

C. N. Grivas

**Grammar, Vocabulary
& Reading Skills**
for the
MICHIGAN ECCE

NEW FORMAT

**Grammar, Vocabulary
& Reading Skills
for the**

MICHIGAN ECCE

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SAMPLE PAGES

Introduction to the ECCE

GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY, READING (GVR)	
Time	75 minutes
Description	GRAMMAR (multiple choice) An incomplete sentence is followed by a choice of words or phrases to complete it. Only one choice is grammatically correct.
Number of Items	15
Description	VOCABULARY (multiple choice) An incomplete sentence is followed by a choice of words to complete it. Only one word has the correct meaning in that context.
Number of Items	14
Description	READING (multiple choice) Two short reading passages, each on a different topic. Each passage is followed by six multiple-choice questions. Two sets of four short texts (each set of four texts is related by topic). Each set is followed by twelve multiple-choice questions.
Number of Items	36

A Present Tenses

Simple Present

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 sports commentaries | <i>Taylor shoots and ... it's a goal!</i> |
| 2 narratives | <i>So he gets out of the car and starts running.</i> |
| 3 reviews of books / movies | <i>Julia Roberts stars in this romantic comedy.</i> |
| 4 newspaper headlines | <i>PLANE CRASHES IN SOUTH AFRICA</i> |
| 5 exclamatory structures with "here" and "there" (and the verbs "come" and "go") | <i>Here comes your brother!</i>
<i>There she goes!</i> |
| 6 instructions / directions | <i>You beat the eggs well and then add them to the mixture.</i> |

Present Progressive

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 temporary repetition | <i>We're taking the train this week as our car has broken down.</i> |
| 2 changing / developing situations | <i>The baby is getting bigger every day.</i> |
| 3 sth happening very / too often, usually to show annoyance (with always , constantly , continually , forever) | <i>Why are you constantly borrowing my things?</i>
<i>I'm always bumping into Steve at the supermarket. Isn't it funny?</i> |

NOTE:


- Stative verbs (eg. **like**, **love**, **hate**, **prefer**, **want**, **see**, **hear**, **smell**, **taste**, **think**, **believe**, **know**, **understand**, **forget**, **remember**, **have**, **belong**, etc.) do not normally have progressive forms.
*I **don't understand** what you're saying.*
*That car **belongs to** our neighbors.*
 - BUT:** See the difference in meaning in the following examples.
 - Look at this photo and tell me what you **see**.*
*I **see** what you mean. (= understand)*
*I'm **seeing** Debbie tonight. (= meeting)*
 - This soup **tastes** great.*
*I'm **tasting** the sauce to see if it needs anything. (= checking the taste of)*
 - The roses **smell** fantastic.*
*He's **smelling** the cheese to see if it has gone bad. (= checking the smell of)*
 - I **think** he's very nice.*
*They're **thinking** of moving to the suburbs. (= considering)*
 - He **has** a lot of friends.*
***Are you having** fun, children?*
- ALSO:** *He's **silly**.* (= it is his character)
*He's **being** silly at the moment.* (= he's behaving in a silly way)
- Can / Could + see / hear / smell / taste / remember / understand** for something happening at the moment of speaking.
*I **can hear** somebody shouting.*
*We **could smell** something burning.*
 - Either tense can be used with the verbs **hurt**, **ache** and **feel** without any difference in meaning.
*My back **hurts** / **is hurting**.*


Simple Present Perfect

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 past action (<i>time not mentioned or implied</i>) | <i>I've bought a new computer.</i> |
| 2 period of time not yet over | <i>I've had two cups of coffee this morning. (= it is still morning)</i> |
| 3 after: this / it is the first / second / only , etc. time ... | BUT: <i>I had two cups of coffee this morning. (= it's later on in the day)</i>
<i>This is the first time I've used this shampoo.</i> |
| 4 after: this / it / he , etc. is + superlative | <i>He is the most boring teacher we've ever had.</i> |

NOTE:

- How long **has it been** (OR: is it) since you **have heard** (OR: heard) from him?*
*It **has been** (OR: It is) years since she **has eaten** (OR: ate) meat.*
[NOT: ... since she ~~hasn't eaten / didn't eat~~ meat.]
- have been to – have gone to – have been in**
*Ron **has been to** Cairo. (= has visited it)*
*Ron **has gone to** Cairo. (= is there now)*
*Ron **has been in** Cairo for two weeks. (= is still in Cairo and has spent two weeks there)*

both **BRITISH** and **AMERICAN** 
*He **has just left**.*
*I've **already sent** it.*
***Have** you **ever tried** sushi?*
*I've **never liked** this music.*

mainly **AMERICAN** 
*He **just left**.*
*I **already sent** it.*
***Did** you **ever try** sushi?*
*I **never liked** this music.*

Present Perfect Progressive

- 1 sth which started in the past and is still continuing
- 2 finished action with a visible result in the present
- 3 irritation / annoyance / surprise, etc. about a recent past action

*He's **been looking** for a job for months / since April.*
*It's **been snowing** all night so everything outside is white.*
*Who **has been using** my smartphone? I have no credit left.*

NOTE:

- 1 Only the **simple present perfect** is used with stative verbs.

*I've **known** her for ages.*

[**NOT:** I've ~~been knowing~~ ...]

*You've **had** this cold for days.*

*I've **never liked** horror movies.*

- 2 Some verbs such as **live, work, study, teach**, etc. can be used in either the **simple present perfect** or the **present perfect progressive**.

*He's **taught** / He's **been teaching** at our school since 1993.*

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 How long have you **been having / had** your new car?
- 2 I **am thinking / think** of calling him tomorrow.
- 3 My brother **has been to / has been in** Russia for two years.
- 4 This week, I **am not eating / don't eat** breakfast, as I have to leave early for work.
- 5 We **live / have been living** in Boston since 2005.
- 6 The cake **smells / is smelling** very nice!
- 7 It is the second time I **have done / am doing** a bungee jump.
- 8 Here **is coming / comes** the bus!



3 Tick (✓) if the sentence is correct or correct the mistake.

- 1 Why are you being so difficult?
- 2 Have you ever gone abroad?
- 3 She already spoke to them about it.
- 4 Janet isn't here; she has been to the supermarket.
- 5 He has called me three times this morning.
- 6 My back is aching a lot.
- 7 Your English improves every week.
- 8 This is the best essay Alice has written so far.

2 Fill in the simple present, present progressive, simple present perfect or present progressive.

- 1 **A:** Why are your boots dirty?
B: I **(work)** in the garden.
- 2 **A:** Mom, have you seen my glasses anywhere?
B: For goodness' sake, Mary! You always
(lose) them!
- 3 **A:** Did you know that Ted is in the hospital?
B: Well, actually, I **(know)** about his illness for quite some time.
- 4 **A:** How's Alex?
B: I don't know; it's been weeks since I **(see)** him.
- 5 **A:** Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the bank?
B: You **(turn)** left onto Hill Street; it's at number 51.
- 6 **A:** What does the headline read?
B: "Miami **(beat)** Chicago."
- 7 **A:** Hello, I have an appointment with the dentist.
B: I'm sorry, he **(see)** someone else at the moment. Would you like to take a seat while you're waiting.



4 Complete the sentences using your own words.

- 1 It rains
It is raining
It has been raining
- 2 She writes
She is writing
She has been writing
- 3 He has
He is having
He has had

B Past Tenses

Simple Past

- 1 action done by somebody no longer alive
- 2 past actions that happened one after the other
- 3 past habits or repeated actions

Peter Sellers **starred** in a lot of comedies.
She **did** the dishes, **took** a bath and **went** to bed.
She **worked** as a model when she was younger.
He **played** tennis every weekend back then.

NOTE:

- 1 How long ago **was** it that he **left** school?
How long ago **is** it (**OR**: has it been) since you
(last) **ate** out?
It **is** (**OR**: has been) four months since he **had**
(**OR**: has had) the accident.
- 2 **Used to** and **would** are also used for habitual past actions.
Mom **used to** read / **would** read me a bedtime story every night.

BUT: We **used to** live in the same apartment block.
[**NOT**: ... we **would** live ... – **would** is not used for states]

Did you **use to** like his songs?
We **didn't use to** exercise / **never used to** exercise much.

Past Progressive

- 1 action in progress at a specific past time
- 2 temporary past action or state
- 3 sth was happening very / too often, usually to show annoyance (with **always**, **constantly**, **continually**, **forever**)

She **was waiting** at the bus stop when I saw her.
He found some old coins while he **was digging** in his garden.
Janet **was cooking** while her husband **was cutting** the grass.
That summer, he **was working** in a restaurant in Miami.
Grandpa **was always smoking** in front of the children.
My brother **was continually losing** his keys.

Simple Past Perfect

- 1 past action that happened before another action or stated time in the past
- 2 after: **that / it was the first / second / only**, etc. **time** ...
- 3 after: **that / it / he**, etc. **was + superlative**

By the time the party ended, the sun **had** already **risen**.
We **had cleaned** the whole house by midday.
That was the second time he **had asked** me out to dinner.
She was the most beautiful woman he **had** ever **seen**.

NOTE:

The simple past can be used instead of the simple past perfect after: **before**, **until**, **after** and **as soon as**.
They **didn't stop fighting** until the police (**had**) **arrived**.
As soon as he (**had**) **put** the phone down, it started ringing again.

COMPARE:

When they came, I **made** dinner. (= first they came, then I made dinner)
When they came, I **was making** dinner. (= I was in the middle of making dinner when they came)
When they came, I **had made** dinner. (= first I made dinner, then they came)

Past Perfect Progressive

- 1 past action of certain duration before another action or stated time in the past
- 2 past action with certain duration that had a visible result in the past

We **had been waiting** for half an hour before the bus came.
By six o'clock, he **had been working** on the computer for five hours.
He **had been walking** in the rain; that's why his clothes were soaked.

COMPARE:

She's **been crying**; that's why her eyes **are** red. She **had been crying**; that's why her eyes **were** red.

1 Choose the correct answer.

Theaters in Shakespeare's time were very different from today. The stage [1] **was sticking / stuck** out into the audience, and people [2] **stood / were standing** around it or even [3] **sat / were sitting** on the edge. Sometimes while the actors [4] **would play / were playing**, the audience [5] **would throw / were throwing** rotten tomatoes and eggs at them to show they [6] **wouldn't like / didn't like** the performance. However, if they liked someone, they [7] **would cheer / were cheering** him enthusiastically. The stage [8] **didn't have / wouldn't have** curtains, but the back was two stories high. The upper story was the balcony where, for example, Juliet used to stand when she was talking to Romeo. As there [9] **weren't / weren't being** any curtains, there wasn't much furniture on the stage. Also, anyone who [10] **'died / would die'** had to be carried off. As in ancient Greece, only male actors [11] **would perform / were performing**. Boys with high voices [12] **were taking / used to take** the female roles.

2 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 When I was a baby, I **cried / was crying** a lot.
- 2 How much cake **did she eat / had she eaten** by the time she left?
- 3 She had a much better sense of humor before she **met / had met** her husband.
- 4 I **wasn't working / hadn't been working** long when my wife came home.
- 5 What **had you done / were you doing** the moment the earthquake shook the city?
- 6 He **had been drinking / was drinking** that night, which is why he had an accident.
- 7 Shakespeare **has written / wrote** many popular plays.
- 8 She **had been working / has been working** all day, so she was very tired.



3 Fill in the simple past, past progressive, simple past perfect or past perfect progressive.

- 1 They **(not walk)** for more than an hour when black clouds appeared in the sky.
- 2 He **(wake)** up early, **(have)** a coffee and **(start)** studying.
- 3 Dad **(lie)** on the couch while I was preparing lunch.
- 4 How long ago was it that you **(buy)** the car?
- 5 I was late because I **(try)** to find a taxi for half an hour.
- 6 He didn't feel hungry because he **(have)** a sandwich earlier.
- 7 When I arrived, the meeting already **(finish)**.
- 8 It is four years since he **(stop)** playing soccer.
- 9 It was the best book I **(read)** – until I discovered Harry Potter, that is.
- 10 He continually **(interrupt)** me during the lesson; it was unbelievably annoying.

4 Tick (✓) if the sentence is correct or correct the mistake.

- 1 The twins were helping their mother prepare for the party.
- 2 My grandfather would have brown hair before it went grey.
- 3 Clare was visiting her grandmother regularly when she was young.
- 4 Alex studied for three hours last night.
- 5 What were you doing when he arrived?
- 6 It was the second time I was seeing the movie.
- 7 Brad Pitt starred in many good movies.
- 8 When we got to the station, the train was leaving.
- 9 They went out after they had finished their homework.
- 10 She had gone to the movie theater last night.



C Further Grammar Practice

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 This is the second time you your keys.
a to lose b lose
c have lost d are losing
- 2 "Did you go to the mall last weekend?"
"No, we there for weeks."
a hadn't been b haven't been
c weren't d aren't
- 3 "Don't swim a full stomach," she said.
a by b in
c from d on
- 4 How dare you treat people like that! Who ?
a do you think you are
b do you think to be
c are you thinking you are
d do you think of being
- 5 "Whose wallet is this?"
"I have no idea who to."
a does it belong b is it belonging
c it belongs d it is belonging
- 6 Even a professional wouldn't be able to resist taking a picture.
a non- b no-
c none- d not
- 7 "Have you ever been to Mykonos?"
"Of course. I there every summer."
a am going b go
c have gone d have been
- 8 He us for months, then last night he phoned us.
a wasn't contacting b haven't contacted
c had to contact d hadn't contacted
- 9 "Are you going to Bill's party on Saturday?"
"I would go it's too far."
a except for b except that
c beside d besides
- 10 "I'd really like to learn Italian."
"You that for years."
a say b are saying
c said d have been saying
- 11 Robert had already been sleeping for several hours the phone rang.
a after b since
c when d while
- 12 I told you my secret confidence. Why did you tell all of your friends?
a out of b on
c by d in
- 13 "How long have you and Tom been colleagues?"
"I him for five years."
a have known b have been knowing
c am knowing d know
- 14 After your terrible behavior, it's hardly she's not speaking to you.
a surprise b surprising
c surprised d surprisingly
- 15 "You and Tim used to be in a band when you were young, right?"
"Yes, we hours practicing in Tim's garage."
a were spent b were spending
c had spent d would spend
- 16 "John might be able to help me."
"Why him, then?"
a don't you call b aren't you calling
c not to call d haven't you been calling
- 17 the exam, you are not allowed to talk.
a While b Until
c During d Since
- 18 "Was that your first trip to Europe?"
"Yes. In fact, I outside the U.S. before."
a hadn't been b wasn't
c haven't been d have been
- 19 "How's Greg?"
"He sent me a card last month, but I haven't heard from him"
a from b since
c until d then
- 20 She prides herself her good looks.
a on b at
c in d of
- 21 "Why were you so tired yesterday?"
"Because all night the night before."
a I'm studying
b I'd been studying
c I've been studying
d I've studied
- 22 There was a silence after their argument.
a death b dead
c dying d deathly
- 23 "Do you ever play cards?"
"I"
a don't never b do never
c ever do d never do

- 24** Don't tell anybody about this; it's
a confidence **b** confident
c confide **d** confidential
- 25** My son's always for the latest computer games.
a asks **b** been asked
c ask **d** asking
- 26** "Did you see Kevin at the meeting?"
 "No. I don't know where yesterday."
a he was **b** was he
c he would be **d** he has been
- 27** "I never expected to see you as a waitress."
 "Well, here until I can find a better job."
a I worked **b** I'm working
c I have worked **d** I work
- 28** Was the meal to your ?
a satisfaction **b** satisfy
c satisfied **d** satisfactory
- 29** "Do you like this dress?"
 "It's the best one you on so far."
a tried **b** are trying
c have tried **d** have been trying
- 30** I the house for ages. I really must do it this weekend.
a didn't clean **b** wasn't cleaning
c have to clean **d** haven't cleaned
- 31** "What time start work?"
 "At nine o'clock."
a did you use to **b** used you to
c you used to **d** were you used to
- 32** There's a shortage food in the area because of the war.
a from **b** in
c of **d** for
- 33** "How does this machine work?"
 "First you the dial and then press this button."
a are turning **b** turned
c were turning **d** turn
- 34** "There is life on Mars."
 "Oh, you're wrong about that!"
a I'm believing **b** I believed
c I have believed **d** I believe
- 35** "Is he OK?"
 "..... the look on his face, I'd say he's had some bad news."
a For **b** From
c With **d** Through
- 36** "Where do your cousins live?"
 "Although they in the city since they were born, they are now about to move to a small town."
a had lived **b** have lived
c are living **d** were living
- 37** "Has Beth arrived?"
 "Not "
a I know it **b** that I know of
c I know of that **d** that I know that
- 38** Mark Twain many popular books in the 19th century.
a has written **b** wrote
c is writing **d** was writing
- 39** "What's wrong, Alice? You don't look well."
 "I sick for the past few hours."
a am feeling **b** felt
c feel **d** have been feeling
- 40** "How old is Don?"
 "He Angela."
a is the same age with
b is the same age as
c has the same age with
d has the same age as
- 41** That documentary was very
a informative **b** informational
c information **d** informed
- 42** Although she had never tried Indian food , she really enjoyed it.
a before **b** until
c when **d** while
- 43** "What's Fred up to these days?"
 "Actually, about getting married."
a he will think **b** he's thinking
c he thinks **d** he would think
- 44** them are willing to help.
a Most **b** The more of
c The most of **d** The majority of
- 45** "Don't I know you?"
 "I think you're "
a mistaken **b** mistook
c mistaking me **d** mistaking

A Vocabulary Practice**1 Choose the correct answer.**

- 1 They let their daughter go to the party the understanding that she would be home by midnight.
a with
b in
c under
d on
- 2 To a long story short, we couldn't find her anywhere.
a do
b make
c explain
d tell
- 3 She hadn't seen me for twenty years and she recognized me at once.
a yet
b also
c however
d despite
- 4 He very nearly drove into a tree; it really was a close
a stroke
b crash
c shave
d hit
- 5 They owe so much money; they must be over \$5000 debt.
a at
b on
c in
d under
- 6 I wish I lived in such beautiful
a areas
b place
c region
d surroundings
- 7 There's a much quicker way to get there; I know a short
a track
b route
c cut
d passage
- 8 The fire department didn't leave until the fire had burned itself
a down
b up
c out
d away
- 9 Of course she loves him! She wouldn't stay with him unless
a she did
b she would
c she didn't
d she does
- 10 We anchored at a island to get food supplies.
a close
b next
c nearby
d near
- 11 It was by sheer that they found out the truth.
a chance
b probability
c opportunity
d possibility
- 12 He her up and down and said, "You look terrific!"
a looked
b looked on
c looked at
d looked for
- 13 I listened the sound of footsteps, but I couldn't hear anything.
a out
b to
c at
d for
- 14 She smoked ten cigarettes a day, average.
a as
b on
c by
d in

B Phrasal Verbs

- add up:** make sense; seem reasonable
- answer for:** accept the blame or the responsibility for sth
- answer to:** correspond to sth
- ask after:** request information (usually about sb's health)
- back out:** decide not to do sth you had promised / agreed to do
- back sb up:** support sb (usually in what they say)
- be behind with:** be late or delayed (esp. concerning regular payments)
- be down with:** be sick with

1 Fill in the correct phrasal verb in the appropriate form.

- 1 The man they arrested didn't the old lady's description.
- 2 We this month's rent; it should have been paid ten days ago.
- 3 Some things in his story don't ; he must be lying.
- 4 Samantha didn't come to school today as she the measles.
- 5 I saw Jenny yesterday and she you. I told her you were feeling much better.
- 6 Last night's fashion show was canceled because five of the models at the last minute.
- 7 Anna decided to complain yesterday and I her
- 8 The coach will have to the team's poor performance this season.

- be into sth:** like or be interested in sth
- be up to:** be engaged in sth (usually bad)
- blow out:** make a flame stop burning by blowing
- blow up:** 1 cause to explode 2 enlarge
- break down:** stop working (*vehicles / machines*)
- break into:** enter a place by force
- break off:** end a relationship

2 Fill in the correct phrasal verb in the appropriate form.

- 1 The elevator has again.
- 2 The bridge was by terrorists.
- 3 Thieves a designer clothes store last Monday.
- 4 you this kind of music?
- 5 They've their engagement after just one week.
- 6 I think I'll have some of my wedding photos
- 7 The kids are unusually quiet; I think they must something.
- 8 Did he all the candles on the cake?



C Prepositions

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 He was **absorbed** his book when I walked in.
a in b to
- 2 **According** the latest research, there is water on Mars.
a with b to
- 3 We were **accused** stealing the money, but it was all a misunderstanding.
a for b of
- 4 I'm **accustomed** getting up early in the morning.
a to b with
- 5 She's **addicted** chocolate and can't get enough of it.
a with b to
- 6 Don't **take advantage** the trust he has shown you.
a of b over
- 7 Her experience **gave** her **an advantage** her opponent.
a over b against
- 8 My children aren't **afraid** dogs.
a at b of
- 9 They managed to **agree** a date for the wedding.
a with b on
- 10 Dad won't **agree** us about going to the party.
a with b on

2 Fill in the correct preposition.

with • of • at • about • to • for

- 1 He is **aiming** winning the competition.
- 2 Maria is **allergic** strawberries.
- 3 Karen was **angry** being held up in traffic.
- 4 "Please don't be **angry** me," she said.
- 5 He was **annoyed** you about the delay.
- 6 My **answer** question three was incorrect.
- 7 I'm a bit **anxious** meeting the new boss.
- 8 You must **apologize** her not replying sooner.
- 9 Waterskiing doesn't **appeal** me.
- 10 Why doesn't your mother **approve** your new friends?

D Prepositional Phrases

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 You must learn the poem **from / by heart**.
- 2 Her name is Elizabeth, but we call her Beth **for / in short**.
- 3 **After / On second thought**, the black coat might be better.
- 4 It's illegal to sell alcohol to people who are **under / below age**.
- 5 Everybody failed the exam **with / for the exception of** Jane.
- 6 We must achieve peace **at / with all costs**.
- 7 **At / In conclusion**, I would like to thank you all for your support.
- 8 All applications must be in by July 14th **at / by the latest**.
- 9 I'm speaking **from / in behalf of** Mrs. Dobson, who cannot be with us today.
- 10 The witness described the accident **with / in great detail**.

2 Fill in the correct preposition.

at • for • on • by • in • to

- 1 This car is **far** the best I've ever driven.
- 2 Would you like to pay **cash** or **credit card**?
- 3 Mrs. Sanderson is away **business** at the moment.
- 4 She's usually a well-behaved child but **times** she can be rather naughty.
- 5 Much **our surprise**, he was promoted to manager.
- 6 No cake for me, thanks; I'm **a diet**.
- 7 We're planning the party **secret** as we want it to be a surprise.
- 8 He did me a great favor, so I'd like to do something for him **return**.
- 9 You can't study and watch TV **the same time**.
- 10 He was found guilty of murder and sent to prison **life**.



Reading Preparation (Task Type 1)

1 Lead-in

Look at the pictures of these endangered animals and answer the questions.

- Where do you think they come from?
- What are the main threats they face?
- Do you think they will be saved?
- What should be done to help save these animals?



Tiger



Caretta-caretta turtle



Whale



Elephant

From:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Threats:	.....	.....	.....	.....

2 Reading Skills

Understanding information is an important skill. The numbers below all come from the following text about the bald eagle. Skim through the text, find them, and write what they refer to. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 1782 : The year in which the bald eagle became the U.S.A.'s national emblem.
- 2 300,000 :
- 3 10,000 :
- 4 1960s :
- 5 35,000 :

ECCE READING

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.
This passage is about the bald eagle.

The bald eagle, with its large wingspan and steady gaze, has been the national emblem of the U.S.A. since 1782. It was officially approved by Congress even though one of the founding fathers, Benjamin Franklin, believed it to be a bird of bad character. Basically, he would have preferred the turkey. Fortunately, it was the bald eagle and not the turkey that was chosen as a suitable symbol of freedom, spirit, strength and excellence. Since then, this magnificent bird has featured considerably in the nation's architecture, art, folk tales and music.

The bald eagle can be found in every American state except Hawaii. It lives near large bodies of water where fish are readily available, and nests in tall trees to keep its young safe from other predators. Its natural territories are between Alaska and California, and from Maine to Florida. Bald eagles which reside in the northern U.S. and Canada migrate south during the winter, where food, particularly fish, is found more easily. Similarly, bald eagles which reside in the southern states may also migrate north during the hot summer.

The bald eagle once numbered between 300,000 and 500,000 birds in the 1700s, but by the 1950s this figure had fallen to less than 10,000 nesting pairs. The number dropped alarmingly to less than 500 nesting pairs in the 1960s. Fortunately, strict environmental and endangered species laws, as well as federal, state and private efforts, have led to a remarkable recovery in population levels. Now there are over 5,000 nesting pairs and 20,000 birds in the lower states and a further 35,000 birds in Alaska. Despite this encouraging return, America's national bird still suffers from hunting, pollution and habitat destruction. Awareness of the problem, strict laws and support for environmental programs are still needed to secure the future of this inspiring creature that stands for the spirit of the nation.

- 1 How was the bald eagle chosen as the national emblem of the U.S.A.?
 - a Ben Franklin preferred it.
 - b An election forced Congress to approve it.
 - c It was believed to have the appropriate qualities.
 - d The founding fathers had taken it to America.
- 2 Where would a bald eagle prefer to live?
 - a in green fields with large bodies of water
 - b near the ocean, rivers or lakes
 - c in wooded areas near rivers and lakes
 - d in urban areas with tall trees
- 3 In paragraph 2, what does **reside** mean?
 - a hunt
 - b live
 - c reproduce
 - d travel
- 4 What do we learn about the bald eagle's population?
 - a It was above 500,000 until the last century.
 - b It fell below 300,000 in the 1940s.
 - c It fell dramatically between the 1950s and 1960s.
 - d It neither rose nor fell in 1960.
- 5 What would the author most likely say about the bald eagle?
 - a Its future depends on continuing conservation and public awareness.
 - b It is of historic importance and should be introduced to other countries.
 - c It will never regain its status or population levels.
 - d It is no longer in danger.
- 6 What is the writer's tone when referring to the bald eagle?
 - a humorous
 - b scientific
 - c admiring
 - d unconcerned

Follow-up

3 In the Reading section, there is often a question like number 3 above. See if you can find the meanings of the words in bold, which are from the passage.

1 ... lives near large **bodies of water** ... (para. 2)

.....

2 Similarly, bald eagles which reside in the southern states may also **migrate** north ... (para. 2)

.....

3 Despite this encouraging **return**, ... (para. 3)

.....

4 Vocabulary Check

1 Match the columns to form **collocations**.

1 bald	.....	a pair
2 national	.....	b eagle
3 folk	.....	c species
4 nesting	.....	d emblem
5 endangered	.....	e tale

2 Choose the correct meaning of the word.

1 steady	a soft	b firm
2 suitable	a appropriate	b smart
3 magnificent	a colorful	b splendid
4 remarkable	a interesting	b amazing
5 encouraging	a positive	b dangerous
6 inspiring	a impressive	b frightening

3 Fill in the correct word.

gaze • character • spirit • recovery • awareness

- 1 The article suggests there will be an economic this year.
- 2 The old man's steady made us feel uneasy.
- 3 I agree that he is a man of excellent whom we can trust.
- 4 We should put up posters to raise of this important issue.
- 5 The team showed real fighting today and deserved to win.

5 Vocabulary Expansion

1 Fill in the correct word to complete the sentence.

1 NATIONALIZE – NATIONAL – NATION – NATIONALIST

- What is the country's airline called?
- For the last seventy years, it has been an independent

2 BELIEVE – (UN)BELIEVABLE – (DIS)BELIEF – BELIEVER

- It is my strong that the government should do more to help the poor.
- That was a(n) game – one of the best and most exciting I've ever seen.

3 STRENGTHEN – STRENGTH – STRONG

- Her injured leg will take time to
- I have never met anybody as as George – he can lift a small car by himself.

4 ARCHITECTURAL – ARCHITECT – ARCHITECTURE

- His ambition is to become an
- This building has some interesting features.

5 INHABIT – INHABITANT – HABITATION – (UN)INHABITABLE – HABITAT

- This building is not suitable for human ; it should be knocked down.
- Should a nuclear explosion occur, the area will be for centuries.

6 SUPPORT – SUPPORTING – SUPPORTIVE – SUPPORTER

- Pete has always been very of his wife.
- The whole family are loyal of the local team.

2 Match the idioms with their meanings.

- 1 The teacher is keeping **an eagle eye** on you!
- 2 On my first day at work, I felt like **a fish out of water**.
- 3 They criticized the ineffective police force as being **a paper tiger**.
- 4 That new smartphone I bought turned out to be **a white elephant**.
- 5 We had **a whale of a time** at the party.

- a a thing that is useless and which probably cost a lot of money
- b a person who feels awkward or uncomfortable in a new place
- c a great time
- d a very careful watch
- e a person, group, country, etc. that seems powerful but is not really



3 a Fill in the correct particle(s) to complete the phrasal verb.

by • for • in • out • to • up

stand : 1 be present while sth bad is happening, but not get involved

2 be ready for action

stand : 1 mean; be an abbreviation of

2 support a particular set of ideas or principles

stand : take sb's place (usually temporarily)

stand : be much better / more important than sb / sth

stand : defend sb / sth

stand : resist; be able to stay in good condition despite rough treatment

b Now fill in the correct phrasal verb in the appropriate form.

- 1 My assistant had to me while I was away.
- 2 U.S. troops are in case of violence.
- 3 I disagree with what the organization
- 4 How can you just and watch?
- 5 The boat is designed to strong winds.
- 6 You must your rights.
- 7 The initials CD compact disc.
- 8 The talented players from the rest of the team.

6 Topic-related Vocabulary

1 Fill in the correct prepositions.

- 1 Hundreds of animals were **risk** after fire broke out in the national park.
- 2 These creatures should be **the wild**, not **captivity**.
- 3 These birds are **threat** and **danger of** extinction.
- 4 The **ban** hunting should be strictly enforced otherwise animals will continue to be killed.
- 5 Unfortunately for elephants, there is a great **demand** ivory.
- 6 We should try to prevent a further **decrease** the bird population.

2 Fill in the correct word.

poacher • trader • warden • activist • veterinarian

Man: Jayden is working as a(n) [1] at a game reserve in Africa.

Woman: It must be a tough job. Are there a lot of [2] who try to hunt the animals illegally?

Man: Yes, and plenty of [3] who are willing to sell illegal animal products. Isn't it awful how animals are exploited and abused by humans?

Woman: Well, unfortunately, it goes on everywhere on a daily basis. As a(n) [4], I am used to seeing animals, usually pets, that have been injured or mistreated by people.

Man: Luckily, there is a group of local [5] who actually fight against cruelty to animals.

3 Look at the birds below.

- Do you know what species they are? Choose from **owl**, **maggpie** and **hawk**.
- Are they all birds of prey?
- What do you know about these birds?



1

Hawk: bird of prey,
good eyesight,
strong / able hunter



2

.....
.....
.....



3

.....
.....
.....

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