

The Statue of Liberty, a gift to the United States from the people of France, was shipped to America in 214 crates and assembled on Liberty Island in 1886. Planning for the 100th anniversary of Miss Liberty's arrival in the U.S. began several years in advance of the actual date of the centennial observance set for July 4, 1986.

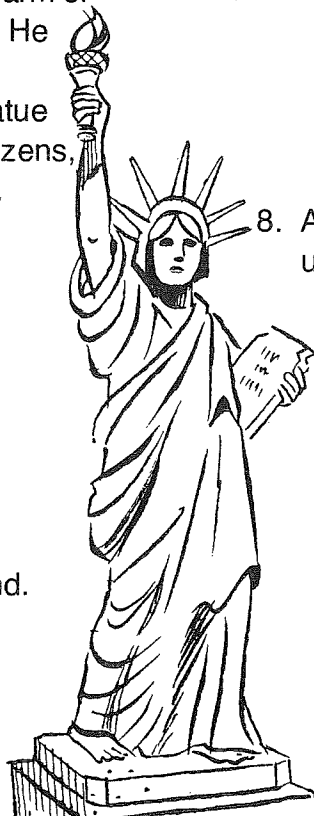
A complete restoration of the statue was undertaken in order to get her in tiptop shape before 1986. Although her main backbone was still sturdy, years of corrosion had weakened much of the rest of the structure. The right arm of the statue, which holds the torch, had to be reinforced and the torch replaced with a duplicate. The torch, which had welcomed generations of visitors and immigrants to this country, was badly rusted and in danger of breaking off. This symbol which lighted the way for so many was made strong once again.

One of the architects working on the project commented that the statue is a symbol of the strength of the United States as well as its hospitality. He pointed out that it would be very inappropriate for the arm of this symbol of strength to fall down. He helped design plans to prevent this.

The expenses of restoring the statue were covered by donations from citizens, including numerous school children.

- This story is mainly about
 - the people of France.
 - building a new statue.
 - fixing the Statue of Liberty.
 - replacing a rusty torch.
- Which came first? The Statue of Liberty
 - was assembled on an island.
 - became corroded.
 - arrived in 214 crates.
 - had to be repaired.

- A centennial is
 - something that costs a penny.
 - a party on an island.
 - the 100th anniversary of something.
 - the leader of a parade.
- A duplicate of something is
 - often found on a shelf.
 - exactly like that thing.
 - fairly well corroded.
 - too costly to purchase.
- The statue needed repairs because
 - it had rusted over the years.
 - someone tried to bomb it.
 - it had not been well built.
 - the shape was wrong.
- Architects deal with
 - selling tourist packages.
 - design of structures.
 - planting grass and trees.
 - raising funds for charity.
- People sent money because
 - they were forced to do so.
 - the statue meant a lot to them.
 - they wanted Miss Liberty to rust.
 - they had nothing else to do.
- A first look at the Statue of Liberty usually made a traveler
 - aware of the rust spots.
 - angry at the cost of repairs.
 - seasick and lonely.
 - happy and proud to be there.



What's a person to do if he or she is unhappy with a job? Should he or she quit? Some people do. Others find a better way to do their work.

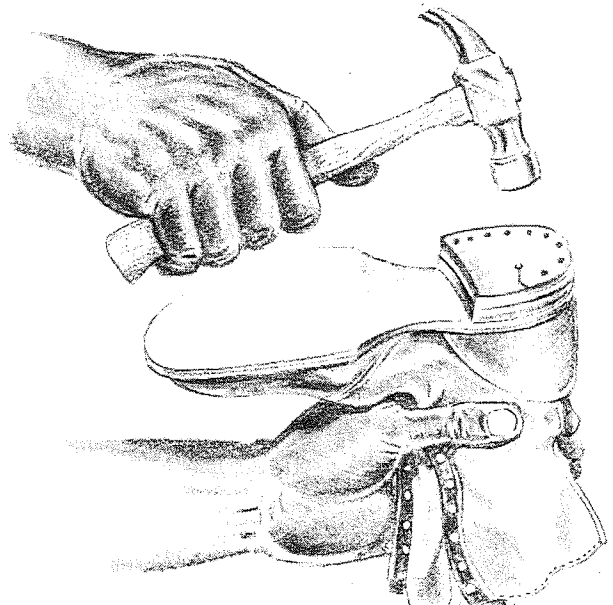
In the year 1870, Jan Matzeliger found himself faced with an unhappy job situation. Jan was a shoemaker. Not only was shoe construction hard work, but the hours were long. It took many hours to finish just one pair of shoes. Workers often became discouraged.

Determined to change this, Matzeliger devoted the next ten years of his life to the pursuit of an easier way to make shoes. He worked on building a device that would ease the process of shoe construction. He finally completed a machine that would help to form a last, the shape over which a shoe is formed.

The machine was a success. It worked. It made the shoemaking process faster and easier. However, like many an inventor, Matzeliger sold the rights to the machine very cheaply. Others made money on his invention. Jan Matzeliger died a poor man, although in some ways he had achieved his dream.

1. Jan Matzeliger was tired of
 - (a) making shoes by hand.
 - (b) digging ditches.
 - (c) building houses.
 - (d) using machines.
2. In 1870, shoes were made by
 - (a) factory women.
 - (b) shoemakers.
 - (c) fancy machines.
 - (d) trained seals.
3. In this story, last means
 - (a) a device for shining shoes.
 - (b) the opposite of first.
 - (c) part of the sole.
 - (d) a shape for making shoes.
4. This story is mainly about
 - (a) how the last device is best.
 - (b) someone who quit a job.
 - (c) inventing a shoemaking machine.
 - (d) Jan Matzeliger's bad luck.
5. This story suggests that inventors
 - (a) should work much harder.
 - (b) make their own shoes.
 - (c) lead quiet and lazy lives.
 - (d) often fail to get rich.
6. Inventing a machine to make lasts
 - (a) was easy to do.
 - (b) took a long time.
 - (c) meant drilling holes.
 - (d) killed Jan Matzeliger.
7. Making shoes on a machine was
 - (a) quieter.
 - (b) an impossible dream.
 - (c) much quicker.
 - (d) a hardship.
8. Jan Matzeliger changed his job by
 - (a) quitting.
 - (b) getting promoted.
 - (c) inventing a better way.
 - (d) trading with a friend.

Time _____ # Correct _____



William Cohn worked as a Pan Am flight attendant for two years, and during that time he got to see many of the places he had always dreamed about— London, Paris, Africa, Hawaii, Hong Kong, and many others. Sometimes he worked on the flight and rode free. Other times he bought his tickets at an employee discount. There was just one major thing Cohn had omitted. He had never formally applied for the job of flight attendant, and Pan Am had never hired him. The man simply purchased a flight attendant's uniform, boarded a plane, and began to work.

Cohn might have gotten away with his scheme a while longer if he hadn't been so good at his job. He was more than competent. He was outstanding.

Passengers found him to be so courteous and helpful that many of them wrote to Pan Am to say what a fine worker Cohn was. Airline officials, however, had no record in their employee files of any William Cohn.

The airline took Cohn to court, where the man pleaded no contest. Airline officials pointed out that there's more to being a flight attendant than serving meals and being friendly to the passengers. Cohn had never undergone the intensive training in safety procedures required of flight crew members. Fortunately for the passengers, nothing happened aloft that required him to have these skills. Cohn's punishment included paying the airline back for more than \$25,000 worth of trips. He wasn't charged for the flights he actually worked.

1. This story is mainly about
 - (a) working on a jet plane.
 - (b) William Cohn's travel scheme.
 - (c) visiting London and Paris.
 - (d) \$25,000 worth of tickets.
2. A competent person
 - (a) does a job well.
 - (b) is often overpaid.
 - (c) works on an airplane.
 - (d) is not very smart.
3. Which came last? William Cohn
 - (a) bought a uniform.
 - (b) went to court.
 - (c) visited Hong Kong.
 - (d) worked on an airplane.
4. Cohn's scheme could have caused serious problems because
 - (a) the airline lost money.
 - (b) sometimes he was rude.
 - (c) he often dropped the trays.
 - (d) he wasn't fully trained.
5. Cohn did what he did because
 - (a) a friend dared him to do it.
 - (b) Pam Am tried to fire him.
 - (c) he really wanted to travel.
 - (d) he was a government spy.
6. Buying at a discount means
 - (a) paying less than full price.
 - (b) getting change in coins.
 - (c) taking time to pay.
 - (d) writing only one check.
7. The next time Cohn travels he will
 - (a) go as Pan Am's guest.
 - (b) wear a flight attendant's hat.
 - (c) buy a ticket in advance.
 - (d) work in the plane's cockpit.
8. Cohn got caught because he
 - (a) did his job too well.
 - (b) angered the other workers.
 - (c) forgot to sign his name.
 - (d) upset several passengers.

Kathy Brown is a very strict mother. She takes no nonsense from her five young children. She expects them to obey her.

Mrs. Brown went out shopping. She was only going to a nearby store, and she knew she wouldn't be long. Her children, ages 8, 5, 4, 2, and 6 months, were all in the living room of the family's first-floor apartment. They were all watching television. That's what their mother had told them to do. Meanwhile, the room was filling up with smoke. It was becoming very hard for the children to breathe. They were starting to choke and cough, but they had been told to stay right there, so they stayed. They were too obedient to do anything else. They were too young to know the danger they were in.

Two neighborhood youths, Emerson Pinellas, age 11, and Damon Thomas, age 13, were playing outside near the building. Someone saw smoke and screamed. The two boys pushed open the door of the apartment and saw the five children sitting in front of the television in the smoke-filled room. Damon grabbed one child and pushed another out the door. Then he went back to do it again. Emerson grabbed the baby and carried her outside to safety.

Firefighters said that the fire was probably a result of faulty electric wiring. The children hadn't started it themselves. The Browns were very lucky that someone saw the smoke and that the two boys had gone into the apartment in time. It's unlikely that Mrs. Brown will leave her children alone again, even though she knows that they are very well behaved.

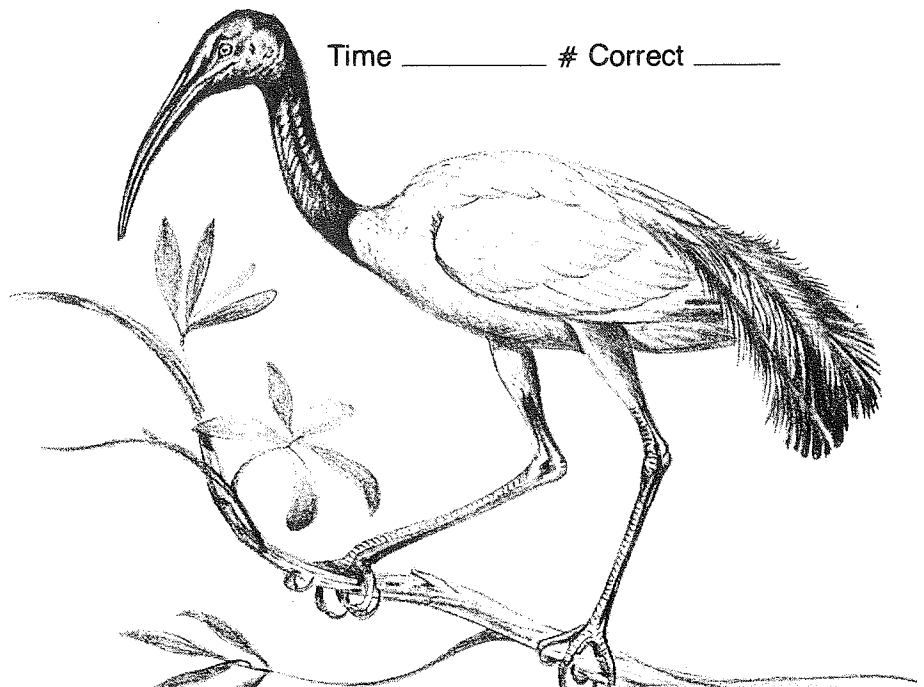
1. Mrs. Brown left her children to
 - (a) go to school.
 - (b) work in a store.
 - (c) go shopping.
 - (d) fix the television.
2. The fire started because
 - (a) the wiring was bad.
 - (b) one child used matches.
 - (c) neighbors were smoking.
 - (d) no one was at home.
3. Which happened last?
 - (a) Emerson carried the baby out.
 - (b) The fire started.
 - (c) The room filled with smoke.
 - (d) Someone screamed.
4. Which happened first? Mrs. Brown
 - (a) left for the store.
 - (b) told her kids to watch TV.
 - (c) came back to the apartment.
 - (d) did her shopping.
5. An obedient child
 - (a) does a few bad things.
 - (b) plays with matches.
 - (c) takes care of others.
 - (d) does what he or she is told.
6. The story suggests that Mrs. Brown
 - (a) was not a good mother.
 - (b) learned a lesson that day.
 - (c) didn't like her children.
 - (d) spent a lot of time shopping.
7. Without Emerson and Damon,
 - (a) the fire wouldn't have started.
 - (b) the children might have died.
 - (c) firefighters would have helped.
 - (d) a neighbor would have yelled.
8. The message of this story is that
 - (a) fires can be exciting.
 - (b) small children shouldn't be alone.
 - (c) neighbors need to fight fires.
 - (d) going shopping can be dangerous.

An ibis is a long-legged bird. It wades in shallow marshes where it gets its food. While ibises may be found in the northern United States during the summertime, these birds have to fly south for the winter. When the northern marshes freeze over, there isn't any way for an ibis to get its food.

A few years ago, one ibis didn't get around to flying south. This bird was spotted by a bird watcher near the shores of Jamaica Bay in New York, on a very cold day in January. The ibis was very cold and very hungry. Luckily for the ibis, a bird lover named Mrs. Thomas agreed to take the ibis in out of the cold. She took the bird home and fed it small fish and liquid vitamins prepared for human babies.

The ibis thrived with the Thomas family. It was no longer cold or hungry, and it seemed to enjoy its new surroundings. But the shower was no place to keep a bird the size of an ibis. Mrs. Thomas had a friend who was going to Florida, and the friend agreed to take the ibis along. Eastern Airlines carried them both south, and the bird was set free.

- An ibis is a
 - shallow marsh.
 - big bird.
 - liquid vitamin.
 - summer songbird.
- In winter, the ibis
 - stays in the north.
 - has no trouble finding food.
 - likes to ice skate.
 - usually goes south.
- The ibis in this story was found
 - near Jamaica Bay.
 - in Florida.
 - by Mrs. Thomas.
 - by Eastern Airlines.
- The ibis in this story was
 - cared for by Mrs. Thomas.
 - lost on Eastern Airlines.
 - entertained on a plane.
 - part of a large family.
- This story is mainly about
 - why birds fly south in winter.
 - how an ibis gets its food.
 - bird watching in Jamaica Bay.
 - an unusual ibis and its trip.
- Mrs. Thomas fed the ibis
 - birdseed and acorns.
 - dog food.
 - fish and vitamins.
 - bread and milk.
- The ibis went south
 - because it wanted to.
 - by flapping its wings.
 - with Mrs. Thomas.
 - on a large airplane.
- Which happened first?
 - The ibis took a plane.
 - Mrs. Thomas fed the bird.
 - The ibis was cold and hungry.
 - A bird watcher found the ibis.



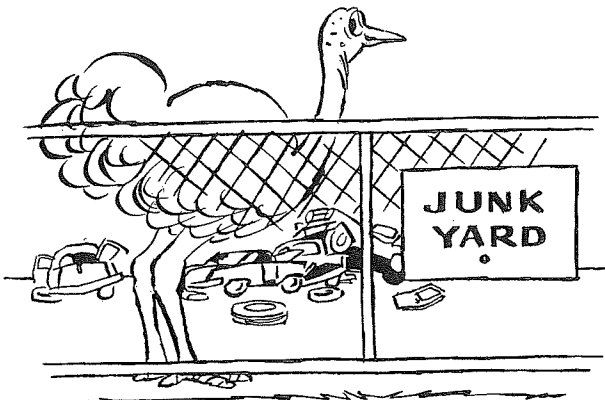
Fletcher Haynes owns a junkyard. He sells the parts from wrecked automobiles to people who need them. His junkyard covers an area of 25 acres. Although the yard is surrounded by a fence, Mr. Haynes had a serious problem with theft until quite recently.

Haynes tried guard dogs without success. His two Dobermans just didn't patrol the yard well enough. Although dogs of this breed are often trained as attack dogs, the ones Haynes had weren't fierce enough. Tires, stereos, and other expensive items were stolen even though the dogs were right there in the yard.

Haynes thought about purchasing better trained, more vicious dogs, but then he came up with a better idea. He bought an ostrich. The ostrich is the largest bird in the world today. A large, male ostrich may reach a height of eight feet, about half of it in the neck. Ostriches can run very fast, up to 40 miles per hour.

Mr. Haynes paid \$400 for his ostrich, which he named Oscar. The bird roams freely in the junkyard. Since Oscar's arrival, thieves haven't bothered to come around.

1. This story is mainly about
 - (a) how to run a junkyard.
 - (b) stealing from parked cars.
 - (c) an odd use of an ostrich.
 - (d) trained attack dogs.



2. Before Oscar, Haynes had a
 - (a) problem with theft.
 - (b) smaller bird on duty.
 - (c) dog that bit people.
 - (d) lock on his back gate.
3. A vicious animal is likely to
 - (a) run the other way.
 - (b) have slippery feet.
 - (c) be eight feet tall.
 - (d) attack someone.
4. An animal that roams freely
 - (a) wanders about.
 - (b) can't be bothered.
 - (c) is tied to a tree.
 - (d) doesn't cost much.
5. Thieves stole from the junkyard
 - (a) to frighten the ostrich.
 - (b) when the dogs were there.
 - (c) to clear the mess.
 - (d) on Thursday evenings.
6. An ostrich is a
 - (a) form of entertainment.
 - (b) trained guard dog.
 - (c) very large bird.
 - (d) feathered fence.
7. Which came last?
 - (a) Haynes opened a junkyard.
 - (b) Thieves stayed away.
 - (c) Dogs patrolled the yard.
 - (d) Haynes bought an ostrich.
8. Mr. Haynes is probably
 - (a) sorry his dogs are gone.
 - (b) difficult to work for.
 - (c) a very poor man.
 - (d) delighted to have Oscar.

In February, 1982, a new pizza factory was opened in Wellston, Ohio. The people of this city welcomed the new place of business. Times were tough, and about one out of every five residents of Wellston who wanted to work couldn't find a job. The new pizza plant brought with it about 1,000 new jobs, and everyone thought having a pizza factory nearby was a great idea.

It wasn't long, however, before the people of Wellston were beginning to think that a pizza factory wasn't such a good idea after all. To be sure, many Wellston residents who had been jobless were now able to work. And, if the wind was right, the slight smell in the air of pizza and tomato sauce could be appealing. But there was one very big problem: pizza pollution.

The liquid garbage from the pizza plant—about 400,000 gallons of it—was clogging up the city's sewer system. The system just couldn't handle all the waste flour, tomato paste, cheese, mushrooms and sausage. These wastes reached the sewers in a semi-liquid state and clogged them up.

The pizza waste couldn't be buried safely, because it was too wet. It was all sitting in a holding lagoon. There was so much that this pond was about to overflow and get into creeks and streams. Leftover tomato sauce is not good in a community's water supply. The people of Wellston wanted their pizza jobs, but they didn't want the pollution. They hired a company to remove the water from the waste. Then the solid part of the garbage could be buried. That seemed to solve the problem.

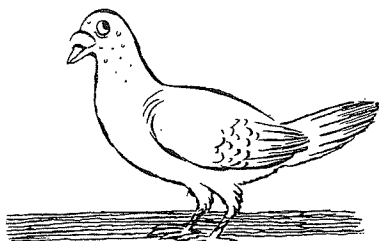
1. Wellston welcomed the factory
 - (a) because it provided jobs.
 - (b) as a cheap source of food.
 - (c) to get the pizza free.
 - (d) because people needed pizza.
2. This story is mainly about
 - (a) how to bake a pizza pie.
 - (b) the jobless rate in Ohio.
 - (c) a pizza factory's problem.
 - (d) shipping frozen pizza.
3. A lagoon is a
 - (a) metal garbage can.
 - (b) large oven for pizza.
 - (c) town with unemployment.
 - (d) pond of some sort.
4. The pizza waste couldn't be buried
 - (a) because dogs would dig it up.
 - (b) until the pies had cooled.
 - (c) because there were no shovels.
 - (d) until the liquid was removed.
5. The wastes in the lagoon were
 - (a) ready to be buried.
 - (b) too expensive to deal with.
 - (c) about to overflow.
 - (d) waiting to be consumed.
6. This story suggests that pollution
 - (a) can be a serious problem.
 - (b) always involves tomato paste.
 - (c) results in losing jobs.
 - (d) need not worry anyone.
7. The people of Wellston
 - (a) made the plant shut down.
 - (b) stopped eating pizza.
 - (c) built a larger lagoon.
 - (d) took steps to solve the problem.
8. In this story, plant means
 - (a) put seeds in the ground.
 - (b) a factory of some kind.
 - (c) tall green stems.
 - (d) tomato or mushroom.

The hawk is a flesh-eating bird that can be trained to hunt. During World War II, England's Royal Air Force trained fifteen peregrine falcons, a variety of hawk, to intercept pigeons that had been trained by the Germans to carry secret messages.

England was, at that time, overrun with German spies. The spies sent information to their leaders by attaching messages to the legs of the pigeons and releasing them to fly to their nests located in German-occupied land across the English Channel. The falcons were trained to kill the pigeons. These birds did their job well, perhaps too well.

The use of falcons as killers of enemy pigeons presented a major problem which could not be solved. English spies had pigeons of their own. The pigeons, unlike members of the two fighting armies, wore no uniforms. The falcons, unable to tell friend from foe, killed pigeons used by English spies to send messages back to England from territory under German control. The falcons had to be removed from service because there was no way to train them to be selective in their pigeon targets.

1. English falcons were trained by
 - (a) the Royal Air Force.
 - (b) German spies.
 - (c) secret messages.
 - (d) carrier pigeons.



2. Pigeons carried messages
 - (a) on their backs.
 - (b) tucked under a wing.
 - (c) back to their nests.
 - (d) attached to their legs.
3. To intercept something is to
 - (a) join it for lunch.
 - (b) entertain it.
 - (c) meet and stop it.
 - (d) plan to find it.
4. A message of this story is that
 - (a) spies are out in the cold.
 - (b) warriors should wear uniforms.
 - (c) good ideas don't always work.
 - (d) England and Germany are friends.
5. Doing their job "too well" meant
 - (a) falcons killed German spies.
 - (b) the pigeons were set free.
 - (c) falcons ate English pigeons too.
 - (d) the messages were stolen.
6. Falcons will eat pigeons because
 - (a) pigeons aren't too bright.
 - (b) falcons naturally eat meat.
 - (c) pigeons taste like fishcakes.
 - (d) the war makes them hungry.
7. To be selective means to
 - (a) vote in secret.
 - (b) be choosy and careful.
 - (c) cost more than planned.
 - (d) eat pigeons for dinner.
8. This story is mainly about
 - (a) using pigeons for mail.
 - (b) birds used in a war.
 - (c) catching German spies.
 - (d) traveling back to England.

Lemmings live in Norway. They are small field mice with very short tails. Lemmings eat leaves, roots, grasses and other forms of plant life. When food is plentiful, many lemmings are born. The increased number of lemmings then eat up all the food in the area in which they live. So, many thousands of lemmings begin to look for food in other places. Huge masses of lemmings sweep across Norway in search of food. On and on they move. They cross whatever they find in the course of their travels. Cities, forests, swamps, and rivers are crossed. No matter how tough the path, still the lemmings march on. Some lemmings are killed along the way, but the rest go on until they reach the sea.

On and on the lemmings move. Forgetting that they are land animals, the lemmings see the sea as just one more obstacle in their path. They keep right on, swim out into the sea and drown. Meanwhile, those lemmings who did not leave with the others now have enough to eat for a time. Their numbers, in turn, will increase and the process will repeat itself. The next generation of lemmings will also send many of its numbers on this strange march to death.

1. Lemmings are
 - (a) soldiers from Norway.
 - (b) mice.
 - (c) fish.
 - (d) fine swimmers.
2. Lemmings begin moving because
 - (a) they need food.
 - (b) the weather is too cold.
 - (c) their legs are stiff.
 - (d) they like the sea.
3. An obstacle is
 - (a) something to eat.
 - (b) a nice place to swim.
 - (c) a stubborn person.
 - (d) something in the way.
4. Lemmings get to the sea and then
 - (a) turn back.
 - (b) catch fish to eat.
 - (c) drink all the water.
 - (d) keep right on going.
5. This selection is mainly about
 - (a) avoiding certain death.
 - (b) finding food in Norway.
 - (c) animals that swim.
 - (d) an unusual kind of mouse.
6. Which happens last? Lemmings
 - (a) march in search of food.
 - (b) jump in the sea and drown.
 - (c) reach the sea.
 - (d) march across Norway.
7. If the lemmings didn't drown,
 - (a) they would all live nicely.
 - (b) they could learn to swim.
 - (c) many of them would starve.
 - (d) people would keep them.
8. To be like a lemming is to be
 - (a) in control of the sea.
 - (b) destructive to self.
 - (c) eager to please.
 - (d) too silly to eat.

In 1973, Ruth Rothfarb was almost crippled with arthritis, a disease which causes stiffness and pain in the joints. Moving around was very difficult for her. Mrs. Rothfarb, then age 71, could have given up. She could have spent her time sitting around and suffering. She didn't, however, and she's been very glad about the turn her life has taken as a result.

What Mrs. Rothfarb did to combat her problem was to take up running. At first, the pain was so great that she had to force herself to go 100 yards. Even now, she has lots of trouble until she is really warmed up, but then she just runs along as if she is in the best of health.

By 1983, Mrs. Rothfarb had been running seriously for ten years. She had become well known among runners for her many 10-kilometer (6.2-mile) events, and can run that distance in about 65 minutes. Mrs. Rothfarb is the oldest woman in the world known to have finished a 26-mile marathon. Only four women over the age of 70 have been known to complete the entire course of a marathon. Her best time for the 26-mile race was 5 hours and 28 minutes.

Mrs. Rothfarb's first race happened quite by chance. Because she had taken up running, she decided to go to a race to see what it would be like. She went as a spectator. All she intended to do was watch. She happened to be wearing her running shoes, however, and before she knew it, she had gotten up her courage and had entered the race.

1. Arthritis is a disease which causes
 - (a) shortness of breath.
 - (b) speed of running.
 - (c) pain in the joints.
 - (d) spots on the skin.
2. Mrs. Rothfarb began running to
 - (a) get away from others.
 - (b) lose weight.
 - (c) improve her health.
 - (d) get in shape for swimming.
3. At first, Mrs. Rothfarb's new sport
 - (a) made everybody laugh at her.
 - (b) made her much too thin.
 - (c) was almost too expensive.
 - (d) caused her a lot of pain.
4. Mrs. Rothfarb is an unusual runner
 - (a) because she is so thin.
 - (b) to run every day without winning.
 - (c) except when she races.
 - (d) because of her age and health.
5. Which came first? Mrs. Rothfarb
 - (a) began to run.
 - (b) ran her first race.
 - (c) suffered from arthritis.
 - (d) ran in a marathon.
6. A spectator is someone who
 - (a) watches an event.
 - (b) runs in a marathon.
 - (c) wears tinted glasses.
 - (d) is older than most others.
7. Up until her first race, Mrs. Rothfarb
 - (a) planned the race carefully.
 - (b) had difficulty walking.
 - (c) hadn't intended to race.
 - (d) frightened other racers.
8. You can tell that Mrs. Rothfarb
 - (a) enjoys telling stories.
 - (b) really dislikes her sport.
 - (c) is glad she started running.
 - (d) will retire very soon.