PR 2

Staple all pages together

_____ _____
Name

Snoopy: A Small Dog in a Big World

Born October 4, 1950, Snoopy has come to be a beloved cartoon character that still gets up and performs every day in the local paper's comic strip. A black and white beagle, Snoopy possesses many of the characteristics of a devoted pet. However, he has become quite humanized over the years.

While readers and viewers never hear Snoopy's voice, they know it's there. Through his behavior in the comic strip and on cartoons, fans can see that while Snoopy may be a beagle, Snoopy doesn't see himself as "just a beagle." Through his daydreams on top of his dog house, he becomes a college hero, a baseball superstar and so much more. In one of the cartoons, he even thinks he'd like to be a college campus dog so that he could get petted more. Then he'd be "big man on campus." So you see, Snoopy actually thinks of himself as a person.

And often through the years, he is treated as one. On April 12, 1957, Snoopy debuted on Charlie Brown's baseball team as an outfielder. On July 12, 1965, Snoopy put paw to typewriter to begin his own story. He followed that up in years to come by becoming a golf pro, a world famous tennis player, a soldier and a scout.

So what is it about Snoopy that has kept him alive for the last 54 years? That's easy. Fans love him. Fans love to see what his owner, Charlie Brown, will try to get him to do. Fans love the daydreams he has, because, dog or not, people can relate to Snoopy. He wins people's hearts with his farfetched fantasies that don't seem so farfetched to him.

He's a small dog in a world full of possibilities, and he's full of hopes, dreams and ambitions, just like a real person. The magic of Snoopy endures because Snoopy reminds us all to never stop dreaming and to go after our goals, no matter what.

1 What makes Snoopy unique is that he
A is a cute beagle
B was born in October 4, 1950
C he was the first animal to be in the comics
D has characteristics like a humans

2 Snoopy's interesting characteristics(s) is that he
A daydreams
B has a very active imagination
C sees himself in all sorts of situations
D all of the above

3 Not only does he have fantasies of doing human activities, it seems that he is
A always a winner
B treated as a human
C never involved in his fantasies
D happiest as a soldier and a scout

4 Snoopy has
A a far fetched imagination that doesn't help his popularity
B an owner, Charlie Brown, who is more beloved than he is
C been beloved for over half a century
D fans that love to see him get in trouble

5 Maybe we all love Snoopy because he shows us
A to always give our dreams a chance
B that fantasy is real life
C that dogs are important too
D that we are better than him

DNA

Proteins in all forms of plant and animal life are constructed of the same basic set of twenty amino acids. Proteins are assembled within living organisms by a second set of building blocks called nucleotides. Nucleotides are substances joined together within every cell to form very long chains called nucleic acids. The most important of these nucleic acids is called deoxyribonucleic acid, or DNA. DNA is the largest molecule known, containing, in animals and humans alike, as many as ten billion separate atoms. It is also the most important molecule in every living organism, even more important than protein, because it determines how proteins will be assembled. In other words, the DNA molecule contains the master plan which shapes the organism. It is believed that the very first living organisms on earth contained DNA.

6 From this paragraph, one can infer that DNA
A is a protein
B is an organ.
C is an organism.
D is found in every living plant or animal.

7 Although all molecules contain a great many atoms, DNA is seen as
A the largest molecule in humans.
B a structure that is not important
C a minor protein that contains many acids.
D A nucleotide that forms large chains.

8 DNA is most likely
A the master plan in only human's development.
B the most common organism in only plant life.
C very rare and minimally contributes towards a living organism’s development.
D the major building block for all living organisms.

Genetic Engineering

For the past six or seven years, a group of scientists has been attempting to make fortunes by breeding "bugs"--microorganisms that will manufacture valuable chemicals and drugs. This budding industry is called genetic engineering, and out of this young program, at least one company has made a lowly bacterium that manufactures human interferon which is a rare and costly substance that fights virus infections by "splicing" human genes into their natural hereditary material. But there are dangers in this activity, including the accidental development of irregular bacterium that may change the whole life pattern on earth. There are also legal questions about whether a living organism can be patented and what new products can be marketed from living matter.

The Congressional agency that oversees these new developments says that it will be about seven years before any new product developed by genetic engineering will be allowed to be placed on the market.

9 One of the potential problems of genetic engineering is the possibility of
- A an oversupply of bacteria
- B dangerous irregularities
- C overpopulation
- D excess food

10 Human interferon can be used to fight viral infections. This means that it may be a tool in curing
- A the common cold
- B alcoholism
- C deformities
- D genetic errors

11 These scientist are doing this research to
- A make money
- B cure sickness
- C become famous and get heir names into research history
- D all of the above

12 A major issue if these "Bug-Microorganisms" can actually be made is
- A who will pay for them
- B can they manufactured or must they come from living matter
- C legal patents for such organisms
- D is it moral

About the War

I spoke to him then about the war. I said the same things people always say when they speak against the war. I said that the war was wrong. I said that large countries should not burn down small countries. I said that the government had made a series of errors. I said that these errors once small and forgivable were now immense and unforgivable. I said that the government was attempting to conceal its original errors under layers of new errors. I said that the government was sick with error, giddy with it. I said that ten thousand of our soldiers had already been killed in pursuit of the government's errors. I said that tens of thousands of the enemy's soldiers and civilians had been killed because of various errors, ours and theirs. I said that we are responsible for errors made in our name. I said that the government should not be allowed to make additional errors.

"Yes, yes," the chief engineer said, "there is doubtless much truth I in what you say, but we can't possibly lose the war, can we? And stopping is losing, isn't it? The war regarded as a process, stopping regarded as an abort? We don't know how to lose a war. That skill is not among our skills. Our array smashes their array; that is what we know. That is the process. That is what is."

13 What does the narrator feel is the chief cause of the war?
- A a misunderstanding between the two nations.
- B errors made by the government.
- C improper behavior by soldiers.
- D lack of protest from concerned people.

14 The narrator's attitude toward war is best described as one of
- A tolerance
- B amazement
- C enthusiasm.
- D disgust

15 With which of the following statements regarding war would the chief engineer likely agree?
- A war is evil.
- B not finishing a war is the same as losing a war.
- C this war should be stopped.
- D there is never anything worth fighting for

16 The chief engineer seems to
- A agree with the narrator, but is reluctant to stop the war
- B disagree with the narrator
- C believe that we need to learn how to lose a war
- D none of the above