



## Literature Keystone (PA Core) Quiz

Reading for Meaning - Nonfiction - (L.N.1.1.1) Author's Purpose, (L.N.1.1.2) Examples Support Purpose, (L.N.1.1.3) Techniques And Elements, (L.N.1.1.4) Key Words And Phrases, (L.N.1.2.1) Synonym Or Antonym, (L.N.1.2.2) Affixes, (L.N.1.2.3) Context Clues

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher Name: Jared George

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

### Avian Flu

By: U.S. Agency for International Development

**WASHINGTON, DC** - <sup>1</sup>Today, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) announced a \$5 million award to support the development of a global network to track avian influenza, with the aim of monitoring the role of migratory birds. The Global Avian Influenza Network for Surveillance, or GAINS, will enhance international efforts to collect and analyze laboratory samples from wild birds and identify genetic changes in the virus. The entire award package totals \$6 million, including a \$1 million contribution from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

<sup>2</sup> Spearheaded by the Wildlife Conservation Society, GAINS will work in countries situated along key migratory routes to improve the collection, coordination, and laboratory evaluation of samples from wild birds. The goal of this work is to enhance understanding of the role wild birds play in the movement of the avian flu virus around the world. In addition, GAINS will create, update, and make available to researchers data related to avian influenza surveillance and migratory bird activity.

<sup>3</sup> "The United States is already supporting efforts to develop animal surveillance and build diagnostic and laboratory capacity in at least 25 countries," said Dr. Dennis Carroll, Director of USAID's Avian and Pandemic Influenza Response Unit. "The GAINS program is an extension of our important work. The information GAINS produces will feed into systems to warn people about the movement of avian influenza. This network will significantly bolster our ability to support the international community in response to the virus."

<sup>4</sup> The announcement supports the successful outcome of the second meeting of the International Partnership for Avian and Pandemic Influenza, held in Vienna, Austria, June 6-7. The U.S. delegation, headed by Under Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs Dr. Paula J. Dobriansky, also included representatives from USAID, and the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Health and Human Services.

<sup>5</sup> "Leaders must continue to encourage their colleagues at home and abroad to be forthcoming with information critical to global response efforts," Dobriansky said at the meeting. "Providing accurate information to international partners can significantly limit both the human and economic impacts of an outbreak."

<sup>6</sup> To date, USAID has allocated \$158.4 million to fight avian influenza, and collaborates with other U.S. government agencies, international partners, and local governments and organizations to provide support in 46 countries.

1) What is the author's purpose for including paragraph 5?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A) to quote someone so that it gives the article more authority                | C) to urge other leaders globally to unite with international partners working together to solve the problem   |
| B) to make it sound like there is someone who knows what they're talking about | D) to get leaders to solve the problem in their communities, countries, etc. so it doesn't spread even further |

2) The main purpose of this article is

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A) to explain the results of an international avian influenza outbreak.                  | C) to persuade readers to be concerned about an international avian influenza outbreak.    |
| B) to inform readers of U.S. efforts to internationally track and fight avian influenza. | D) to describe the symptoms and consequences of an international avian influenza outbreak. |



3) What is the author's purpose for writing this particular passage?

- |    |  |    |  |
|----|--|----|--|
| A) | to aid scientists on the cause and the effects of the avian flu  | C) | to boast about how much the U.S. government is donating to the cause for the sake of 'good P.R.' (personal relations)                            |
| B) | to warn the public how devastating the avian flu could potentially be if or when it arrives in the United States | D) | to announce the efforts being made by the U.S. government to help other international agencies in the fight against this serious social epidemic |

## Acupuncture

By: <http://nccam.nih.gov/health/acupuncture/#visit>

### What is acupuncture?

<sup>1</sup> Acupuncture is one of the oldest, most commonly used medical procedures in the world. Originating in China more than 2,000 years ago, acupuncture began to become better known in the United States in 1971, when New York Times reporter James Reston wrote about how doctors in China used needles to ease his pain after surgery.

<sup>2</sup> The term acupuncture describes a family of procedures involving stimulation of anatomical points on the body by a variety of techniques. American practices of acupuncture incorporate medical traditions from China, Japan, Korea, and other Eastern countries. The acupuncture technique that has been most studied scientifically involves penetrating the skin with thin, solid, metallic needles that are manipulated by the hands or by electrical stimulation.

### What does acupuncture feel like?

<sup>3</sup> Acupuncture needles are metallic, solid, and hair-thin. People experience acupuncture differently, but most feel no or minimal pain as the needles are inserted. Some people are energized by treatment, while others feel relaxed. Improper needle placement, movement of the patient, or a defect in the needle can cause soreness and pain during treatment. This is why it is important to seek treatment from a qualified acupuncture practitioner.

### Is acupuncture safe?

<sup>4</sup> The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved acupuncture needles for use by licensed practitioners in 1996. The FDA requires that sterile, nontoxic needles be used and that they be labeled for single use by qualified practitioners only.

<sup>5</sup> Relatively few complications from the use of acupuncture have been reported to the FDA in light of the millions of people treated each year and the number of acupuncture needles used. Still, complications have resulted from inadequate sterilization of needles and from improper delivery of treatments. Practitioners should use a new set of disposable needles taken from a sealed package for each patient and should swab treatment sites with alcohol or another disinfectant before inserting needles. When not delivered properly, acupuncture can cause serious adverse effects, including infections and punctured organs.

### How might acupuncture work?

<sup>6</sup> Acupuncture is one of the key components of the system of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). In the TCM system of medicine, the body is seen as a delicate balance of two opposing and inseparable forces: yin and yang. Yin represents the cold, slow, or passive principle, while yang represents the hot, excited, or active principle. Among the major assumptions in TCM are that health is achieved by maintaining the body in a "balanced state" and that disease is due to an internal imbalance of yin and yang. This imbalance leads to blockage in the flow of qi (vital energy) along pathways known as meridians. It is believed that there are 12 main meridians and 8 secondary meridians and that there are more than 2,000 acupuncture points on the human body that connect with them.

<sup>7</sup> Preclinical studies have documented acupuncture's effects, but they have not been able to fully explain how acupuncture works within the framework of the Western system of medicine that is commonly practiced in the United States. It is proposed that acupuncture produces its effects through regulating the nervous system, thus aiding the activity of pain-killing biochemicals such as endorphins and immune system cells at specific sites in the body. In addition, studies have shown that acupuncture may alter brain chemistry by changing the release of neurotransmitters and neurohormones and, thus, affecting the parts of the central nervous system related to sensation and involuntary body functions, such as immune reactions and processes that regulate a person's blood pressure, blood flow, and body temperature.

4) What evidence is provided to indicate that acupuncture is an acceptable medical procedure?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A) Acupuncture is one of the oldest medical procedures in the world.       | C) The use of acupuncture needles by licensed practitioners has been approved by the FDA.     |
| B) Acupuncture produces its effects through regulating the nervous system. | D) James Reston wrote about how doctors in China used needles to ease his pain after surgery. |

- 5) Which statement supports the idea that acupuncture treatments are believed to balance the systems of the body?
- A) People not living a balanced life would most likely not benefit from acupuncture.
- B) Practitioners from the East and the West agree on the healing benefits of acupuncture.
- C) The body is seen as a delicate balance of two inseparable forces represented by the Yin and the Yang.
- D) An equal number of metallic needles should be placed on either side of the meridian to achieve results.
- 6) Which addition to this article would be most beneficial to patients in the U.S. considering acupuncture treatments?
- A) explanation on other TCM alternative treatments
- B) information concerning the cost of acupuncture treatments
- C) further explanation on the practice's origins and history
- D) a better explanation of the yin and the yang regarding the body's balance
- 7) The passage contends that acupuncture became better known to Americans during the 1970's because
- A) doctors from Japan, China, and Korea began opening practices in the United States.
- B) practitioners began huge advertising campaigns for acupuncture clinics in the U.S.
- C) the FDA released a report granting approval for acupuncture practices in the United States.
- D) a New York Times reporter wrote about his personal experience using acupuncture to relieve pain after surgery.

### I Have A Dream

By: Martin Luther King, Jr.

<sup>1</sup> I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation.

<sup>2</sup> Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity.

<sup>3</sup> But one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later, the Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition.

<sup>4</sup> In a sense we have come to our nation's capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was a promise that all men, yes, black men as well as white men, would be guaranteed the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

<sup>5</sup> It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check, a check which has come back marked "insufficient funds." But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt. We refuse to believe that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation. So we have come to cash this check — a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice. We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of now. This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism. Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy. Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice. Now is the time to lift our nation from the quick sands of racial injustice to the solid rock of brotherhood. Now is the time to make justice a reality for all of God's children.

8)

In a sense we have come to our nation's capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was a promise that all men, yes, black men as well as white men, would be guaranteed the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

In this portion of his famous speech, what is one way that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. expresses his message or theme?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A) He uses similes to compare the issues that he mentions in his speech.       | C) He uses personification to make the United States of America seem like a real person. |
| B) He uses a metaphor to compare an uncashed check to the promises of America. | D) He uses hyperbole to exaggerate the lack of freedom and justice in the United States. |

9)



Which rhetorical device does Dr. King rely on most heavily in this passage?

- |             |                        |
|-------------|------------------------|
| A) simile   | C) allusion            |
| B) metaphor | D) rhetorical question |

10) If a student is using this passage as an appropriate research source, which of these is the LEAST LIKELY way it will be used?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A) to evaluate the issues and beliefs of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.    | C) for statistical data on segregation and discrimination in American society                |
| B) to analyze effective communication styles of great American speeches | D) for information about methods of expressing discontent about racial injustices in America |

11) Why does King use the rhetorical technique of parallel structure in his speech?

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|--|---|
| A) to show that he is aware of the time that has passed          | C) to show that two or more ideas have the same level of importance   |
| B) to show that others are not aware of the time that has passed | D) to show that two or more of his ideas will not happen concurrently |

12) To emphasize his conviction that all people, regardless of color, deserve equal rights, Dr. King

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A) discusses <i>insufficient funds</i> . | C) makes a reference to <i>democracy</i> .     |
| B) mentions the <i>promissory note</i> . | D) repeats the phrase <i>now is the time</i> . |

13) In paragraph 3, which rhetorical technique is being used to add emphasis?

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| A) overstatement  | C) parallel structure  |
| B) understatement | D) rhetorical question |

14) The last four sentences of the speech (beginning "Now is the time...") demonstrate which rhetorical device?

- A) parallelism
- B) restatement

- C) rhetorical questions
- D) point and counterpoint

## **Asthma**

By: Centers for Disease Control, Asthma, FAQs

### **What Asthma Is**

<sup>1</sup> Asthma is a disease that affects your lungs. It is the most common long-term disease of children. It causes repeated episodes of wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, and nighttime or early morning coughing.

<sup>2</sup> We know that family history contributes to susceptibility, but in most cases we don't know what causes asthma to develop, and we don't know how to cure asthma. You can control your asthma by knowing the warning signs of an attack, avoiding things that trigger an attack, and following the advice of your doctor.

### **Effects of Asthma**

<sup>3</sup> In 2001, 20.3 million Americans had asthma, and 12 million had had an asthma attack in the previous year. If a person has a parent with asthma, he or she is three to six times more likely to develop asthma than is a person who does not have a parent with asthma.

### **How Asthma Is Diagnosed**

<sup>4</sup> Asthma can be difficult to diagnose, especially in children under 5 years old. Regular physical exams that include checks of lung function and for allergies can help make the right diagnosis.

<sup>5</sup> A health-care provider trying to diagnose asthma will ask you questions about coughing, especially coughing at night, and whether breathing problems are worse after physical activity or during a particular time of year. Providers also ask about other symptoms, such as chest tightness, wheezing, and colds that last more than 10 days.

<sup>6</sup> Also, a provider will ask about your family history of asthma, allergy and other breathing problems, and your home environment. He or she also will ask about lost school or work days and limits on your activity.

<sup>7</sup> Testing of lung function, called spirometry, is another way to diagnose asthma. A spirometer is a piece of equipment that measures the largest amount of air you can exhale after taking a very deep breath. Airflow can be measured before and after you use an asthma medication.

### **What An Asthma Attack Is**

<sup>8</sup> Airways are the paths that carry air to the lungs. As the air moves through the lungs, the airways become smaller, like branches of a tree. During an attack, the sides of the airways in your lungs become inflamed and swollen. Muscles around the airways tighten, and less air passes in and out of the lungs. Excess mucus forms in the airways, clogging them even more. The attack, also called an episode, can include coughing, chest tightness, wheezing, and trouble breathing.

### **Causes Of An Asthma Attack**

<sup>9</sup> Environmental exposures, such as house dust mites and environmental tobacco smoke, are important triggers of an attack. Some of these triggers are listed in the box below.

### **How Asthma Is Treated**

<sup>10</sup> You can control your asthma and avoid an attack by taking your medicine as prescribed and avoiding the triggers that can cause an attack. It's just as important that you remove the triggers in your environment that you know make your asthma worse.

<sup>11</sup> Medicine for asthma is different for each person. It can be inhaled or taken as a pill and comes in two types—quick-relief and long-term control. Quick-relief medicines control the symptoms of an asthma attack. If you are using your quick-relief medicines more and more you should visit your health-care provider to change your asthma management plan. Long-term control medicines make you have fewer and milder attacks, but they don't help you if you're having an attack.

### **Important Asthma Triggers:**

#### **Dust Mites**

<sup>12</sup> Mattress covers and pillow case covers provide a barrier between house dust mites and the person with asthma. Down-

filled pillows, quilts, or comforters should not be used and stuffed animals and clutter should be removed from bedrooms.

**Pets**

**13** Furry pets may trigger an attack. The simplest solution to this situation is to find another home for the pet. However, some pet owners may be too attached to their pets or unable to locate a safe new home for the animal. Any animal causing an allergic reaction should not be allowed in the bedroom. Pets should be kept outside as much as possible and bathed weekly. People with asthma are not allergic to their pet's fur, so trimming the pet's fur will not help your asthma. Frequent vacuuming will reduce the presence of the allergen. If the room has a hard surface floor, it should be damp mopped weekly.

**Mold**

**14** When mold is inhaled, it can cause asthma attacks. Eliminating mold throughout the home can help control asthma attacks. Keep humidity levels between 35% and 50%. In hot, humid climates, this may require the use of air conditioning and/or dehumidifiers. Fixing water leaks and cleaning up any mold in the home can also help.



**15)** The author's purpose in including paragraph 11 is to

- A) show that asthma can be completely cured.
- B) diagnose the type of asthma medicine one needs.

- C) provide a detailed description of asthma medication.
- D) provide an overview of medicines available for asthma sufferers.

**16)** The MAIN purpose of this selection is

- A) to identify the triggers for asthma.
- B) to describe to doctors new treatments for asthma.

- C) to inform readers about the causes, effects, and treatments of asthma.
- D) to persuade researchers to continue seeking new information about the causes of asthma.

**17)** The intended readers of this passage are MOST LIKELY

- A) doctors.
- B) asthma sufferers.

- C) government workers.
- D) the general public.

**18)** The author's purpose in including paragraphs 12, 13, and 14 is

- A) to show that asthma can be cured.
- B) to explain how asthma affects the lungs.

- C) to remind asthma sufferers to take their medication as prescribed.
- D) to suggest steps the asthma sufferer can take to avoid asthma attacks.

**Fight or Flight: The Evolution of Stress**

By: www.stresstop.com

- 1** Imagine you are a caveman out innocently picking berries when suddenly you come nose to nose with a sabre-tooth tiger. While you were simply gathering, the tiger was actually hunting, and the sight of you makes his mouth water.
- 2** Luckily for you, millions of years of evolution has endowed you with a set of automatic weapons that take over in the event of an emergency. At the sight of the tiger, your hypothalamus sends a message to your adrenal glands and within seconds, you can run faster, hit harder, see better, hear more acutely, think faster, and jump higher than you could only seconds earlier.
- 3** Your heart is pumping at two to three times the normal speed, sending nutrient rich blood to the major muscles in your arms and legs. The tiny blood vessels (called capillaries) under the surface of your skin close down (which consequently sends your blood pressure soaring) so you can sustain a surface wound and not bleed to death. Even your eyes dilate so you can see better.
- 4** All functions of your body not needed for the struggle about to commence are shut down. Digestion stops, sexual function stops, even your immune system is temporarily turned off. If necessary, excess waste is eliminated to make you light on your feet.
- 5** Your suddenly supercharged body is designed to help level the odds between you and your attacker. Consequently, you narrowly escape death by leaping higher and running faster than you ever could before. With the danger now over, you find a safe place to lie down and rest your exhausted body.
- 6** FLASH FORWARD to the present day. Despite the huge amount of technological change in the ensuing 25,000 years, you are walking around with essentially the same set of internal body parts as that of the caveman. At this very moment you're in the break room at work, hunting for coffee and gathering donuts. Your boss is out hunting too. But guess what? He's hunting for you.
- 7** As you gulp down your third cup of Java you hear your boss say those dreaded words: "Could I see you for a moment in my office, please?" At the sight of the tiger, er, uh...your boss...your hypothalamus sends a message to your adrenal glands and within seconds your body summons all the same powers that your stone-age ancestor needed to fight a sabre tooth tiger.
- 8** You can almost feel your blood pressure soar as you take the long walk down the hall to your boss's office. You remember a rumor you heard about an upcoming round of layoffs. Now your mind is racing, your heart is pumping, your blood pressure is soaring, your mouth dries up, your hands feel cold and clammy, your forehead is perspiring and you may even feel a sudden urge to go (to the bathroom). As you imagine your boss firing you, the caveman inside of you wants to come out. Maybe you'd like to run and hide or maybe you'd like to punch your boss in the nose, but you can't do either. Welcome to the modern era.
- 9** As your boss ushers you into his office and closes the door, you're experiencing a full-blown episode of the fight or flight response. But since you can't fight and you can't flee, all of that energy is pent-up inside of you with no place to go. You feel like you're going to explode. Your boss begins to speak. "Here it comes," you think to yourself. But you're so shocked by what you hear you can't believe you heard it right. "What did you say?" you ask your boss. "We are considering you for a promotion," he repeats.
- 10** (Every time your body triggers the fight or flight response, for situations that are not truly life-threatening, you are experiencing, in effect, a false alarm. Too many false alarms can lead to stress-related disorders like, heart disease, high blood pressure, immune system disorders, migraine headaches, insomnia and sexual dysfunction. The above example from the modern era was doubly false since the fight or flight response was in anticipation of an event (getting fired) that never materialized.)

19) Which word would be a synonym for the word **dilate** as it is used in the third paragraph?

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| A) burn   | C) glow   |
| B) expand | D) shrink |

20) Which word would be a synonym for the word **endowed** as it is used in the second paragraph?

- A) bestowed  
B) divested  
C) forgotten  
D) searched

21) Which word would be a synonym for the word **endowed** as it is used in the second paragraph?

- A) divested  
B) forgotten  
C) gave  
D) removed

22) Which word would be a synonym for the word **dilate** as it is used in the third paragraph?

- A) burn  
B) expand  
C) glow  
D) pierce

### A Brief History of the Toothbrush

By: Mary O'Dell

The familiar toothbrush found in American bathrooms everywhere has gone through quite a few changes from its original form. The first toothbrush used by Babylonians around 3000 B.C. was a pencil-size twig known as a "chew stick." Both Ancient Greek and Roman writings discuss the use of primitive toothpicks to help keep the mouth and teeth clean. Over time, one end of the twig was frayed to a soft, fibrous condition and rubbed against the teeth. The other end was sharpened to a point and used to pick out food and debris from between teeth.

Bristled toothbrushes became available sometime around 1500 AD. These early tools for dental hygiene had bristles that were hand plucked from the backs of the necks of hogs. The chosen hogs were from the colder climates of China and Siberia because frigid weather causes the bristles to grow more rigid and firmer. Traders introduced these bristled toothbrushes to Europeans, who considered the device irritatingly harsh. The Europeans who did brush their teeth preferred softer horsehair toothbrushes.

Increased interest and study led to a number of changes and discoveries. Dr. Pierre Fauchard, who is often considered the father of modern dentistry, authored a dental textbook in 1723. He criticized the ineffectiveness of horsehair brushes because the bristles were too soft. He suggested daily vigorous rubbing of the gums and teeth with a small sponge. A 19th century bacteriologist convinced the dental profession that natural-hair toothbrushes eventually accumulated microscopic bacterial and fungus growth. In addition, the sharp ends of the bristles often ruptured the gums and could cause numerous mouth infections. An alternative was badly needed.

As technology advanced, synthetic bristles replaced sponges and the natural swine and horsehair bristles. By 1940 nylon was used for bristles; this greatly improved dental hygiene. Today, it is likely that most Americans brush their teeth once or more daily. Of course, many also use minty fresh toothpastes and gels. Also, daily flossing is recommended by most dentists. Annual dental visits are now commonplace. So it might be hard to believe that most Americans did not have a toothbrushing routine until soldiers returned from World War II. The Army enforced the much needed daily habit of toothbrushing; soldiers continued to brush, and the practice was adopted by civilians everywhere.

By 1965, several companies in Europe and America introduced electric toothbrushes. These electric models featured an up and down brush motion. Advertisements boasted of a toothbrush that could simulate the motion of a hand-held brush, but with better results. General Electric manufactured cordless models- battery operated and rechargeable. Improvements continued, and soon a rotary action electric toothbrush was available for home use. The year was 1987.

Many Americans have benefited from these improvements and now have easy access to inexpensive and replaceable toothbrushes. However, even with the convenience of replaceable toothbrushes, members of the American Dental Association claimed in the late 1980s, that four out five Americans hold on to their toothbrushes until the warped bristles were no longer suitable for cleaning teeth. Often, the condition of the toothbrush had been damaged to the point that it would likely cut gums! Recent emphasis on replacing toothbrushes increased, reducing this painful occurrence. Today, the familiar toothbrush is accompanied by toothpaste in every imaginable flavor. Efforts to keep our pearly whites sparkling have ushered in whitening strips, trays, and treatments. We even have a myriad of gargling and swishing options for eliminating malodorous breath.

23)

General Electric manufactured *cordless* models- battery operated and rechargeable.

What is the meaning of the suffix *-less* in *cordless* as used in this sentence from the passage?

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A) under   | C) to work |
| B) without | D) beneath |

24)

We even have a myriad of gargling and swishing options for eliminating *malodorous* breath.

What is the meaning of the prefix *mal-* in *malodorous* as used in this sentence from the passage?

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| A) bad    | C) best  |
| B) beside | D) first |

25)

A 19th century bacteriologist convinced the dental profession that natural-hair toothbrushes eventually accumulated microscopic bacterial and *fungus* growth.

What is the meaning of the suffix *-al* in the word *fungus* as it is used in this sentence from the passage??

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| A) equal | C) see  |
| B) like  | D) self |

26)

As *technology* advanced, synthetic bristles replaced sponges and the natural swine and horsehair bristles.

What is the meaning of the root *-ology* in *technology* as it is used in this sentence from the passage?

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| A) mind  | C) to hear  |
| B) hands | D) study of |

27)

Many Americans have benefited from these improvements and now have easy access to inexpensive and *replaceable* toothbrushes.

What is the meaning of the suffix *-able* in *replaceable* as used in this sentence from the passage?

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| A) good  | C) full of |
| B) first | D) fit for |

## Speaking French

By: Nancy Floyd

<sup>1</sup>Many Americans speak French words every day without even realizing it. Many French words and sayings are very common in the English language. Restaurants are good places to find frequently used French words.

<sup>2</sup>In America, the word *cuisine* is a synonym for *food*. It often is used to describe a specific type of food. For example, if you tried the cuisine in Italy, you might dine on spaghetti and lasagna. In Germany, typical cuisine might include bratwurst and *strudel*. Americans often eat their "cuisine" in the kitchen. In France, you'll find that people often eat their food in "la cuisine."

<sup>3</sup>Have you ever been to a café? In America, a *café* is a coffee shop or a small restaurant. In France, people drink café to help them wake up in the morning. Many cafés or coffee shops offer a drink called café au lait, which is a French term that means "coffee with milk." Another popular drink option is a frappé, which is a frozen drink or thick milk shake, so it makes sense that in France, *frappé* means "to ice."

<sup>4</sup>A popular item on many restaurant menus is potatoes au gratin. In French, the phrase *au gratin* means "with gratings." In English, we use the term *au gratin* to describe a food topped with grated cheese. Many restaurants also offer a soup du jour. The definition of the term *du jour* is "of the day." That's exactly what the soup du jour is: a special soup offering for the day. Before dinner, you might order hors d'oeuvres. *Hors d'oeuvres* is French for "outside of work," but Americans use the term to describe a food item that is separate from, or comes before, the entrée. The word *entrée* is also French. To Americans, an entrée is the main meal, but to the French, it means "entry."

<sup>5</sup>Many words used to describe ways of *cooking* foods also come from French words. For example, *frying* food in a pan is called sautéing. In French, the word *sauté* means "to jump." When chefs sauté foods, they often shake the pan quickly, which causes the contents of the pan to hop and flip.

<sup>6</sup>If you're like many Americans, you might order dessert after dinner. A dessert found at many restaurants is pie à la mode, which is pie topped with ice cream. In France, *à la mode* means "in style." In America during the 1890s, people thought serving apple pie and ice cream together for dessert became a popular trend. A hotel employee nicknamed the dessert "pie à la mode," because it was "in style" at the time.

28) The word *cuisine* is linked to the French word for

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|-------------|-------------|
| A) dessert. | C) kitchen. |
| B) frying.  | D) soup.    |

29) Which sentence BEST explains how *cooking* and *frying* differ slightly in meaning?

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|---|--|
| A) <i>Cooking</i> is making food to perfection; <i>frying</i> is slightly burning food. | C) <i>Cooking</i> is heating food on a stove; <i>frying</i> is heating food in an oven.    |
| B) <i>Cooking</i> is preparing food for eating; <i>frying</i> is heating food in a pan. | D) <i>Cooking</i> is creating food for a meal; <i>frying</i> is creating food for dessert. |