

Samantha Smith, age 11, was worried that the world might come to an end before she had a chance to grow up and see more of it than her home town. So this young girl from Maine wrote a letter to Yuri Andropov, then president of the Soviet Union. She asked Mr. Andropov if he was willing to vote for peace. She asked him if the Russian people really intended to conquer the world.

Mr. Andropov wrote back to say that his people did want peace. He invited Samantha and her family to come to Russia for a visit. One thousand school children her own age gave Samantha a friendly greeting at the Black Sea. They offered her gifts of salt and bread, which are symbols of welcome. Samantha gave them lobsters and potatoes from her native state of Maine.

During their stay in the Soviet Union, the Smiths toured the country and visited churches, museums, and monuments. They learned many things about Russian history. They met friendly people wherever they went. There are many official disagreements between the government of the United States and that of the Soviet Union. These differences, however, were not permitted to interfere with the personal welcome provided for the Smith family.

Samantha found that the Russian young people also express wishes for peace. Together, she and her new friends launched bottles containing messages in the sea. Samantha's message was "Hopefully we will all have peace for the rest of our lives."

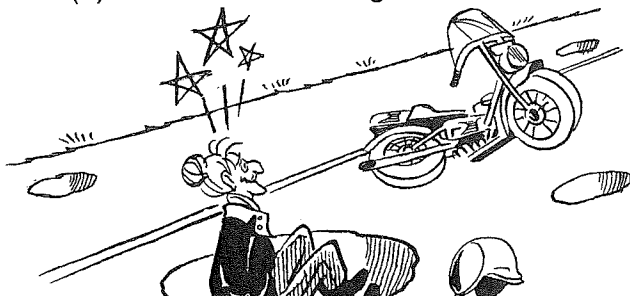
1. Samantha wrote to Mr. Andropov because she
 - (a) wanted to go to Russia.
 - (b) didn't know President Reagan.
 - (c) was worried about the world.
 - (d) had to do a letter for school.
2. As a result of Samantha's letter,
 - (a) she was invited to Russia.
 - (b) the world will have peace.
 - (c) there may be a new war.
 - (d) Russian children went to school.
3. The Russian gifts of welcome were
 - (a) red roses and handshakes.
 - (b) salt and bread.
 - (c) lobsters and clams.
 - (d) Black Sea trout.
4. Samantha gave her hosts
 - (a) salt and bread.
 - (b) pretzels and soda.
 - (c) lobsters and potatoes.
 - (d) poems she had written.
5. The U.S. and the Soviet Union
 - (a) agree on almost everything.
 - (b) have major differences.
 - (c) serve lobsters for breakfast.
 - (d) would never think about war.
6. You can guess that Samantha is a
 - (a) very poor student.
 - (b) bright and thoughtful girl.
 - (c) problem for her parents.
 - (d) child who can't read.
7. The Russian children seem to
 - (a) be ready to fight anyone.
 - (b) avoid meeting new friends.
 - (c) be different from anyone else.
 - (d) be much like children everywhere.
8. To conquer means to
 - (a) visit on a holiday.
 - (b) take over.
 - (c) entertain.
 - (d) ruin completely.

Ilse Wolff, who grooms and trains dogs for a living, found that one of the most difficult aspects of her job was the parking situation in New York City where she maintained her business. She purchased a motorcycle to ride to her various clients. It was frequently easier to find a space for a motorcycle than it was to find one large enough for a full-size automobile. For two years, the woman traveled quite successfully from one job to another on her motorcycle. Mrs. Wolff, then 70 years old, was riding to an appointment one day when she was unable to steer around a large pothole in the street. She tumbled off her motorcycle and broke a leg.

This accident seriously affected Mrs. Wolff's ability to move about easily. It took her quite a while to recover from her injuries. Following her fall, Mrs. Wolff engaged an attorney and sued the city for \$36,000 because the hole was hazardous and should have been repaired. She won her case. One of the items she bought with her settlement was a bicycle. She felt that motorcycle travel was no longer a safe way for her to travel.

Mrs. Wolff's accident also forced her to give up a few other activities. She omitted mountain climbing and horseback riding from her leisure pursuits. She remained active, however, and continues to pedal from job to job.

1. For a living, Mrs. Wolff
 - (a) raises dogs.
 - (b) rides a motorcycle.
 - (c) grooms and trains dogs.
 - (d) teaches bike riding.
2. Before the pothole, Mrs. Wolff
 - (a) rode bikes for 70 years.
 - (b) used a motorcycle two years.
 - (c) was driving too fast.
 - (d) sued the city and won.
3. Mrs. Wolff broke a leg when she
 - (a) rode her bike carelessly.
 - (b) was kicked by a horse.
 - (c) hit a pole.
 - (d) rode into a pothole.
4. The city should have fixed the road
 - (a) to keep road crews busy.
 - (b) to avoid damaging trees.
 - (c) because it was dangerous.
 - (d) to create additional potholes.
5. Which happened last?
 - (a) Mrs. Wolff rode a motorcycle.
 - (b) Mrs. Wolff bought a bicycle.
 - (c) The motorcycle hit a pothole.
 - (d) Mrs. Wolff sued the city.
6. Another word for purchased is
 - (a) settled.
 - (b) received.
 - (c) bought.
 - (d) tried.
7. Another word for hazardous is
 - (a) exciting.
 - (b) dangerous.
 - (c) permanent.
 - (d) interesting.
8. Mrs. Wolff can be described as
 - (a) foolish and reckless.
 - (b) a very wealthy woman.
 - (c) a hard-working woman.
 - (d) an excellent jockey.



“Rags” is the name they were calling him, and he had just accomplished something that no one else had done during his lifetime. The day was July 4, 1983, and while the barges were setting up for the annual fireworks display on New York City’s East River, there were fireworks of a different sort going on a bit up the river. The man who was responsible for these fireworks was Dave Righetti, or “Rags” as he was nicknamed by his teammates.

Who is Dave Righetti and what sort of fireworks was he creating? Dave Righetti is a baseball player, and what he was doing on the Fourth of July was pitching a no-hitter. His fireworks were fastballs and sliders, and they flew through the air so brilliantly that the opposing batters never had a chance.

Righetti’s no-hit game was the first one pitched in Yankee Stadium in 27 years. Yankee pitcher Don Larson, a right hander, pitched a no-hitter against the Dodgers in the 1956 World Series. That was three years before Dave Righetti was born. For 27 years after Larson’s performance in the 1956 World Series, there wasn’t another no-hitter pitched in Yankee Stadium.

During this 27-year period, pitchers for other teams had pitched no-hitters, although not very often. But these were not Yankee pitchers. Dave Righetti, who had been named Rookie-of-the-Year in his first major league season, became the first left-handed Yankee pitcher ever to pitch a no-hitter in Yankee Stadium, and the first man to pitch a no-hitter with either arm in that arena in 27 years.

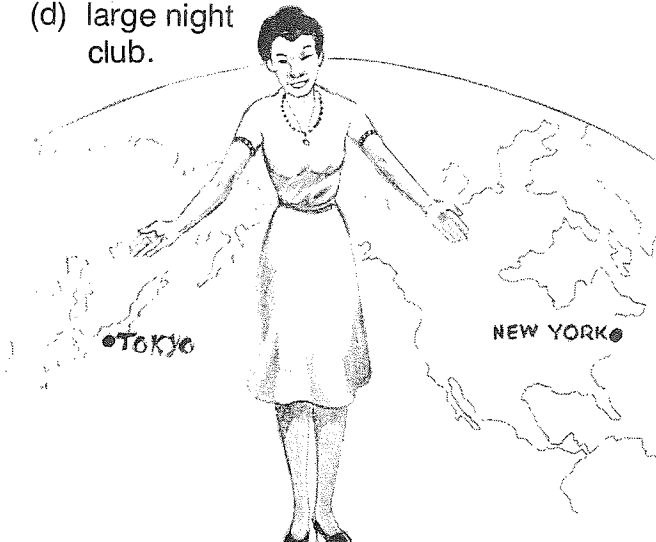
1. In this story, “Rags” refers to
 - (a) torn baseball uniforms.
 - (b) Dave Righetti’s nickname.
 - (c) cloths used by umpires.
 - (d) pitching a no-hitter.
2. The story mentions fireworks because
 - (a) the writer enjoys them.
 - (b) it was the Fourth of July.
 - (c) Yankee Stadium is a noisy place.
 - (d) Dave Righetti lit matches.
3. Don Larson pitched his perfect game
 - (a) at least once a season.
 - (b) using his left hand.
 - (c) before Righetti was born.
 - (d) because he couldn’t hit.
4. On July 4, 1983,
 - (a) the Yankees won a ballgame.
 - (b) no one stayed at home.
 - (c) the weather was very cool.
 - (d) Dave Righetti felt sick.
5. Which happened first?
 - (a) Righetti pitched a no-hitter.
 - (b) The fans yelled for “Rags.”
 - (c) Don Larson pitched a no-hitter.
 - (d) Dave Rhigetti was born.
6. In this story, brilliantly means
 - (a) done by candlelight.
 - (b) extremely well.
 - (c) very slowly.
 - (d) easily broken.
7. Pitching a no-hitter is
 - (a) common in the major leagues.
 - (b) very hard to do.
 - (c) not especially exciting.
 - (d) easier for older players.
8. A rookie is someone who
 - (a) can’t play baseball.
 - (b) is new at the job.
 - (c) pitches left-handed.
 - (d) has three years’ experience.

Funiko Hosoda is a very successful Japanese businesswoman who owns a night club and a restaurant. She probably isn't the only woman in the world to own both a night club and a restaurant, but there is one aspect of her business that does set her apart. What's unusual is that the night club is located in Tokyo, Japan, while the restaurant is in New York City.

The New York restaurant, called Shinbashi, is the more recent of Ms. Hosoda's enterprises. Already a successful businesswoman in Japan, Ms. Hosoda arrived in New York in 1978 with one suitcase and lots of ambition. Because she spoke little English at that time, she hired an interpreter. Then she found a lawyer and went right to work. A real estate agent helped her locate the place for her new restaurant. It didn't take long before she was able to open her new establishment.

Shinbashi, located in midtown Manhattan, has become a very popular place for business lunches or fine dinners. In July, 1983, an ad for the restaurant in a New York newspaper said "Dining at Shinbashi is spending an evening in Japan."

1. Funiko Hosoda is a
 - (a) mountain in Japan.
 - (b) successful businesswoman.
 - (c) New York restaurant.
 - (d) large night club.



2. The night club in this story
 - (a) is really a restaurant.
 - (b) can be found in Japan.
 - (c) is in New York.
 - (d) is run by a real estate agent.
3. An interpreter is someone who
 - (a) works for a lawyer.
 - (b) speaks at least two languages.
 - (c) sells real estate.
 - (d) asks too many questions.
4. Enterprises are
 - (a) small restaurants.
 - (b) businesses of some kind.
 - (c) gifts of cash.
 - (d) doorways with gates.
5. This selection is mainly about
 - (a) commuting to a job.
 - (b) a Japanese businesswoman.
 - (c) owning a night club.
 - (d) eating at a restaurant.
6. To locate a place for her New York restaurant, Ms. Hosoda used
 - (a) classified ads.
 - (b) a real estate agent.
 - (c) three lawyers.
 - (d) a friend of the family.
7. Someone like Ms. Hosoda probably
 - (a) will retire early.
 - (b) enjoys her work.
 - (c) needs money badly.
 - (d) dislikes working at all.
8. It's a safe guess that Shinbashi
 - (a) is too expensive.
 - (b) will close very soon.
 - (c) is run by a man.
 - (d) serves Japanese food.

Terry Thomas has a very boring job, although it pays very well. What Terry does is sit in a rowboat all day long. He makes \$16.37 an hour, which is certainly an excellent wage for sitting in a little boat and doing nothing.

The boat stays all day under a bridge that is being rebuilt. There's a distance of about 100 feet between the boat and the workers on the bridge overhead. The rest of Terry's fellow workers are up on the bridge working. Terry's job is to rescue anyone who falls off the bridge into the water. So far, no one has given him anything to do. Although he's delighted that none of his companions has fallen into the water, he also admits that the job is very boring because there is nothing to do.

No one on the work crew really wants duty on the boat. But the job is a union requirement, and it must be filled. To qualify for the job, a person must be an excellent swimmer and have training in lifesaving skills. Only a few men on the work crew meet those standards. Before Terry took the boat job, several others had it and gave up because they found it so tedious.

What does Terry do in his little boat all day? He spends a good bit of time making sure that his suntan lotion is adequate for the job of protecting his skin. He reads and listens to the radio. Each day he looks forward to lunch and then to quitting time.

1. Terry's job is
 - (a) high-paid but boring.
 - (b) a test of great skill.
 - (c) not worth the effort.
 - (d) difficult physical labor.
2. A person in a boat is a
 - (a) way to employ extras.
 - (b) union rule.
 - (c) designer of bridges.
 - (d) person who can't swim.
3. Another word for tedious is
 - (a) bridge.
 - (b) boring.
 - (c) serious.
 - (d) extreme.
4. Something that's adequate
 - (a) doesn't hurt much.
 - (b) can't be boring.
 - (c) does the job.
 - (d) is not quite enough.
5. If someone fell off the bridge, Terry
 - (a) would row away.
 - (b) would try to save him or her.
 - (c) couldn't be much help.
 - (d) is likely to yell for help.
6. The best part of Terry's job is
 - (a) the pay, lunch, and quitting time.
 - (b) getting to work with his friends.
 - (c) the chance for promotion.
 - (d) the books they give him.
7. Which happens last? Terry
 - (a) gets into his boat.
 - (b) has his lunch.
 - (c) reads a book and plays a radio.
 - (d) quits until the next day.
8. Terry uses suntan lotion because
 - (a) he likes the smell.
 - (b) he's out in the sun all day.
 - (c) his shirt is torn.
 - (d) it keeps the flies away.

"She would rather light a candle than curse the darkness, and her glow has warmed the world." These words were written about Eleanor Roosevelt by her friend Adlai E. Stevenson. These words of tribute are engraved at the base of a flame sculpture, located at the United Nations.

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt was the wife of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who died in 1945 during his fourth term as president. Unlike many other presidents' wives, Eleanor Roosevelt was not well-known simply because of her famous husband. She accomplished many important things on her own.

Mrs. Roosevelt worked for the formation of the United Nations. She served on the first United States delegation to the United Nations. She was chairperson of its Human Rights Commission, which drafted the Human Rights Declaration.

Adlai Stevenson, former American Ambassador to the United Nations, chose his words very carefully. Mrs. Roosevelt always tried to look on the bright side of things. She was a humanitarian who warmed the world with her genuine concern for all of its people. Her death in 1962 was a great loss to the world.

1. The words at the beginning of the selection were written by
 - (a) Eleanor Roosevelt.
 - (b) Franklin D. Roosevelt.
 - (c) Adlai Stevenson.
 - (d) the President.
2. A tribute is
 - (a) a recognition of honor.
 - (b) a branch of a river.
 - (c) an engraving.
 - (d) usually sculptured.
3. Mrs. Roosevelt was famous because
 - (a) her husband was President.
 - (b) someone wrote her story.
 - (c) she helped people so much.
 - (d) a sculpture was made for her.
4. The tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt shows
 - (a) Eleanor's face.
 - (b) a word of welcome.
 - (c) the United Nations.
 - (d) a flame and words.
5. Mrs. Roosevelt was chairperson of
 - (a) the Human Rights Declaration.
 - (b) the Human Rights Commission.
 - (c) the United Nations.
 - (d) a sculpture committee.
6. A humanitarian is a person who
 - (a) only eats vegetables.
 - (b) likes only great people.
 - (c) shows concern for all people.
 - (d) seems to hate human beings.
7. The last sentence of this selection tells us Mrs. Roosevelt
 - (a) died more than 20 years ago.
 - (b) lost all that she had.
 - (c) was difficult to know.
 - (d) showed fine leadership.
8. Which happened last? Mrs. Roosevelt
 - (a) helped form the U.N.
 - (b) became a widow.
 - (c) died in 1962.
 - (d) helped many people.

When one thinks of famous prisons, a few names come to mind. The Bastille, Devil's Island, Sing Sing, the Tower of London, and Alcatraz are among the best known.

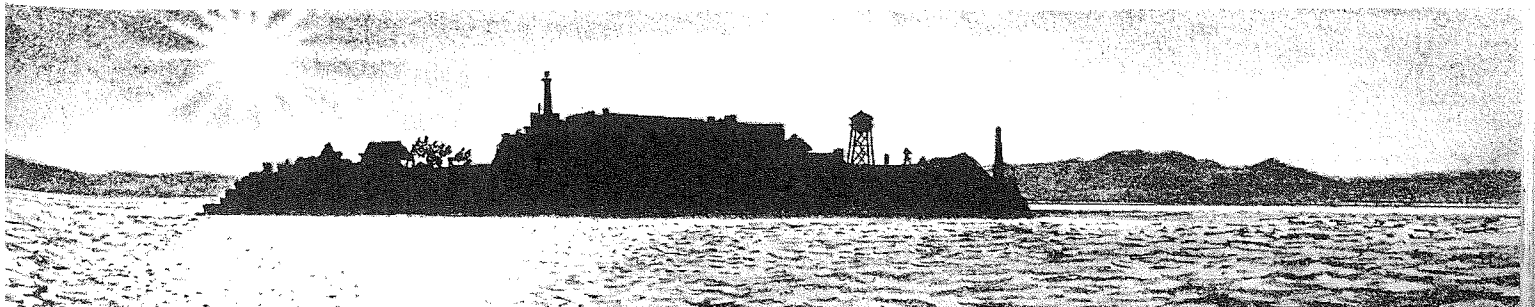
Alcatraz, also known as "The Rock," still stands in the middle of San Francisco Bay, but it is vastly different from the prison it once was.

Any people can go to Alcatraz today, and they don't even have to commit a crime to get there. Today you may go to Alcatraz to picnic, to sightsee, or to have yourself photographed in a cell. "The Rock" has been converted from an institution for the nation's most hardened criminals into a public park run under the supervision of the National Park Service.

There is one thing that has discouraged tourists from visiting Alcatraz in large numbers thus far. This is the very same thing that kept the prisoners in Alcatraz—the dangerous waters of San Francisco Bay. Swimmers would quickly be swept away by the tricky currents. However, the tourists, unlike the prisoners of earlier days, are free to arrange for boat service to and from the island.

1. "The Rock" is a
 - (c) very large diamond.
 - (d) nickname for Alcatraz.
2. Another word for converted is
 - (a) changed.
 - (b) repaired.
 - (c) photographed.
 - (d) trained.
3. Prisoners stayed in Alcatraz
 - (a) to locate more rocks.
 - (b) because the food was good.
 - (c) because they were beaten.
 - (d) because swimming away was hard.
4. Alcatraz is now
 - (a) sinking into the sea.
 - (b) an overcrowded prison.
 - (c) used as a park.
 - (d) a large parking lot.
5. "The Rock" is located very near
 - (a) the Bastille and Sing Sing.
 - (b) "The Roll."
 - (c) the Tower of London.
 - (d) the city of San Francisco.
6. The word supervision refers to
 - (a) excellent eyesight.
 - (b) leadership.
 - (c) excitement.
 - (d) a type of film.
7. This story says the Tower of London
 - (a) was a great monument.
 - (b) contained a well-known prison.
 - (c) is where to find Big Ben.
 - (d) is still falling down.
8. The best title for this selection is
 - (a) The Legend of Chief Alcatraz
 - (b) Al Catraz and His Gang
 - (c) From Prison to Park
 - (d) From Here to Eternity

Time _____ # Correct _____



Any person seriously interested in the study of birds will be sure to come across the work of the world's best known painter of birds, John James Audubon. Audubon sketched more than four hundred species of American birds during his lifetime. His work is probably as popular today as it was in the nineteenth century during the artist's lifetime.

The Audubon Museum, built in the 1930's, is located in Henderson, Kentucky. The museum's prize display is a complete, four-volume collection of Audubon's work. This collection, titled *The Birds of America*, was published between 1827 and 1838. The volumes, preserved and displayed under glass, are valued today at several million dollars. These magnificent illustrations are irreplaceable.

It is ironic that the birds, whose pictures appear so lifelike, were actually painted after Audubon had shot and killed them. This man, whose life as an artist was dedicated to recording and preserving the beauty of birds, found it necessary to kill his subjects in order to achieve his goal.

1. Audubon was
 - (a) an interesting bird.
 - (b) an artist.
 - (c) a museum official.
 - (d) someone who wrote a lot.



2. This selection is mainly about
 - (a) the Audubon Museum.
 - (b) 400 kinds of birds.
 - (c) the study of birds.
 - (d) John Audubon, painter of birds.
3. For his work, Audubon used
 - (a) a room in a museum.
 - (b) live models of birds.
 - (c) several young assistants.
 - (d) birds that he had killed.
4. Another word for species is
 - (a) cages.
 - (b) specialties.
 - (c) kinds.
 - (d) animals.
5. Something ironic has a
 - (a) feather in its cap.
 - (b) strange or unusual twist.
 - (c) humorous side to it.
 - (d) wealth of information.
6. Many who like Audubon's art
 - (a) enjoy killing their own birds.
 - (b) are willing to spend millions.
 - (c) know little of his methods.
 - (d) live in the Audubon Museum.
7. Audubon probably killed birds to
 - (a) enjoy them broiled for meals.
 - (b) keep them from laying eggs.
 - (c) use up his own energy.
 - (d) keep them still for painting.
8. Which happened last?
 - (a) *The Birds of America* was published.
 - (b) Audubon killed birds.
 - (c) Audubon painted birds.
 - (d) The Audubon Museum opened.

In many places, bicycles are a popular form of transportation, at least among those who use them. Bicycles are inexpensive to operate, and they don't pollute the atmosphere or require a large parking space when not in use. In some large cities, however, bicycle users are not always well-liked by motorists or pedestrians. Drivers of cars or trucks may consider the bicycles to be a nuisance which gets in the way of traffic flow. Pedestrians complain that some cyclists ignore traffic control signals such as red lights and stop signs, and endanger those who are walking.

No matter what the merits or problems of bicycle use might be, history does make one point clear about these devices. Human beings and the bicycle have coexisted for a very long time. An ancient Egyptian painting unearthed by archaeologists depicted an object that would appear to be a primitive bicycle—two wheels connected by a bar. It is reported that the ancient Chinese had a similar bicycle with wheels made of bamboo.

The forerunner of the modern bicycle was seen in Paris just before the turn of the nineteenth century. This device had two wheels, a wooden animal head at one end, no pedals, and no steering mechanism. All motion was supplied by the rider. Do you suppose the rider blew a whistle to warn pedestrians to get out of the way?

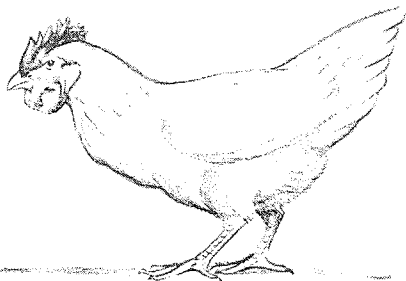
1. Bicycles are most popular among
 - (a) drivers of cars and trucks.
 - (b) careful pedestrians.
 - (c) people who use them.
 - (d) archaeologists and Egyptians.
2. A thing's merits are its
 - (a) handles.
 - (b) problems.
 - (c) good points.
 - (d) wheels.
3. An old Chinese bicycle had
 - (a) an Egyptian painting.
 - (b) two bamboo wheels.
 - (c) three steel bars.
 - (d) two antique seats.
4. The first French bicycle was
 - (a) probably hard to ride.
 - (b) the type with ten gears.
 - (c) extremely fast-moving.
 - (d) sold to many Americans.
5. An ancient painting showing bicycles
 - (a) was found by forerunners.
 - (b) depicted scouts.
 - (c) demonstrated modern design.
 - (d) was found by archaeologists.
6. Another word for depicted is
 - (a) depended.
 - (b) painted.
 - (c) selected.
 - (d) showed.
7. A primitive bicycle is
 - (a) an early, simple example.
 - (b) painted red and blue.
 - (c) one owned by the wealthy.
 - (d) one of modern design.
8. This selection is mainly about
 - (a) sports long ago.
 - (b) the history of bicycles.
 - (c) ancient Chinese.
 - (d) the history of transportation.

One university in California recently offered a course called "The Chicken." The idea behind the course dated back to long ago when it was common for students to study one thing at a time and try to learn everything there was to know about the subject. The practice today at many colleges and universities, however, is for students to study things in parts. For example, a student might study how pigs, fish, turtles, and humans digest their food. The chicken course was designed to enable students to learn everything they could about just the one subject.

The professors chose the chicken as their subject for several reasons. One reason was simply that many people around the university raise chickens. This provided the students with an interest in the animals. At the start of the class, students were asked to do nothing but look at chickens for one whole day. At the end of the day, the students found that they knew a lot about chickens. They discovered they had also learned a lot about themselves, the way they learned, and how they worked together.

The students who completed the course agreed that it was both interesting and informative. Together with the professors they wrote a book. The title, which shouldn't surprise you, is *The Chicken Book*.

1. First, students in the course
 - (a) went home to sleep.
 - (b) served eggs for lunch.
 - (c) spent a day with chickens.
 - (d) did nothing at all.



2. Something that is informative
 - (a) is in for trouble.
 - (b) asks a lot of questions.
 - (c) can teach you something.
 - (d) has no information in it.
3. Today's students tend to study
 - (a) throughout the weekend.
 - (b) with their eyes closed.
 - (c) things in parts.
 - (d) one whole thing at a time.
4. This selection is mainly about
 - (a) chickens and roosters.
 - (b) a course called "The Chicken."
 - (c) two good professors.
 - (d) raising chickens for food.
5. Professors are
 - (a) teachers of college students.
 - (b) persons without jobs.
 - (c) experts on chickens.
 - (d) students at a college.
6. *The Chicken Book* is
 - (a) Frank Perdue's diary.
 - (b) a book about chickens.
 - (c) a good cookbook.
 - (d) a book for children.
7. As a result of the course, students
 - (a) refuse to consume chicken.
 - (b) found out very little.
 - (c) learned a lot.
 - (d) raise chickens for food.
8. *The Chicken Book* got its name because
 - (a) they wanted it to sell.
 - (b) the title made sense.
 - (c) no one thought up a better one.
 - (d) the chickens wanted it that way.