
Chapter One: Reading Passage (1): Are You Getting Enough Sleep?

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. Who is Randy Gardner?

He's a high school student.

2. Where does he live?

He lives in the United States.

3. What did he design?

He designed an experiment on the effects of sleeplessness for a school science project.

4. How many hours did he stay awake?

He stayed awake for 264 hours and 12 minutes and this means 11 days and nights without sleep.

5. What effect did sleeplessness have on Gardner?

He started having trouble reading and watching TV. As he saw words and pictures too blurry. He had troubles in doing things with his hands. He also hallucinated. His speech became so slurred that people couldn't understand him. He had trouble remembering things.

6. One of the effects of sleeplessness on Gardner, when he saw a street sign, he thought it was a person.

7. He imagined that he was a famous football player.

8. Did he pass a counting test in the eleventh day?

No, he didn't pass.

9. How long did he finally sleep when he went to bed?

He slept for 14 hours and 45 minutes.

10. How long did he sleep in the second night?

He slept for twelve hours.

11. How long did he sleep in the third night.

In third night, he slept for ten and one-half hours.

12. What happened to him in the fourth night?

He returned to his normal sleep schedule.

13. What did scientists believe about sleeping?

They believe that going without sleep can be dangerous.

14. What did they say about Randy's experiment?

They say that people should not repeat it.

15. What happened to the white rats after applying sleeplessness test to them?

They started losing their fur.

16. Did the rats eventually die?

Yes, they did.

17. What do scientists think about the purpose of sleep?

Some scientists think that sleep replenishes brain cells, while other scientists think that sleep helps the body to grow and to relieve stress.

Chapter Two: Reading Passage (2): Mika's Homestay in London

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. Who is Mika Tanaka?

She's a college student from Japan.

2. What did her parents give her on her 19th birthday?

They gave her one-month homestay expenses to study in London.

3. When did she leave Japan?

She left Japan on February 11.

4. Where did she travel?

She travelled to London.

5. What was she worried about when she was on the plane?

She was worried about being alone or a stranger in London?

6. Who was Mika's homestay family?

It was the Flannery family.

7. How did the Flannery family receive her?

They received her in a warm welcome.

8. What made Mika feel at ease in London?

She felt at ease due to the warm welcome made by the Flannery family.

9. How did the Flannery family treat Mika?

They treated her kindly and treated her like her daughter.

10. Who is the Flannery family?

The Flannery family is Mika's host family.

11. What did she do before going to London?

She did some research on English schools in London.

12. What English school did she choose?

She chose Oxford House College.

13. Why did she choose English Oxford House College?

She chose it because it had reasonable fees.

14. What was her parents' advice?

They advised her to request a homestay family having both a mother and a father, be native-born, non-smoking, middle-class British people, and live near a subway station.

15. How many types of potato dishes were served in London?

They are fried potatoes, steamed potatoes, sliced potatoes, and different-colored potatoes.

16. Was her host mother a good cook?

Yes, she was.

17. What did host mother make for Mika?

She made delicious pasta and chicken dishes and cooked rice.

18. Who is Nadiege?

She's a French girl and a homestay student living with Mika.

19. Why did she fail to speak English a lot in the class with the Japanese students?

Because many Japanese students didn't use their English very much.

20. What was the impression of her French friend of Japanese people?

She said that Japanese people work too hard.

21. What did her teacher think about Japanese people?

He thought that Japanese people were very rich.

22. How long did she stay in London?

She stayed for one month only.

23. What did she realize after staying one month in London?

She realized that speaking English was very important.

24. Why speaking English was very important?

Speaking English was very important because it is the language that people from many countries use it mostly.

Chapter Three: Reading Passage (3): It's Not Always Black and White

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What do many English Expressions talk about?

They talk about colors in very different ways.

2. The common expression 'black and white' can have different meanings:

- (a). It is clear or easy to understand.
- (b). It means either good or bad.
- (c). It means true.

3. What the red color is often used to talk about?

It is often used to talk about things that are hot or exciting.

4. Mention the idiomatic expressions denoting colors cited in the textbook reading passage and give the metaphoric meaning of each one.

The idiomatic expressions mentioned in the passage include:

No.	Idiomatic Expressions	Their Metaphoric Meanings
1.	Red-hot jazz music	Exciting
2.	Red-hot chili peppers	Spicy; piquant
3.	Roll out the red carpet for someone	Receive someone with a big welcome
4.	Paint the town red	Go out into a town and have an enjoyable time in night clubs or bars, etc.
5.	Beet-red	Get embarrassed
6.	Red with anger	Be upset
7.	Red-handed	In the act of committing a crime or doing something wrong
8.	Blue ; get the blues	Sad
9.	Out of the blue	Surprisingly; Unexpectedly
10.	You look green	Feel seasick; pale

11.	Green with envy	Very jealous of another person
12.	You are green for this job	You don't have experience
13.	Being green	Doing good things for the environment
14.	A green thumb	Good at growing plants
15.	Green buildings	Buildings using solar power or grow plants on their roofs
16.	With flying colors	Do very well; be successful

Chapter Four: Reading Passage (4): Helping Others

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What is Habitat?

Habitat is an international humanitarian and nonprofit organization that helps people in need build houses.

2. How many houses have the Habitat volunteers built since 1976?

They've built more than 350,000 houses since 1976.

3. Where did Mariko Asano travel? And why?

She travelled to Philippines to help build houses for people who need them.

4. Where did she grow up?

She grew up in Nishinomiya in Japan.

5. Where did she exactly go in Philippines as a Habitat volunteer?

She exactly went to Negros Island?

6. What did the lifestyle of the families on Negros Island remind the Kyoto University students?

It reminded them of the meaning and value of life.

7. How did the people help the staff?

They helped the staff appreciate the more valuable things in life, such as spending time with your family, friends, and neighbors, developing close relationship, helping each other; and appreciating what you do have.

8. What did they think when they came to the Philippines?

They thought they came to the Philippines to help people, but they helped them to see something valuable.

9. What did the people offer to the staff?

They generously offered their food, space, and hearts.

10. Where was she assigned to in her third trip?

She was assigned to a house with young people from around the world?

11. What were the nationalities of the individuals who were with Mariko Asano in the group?

They were Filipinos, Americans, Indians, Koreans, and Japanese.

12. What is the important message that Habitat sends?

It sends the message that we can all be friends.

13. What has she learned from working with Habitat?

She's learned that she can make a difference.

Chapter Five: Reading Passage (5): Generation Z

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What is Yesim Yilmaz getting ready for?

She's getting ready for biology class.

2. What did her mother bring her?

She brought her some breakfast.

3. What has she forgotten to read?

She has forgotten to read a chapter for her biology class.

4. Why does Min-ho laugh?

He laughs as he checks some funny photos that his friend Jae-sung has just posted online.

5. Why the members of Generation Z are sometimes called digital?

Because they have grown up with the internet, mobile phones, and social media since they were children.

6. Where were members of Gen-z born?

They were born between the mid of 1990s and the early of 2000s.

7. What does Generation C stand for?

It stands for content, community, creative.

8. What do Gen-Z members see on their page on a social networking site?

They see their friends' updates, photos, and ads for products they might want to buy.

9. What many Gen-Z members are more concerned about?

They are more concerned about keeping their private information from their parents.

10. Some studies show that more than ----- of companies reject people who are looking for jobs.

(a). 90%

(b). 70%

(c). 50%

Chapter Six: Reading Passage (6): How to be a Successful Businessman

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. Where did Mr. Kazi born?

He was born in Bhatkal, a small town in India.

2. What was his dream?

His dream was to be an airplane pilot.

3. When did he learn to fly a small plane?

He learned to fly a small plane when he was 16 years old.

4. Where did he move at the age of 23?

He moved to the United States.

5. Did he get a job in the airplane industry in California?

No, he didn't.

6. He ended up working for a company that rented cars.

7. What did he work in the KFC restaurant?

He worked as a cook's assistant.

8. What does the abbreviation KFC represent?

It represents Kentucky Fried Chicken which is an American fast food restaurant chain headquartered in Kentucky.

9. Why did Mr. Kazi do the work of all the three people in the kitchen?

Because Mr. Kazi's two co-workers failed to come.

10. Which times did Mr. Kazi work in the restaurant in the first six months?

He worked from 8 am to 10 pm, seven days a week.

11. What did Mr. Kazi sell his restaurant?

He sold it for a profit and bought three restaurants.

12. How many restaurants does Mr. Kazi own today?

Today, he owns 168 restaurants.

Chapter Seven: Reading Passage (7): The Growth of Urban Farming

Reading Comprehension Questions:

1. What do buying fresh vegetables and fruits mean for most people living in cities?

They mean a trip to the supermarket.

2. How far does the produce have to travel to get to the store in the United States?

It has to travel 2,400 km to reach the store.

3. Are there many other kinds of produce in the supermarkets imported from other countries?

Yes, there are.

4. Where does supermarket food in Japan come from?

It comes from overseas.

5. In Japan, ----- percent of supermarket food comes from overseas.

a. 40

b. 70

c. 60

6. In the United Kingdom, some studies say that ----- percent of food is imported.

a. 60

b. 40

c. 50

7. The city of London alone imports ----- percent of its food.

a. 80

b. 90

c. 75

8. Where does the city of London import its food?

It imports its food from as close as Europe and as far away as South Africa and New Zealand.

9. Why do some people want to use less energy?

Because it's better for their environment.

10. Why do others want to use less energy?

Because they are worried that oil prices will rise in the future.

11. How many kinds of plants does Pasona grow?

They are 200 kinds of plants.

12. How office workers can become farmers?

They can become farmers by coming to take care of their plants once or twice a week and enjoy eating their fresh produce.

13. Where does Brooklyn Grange group grows vegetables?

It grows vegetables on New York city rooftops.

14. How much food can people grow in small spaces?

It is about 400 square meters.

Chapter Eight: Reading Passage (8): Can You Live Forever?

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. When was Ray Kurzweil born?

He was born in 1948.

2. Where did he grow up?

He grew up in New York city.

3. What is he known for?

He is known of his work in technology.

4. What is a futurist?

He is a person who has strong ideas about how the future might be based on his knowledge of science.

5. What does Kurzweil believe for what will happen by 2050?

He believes that there will be a new technology called nanobots.

6. What are nanobots?

They are machines that will be so small that billions of them will be able to travel inside your body and fix problems in each cell.

7. What have Kurzweil and Dr. Grossman created?

They have created a special diet and exercise program.

8. Why does he drink green tea?

Because he thinks it does many good things for his body.

9. How many supplements does he take every day?

He takes over 150 different supplements.

10. What do scientists believe about Kurzweil's ideas about living forever?

They believe that Kurzweil's ideas are not really scientific at all.