

READING III

- Read the below passages, recognize the mistakes (10 mistakes) & revise them!
- Answer the below questions. Circle the correct one.

Passage 1

Money are not always composed of dimes, quarters, half dollars, and bills. For instance, German currency was nearly valueless immediately after World War II. Because America soldiers in the Occupation Forces had ready supplies of cigarettes, which the Germans wanted but were unable to getting, their paid for purchases with cigarettes. Germans, in turn, used cigarettes as money. Marketable products were priced in terms of so many cigarettes of packs of it; Germany was, in fact, on a temporary “cigarette standard” of money.

Throughout history, a variety of strange things have been using for money. In ancient times, the Romans bought and sold goods for cattle. Some Indians, when trading, used strings of beads calling “wampum.” Sea shells, grindstones, coconuts, and feathers were other queer kinds of money. From ages past by the present, numerous peoples has employed various metals iron, copper, silver, and gold as money. Of course, one of the most common types of money, especially since the art of printing was invented, has been a piece of paper with the right kind of printing on it.

1. As used in this article, “standard” refers to the
 - A. commodity used as the basis for the system
 - B. amount of money to be coined and printed each year
 - C. model used for designing bills and coins
 - D. excellence of printing and engraving
2. Soon after World War II, the value of articles in Germany was measured in
 - A. francs
 - B. dollars
 - C. pounds
 - D. cigarettes
3. In ancients times, Romans
 - A. worshipped cattle
 - B. used cattle as a means of exchange
 - C. Printed money
 - D. did not value cattle
4. “Wampum” is
 - A. a band of feathers
 - B. an Indian word for gold
 - C. a string of beads
 - D. a string of scalps
5. From the facts presented in this article, it is conceivable that
 - A. in some places a coconut would be more valuable than a dollar bill
 - B. iron will replace gold as a money standard in the near future
 - C. sea shells will become more valuable
 - D. all nations are currently on a gold standard

Passage 2

Although the Arabian camel, nor dromedary, can go without drinking for a long while, its hump do not store water as is common believed. The real secret of the animal's unusual ability to store water lies in the fact that very little of camel's water is lost by evaporation through skin. Instead of sweating out great quantities of water, the camel body temperature rises, sometimes as many as eleven degrees, to compensate for external heat. When camel does require water, it replaces only the amount lost since its last drink.

In Egypt, between November and April, the camel can gone for three or four months without drinking if it grazes in lush pastures where dew and showers keeps the vegetation green. If only dry feed is available, the camel will get thirst after several weeks even during January.

The long of time a camel can go without drinking is greatly determined by time of year, force of wind, heat in the air, intensity of sunlight, amount of reflected heat, kind of feed, weight of the load carried, speed the animal travels, and the number of hours spent daily in travel.

1. The purpose of this article is to
 - A. entertain
 - B. disprove a belief
 - C. give information on the life ion Egypt
 - D. compare camels with other animals

2. Camels retain the water they drink chiefly by
 - A. eating lush vegetation
 - B. not perspiring
 - C. inactive
 - D. eating dry feed

3. The real purpose of a camel's hump is
 - A. to store food instead of water
 - B. to evaporate water
 - C. to carry huge loads
 - D. not mentioned

4. The camel sweats very little because
 - A. it has no pores in its skin
 - B. it is immune to the heat
 - C. its body temperature rises as external temperature increases
 - D. glandular deficiencies do not permit it

5. When a camel does drink, it drinks
 - A. very little
 - B. enough to last for three or four months
 - C. as much as it has lost
 - D. enough to last until the next oasis