



XII – Communicative English
Internal Assessment / Practical's to be examined by
External Examiner

15 Marks

1. Listening - 5 Marks
2. Speaking - 5 Marks
3. Reading - 5 Marks (Any passage)

Time – 45 minutes

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS – 2019 -2020

Answer script for practical's – Higher Secondary

I Listening / 5

II Speaking / 5

| S. No | Marks | |
|-------|-------|-----|
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |
| Total | | / 5 |

III Reading

Passage for Reading / 5





Listening

PASSAGE - 1

Water scarcity is a major threat in many parts of the world, including India. In the world, over two billion people are dying because of it. The situation would worsen in the future with increased demand for fresh water. The earth is 70 per cent water, as are our bodies. We can last for about two to three weeks without food, but we would be dead within three days without water. What we do to our water, we do to ourselves.

Humans are increasingly putting this essential resource in serious danger. We poison our ground and surface water. We burn fossil fuels that cause acid rain and global warming. We dam our rivers, interrupting the water flow and destroyed delicate ecosystems downstream. We clear vegetation and pave massive land areas, decreasing the groundwater level and increasing flood and soil erosion. On top of all this, those with access to the most water are wasting vast amounts of it.

In September 2000, the United Nations adopted a millennium Declaration setting out targets to be reached in the coming years. One target is to reduce by half, “the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water “ by the year 2015.

The Millennium Declaration also aims, “to stop the unsustainable exploitation of water resources by developing water management strategies at the regional, national and local levels,

which promote both equitable access and adequate supplied”. Our planet’s system for purification of water, like all its other systems, is delicate and balanced. It is high time that each one of us takes positive decisions to conserve water, the ‘green gold’ essential for all life on earth.

Questions:

- _____ is the major threat in many parts of the world
 - Resources in danger
 - water scarcity
 - flood and soil erosion
 - global warming
- What does the burning of fossil fuel cause?
 - heavy rain
 - floods
 - water scarcity
 - acid rain
- How is the eco system destroyed?
 - By poisoning the ground water
 - burning fossil fuels
 - by constructing dams
 - by not constructing dams
- The United Nations adopted a Millennium Declaration in _____
 - Sep 2002
 - Sep 2000
 - Sep 2001
 - Sep 2003



5. One target is to _____ by half the proportion of people unable to reach of afford safe drinking water.
 - a) Increase
 - b) decrease
 - c) double
 - d) reduce
6. Our planet's system for _____ of water is delicate and balanced.
 - a) exploitation
 - b) management
 - c) supply
 - d) purification
7. One way to protect is by preventing water _____.
 - a) pollution
 - b) usage
 - c) wastage
 - d) exploitation
8. 'green gold' refers to _____.
 - a) ecology
 - b) environment
 - c) water
 - d) life
9. The word 'strategies' means _____.
 - a) plans
 - b) resources
 - c) dangers
 - d) decisions
10. What is the antonym of 'conserve'
 - a) danger
 - b) destroy
 - c) decrease
 - d) interrupt

PASSAGE - 2

These Islands of great beauty, home to the finest rainforests, silver beaches, and sparkling oceans teeming with life – the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been earmarked for large – scale tourism promotion and development. The Andaman Islands have the potential to emerge as the world's most erotic and high-end holiday destinations for eco-tourism, and for advent tourism.

Tourism creates more jobs than do the agriculture and industries sectors. Keeping in view the ecology and limited

carrying capacity of the islands, a balances should be struck between environment and economic development through tourism.

Despite their unique natural wealth, the Andamans have been attracting meager tourist traffic – about 90,000 per year. Chennai and Kolkatta are the only gateways to the islands. High –spending tourists from Europe and America take four to six days to reach the destination, and non-availability of tickets between foreign destinations and India and from the mainland to Port Blair deters tourists



from coming. Therefore, traveling to the Andamans is not an attractive proposition.

A major problem in these islands is the acute water shortage. Even though the islands receive an average rainfall of 3000 mm every year, in the dry season, when the tourists start to come, the water problem begins. By the time the tourist season is over, and the tourists have gone, the problem becomes a nightmare. The migration of people from the mainland also continues and the administration refuses to do anything about this. It is a crisis that grows every passing year.

Questions.

1. _____ creates more jobs than do the agriculture and industries sector
 - a) Business
 - b) Technology
 - c) Tourism
 - d) Shipping
2. Despite their natural wealth these islands have been attracting _____ tourist
 - a) Immense
 - b) large scale
 - c) limited
 - d) meager
3. Chennai and Kolkatta are the only _____ to these islands
 - a) Links
 - b) gateways
 - c) tourist spots
 - d) foreign destinations
4. A major problem in these islands is the _____
 - a) Unique natural wealth
 - b) acute water shortage
 - c) tourist traffic
 - d) non- availability of tickets
5. Choose an appropriate synonym for the word 'teeming'
 - a) Full of
 - b) feebly
 - c) unique
 - d) emerging

PASSAGE - 3

Tourism has emerged as the world's largest industry. Growing rapidly in the last two decades, today it accounts for six per cent of world output and employs some 100 million people around the globe. Since the end of the Second World War, it has developed immense revenue and development potential and stands today as a unique natural renewable resource industry.

Tourism – the travel – based recreation – provides people with a change of place and a break from the monotony of daily life. It brings peoples of different nations together, allowing them to come into close contact with each other's customs and other aspects of life. It reveals the scenic beauty and past heritage of a country to people belonging to other nations. The knowledge and experience gained in the process can lead to greater understanding and tolerance, and can even foster world peace.



The contribution of tourism can be nowhere seen more clearly than on the economic front. A study conducted by the United Nations has shown that developing countries, in particular, can reap handsome benefits out of tourism which greatly boosts national income.

Tourism generates employment, and adds to the entrepreneurial wealth of a nation. While tourism's advantages are many, its undesirable side-effects have raised fresh problems.

Tourism can cause social, cultural or environmental disruption. Of the greatest concern is its damage to the environment. In order to attract more tourists, sprawling resorts are built which take neither the local architectural styles nor the ecology into consideration. Natural system come to be destroyed as a result of indiscriminate construction to provide water and waste disposal facilities and recreational arrangements to tourists. Overuse of environmental wealth disturbs the ecological balance.

Damage is most in wildlife parks which remain the foremost sites of tourists attraction. Tourist vans and the visitors' feet the ground vegetation, thus affecting the feeding habits of the animals and the landscape as well. Overcrowding bring about congestion, leading to environmental and health hazards.

The Taj Mahal, one of the seven wonders fo the world, has suffered a lot wear and tear from trampling feet of tourists.

To promote safe tourism while ensuring that it remains a profitable industry, it is imperative to understand the factors that hamper the growth o tourism and check them effectively.

Questions:

1. Tourism has grown rapidly in the east_____
 - a) Century
 - b) five decades
 - c) two decades
 - d) few years
2. Tourism accounts for _____ of world output
 - a) 6%
 - b) 7 %
 - c) 5%
 - d) 4%
3. It stands today as a unique natural _____ resource industry.
 - a) Largest
 - b) national
 - c) socio-cultural
 - d) renewable
4. Tourism also means _____ based recreation
 - a) Environment
 - b) travel
 - c) culture
 - d) economy



5. Tourism can also foster _____

- a) Income
- b) recreation
- c) world peace
- d) employment

6. The contribution of business can be more clearly seen on the _____ front

- a) Economic
- b) employment
- c) income
- d) ecological

7. Overcrowding bring about congestion, leading to _____

- a) National income
- b) fresh problems
- c) health hazards
- d) doubts

8. Overuse of environmental wealth disturbs the _____

- a) ecological balance
- b) Natural systems
- c) damage to wild life

9. Choose a synonym for 'imperative'

- a) Necessary
- b) rapidly
- c) immense
- d) contribute

10. Choose an antonym for 'generate'

- a) hamper
- b) hinder
- c) terminate
- d) distract

PASSAGE - 4

In the 16th century, an age of great marine and terrestrial exploration, Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition to sail around the world. As a young Portuguese noble, he served the king of Portugal, but he became involved in the quagmire of political intrigue at court and lost the king's favor. After he was dismissed from service by the king of Portugal, he offered to serve the future Emperor Charles V of Spain.

A papal decree of 1493 had assigned a land in the New World west of 50 degrees W longitude to Spain and all the land east of that line to Portugal. Magellan offered to prove that the East Indies fell under Spanish authority. On September 20, 1519, Magellan set sail from Spain with five ships. More than a year later, one of these ships was exploring the topography of South America in search of a water route across the continent. This ship sank, but the remaining four ships searched along the southern peninsula of South America. Finally they found the passage they sought near 50 degrees S latitude. Magellan named this passage the Strait of All Saints, but today it is known as the Strait of Magellan.

One ship deserted while in this passage and returned to Spain, so fewer



sailors were privileged to gaze at that first panorama of the Pacific Ocean. Those who remained crossed the meridian now known as the international Date Line in the early spring of 1521 after 98 days on the Pacific Ocean. During those long days at sea, many of Magellan's men died of starvation and disease.

Later, Magellan became involved in an insular conflict in the Philippines and was killed in a tribal battle. Only one ship and 17 sailors under the command of the Basque navigator Elcano survived to complete the westward journey to Spain and thus prove once and for all that the world is round, with no precipice at the edge.

1. The 16th century was an age of great _____ exploration.
 - a) Cosmic
 - b) land
 - c) mental
 - d) None of the above
2. Magellan set sail to prove that the East Indies fell under _____.
 - a) French territory
 - b) Spanish territory
 - c) English territory
 - d) African territory
3. The meridian is now known as the _____.
 - a) International Date Line
 - b) International Time zone
 - c) Equator
 - d) Latitude
4. Only _____ survived to complete the westward journey to Spain
 - a) Two ships and fifteen sailors
 - b) Three ships and seventeen sailors
 - c) One ship and ten sailors
 - d) One ship and seventeen sailors
5. This journey proved that the _____.
 - a) World is round
 - b) World is round with no precipice at the edge
 - c) World is round with precipices
 - d) World is round with edge

Passage - 5

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.



Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse – drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

Questions.

1. The Curies' _____ collaboration helped to unlock the secrets of the atom
 - a) Friendly
 - b) Competitive
 - c) industrious
 - d) courteous
2. Marie had a bright mind and a _____ personality
 - a) Strong
 - b) Humorous
 - c) blithe
 - d) strange
3. Marie left Poland and travelled to France to enter the _____
 - a) University in Warsaw
 - b) University in Poland
 - c) Sorbonne
 - d) University in Austria
4. She received the Nobel Prize in _____
 - a) Physics
 - b) Chemistry
 - c) Astronomy
 - d) Astro Physics

Passage – 6

When Andrew Carnegie came to America from Scotland, he was just a lad. He started out by running errands and ended up as one of the largest steel manufactures in the United States.

Someone once asked Mr. Carnegie how he dealt with people. Andrew Carnegie replied, "Dealing with people is a lot like digging for gold. When you go digging for an ounce of gold, you have to move tons of dirt. But when you go digging, you don't go looking for the dirt, you go looking for the gold."



Andrew Carnegie's reply has a very important message. Though sometimes it may not be apparent, there is something positive in every person and every situation. WE have to look deep for the positive.

Questions.

1. Andrew Carnegie came from _____
 - a) England
 - c) Scotland
 - b) Ireland
 - d) Finland
2. When he came to America, he was _____
 - a) An old man
 - b) A young boy
 - c) a rich man
 - d) a poor man
3. He started out by doing _____
 - a) Manual work
 - b) Clerical work
 - c) odd jobs
 - d) white collar jobs
4. Dealing with people is a lot like digging for _____
 - a) Dirt
 - b) Gold
 - c) silver
 - d) ore

5. We have to dig _____ to look for the positive
 - a) Gently
 - b) Fast
 - c) around
 - d) deep

Passage -7

Read the passage and answer each question below in a short sentence.

Some people suffer from an inability to sleep, a disease called insomnia and it may be due to different factors. The first factor many be 'biological imbalance'. Sleep is caused by a sleep system and wakefulness is caused by an arousal system. Both the systems are governed by the brain. In order to have a good sleep, the arousal system must be less and the sleep system must be more. When the arousal system goes up due to tension, insomnia many occur. Drugs are the second factor. People who consume alcohol habitually become prey to insomnia. Drugs like stimulants, sedatives, certain thyroid drugs and heart medicines can cause sleeplessness. Both sleeping pills and alcohol appear to promise better sleep. But habits and disturbing environments are the third factor in making one lose his sleep. If the bedroom is too noisy or too cold it may make one keep awake. If the stomach has too little or too much food, it may cause sleeplessness. Physical exercise too close to bedtime also confuses the sleep mechanism.

Questions:

- a) What is insomnia?
- b) Does alcohol help a person sleep better?
- c) List the drugs that can cause sleeplessness.
- d) Why should one eat the right quantity of food?
- e) Why should one avoid physical exercise just before bedtime?

1. An inability to sleep is called _____

- a) somnia
- b) insomnia
- c) shallow sleep
- d) sleep mechanism

2. The sleep and arousal system are governed by the _____

- a) sleep mechanism
- b) drugs
- c) heart
- d) brain

3. The second factor resulting in sleeplessness is _____

- a) exercise
- b) biological imbalance
- c) drugs
- d) bad habits

4. Physical exercise too close to bed time _____

- a) improves good memory
- b) gives a good sleep
- c) disturbs the sleep mechanism
- d) increases blood circulation

5. This passage is about the _____

- a) different factors
- b) bad habits
- c) wakefulness & arousal system
- d) people suffering from

Passage –8

Read the passage carefully and complete the statements choosing the right options:-

The Indus valley civilization, also known as the Harappan culture is one of the earliest urban civilizations. About 5000 years ago, a group of homeds, traveling from Sumeria, entered North

Western India, and settled there without hesitation. The civilizations anchor lay in the beautiful twin cities of mohenjodaro and Harappa. These cities were made of Bricks either baked Mud or wood bricks or amazingly every brick was of the same size. The city's population was about 30,000 and had very modern methods sanitation and sewerage. Located below the great mountain range, it was abundant with water and fertile soil, making agriculture the main occupation.



1. The Harappan culture originated _____

- a) Recently
- b) of late
- c) very early
- d) in Villages

2. The nomads from Sumeria settled in the new soil _____

- a) With qualms
- b) Readily
- c) with hesitation
- d) unwillingly

3. The civilization was centered upon _____

- a) the hard work of the nomads
- b) the willingness of the people to labour
- c) the trade and business prospects available
- d) the twin cities of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa

4. Every Mud or Wood Brick was _____

- a) Uneven
- b) Smooth
- c) Uniform
- d) Strange

5. Water and fertile soil rendered the place _____

- a) conducive
- b) facile
- c) complicated
- d) unsuitable

Passage -9

Read the passage carefully and fill in the blanks choosing the correct answer from the following:

Pearl Buck was the first American woman to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1938. She was born on January 26, 1892 in West Virginia, USA and as a baby, hardly six months old, was taken to China by her missionary parents. Except for a few College years in her home town, she lived until 1934 in China, where, thanks to her Chinese teacher, she learned in childhood the Chinese language much earlier than English, her mother tongue.

Mrs. Buck had the pen of a ready – writer and was so prolific in writing that she produced more than a hundred works of fiction and non – fiction. Her most popular novel, “The Good Earth”, earned for her the American Pulitzer Prize in 1931. This novel, in addition to being translated into 30 languages, was filmed. Many of her works, both non – fiction and fiction are widely appreciated by the general public and rated high on the popularity lists of student readers. It is not surprising therefore that the Nobel committee in 1938 cited her for her ‘rich and genuine epic portrayal of Chinese life...’

Questions:

1. Pearl Buck got her Nobel prize at the age of _____

- a) 46 b) 56
- c) 66 d) 76



2. She spent most of her life in _____
 - a) America
 - b) England
 - c) Australia
 - d) China
3. Buck's mother tongue was _____
 - a) Chinese
 - b) French
 - c) German
 - d) English
4. The most famous novel of Buck is _____
 - a) Letter from Peking
 - b) The Good Earth
 - c) East Wind, West Wind
 - d) Death in the castle
5. She produced more than _____ works of fiction and non – fiction
 - a) Two hundred
 - b) three hundred
 - c) a hundred
 - d) four hundred

Passage –10

Read the following passage and complete the answers:

(Topsy) was one of the blacks of her race; and her round shining eyes, glittering as glass beads, moved with quick glances over everything in the room. Her mouth half open with astonishment at the wonders of the new master's parlour, displayed a white and brilliant set of

teeth. Her woolly hair was braided in Sunday little tails which stuck out in every direction. The expression of the face was an odd mixture of shrewdness and cunningness over which was oddly drawn, like a kind of veil, an expression of the most doleful gravity and solemnity. She was dressed in a single, filthy, ragged garment, made of begging: and stood with her hands demurely folded before her. Although there was some thing odd and goblin – like about her appearance – something as Miss Ophelia afterwards said 'so heathenish', as to inspire that good lady with utter dismay.

Questions:

1. Topsy's eyes are compared to _____
 - a) germs
 - b) glass beads
 - c) pearls
 - d) beads
2. She was astonished looking at the _____ of the new parlour
 - a) beauty
 - b) decoration
 - c) wonders
 - d) expensive furniture
3. She was dressed in _____
 - a) The best clothes
 - b) neat clothes
 - c) ragged garments
 - d) white frock



4. Topsy was in the care of _____

- a) Miss Olivia
- b) Miss Ophelia
- c) Miss Clara
- d) Mrs. Oliver

5. 'She stood with her hands demurely folded, before her' – what does 'demurely' mean?

- a) Shyly
- b) angrily
- c) oddly
- d) seriously

Passage -11

In the eighteenth century, two men, a French Professor, Gabriel Venel, and a British chemist Joseph Priestly made a rather pleasant discover. They found that water charged with carbon – di –oxide tasted rather nice. Jacob Schweppe, a Swiss chemist began to manufacture soda water in England. This was marketed under the name Seltz. Soon, soda water became a popular refreshment.

By the beginning of the 19th century, many factories and bottling plants were set up in Europe and the United States to make and bottle this artificial ' mineral water'

Later on, it was discovered that soda could be flavoured too. You could have tasted orange flavoured or lime flavoured soda... but the most popular flavoured soda grew to be the cola. This flavor is taken from the cola tree that grows in the tropical parts of Africa, South America and Asia.

Coco-cola, which is now one of the most popular carbonated drinks, was first served in 1886 at a medical ship in Atlanta, Georgia, in South America. IT marked a first in the flavouring of carbonated water.

Questions:

1. The pleasant taste of water with carbon-di-oxide was discovered in the _____century.

- a) Seventeenth
- b) eighteenth
- c) nineteenth
- d) twentieth

2. Soda water was manufactured for the first time in _____.

- a) Sweden
- b) France
- c) England
- d) The United States

3. The most well-known flavoured soda is _____

- a) Orange
- b) lemon
- c) mango
- d) cola

4. Coco-cola was first served in a _____

- a) Restaurant
- b) party
- c) medical shop
- d) departmental store



5. Soda water became a popular refreshment under the name _____

- a) Schweppe
- b) Venel
- c) Priestly
- d) Seltz

Passage -13

Food, generally speaking, decays as time passes. Cooked food or uncooked meat and fish or fruits lose their freshness, become old and spoil in warm, wet air by undergoing chemical changes because of bacteria, yeasts and moulds. Some spoil within hours while others take days or weeks. Salt, Sun's heat, oil have been used to store and save food items from decomposing. Salted and dried fish is an example.

During the past five or six decades, several changes have taken place in our life styles. There are more towns and cities today than in the past; people are concentrated in these places. Population has grown in their land. And they also like to eat readymade foods.

All these changes have brought about one big change. That is, processed and canned foods and drinks have become part of our food habits. Getting food items like meat, fish, peas, fruits, and soft drinks like Coca-Cola, Pepsi, Rasna ready for sale inside a country or in another country has become an industry. Factories prepare and produce readymade foods, using the knowledge provided by food science and Technology. They use canning, dehydration, smoke and refrigeration

methods to process and preserve foods. For this purpose they use food additives to add flavours, colour, nutrients to foods.

Food can be preserved by controlling or destroying the agents that spoil foods. A few of these agents are bacteria, moulds, insects, rodents, warm and wet air.

Canning is a thermal or heat processing where foods are subjected to temperatures that are high enough to kill most microorganisms. Foods are sterilized in airtight, heat-resistant pouches.

Dehydration of food removes water in the food and thus prevents bacteria from growing. It compresses and freeze-dries food which can resume their original shape on rehydration.

Refrigeration and freezing help store foods along with their nutrients and flavours. Smoke treatment to food can preserve them only for a short time. Smoke contains guaiacol which has only limited capacity. It is now being used to add an appealing flavor.

Questions

1. Cooked or uncooked food spoils by undergoing _____ changes
 - a) climatic
 - b) chemical
 - c) physical
 - d) biological
2. Salt, heat & oil save food items from _____
 - a. burning
 - b. decomposing



- c. dehydration
 - d. losing colour
3. Changes in the life style of the people has inserted in _____
- a) Refrigerated foods
 - b) Salted food
 - c) processed & canned food
 - d) dried food
4. What method helps store foods along with their nutrients & flavours?
- a) Refrigeration
 - b) Dehydration
 - c) Canning
 - d) Using additives
5. Which treatment preserves food for a short time?
- a) Processing
 - b) adding nutrients
 - c) compressing
 - d) smoke treatment

Passage 14

Mount Vesuvius, a volcano located between the ancient Italian cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, has received much attention because of its frequent and destructive eruptions. The most famous of these eruptions occurred in A.D 79

The volcano had been inactive for centuries. There was little warning of the coming eruption, although one account unearthed by archaeologists says that a hard rain and a strong wind had disturbed

the celestial calm during the preceding night. Early the next morning, the volcano poured a huge river of molten rock down upon Herculaneum, completely burying the city and filling the harbor with coagulated lava.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the mountain, cinders, stone and ash rained down on Pompeii. Sparks for the burning ash ignited the combustible rooftops quickly. Large portions of the city were destroyed in the conflagration. Fire, however, was not the only cause of destruction. Poisonous sulfuric gases saturated the air. These heavy gases were not buoyant in the atmosphere and therefore sank toward the earth and suffocated people.

Over the years, excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum have revealed a great deal about the behavior of the volcano. By analyzing data, much as a zoologist dissects an animal specimen, scientists have concluded that the eruption changed large portions of the area's Geography. For instance, it turned the Sarno River from its course and raised the level of the beach along the Bay of Naples. Meteorologists studying these events have also concluded that Vesuvius caused a huge tidal wave that affected the world's climate.

In addition to making these investigations archaeologists have been able to study the skeletons of victims by using distilled water to wash away the volcanic ash. By strengthening the brittle bones with acrylic paint, scientists have been able to examine the skeletons and draw conclusions about the diet and habits

of the residents. Finally, the excavations at both Pompeii and Herculaneum have yielded many examples of classical art, such as jewelry made of bronze, which is an alloy of copper and tin. The eruption of Mount Vesuvius and its tragic consequences have provided everyone with a wealth of data about the effects that volcanoes can have on the surrounding area. Today, volcanologists can locate and predict eruptions, saving lives and preventing the destruction of other cities and cultures.

Questions

1. Herculaneum and its harbor were buried under _____ lava.
 - a) liquid
 - b) solid
 - c) flowing
 - d) coagulated
2. The poisonous gases were not _____ in the air.
 - a) able to float
 - b) visible
 - c) able to evaporate
 - d) invisible
3. Scientists analyzed data about Vesuvius in the same way that a zoologist _____ a specimen.
 - a) describes in detail
 - b) studies by cutting apart
 - c) photographs
 - d) charts
4. _____ have concluded that the volcanic eruption caused a tidal wave.
 - a) Scientists
 - b) scientist who study atmosphere conditions
 - c) Scientists who study ash
 - d) scientists who study animal behavior
5. Scientists have used _____ water to wash away volcanic ash from the skeletons of victims.
 - a) bottled
 - b) volcanic
 - c) purified
 - d) sea

Passage 15

King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette ruled France from 1774 to 1789, a time when the country was fighting bankruptcy. The royal couple did not let France's insecure financial situation limit their immoderate spending, however. Even though the minister of finance repeatedly warned the king and queen against wasting money, they continued to spend great fortunes on their personal pleasure. This lavish spending greatly enraged the people of France. They felt that the royal couple bought its luxurious lifestyle at the poor people's expense.

Marie Antoinette, the beautiful but exceedingly impractical queen, seemed uncaring about her subjects' misery. While French citizens begged for lower



taxes, the queen embellished her palace with extravagant works of art. She also surrounded herself with artists, writers, and musicians, who encouraged the queen to spend money even more profusely.

While the queen's favourite glutted themselves on huge feasts at the royal table many people in France were starving. The French government taxed the citizens outrageously. These high taxes paid for the entertainments the queen and her court so enjoyed. When the minister of finance tried to stop these royal spendthrifts, the queen replaced him. The intense hatred that the people felt for Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette kept building until it led to the French Revolution. During this time of struggle and violence (1789 – 1799), thousands of aristocrats, as well as the king and queen themselves lost their lives at the guillotine. Perhaps if Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette had reined in their extravagant spending, the events that rocked France would not have occurred.

1. The people surrounding the queen encouraged her to spend money _____
- a) Wisely
 - b) Abundantly
 - c) Carefully
 - d) Foolishly

2. The minister of finance tried to curb these royal _____
- a) Aristocrats
 - b) Money wasters
 - c) Individuals
 - d) Spend thrifts
3. This lavish spending _____ the people of France.
- a) Provoked
 - b) Insulted
 - c) Enraged
 - d) Gladdened
4. The intense hatred of the people led to the _____
- a) Minister being replaced
 - b) Government taxing the citizens outrageously
 - c) Death of many people
 - d) French revaluation
5. Thousands of aristocrats, as well as the king and queen lost their lives _____
- a) In the French revolution
 - b) At the guillotine
 - c) In the royal palace
 - d) Into violence