Short Articles for Reading Comprehension 3 Final Test

Name: _____ **Score: _____**

Unit 11-20

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct word(s).

1. An interviewer finds out if the applicant is _____ for the job.
a. helpful b. suitable* c. useful d. honest

2. Napoleon's ambition was to conquer and _____ all of Europe.
a. dominate* b. connect c. dedicate d. devote

3. The ancient Egyptians wrote letters on _____.
a. paper b. stone c. papyrus* d. sand

4. The news should be open to the general _____.
a. adults b. society c. community d. public*

5. All of a sudden, the volcano _____ again.
a. erupted* b. popped c. crack d. give way

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct word(s).

1. The ancient city of Kyeongju boasts a _____ of historic sites.
a. riches b. wealth* c. list d. display

2. The innocent suspect had a _____ talk with his lawyer.
a. big b. suitable c. gossip d. heart-to-heart*

3. Our company did well and made a _____ profit last year.
a. significant* b. meager c. small d. humble

4. I have lived here _____ ten years now.
a. during b. in c. for* d. after

5. I _____ to be afraid of thunderstorms.
a. plan b. used* c. hoped d. was

C. Choose the best answer.

SF is the abbreviation for science fiction, a kind of story-telling about imaginary events and people of the future. However, the word "science" is misleading because although some SF is inspired by scientific ideas and theories, many stories are not at all scientific in content. They are, in fact, scientific possibilities. They are fantasy. Perhaps a better name for this kind of fiction would be "futuristic" or "speculative" fiction. These words would describe all kinds of writing that sets out to imagine what life in the future or on different worlds might be like.
Written science fiction is now much less popular than it used to be. Thirty years or so ago, many SF novels and short stories were published every year. There were also several magazines that published this kind of writing. The SF novella—a kind of short novel or short story—was especially popular. Three of most famous writers in the twentieth century—H.G. Wells, Arthur C. Clark, and Jules Verne—are SF writers. In recent decades, TV programs and movies seem to have seriously affected the popularity of written SF. Such series as *Star Trek*, for example, attracted millions of viewers, and more recent movies such as the *Star Wars* trilogy have been huge box office success. In written fantasy, interest in magic and the supernatural have taken the place of interest in science-based fiction. The best example of this kind of writing is the *Harry Potter* novels, written for children but also popular with adults. Over the last few decades, SF has become more and more popular in the non-literary world due to not only TV and film, but also electronic games.

1. What does "SF" stand for?
   a. Speculative fiction

b. Science fiction*
c. Scientific fiction
d. Science fantasy

2. Who was a famous science fiction writer?
a. Conan Doyle
b. Harry Potter
c. Jules Verne*
d. *Star Trek*

3. Which one is different from the others?
a. *Star Wars I*
b. *Star Wars II*
c. *Harry Potter**
d. *Star Trek*

4. Which word does NOT describe the *Harry Potter* novels?
a. magic
b. supernatural
c. fantasy
d. scientific*

5. Which is a characteristic of science fiction?
a. Imaginary events of the future*
b. Supernatural happenings
c. Magic
d. Truly scientific content

D. Choose the best answer.

Pablo Picasso was one of the most famous and prolific artists of all time. During his lifetime, he produced thousands of paintings, drawings, and sculptures. He dominated Western art in the twentieth century, and no useful discussion of art is possible without reference to his work. Not only is he important because of his own work, but also he is equally important for his influence on other artists and developments in modern art.
Picasso was born in Malaga, Spain in 1881. He showed his talent at a very early age and was admitted to advanced classes at the Royal Academy of Art in Barcelona when he was only fifteen. In 1903, Picasso moved to Paris, where he lived and worked for many years. The early years in Paris are known as his "Blue Period" because blue was the dominant color in his paintings, Picasso's subject matter was mostly taken from circus life.
Picasso's Paris studio became the artistic center of Paris, and many famous artists were attracted to his work and ideas. These include such great names as Matisse and Braque. In 1907, Picasso departed from his previous styles of art and began to experiment with what became known as Cubism. This artistic invention is known as Picasso's greatest achievement in the twentieth century.

1. What is Picasso's greatest achievement?
a. He painted mainly with blue.
b. He invented Cubism.*
c. He made friends with Matisse.
d. He had a famous studio in Paris.

2. When did Picasso move to Paris?
a. In 1881
b. In 1907
c. In 1903*
d. Not known

3. Where did Picasso go to school?
a. Malaga
b. Madrid
c. Paris

d. Barcelona*

4. Which is true about Picasso?
   a. He was born in Malaga.*
   b. He was born in Barcelona.
   c. He performed in a circus.
   d. He was an enemy of Braque.

5. Which is NOT true about Picasso?
   a. He went to the Royal Academy of Arts.
   b. He created Cubism.
   c. He was also good at sculptures.
   d. He had professional training in Paris.*