks while bowling.

4. Joe needs a sighted person to
  - (a) point him the right way.
  - (b) throw the ball for him.
  - (c) tell him the time of day.
  - (d) tell him which pins are standing.
5. The five dots on the bowling lane
  - (a) are usually useless.
  - (b) sometimes feel like six.
  - (c) guide Joe's feet.
  - (d) should be left alone.
6. Joe used to bowl poorly because he
  - (a) couldn't see the pins.
  - (b) had no interest in it.
  - (c) used a very heavy ball.
  - (d) watched people, not pins.
7. A circular table is
  - (a) triangular.
  - (b) round.
  - (c) rectangular.
  - (d) broken.
8. This story is mainly about
  - (a) a blind championship bowler.
  - (b) blind sportspersons.
  - (c) the effects of accidents.
  - (d) watching people bowl.

Time \_\_\_\_\_ # Correct \_\_\_\_\_



Until 1983, Tillson Lake had been a lovely weekend and vacation spot for many families. Then everything changed. During the Fourth of July weekend, residents woke up one morning to find that the lake had disappeared.

Some people didn't believe what they were seeing. They looked again, but to their amazement they found they had been right the first time. The lake had simply vanished. In its place was a muddy crater, 30 feet deep. It was as if the lake had been a giant bathtub and someone had pulled the plug.

The lake's owner, Joseph Unanue, did indeed pull the plug. That's exactly what happened. The dam that held back the water to form the lake was crumbling, so government officials ordered him to repair it. They issued him a permit to lower the water level "five feet or more." He did—much more. Mr. Unanue found that repairs to the dam would cost \$100,000. He didn't want to spend that much, so he opened the dam and lowered the water level until the lake was completely drained. People living above the dam ended up with no lake. People living below the dam ended up with tons of mud and lots of dead fish. Everyone involved was furious at Mr. Unanue.

Area residents believe Mr. Unanue acted out of spite. They say he wanted to get back at them because the town wouldn't let him develop a trailer park on the lakeshore. When he couldn't build his trailer park, he just went away and took his lake with him.

1. This story is mainly about
  - (a) digging a crater.
  - (b) a lake that disappeared.
  - (c) an extremely dry summer.
  - (d) fishing in a small stream.
2. People looked again because they
  - (a) didn't believe what they saw.
  - (b) enjoyed the pretty lake.
  - (c) forgot to put on glasses.
  - (d) wanted to see the fish.
3. The lake was like a bathtub because
  - (a) it had towels hanging near it.
  - (b) the water was warm and soapy.
  - (c) it could be emptied out.
  - (d) people got clean in it.
4. The people near the lake are
  - (a) glad the water is gone.
  - (b) ready to sell their houses.
  - (c) planning to add more water.
  - (d) angry with Mr. Unanue.
5. Mr. Unanue drained the lake because
  - (a) the lake was too full.
  - (b) people drowned while swimming.
  - (c) he didn't want to fix the dam.
  - (d) the fish were getting old.
6. To be involved means to
  - (a) lose one's temper.
  - (b) have something to do with.
  - (c) turn over on the beach.
  - (d) complain to neighbors.
7. Neighbors think Mr. Unanue is
  - (a) careful about his work.
  - (b) well within his rights.
  - (c) tired of swimming.
  - (d) a nasty and spiteful man.
8. The situation could be fixed by
  - (a) planting some trees.
  - (b) repairing the dam.
  - (c) buying some new boats.
  - (d) cleaning up the dead fish.

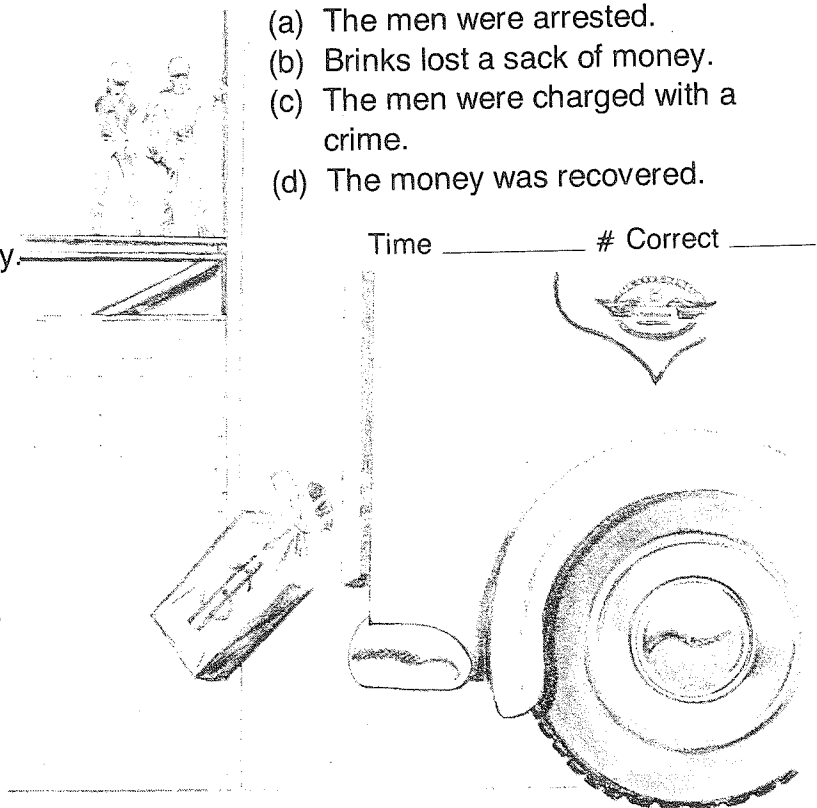
Four construction workers in New York City once saw a sack fall from a Brinks armored truck. The sack was full of money. The men did not do what they should have done. They decided to divide the money four ways and not tell anyone they had found it. The sack contained \$16,200 in one dollar bills.

Someone who didn't give his or her name telephoned the Brinks company. This anonymous caller told about the sack falling off the truck and what had happened to it. A few days later, the police arrested the four men and charged them with grand larceny, the wrongful taking of another's goods. Conviction for such a crime carries with it a sentence of up to seven years in jail.

The police moved so quickly to solve this case that they managed to recover all the money before the men had spent any of it. It's obvious that honesty would have been the best policy for the people involved.

1. Grand larceny is
  - (a) a serious crime.
  - (b) taking small chances.
  - (c) construction work.
  - (d) driving a truck.
2. This story is mainly about
  - (a) four men and stolen money.
  - (b) how to get rich fast.
  - (c) some clever police work.
  - (d) robbing a bank.
3. The four men
  - (a) were police officers.
  - (b) divided the money they found.
  - (c) turned in what they found.
  - (d) caused an accident.

4. An anonymous person
  - (a) makes telephone calls.
  - (b) never writes letters.
  - (c) commits grand larceny.
  - (d) doesn't give a name.
5. The money was recovered because
  - (a) the bag was tied shut.
  - (b) the men didn't hide it.
  - (c) it wasn't real money.
  - (d) the police worked fast.
6. The message of this story is
  - (a) crime doesn't pay.
  - (b) lock car doors.
  - (c) hide your credit cards.
  - (d) drive carefully.
7. In this selection, charged means
  - (a) didn't pay cash.
  - (b) accused.
  - (c) drove a truck.
  - (d) got excited.
8. What happened last?
  - (a) The men were arrested.
  - (b) Brinks lost a sack of money.
  - (c) The men were charged with a crime.
  - (d) The money was recovered.



Time \_\_\_\_\_ # Correct \_\_\_\_\_

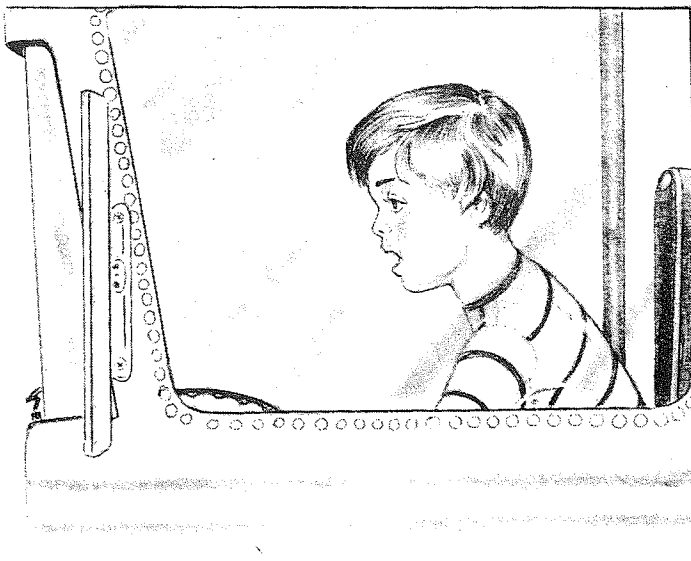
No child is too young to learn how to swim. There are even swimming classes for infants. A child should be taught this important survival skill as early as possible. Teaching a child to drive, however, is another story.

In Chicago, a well-meaning but foolish father showed his ten-year-old son how to drive. At age eleven, the boy decided to try out these skills on his own.

The lad borrowed a bus from a bus barn belonging to the Chicago Transit Authority. He managed to navigate the vehicle through the streets of the city. Fifteen miles beyond the city limits, the bus with its youthful driver was spotted weaving unsteadily along the road. This erratic driving, plus the fact that the Chicago Transit Authority buses did not normally operate so far from the city, aroused the curiosity of a local police officer.

The young bus driver was ordered to pull off to the side of the road and stop the vehicle. As the door of the bus swung open, the boy stepped out and looked around. He saw the police officer and began to cry.

1. The youthful driver was
  - (a) ten years old.
  - (b) eighteen.
  - (c) old enough.
  - (d) eleven years old.



2. Before being stopped, the boy drove
  - (a) all the way home.
  - (b) half-way to Chicago.
  - (c) more than 15 miles.
  - (d) to the police station.
3. The boy stole the bus because he
  - (a) liked buses.
  - (b) wanted to drive.
  - (c) was mad at his father.
  - (d) was often naughty.
4. Most bus drivers are not
  - (a) able to drive in traffic.
  - (b) as young as this one.
  - (c) paid very much.
  - (d) allowed to drive cars.
5. Erratic driving is
  - (a) not straight.
  - (b) error free.
  - (c) too fast.
  - (d) better in a taxi.
6. The boy probably cried because
  - (a) the police officer hit him.
  - (b) he was lonely.
  - (c) he was scared.
  - (d) he had something in his eye.
7. In this story, weaving means
  - (a) making cloth.
  - (b) going home quickly.
  - (c) moving from side to side.
  - (d) drawing pictures.
8. Which happened last? The boy
  - (a) began to cry.
  - (b) took a bus.
  - (c) was stopped by police.
  - (d) learned to drive.

Reuben Hoppenstein is a well-known surgeon with offices in New York. In addition to his medical practice, Dr. Hoppenstein has an art collection. One of his prized possessions is — or, rather used to be — a painting by Jan Berdyszak, a Polish artist of considerable fame in the modern art world. Unfortunately, no one — not even Dr. Hoppenstein — can see the painting anymore.

The landlord of the building in which Dr. Hoppenstein maintains his offices ordered a house painter to apply a fresh coat of paint to all the walls in the offices. Such painting is usually done every three years or so, and it was right on schedule. The painter did exactly what he was told to do. He painted all the walls. The only problem was that the Berdyszak painting was on one of those walls. When no one took down the work of art, the painter covered the painting as well as the rest of the wall surface with a fresh coat of paint.

When the surgeon returned to his office after a day at the hospital, he looked at the wall and saw the damage. He was absolutely enraged. "It's a good thing I was in the operating room when you did this," he told the painter, "or you would have painted *me*!"

Dr. Hoppenstein still can't believe what happened. The seven-foot by four-foot painting was valued at more than \$10,000. It stood a full two inches out from the wall. The name of the work of art was "Out of Darkness, Light." There was no light left when the house painter got done with it.

1. Dr. Hoppenstein enjoyed
  - (a) collecting works of art.
  - (b) painting his own offices.
  - (c) traveling to Poland.
  - (d) entertaining at home.
2. Something right on schedule
  - (a) happens on time.
  - (b) can't be found easily.
  - (c) is too expensive to see.
  - (d) is often very late.
3. Which happened last?
  - (a) A work of art was hung.
  - (b) The artwork was covered over.
  - (c) The doctor was very angry.
  - (d) The landlord ordered a paint job.
4. The painter thought he was
  - (a) better than the artist.
  - (b) not paid enough for the job.
  - (c) doing what he was supposed to.
  - (d) supposed to finish the job fast.
5. If the doctor had been in his office,
  - (a) the painter would have gone home.
  - (b) he could have stopped the painter.
  - (c) he would have helped the man paint.
  - (d) the landlord would have visited.
6. An enraged person is
  - (a) someone who paints.
  - (b) dressed in a sloppy way.
  - (c) very angry or furious.
  - (d) similar to a surgeon.
7. This story is mainly about
  - (a) painting on a painting.
  - (b) doctors who get angry.
  - (c) a landlord and his doctor.
  - (d) how to paint an office.
8. The painter in this story was
  - (a) nasty to the doctor.
  - (b) extremely sloppy in his work.
  - (c) hardworking but a bit stupid.
  - (d) a good friend of the doctor.

In 1983, Maxime Kanter decided to make a trip around North America by bicycle. What made his effort so unusual was that Mr. Kanter was nearly 75 years old and spoke little English. Mr. Kanter, a retired cabinet maker who loved to travel, left his home in the suburbs of Paris and headed for California where he started his bike journey.

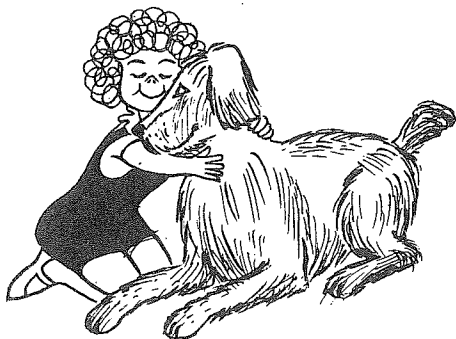
When asked why he undertook such an ambitious trip, Mr. Kanter replied with the help of an interpreter that he liked long trips, people, and nature. He also said he wanted to promote peace. Mr. Kanter began the bike portion of his journey by pedaling from Los Angeles to San Francisco. He then took a bus trip for sightseeing around the Pacific Northwest before resuming his cycling. He went north into Canada where he spent many days on his bike and others on trains or in private cars. He then explored the midwestern United States and cycled as far south as New Orleans.

In Memphis, Tennessee, Mr. Kanter's trip was interrupted briefly when he was involved in a collision with a car which was traveling too fast. He broke his collarbone in the accident and had to spend a short while recovering. He got on the road as quickly as possible, however, and made light of the incident whenever he was questioned about it. Such an injury can be serious for someone his age, but he said he was fine.

This wasn't the first unusual venture for Mr. Kanter. In 1976, he walked from Paris to Jerusalem because he decided he wanted to go to Israel. What do you think he'll try next?

1. Mr. Kanter is a
  - (a) bike manufacturer.
  - (b) French chef.
  - (c) retired schoolteacher.
  - (d) retired cabinet maker.
2. Something ambitious is
  - (a) easy to accomplish.
  - (b) done with a friend.
  - (c) a large undertaking.
  - (d) never very expensive.
3. Mr. Kanter traveled south to
  - (a) Canada.
  - (b) San Francisco.
  - (c) New Orleans.
  - (d) Paris.
4. Which came first? Mr. Kanter
  - (a) took a train in Canada.
  - (b) cycled to San Francisco.
  - (c) walked to Israel.
  - (d) reached Los Angeles.
5. Mr. Kanter's trip to Israel was unusual because he
  - (a) took his grandchildren along.
  - (b) spent several months there.
  - (c) walked to get there.
  - (d) carried his own sandwiches.
6. Mr. Kanter's accident in Memphis was
  - (a) no bother at all to him.
  - (b) more serious than he admitted.
  - (c) entirely his own fault.
  - (d) the end to his cycling trip.
7. Resuming means
  - (a) getting back to.
  - (b) moving very fast.
  - (c) writing a summary.
  - (d) taking a chance.
8. A person like Mr. Kanter is likely to
  - (a) stay home now that he's 75.
  - (b) take another trip soon.
  - (c) give up riding a bicycle.
  - (d) buy a large truck.

Sandy, the canine star of Broadway's hit musical "Annie," finally got a chance to retire and rest from the high pressure world of show business. The show closed early in 1983, after a highly successful run of more than five years. Sandy, with the help of backup from his understudy, a dog named Arf, did six evening performances and two matinees each week for the life of the show.



Sandy is owned by Judi and Bill Berloni, a husband and wife team. The dog was adopted from an animal shelter in 1975, and if a home for him had not been found, he might have been destroyed. No one suspected that Sandy would go on to become famous.

At the beginning of his Broadway show days, Sandy lived in a city apartment. For the last four years of the show, he commuted each day to New York from Bergen County, New Jersey. Now that he has retired, Sandy lives with a few other professional animals and the Berlonis near a lake in New Jersey.

To keep from getting bored, Sandy will probably do a few commercials and guest appearances. The Berlonis plan to choose only the best roles for the dog. They feel he deserves nothing less.

1. Sandy retired from "Annie" because
  - (a) he got too old for the show.
  - (b) the Berlonis wanted to move.
  - (c) the show finally closed.
  - (d) Arf deserved a better chance.
2. At one point in Sandy's life, he was
  - (a) an unwanted dog.
  - (b) too small to survive.
  - (c) doing three shows at once.
  - (d) too mean to be a pet.
3. Sandy will do TV commercials
  - (a) to keep from getting bored.
  - (b) because he needs money badly.
  - (c) as a reward for eating dog food.
  - (d) until he finds another show.
4. An understudy
  - (a) works in a library.
  - (b) comprehends well.
  - (c) goes on in place of another.
  - (d) sits under the table.
5. Commuted means
  - (a) worked in the theater.
  - (b) traveled to a job.
  - (c) walked around the block.
  - (d) was usually very quiet.
6. Which happened first?
  - (a) Sandy found a home.
  - (b) An animal shelter had Sandy.
  - (c) Sandy moved to New Jersey.
  - (d) "Annie" closed.
7. This story suggests that animal shelters
  - (a) can't keep an animal forever.
  - (b) prepare dogs for the theater.
  - (c) keep as many animals as possible.
  - (d) are located near rivers.
8. This story is mainly about
  - (a) finding an animal shelter.
  - (b) going to the theater.
  - (c) an unusual dog named Sandy.
  - (d) how Arf helped Sandy.

Aria Riccardo is a beautiful, slender young woman with dark hair, dark eyes, and dark skin. She works as a model and earns as much as \$2,000 in one day in front of the cameras. She has modeled for top magazines in Paris, Rome, Toyko, and throughout the United States.

Aria's father, now retired because of a disability, was a police officer who really loved his work. Aria would rather follow in her father's footsteps than pursue her modeling career. She remembers listening to her father tell stories when he came home after a day on the beat. The excitement, tensions, and risks of police work appeal to her.

Aria got started in the modeling business quite by accident. She accompanied a friend to an interview at a modeling agency. Her friend wanted the job. Aria didn't. The people at the agency were impressed with Aria's appearance and poise. They knew she'd be brilliant in front of the cameras. So they sent her on her first modeling job—for *Seventeen* magazine—right away.

Despite her success as a model, Aria never gave up her dream of being a police officer. She passed the written exam for the New York Police Department. She planned to enter the Police Academy as quickly as possible. Her family and friends thought she was out of her mind even to consider such a thing. Police work is dangerous and the pay couldn't compare to a top model's income. But Aria knew what she wanted, and she went for it. She had never really intended to be a model anyway.

1. Aria Riccardo
  - (a) paints pictures for magazines.
  - (b) enjoys taking photographs.
  - (c) prefers police work to modeling.
  - (d) writes for a newspaper.
2. Aria began modeling
  - (a) because she needed money.
  - (b) to show up her friends.
  - (c) because she wanted to.
  - (d) with an unexpected job.
3. Aria's success as a model results from
  - (a) her desire to succeed at it.
  - (b) her appearance and poise.
  - (c) help from her parents.
  - (d) competition with her friends.
4. Which came first? Aria
  - (a) modeled for *Seventeen* magazine.
  - (b) took the police exam.
  - (c) went with a friend to an agency.
  - (d) modeled in Paris and Tokyo.
5. Aria's family would like her to
  - (a) go into police work.
  - (b) remain a model.
  - (c) find something new and different.
  - (d) stay at home more.
6. This story suggests that police officers
  - (a) don't work as hard as models.
  - (b) work hard and take risks.
  - (c) are paid too much for working.
  - (d) often fail their exams.
7. Aria's father retired because he
  - (a) got tired of police work.
  - (b) had all the money he needed.
  - (c) couldn't find his uniform.
  - (d) was injured on the job.
8. To be impressed is to
  - (a) push down very hard.
  - (b) have dents.
  - (c) be very intelligent.
  - (d) think well of.



If you own a pet or know someone who does, you have probably noticed the animal scratching itself upon occasion. The cause of this scratching may be any one of a number of things, but the most likely explanation for it is the presence of fleas in the animal's fur or feathers.

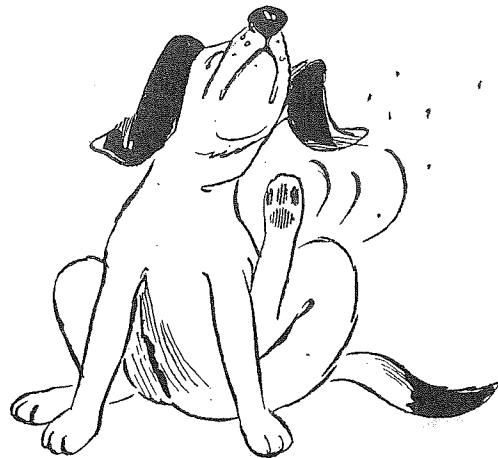
There are more than two thousand varieties of fleas in the world, and they are not confined to household pets. Most warm-blooded animals have their own types of fleas. These fleas seek protection in the fur, hair, or feathers of their host animal and then begin sucking blood for food. An animal which lives off another animal in this fashion is called a parasite.

Fleas cause more trouble than a simple itch. Their bites can often become infected and cause great difficulty for the host animal. In olden days, fleas were the carriers of the dreaded plague, a disease which killed millions of people. Fortunately, modern sanitation has made this kind of epidemic an unlikely possibility.

Even the flea has problems, however, for there are tiny parasites which feed on it!

1. This selection is mainly about
  - (a) scratching one's skin.
  - (b) serious diseases.
  - (c) annoying warm-blood animals.
  - (d) fleas.
2. A parasite
  - (a) is always a flea.
  - (b) needs another animal to live on.
  - (c) gives protection to a host.
  - (d) is usually found on trees.
3. Fleas are known to
  - (a) prevent or cure disease.
  - (b) live only on dogs or cats.
  - (c) improve itching skin.
  - (d) have parasites of their own.
4. An animal with parasites is called
  - (a) the host.
  - (b) bothered.
  - (c) an itch.
  - (d) also a parasite.
5. Fleas are not as harmful as they were long ago because
  - (a) people are used to them.
  - (b) diseases don't spread as much.
  - (c) modern fleas eat less.
  - (d) dogs are stronger.
6. A flea would probably not like
  - (a) a bald person.
  - (b) furry cats.
  - (c) feathered friends.
  - (d) a long-haired dog.
7. The different kinds of fleas
  - (a) all look the same.
  - (b) can't be counted.
  - (c) number about 200.
  - (d) number more than 2,000.
8. Fleas' favorite food is
  - (a) dog food.
  - (b) people.
  - (c) blood.
  - (d) disease.

Time \_\_\_\_\_ # Correct \_\_\_\_\_



A carnivorous animal eats the flesh of other animals. What does a carnivorous plant eat? It, too, eats flesh. A carnivorous plant usually eats insects. One example of such a plant is the pitcher plant, which gets its name from the shape of the leaves. These leaves catch and retain water, just like a pitcher, when it rains.

The leaves of the pitcher plant are about six inches long. They collect the rainwater which forms a pool inside each leaf. The odor of the plant attracts unsuspecting insects, who land on the top of a leaf and walk toward the bottom. The insects appear to be drawn to the source of the smell.

Each leaf of the pitcher plant is lined with many hairs that point toward the bottom of the plant. As long as the insect continues to walk down into the plant, all goes well. The moment it tries to walk back up the leaf, it is stuck by the sharp hairs pointing downward. To avoid pain, the insect keeps walking down. Soon, there are no more hairs—only the steep and slippery sides of the leaf. Eventually, the insect loses its footing and slips into the pool of water at the bottom and drowns.

The plant's juices then digest the insect and use it as a source of nourishment.

1. The pitcher plant eats
  - (a) catcher plants.
  - (b) insects.
  - (c) other plants.
  - (d) hairy leaves.



2. The pitcher plant attracts bugs by
  - (a) bright colors and leaves.
  - (b) rain water.
  - (c) food for the insect.
  - (d) an odor which the bugs like.
3. The plant's sides are
  - (a) gummy and sticky.
  - (b) full of insects.
  - (c) steep and slippery.
  - (d) hot and wet.
4. The pitcher plant gets water
  - (a) when it rains.
  - (b) at a nearby river.
  - (c) from drowning insects.
  - (d) through the root system.
5. A bug can't walk up the leaf because
  - (a) the sides are too rough.
  - (b) sharp hairs prevent it.
  - (c) the water is too warm.
  - (d) the leaf is closed on top.
6. This story is mainly about
  - (a) useful pitchers.
  - (b) flowers with long hair.
  - (c) insects that consume plants.
  - (d) plants that eat insects.
7. Which happens first? The insect
  - (a) is digested.
  - (b) walks down the leaf.
  - (c) is attracted by odor.
  - (d) is hurt by sharp hairs.
8. Carnivorous means
  - (a) flesh-eating.
  - (b) entertaining.
  - (c) especially cruel.
  - (d) very hungry.