

SAMPLE PAGES FOR

S O U T H C A R O L I N A

7TH GRADE READING

SECOND EDITION

CHALLENGE THE

PALMETTO **A**CHIEVEMENT **C**HALLENGE **T**EST

BY

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CPC

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DETAILS

Facts, reasons, and examples that support the main idea of a paragraph or story are called details. Who, when, what, where, why and how questions ask for details.

EXAMPLES

Mr. and Mrs. Smith live in a very small town in western South Carolina. There is a park with a playground in the center of town. There are only a few stores left open, but there is a post office on the main street.

A. Where do Mr. and Mrs. Smith live? [1]

B. Where is the park located? [1]

C. What is on the main street? [1]

For question A, you should have answered “a very small town in western South Carolina” because the first sentence tells you where Mr. and Mrs. Smith live. For question B, you should have answered “in the center of town” because the second sentence tells us where the park is located. For question C, you should have answered “a post office” because the last sentence tells you a post office is located on the main street.

Details can also involve the sequence of events or directions. The paragraph or passage would have a time order (first, second, third, . . .).

EXAMPLES

Lenny had a list of homework assignments to do on Saturday. First, he did his math assignment. Next he worked on a book report for English class. Then he studied from his history book. After that, he took a break to eat lunch. Finally, he created a science project for the school science fair.

A. Which assignment did Lenny complete last? [1]

B. Which came first, the lunch break, or the book report? [1]

C. Put these events in order of their occurrence. [2]

___ book report for English class

___ break for lunch

___ studied from his history book

___ his math assignment

For question A, you should have answered “science project” since that is the last assignment Lenny finished. For question B, you should have answered “book report” because that was done before “the lunch break.” For question C, you should have answered 2, 4, 3, 1 because “the math assignment” happened first, “book report for English class” happened second, “studied from his history book” happened third, and “break for lunch” was last.

PRACTICE

Read each passage and answer the “detail” questions.

THE EIGHT-TIME ALL-AMERICAN

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar never did it and neither did Larry Bird. Julius Erving couldn't do it. Patrick Ewing couldn't do it either.

Only Cheryl Miller has done it. Cheryl made the All-American team eight years in a row. She made it four straight times in high school. Then she made it four straight times in college.

Was it hard to do? You'd better believe it. No other athlete has ever made the Scholastic Coach All-American High School Team four times in a row. Ewing was a three-time All-American. Kareem was too. Bernard King did it three times. But no one in any sport ever did it four times before Cheryl Miller. No one has done it since. Every girl's basketball fan knew about Cheryl. She was just over six feet then. That was big for a high school girl. She made her school famous. Basketball fans everywhere knew about Poly High in Riverside, California. And they knew about the school's superstar.

By the time Cheryl finished at Poly, she was one of the biggest names in girls' basketball. In one game, she scored 105 points. Remember, high school games last only 32 minutes.

Every college in America wanted Cheryl to come to their school. Well, at least 250 colleges did. Cheryl looked at many of them. Then she decided to stay close to home. She picked the University of Southern California. It was right down the road from Riverside.

Everyone expected great things of Cheryl. She was more than up to it. There were other fine players at USC. The twins, Pam and Paula McGee, were among the very best. With Cheryl, they made a great team. They won two national titles.

By that time, Cheryl was 6 feet, 3 inches. That was fairly big in the women's game. A few people said that Cheryl fooled around on the court sometimes. But most knew that she played hard. She dived on the floor for loose balls. She climbed high for rebounds. She drove hard to the basket. She played every spot on the floor. She even slam-dunked a couple of times.

Cheryl would love to play pro ball. But women's pro ball has not yet gotten started.

"I never expected to play as a pro," says Cheryl. "If it happens, great. If not, that's okay too. My dad taught me to be the best I can be. That's what I think I've done. That's all there is."

1. How many years in a row did Cheryl Miller make the All-American team? [1]

2. What high school did Cheryl Miller attend? [1]

3. How many colleges wanted Cheryl Miller to attend their schools? [1]

4. What college did Cheryl Miller choose to attend? [1]

5. How many national titles did the University of Southern California win with Cheryl on their team? [1]

6. What is Cheryl Miller's height? [1]

7. What was the largest number of points ever scored by Cheryl? [1]

*THE HITCHHIKER,
SOUTH CAROLINA VERSION*

I was riding from Greenville to Columbia, South Carolina, and decided to take the old road through Whitmire. It was early dawn and the month was October. I was very drowsy but suddenly woke up when I saw a young girl dressed in a long gown standing on the highway. I stopped and asked her if I could help her. She said that her date had gotten mad when she stopped his advances and had made her get out and walk. I offered to take her home, and she accepted. She didn't say much on the way. When we got there, I got out and came around to open the door for her, but she was gone. I couldn't understand it and went up to the house and rang the bell. When an elderly lady answered, I asked for Mary. "Not again," was all she said. I said, "What?" And she explained that Mary had been killed in a car wreck. I was about the fifth person in eight years that had tried to bring her home. It sure shook me up knowing that I had driven a ghost around.

I just hope that poor girl gets wherever it is she's going.

8. Where did this story take place? [1]

9. When did this story take place? [1]

10. What did the author see as he was driving down the highway? [1]

11. What caused the author to be "shook up"? [1]

12. What had happened to Mary? [1]

PIRATES WITH CAROLINA CONNECTIONS

Stede Bonnet was not like most pirates. He was rich, had been an Army Major, and didn't become a pirate until he was middle-aged. He had never been a sailor and bought his own ship instead of stealing one! His friends were surprised when he left home to become a pirate. Some thought he had lost his mind. Others said he left to get away from his nagging wife.

Bonnet was called the "gentleman pirate" because when he captured and robbed a ship, he put its crew on shore without hurting anyone. He sailed up and down the Carolina coasts. He became friends with Blackbeard, but eventually Blackbeard double-crossed him and took his ship. After a while, Blackbeard let Bonnet have his ship back.

Bonnet heard that King George would pardon (forgive) pirates who worked for him, so he went to Bath and surrendered to the governor. When he heard Blackbeard had sunk one of his ships and stolen his share of the loot, he became a pirate again. After his friend double-crossed him, Bonnet became meaner. He even made some prisoners walk the plank. Bonnet was finally caught near Charleston, South Carolina in 1718.

Anne Bonney grew up in Carolina. (In those days, North Carolina and South Carolina were just called Carolina.) She married James Bonney, but she was not happy living on land, so she left and went to sea. She fell in love with the pirate Calico Jack, and joined his crew disguised as a man.

Mary Read grew up in England, and was always interested in the sea. She left home and posed as a man to become a soldier on a warship. She later left that ship, and joined Captain John Rackham's crew and that is where she met Anne Bonney.

These two women pirates were brave and strong. Their crewmates were even afraid of them because they fought so well and were as mean as any men pirates. When their whole crew was captured, the two women were put in jail. Mary died of a fever, but no one knows what happened to Anne.

13. Who was the "gentleman pirate"? [1]

14. Where was Bonnet finally caught? [1]

15. Who was Bonnet's friend that double-crossed him? [1]

16. What did Bonnet do when he heard that Blackbeard had sunk one of his ships? [1]

Chapter 4

17. Where did Anne Bonney grow up? [1]

18. Who did Anne Bonney join when she went to sea? [1]

19. What did Mary Read do to be able to sail on the warship? [1]

20. Why were Anne Bonney's and Mary Read's crew afraid of them? [1]

21. What happened when Anne Bonney's and Mary Read's whole crew were captured? [1]

REVIEW

Read each passage and answer the “detail” questions.

THE OWNER WHO DID EVERYTHING

Today, most owners of pro teams are rich. They have to be. Players make big salaries. And every day, it takes more money to run a team.

It was not always that way. When the NBA started in 1946, Eddie Gottlieb owned the Philadelphia Warriors team. Eddie was not rich. But he knew how to run a basketball team.

Eddie Gottlieb has always run things. He put on his first pro basketball game in 1918. He was 19 years old.

“The court was very small,” he remembers. “It was only a little more than half as big as today’s courts.” Of course, it was not really a basketball court. It was a dance floor.

“The court had fencing all around it,” Eddie says. “It was almost like a cage. That’s why basketball players are sometimes called cagers.”

Has basketball changed much? You bet. Today’s top stars, like “Dr. J” and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, make \$7,000 or more per game.

“In the early days,” Eddie Gottlieb says, “we paid five or ten dollars a game.”

Today, every team has a large group of people who run the team. In the old days, Gottlieb did it all. He set up the games. He drove the team car. He coached. He even played.

Eddie’s first pro team was the Philadelphia Sphas. The name stood for the South Philadelphia Hebrew Association.

Eddie remembers those days well. “The team would play. Then we would have a dance. Most of the people came to dance.”

Things got much better for Gottlieb and his players when the NBA started. The team became the Warriors. With Gottlieb as coach,

they won the first championship in the 1946-47 season.

Eddie was always a leader in pro basketball. His Warriors became the first NBA team to fly to its road games. And they were the first team to have its road games shown on TV.

Eddie was smart, too. Joe Fulks asked him for \$8,000 in salary that first season. Most players were getting \$5,000. Eddie took a chance and gave Fulks the money. It was worth it. Fulks became the first NBA star.

In 1962, Eddie sold the Warriors. He was 63 years old. Was he ready to retire? No way.

Eddie stayed on with the NBA. He led the Rules Committee. He was on the Referees Committee. And he was head of the Schedule Committee.

“That’s not right,” says Gottlieb. “I was the Schedule Committee. Every summer, I would spend 8 to 12 hours a day putting out the following year’s schedule.” In 1979, at the age of 80, he was still doing it.

Today, Eddie is a member of the Basketball Hall of Fame. And he belongs there. Player, coach, schedule maker, owner—Eddie Gottlieb is pro basketball.

- In what year did the NBA begin?
 - 1918
 - 1947
 - 1946
 - 1979
- Why were basketball players sometimes called cagers? [2]

Chapter 4

3. What team won the first championship in 1946-47? [1]
-
-

4. All of the following were firsts in the NBA for the Warriors except which one?
- Ⓐ They were the first to fly to their games.
 - Ⓑ They were the first to pay \$5,000 per season.
 - Ⓒ They were the first to win a championship.
 - Ⓓ They were the first to have its road games shown on TV.

5. _____ was the first NBA star. [1]

6. All of the following were committees that Gottlieb was on except which one?
- Ⓐ Salary Committee
 - Ⓑ Rules Committee
 - Ⓒ Schedule Committee
 - Ⓓ Referees Committee

7. Eddie Gottlieb was all of the following except which one?
- Ⓐ player
 - Ⓑ TV reporter
 - Ⓒ coach
 - Ⓓ basketball hall of famer

FLOOD

It had been raining all night. The rivers were flowing over their banks. Streets were under water, including Main Street. Some people of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, had seen enough water by noon on May 31, 1889. They left their homes for higher ground. Others stayed put because they had gone through flood scares before.

South Fork Dam was fourteen miles up the valley from Johnstown. In the 1840's this dam, made of dirt, was built to hold back a huge lake. Any break in the dam would cause a flood in the whole valley. This worried a lot of people since the dam was made of dirt.

One of the most important people in Johnstown was Daniel Morrell. An engineer was sent my Morrell to inspect the dam. The engineer found a leak and said the dam needed repairs.

The owners of the dam lived far away in Pittsburgh. Morrell wrote letters to the owners begging them to fix the dam. The owners were not worried about the dam. They said that the dam was not a danger. Morrell wrote them back and told them that the dam was a danger to lives and property in the valley.

Morrell died in 1885, and four years later the disaster he predicted happened.

The lake was filled by the heavy rains. On May 31, at 3:10 P.M., the dam broke.

Exploding down the valley, twenty million tons of water destroyed everything in its path. The flood carried with it hundreds of trees, debris, and even boulders it had picked up along the way. One building was left standing and 314 people were killed when the water crashed through the town of Woodvale in five minutes.

It only took ten minutes to destroy the town of Johnstown. People tried to save themselves by running to higher ground, clinging to floating rooftops, or running for the strongest-looking building.

Gertrude Quinn, six-years-old, was on the third floor of her home when the flood struck. The house was trembling as Gertrude climbed up on the roof. She grabbed and jumped onto a mattress that was floating by as her house was washed away.

Gertrude was very frightened. Night was coming. A dead horse rammed into the mattress. Luckily, all the debris beneath the mattress kept it afloat.

A mill worker, Maxwell McArchen, spotted her on the floating mattress. He was on the crowded roof of a large building. He jumped into the water, and after several attempts, climbed onto the mattress.

The two were floating along when they saw two men on a hillside ten feet away. The men were helping people. They shouted for McArchen to throw them the child.

McArchen picked up Gertrude and threw her to the shore. One of the men caught her. McArchen had saved her life, and later managed to save himself.

The flood was over by the morning of June 1. About 2,200 people had died. There was little food, little medicine, no gas, no electricity and thousands of homeless people.

People from all over the country sent food, clothing, candles, blankets and lumber. The Red Cross and Army came to help. The people of Johnstown rebuilt their town, but never rebuilt South Fork Dam.

8. When did the flood in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, occur?
- (A) May 31, 1889
 - (B) 1840
 - (C) 1885
 - (D) June 1, 1889

9. What could cause the whole valley to flood?
- (A) too much rain
 - (B) a huge lake
 - (C) too much dirt on the dam
 - (D) a break in the South Fork Dam
10. Why were the people of Johnstown worried about the dam? [2]
- _____
- _____
- _____
11. Why did Daniel Morrell write the dam's owners?
- (A) Daniel Morrell was a very important person.
 - (B) Daniel Morrell wanted an engineer to look at the dam.
 - (C) He wanted to worry the owners.
 - (D) A leak had been found, and he wanted the owners to fix it.
12. What happened at 3:10 P.M. on May 31?
- (A) The dam gave way.
 - (B) Daniel Morrell died.
 - (C) The owners fixed the dam.
 - (D) An engineer found a leak in the dam.
13. How much water exploded down the valley?
- (A) 314 tons
 - (B) 3:10
 - (C) 20 million tons
 - (D) May 31
14. How did Gertrude escape from her house?
- (A) a dead horse
 - (B) a mattress
 - (C) roof
 - (D) debris
15. Who saved Gertrude's life?
- (A) a dead horse
 - (B) two men on a hillside
 - (C) Maxwell McArchen
 - (D) Daniel Morrell
16. About how many people died in the flood?
- (A) 314
 - (B) 2,200
 - (C) 1840
 - (D) 1889

MYTHOLOGICAL CREATURES

Typhon was a giant with a hundred dragon heads and a body covered with serpents. He was taller than the tallest mountain, and fire blazed from all his dragon mouths. Zeus, father of the gods, finally conquered Typhon with his thunderbolts. The Minotaur, in contrast, had the head of a bull and the body of a man. He lived in a labyrinth, or maze, on the island of Crete, and he was killed by Theseus, Duke of Athens.

Not all famous monsters were male. The Gorgons, for example, were three sisters with serpents for hair, claws made out of brass, and staring eyes. Medusa, the only Gorgon who was mortal, was conquered by the Greek hero Perseus. The Sphinx was a monster with the head of a woman, the body of a dog, and the paws of a lion. She lived outside the city of Thebes, and after many years she was killed by the prince Oedipus.

A few of the strange creatures of mythology were not evil. The Centaurs were a group of creatures half man and half horse. Chiron, a Centaur, was known for his goodness. He taught humans the use of herbs as medicines and instructed the Greek heroes in the arts. The Phoenix, finally, was a bird of great beauty that lived for 600 years in the Arabian desert. Whenever it neared the end of its normal life, it was burned on a funeral pyre and then rose, young again, from its ashes.

17. Which of the following is not an evil creature?
- (A) Medusa
 - (B) Typhon
 - (C) Chiron
 - (D) Minotaur
18. What happened to the Phoenix when it neared the end of its life?
- (A) It died and was buried.
 - (B) It was burned on a funeral pyre and rose to be young again.
 - (C) It killed Prince Oedipus.
 - (D) It grew serpents for hair.

19. Who is the creature with serpents for hair and claws made of brass?
- (A) Medusa
 - (B) Perseus
 - (C) Centaur
 - (D) Zeus
20. Who is the father of the gods? [1]
-
21. All of the statements below about Chiron are true except which statement?
- (A) He taught humans the use of herbs for medicines.
 - (B) He lived in a labyrinth.
 - (C) He was known for his goodness.
 - (D) He instructed the Greek heroes in art.
22. Which creatures were women?
- (A) Typhon and Zeus
 - (B) Chiron and Medusa
 - (C) the Sphinx and Zeus
 - (D) Medusa and the Sphinx
23. Which description fits the Sphinx?
- (A) the head of a woman, body of a dog
 - (B) 100 dragon heads
 - (C) serpents for hair
 - (D) half man and half horse
24. _____ was taller than the tallest mountain. [1]

A CHANGE IN SOUTH AFRICA

In Klerksdorp, South Africa, Desmond Tutu walked past a school that he had never been inside. This school was open only to whites, and he was black. There were several blacks standing outside of the building, but there were not waiting for classes to begin. The blacks were digging through the garbage cans to find food scraps the white children had thrown out.

Tutu had seen scenes like this before and was not surprised. Whites got everything in South Africa; and the blacks got only what the whites did not want.

Desmond Tutu saw how bad things were in South Africa as he grew older. Whites had all of the power even though five out of every six people were black. Blacks could not vote or run for office, get good jobs, or live and play with white people. Apartheid is what this system of keeping black people away from white people is called.

Tutu did not hate whites, but he hated apartheid. He knew that some whites were good. Trevor Huddleston, an Anglican priest, was a good man. He was white, but worked with the poor black people in South Africa. He was the strongest white voice against apartheid in the 1950's.

Tutu and Huddleston became good friends. Tutu quit his job as a teacher in 1957. He became an Anglican priest like his good friend, Huddleston. In 1976, he became the first black head of the Anglican church. He received a fancy house that came with the job in an all white neighborhood. Tutu moved into a poor black neighborhood called Soweto after refusing to move into the fancy house.

Tutu became a bishop in 1977. He was now speaking out against the South African system. He said that apartheid is an immoral and evil system and that anything would be better.

Bishop Tutu asked for help from other

countries to help bring about a peaceful change. He knew it would be hard, but he asked the world to take a stand against apartheid. He asked them to not spend money in South Africa and not support a government that treats people so badly.

Many white South Africans hated Tutu by the 1980's. Some made angry phone calls to him and threatened to kill him. Leaders of the government made public statements against him and tried to keep him from travelling outside of South Africa. They even sent him to jail, but Tutu continued to speak out.

Bishop Tutu was given the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984. He was honored for his courage and fighting against apartheid peacefully.

Marches and strikes were planned by blacks in South Africa. Trouble broke out. Hundreds of blacks were sent to jail or killed. They did not give up, but kept listening to Bishop Tutu.

The South African government began to change in 1990. The government began to think about ending apartheid. Bishop Tutu was thrilled, but knew the battle was not over.

25. Why were black children outside the white school in Klerksdorp, South Africa? [2]

26. All of the following were things blacks could not do in South Africa except which one?
- (A) vote
 - (B) run for office
 - (C) apartheid
 - (D) get good jobs

27. What is the system of keeping black people away from white people?
- Ⓐ democracy
 - Ⓑ apartheid
 - Ⓒ Anglican
 - Ⓓ immoral
28. Why did Tutu consider Trevor Huddleston to be a good man?
- Ⓐ He was white, but he worked closely with the poor black people.
 - Ⓑ He hated the whites of South Africa.
 - Ⓒ He had all the power.
 - Ⓓ He was an Anglican priest.
29. What happened to Tutu in 1957?
- Ⓐ He became an Anglican priest.
 - Ⓑ He moved to Soweto.
 - Ⓒ He became a bishop.
 - Ⓓ He became a great teacher.
30. As the first black head of an Anglican church, where was he supposed to live?
- Ⓐ a poor black neighborhood
 - Ⓑ an all-white neighborhood in Johannesburg
 - Ⓒ Soweto
 - Ⓓ Huddleston
31. By trying to end apartheid, all of the following happened to Tutu except which one?
- Ⓐ angry phone calls
 - Ⓑ jail
 - Ⓒ death
 - Ⓓ no travel outside South Africa
32. What did Bishop Tutu receive in 1984?
[1]
-
-
33. What changes were made in 1990 in South Africa?
- Ⓐ The government began to change and think about ending apartheid.
 - Ⓑ New marches and strikes began in South Africa.
 - Ⓒ Hundreds of people were killed.
 - Ⓓ Many people went to jail.

WILLIS REED'S BIG NIGHT

One game—that would decide it. It was the Los Angeles Lakers against the New York Knicks. The prize: the 1970 NBA championship.

The Knicks had won three games. The Lakers had won three games. The team that won the next game would be the best in pro basketball.

Game 7 would be played in New York. That gave the Knicks an edge. But they had a big problem. Their star player was hurt.

The Knicks' star was Willis Reed. Willis was the player who made the team go. At 6 feet, 9 inches tall, he was a big man. He could shoot, rebound, and play defense.

But he had hurt his leg in Game 5. The Knicks had gone on to win that game. But they had lost Game 6. And many people thought they would lose Game 7, the final game.

"Will Willis play?" one fan wondered.

"I hope so," said another. "Without him, we don't have a chance."

"I'm going to play," Willis was telling people.

But few thought he could. "His leg is too badly hurt," they said.

The players knew better. If Willis could walk, he would play.

The teams ran onto the court for Game 7. But Willis was not there. He was in the doctor's room. The players got ready to start the game. And still Willis was not there.

Then, just before the game, a tall man walked slowly onto the court. It was Willis Reed. The fans went wild. They yelled and clapped and yelled some more.

Players from both teams watched him. He was pulling his bad leg behind him. He was in pain. But he was there.

The game began. The first time the Knicks got the ball, the pass went to Reed. He was far from the basket, but he shot anyway. Swish! The Knicks led 2-0.

A few seconds later, the Lakers tried a

shot. It missed. Willis got the ball and threw a pass. The Knicks got another basket.

The next time Reed got the ball, he shot again. Perfect! Willis could hardly run, but he could still shoot.

The Knicks were hot. But the end of the first quarter, they led by 14 points. And for the rest of the game, they were never behind.

The Knicks won the game, 113-99. They were the NBA champs!

Willis Reed scored only those four points. He didn't get many rebounds. But he was the hero. Why?

Just because he was there.

34. Why were the Knicks worried about Game 7?

- (A) They were playing in New York.
- (B) They wanted to win the 1970 NBA championship.
- (C) The fans were not behind them.
- (D) Their star player was hurt.

35. When Game 7 was almost ready to begin, where was Willis Reed? [1]

36. Though Reed was hurt, what could he still do?

- (A) run
- (B) clap
- (C) shoot
- (D) be in pain

37. Why was Willis Reed a hero?

- (A) He was there.
- (B) He made so many points.
- (C) He pulled down many rebounds.
- (D) He was 6 feet, 9 inches tall.

38. Why was this game so important?
- Ⓐ The Knicks were playing in New York.
 - Ⓑ Willis Reed couldn't run.
 - Ⓒ This game decided the NBA champions for 1970.
 - Ⓓ Willis Reed was in a lot of pain.

THE SHROUD

There was once a mother who had a little boy of seven years old, who was so handsome and lovable that no one could look at him without liking him, and she herself worshipped him above everything in the world. Now it so happened that he suddenly became ill, and God took him to himself; and for this the mother could not be comforted, and wept both day and night. But soon afterwards, when the child had been buried, it appeared by night in the places where it had sat and played during its life, and if the mother wept, it wept also, and, when morning came, it disappeared. As, however, the mother would not stop crying, it came one night, in the little white shroud in which it had been laid in its coffin, and with its wreath of flowers round its head, and stood on the bed at her feet, and said, "Oh, mother, do stop crying, or I shall never fall asleep in my coffin, for my shroud will not dry because of all thy tears which fall upon it." The mother was afraid when she heard that, and wept no more. The next night the child came again, and held a little light in its hand, and said, "Look Mother, my shroud is nearly dry, and I can rest in my grave." Then the mother gave her sorrow into God's keeping, and bore it quietly and patiently, and the child came no more, but slept in its little bed beneath the earth.

39. Why could no one look at the little boy without liking him?
- (A) He was seven years old.
 - (B) He was very sick.
 - (C) He loved his mother very much.
 - (D) He was so handsome and lovable.

40. After the boy became ill, what happened to him?
- (A) He wept both day and night.
 - (B) He worshipped his mother.
 - (C) He disappeared.
 - (D) He died.
41. What happened to the mother after he died?
- (A) She could not be comforted and wept day and night.
 - (B) She went to live in another house.
 - (C) She died also.
 - (D) She worshipped him.
42. Soon after the boy was buried, what did his mother see?
- (A) an angel
 - (B) God
 - (C) the boy
 - (D) the coffin
43. What did the little boy ask his mother to do?
- (A) go to sleep
 - (B) take him away
 - (C) bury him
 - (D) stop crying
44. The last night the child appeared, he carried _____ in his hand. [1]

GENERIC BRANDS

Recently a new type of brand has been established—the “no brand” or generic brand. These are sold with no identification other than the contents of the product. The products are labeled beer, corn flakes, or heavy-duty laundry detergent. Generic brands were originated in 1976 in France by the Carrefour supermarket chain. Carrefour called these produits libres (free products), which, it explained, were the same quality as the branded products it sold, but free of the costly promotions and fancy packaging. The products were an immediate success, accounting for an average of 40 percent of sales in those categories where they competed with branded products.

The Jewel supermarket chain was the first company in the United States to market generic brands, starting with a test market in February 1977 in several of its stores. The test was successful and by October 1977, Jewel had eighty-eight different items in its generic line and began introducing them in all of their stores. Today, the idea has spread throughout the country; more than three-quarters of all American supermarkets stock generic brands. A major difference between brand-name items and generics is price. On the average, generics cost 41 percent less than manufacturers’ brands and 16 percent less than distributors’ brands. In addition, many generics are lower quality than manufacturers’ and distributors’ brands.

45. What is another name for a generic brand?
- Ⓐ free product
 - Ⓑ jewel
 - Ⓒ “no brand”
 - Ⓓ Carrefour
46. Where did the generic brands originate?
- Ⓐ France
 - Ⓑ Jewel
 - Ⓒ Carrefour
 - Ⓓ United States
47. _____ is the major difference between generic and brand-name items. [1]
48. What would be one disadvantage of buying generic brands?
- Ⓐ lower price
 - Ⓑ costly promotions
 - Ⓒ 16% less
 - Ⓓ lower quality