



PASSAGE 1

Yellow Fever^①

Text

[1] Hopes for a victory over the disease^② of yellow fever were raised still further when one of a team of Rockefeller^③ doctors, studying yellow fever in Ghana, scored a major victory in the summer of 1927. Visiting a village where there was an outbreak, the doctor took blood from a good-looking young African, Asibi by name^④, who had a mild touch of fever. The doctor now injected some of his blood into four animals including one monkey that had just arrived from India. Only the monkey went down with yellow fever^⑤. For the first time the virus of the disease had been passed into an animal other than man. Having animals that could be given the disease opened the way to new lines of experiments.

[2] The Asibi virus was kept going from monkey to monkey. In this way they gradually developed a virus whose power to make people ill had been greatly lowered. But still it had enough strength to develop resistance in human beings. So from the blood of a West African a vaccine was finally developed that now protects millions of people from yellow fever.

[3] Such, then, was the point reached in 1932. Yellow fever appeared to be on the way out, at least in the Americas^⑥. Then there occurred an outbreak in a country district in Brazil. This was strange, since yellow fever had always been believed to be a disease of the city, one that people caught by being bitten in their own homes by the city type of mosquitoes, bred within a hundred yards of their



houses. Something much more surprising, however, was in store for the members of the Brazilian Yellow Fever Service^⑦, when they reached the area. There was yellow fever in the district, without doubt. The Service found it was presented by all the standard tests. But there were no city-type mosquitoes, not one.

[4] One morning a doctor went into the jungle with some woodcutters. He wanted to collect mosquitoes, but they weren't biting. The doctor was just ready to leave, when one of the men shouted that a tree was about to fall. He stood back and watched the great mass come down. Sunlight streamed through the hole made in the roof of the jungle and from the upper branches of the fallen tree rose a cloud of blue mosquitoes^⑧ which circled around the men.

[5] So it was learned that these blue mosquitoes, relatively rare on the floor of the jungle, exist in great numbers in the treetops. There too, the monkeys live. This discovery completed a chain of facts about the way jungle yellow fever is caught and spread. It is mainly a disease of monkeys in the jungle treetops. They are infected by the bites of several kinds of mosquitoes, blue mosquitoes being one of the most common attackers. The pattern is carried on from monkey to mosquito and back to monkey. But men going into the jungle may also get the disease, particularly if their work disturbs the roof of the jungle. If the man bitten by an infected mosquito returns to a city where there are mosquitoes of the city type, he may start again the pattern of man to mosquito to man. (about 550 words)

Exercises

I. Tick off the best choice according to the information given in this passage.

- A further advance in the fight against yellow fever was made when it was discovered that the disease could be passed from _____.
A. man to mosquito B. animal to man
C. animal to mosquito D. man to animal
- The vaccine for yellow fever that is used today is developed from the original sample of blood from _____.
A. experimental monkeys B. American doctors
C. a West African D. infected mosquitoes
- Up to 1932, yellow fever had been mainly a disease of _____.
A. the city B. the country C. the jungle D. inland places



4. In the jungle the doctor found _____.
A. the city type of mosquitoes B. blue mosquitoes
C. all types of mosquitoes D. very few mosquitoes
5. Jungle yellow fever can only exist where there are _____.
A. any type of mosquitoes B. blue mosquitoes
C. monkeys D. animals and mosquitoes
6. Men going into the jungle are especially likely to get yellow fever if their work _____.
A. is near water B. disturbs the roof of the jungle
C. involves handling wood D. keeps them there after dark
7. The doctors in this story were interested in discovering _____.
A. the pattern of the disease
B. the signs of yellow fever
C. the kind of people who get the disease
D. how monkeys stay healthy
8. An interesting finding in this story is that _____.
A. only one type of mosquitoes carries yellow fever
B. at least two types of mosquitoes carry yellow fever
C. any mosquitoes can carry the disease
D. monkeys are necessary in keeping yellow fever going
9. An important thought you might get from reading this story is that doctors studying a disease must _____.
A. be ready for unexpected things B. always go into the jungles
C. work mostly with animals D. be interested only in humans
10. The use of monkeys in the virus experiments was _____.
A. bad B. very fortunate
C. a pure accident D. not necessary

II . In the given paragraph find the word that best fits the meaning below. Write the word.

1. achieved (in Para. 1)
2. part or area (in Para. 3)
3. flew freely (in Para. 4)
4. swarm (in Para. 4)

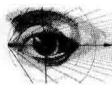


III. Fill in the blank with a suitable word of its correct form.

1. victor, victory, victorious
 - A. The army won its first _____.
 - B. The _____ team had a celebration.
 - C. The _____ won by a score of seven to two.
2. resist, resistant, resistance, resistor
 - A. Some insects have become _____ to DDT.
 - B. The enemy's _____ was completely destroyed.
 - C. This instrument needs a _____.
 - D. That nation was unable to _____ the invasion.
3. protect, protector, protection, protective
 - A. This is a chest _____.
 - B. They have invented a _____ device on the machine.
 - C. This child needs _____.
 - D. It's my duty to _____ my sister.
4. infect, infection, infectious
 - A. Cholera is an _____ disease.
 - B. The disease is usually spread by _____.
 - C. The wound was _____ with germs.

IV. Cloze test.

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has 1 enormous steps in 2 food more fit to eat, it has, at the 3 time, made many foods 4 to eat. Some researches have shown that perhaps eighty 5 of all human illnesses are related 6 diet and forty percent cancer is related to the 7 as well, especially 8 of the colon. Different cultures are more prone 9 contract certain illness because of the food 10 is characteristic in these cultures. That food is 11 to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers 12 that nitrates and nitrites, commonly used to preserve color in meats, and other food additives, 13 cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic additives 14 in our food, and it becomes more difficult 15 the time to know which things 16 the packaging labels of processed food are helpful 17 harmful. The additives which we eat are not 18 so direct. Farmers often give penicillin 19 beef and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated 20.



defeated and Washington himself just missed being captured. The British had won the first phase of the battle for Manhattan.

By the time Howe landed in Manhattan two weeks later, Washington had decided to give up the island. (about 400 words)

1. What place held a special military attraction for the British?
A. Nova Scotia. B. Washington, D. C.
C. The Hudson River. D. Boston.
2. The prime objective of British military strategy was to conquer by _____.
A. deceit B. division C. diplomacy D. economy
3. Forces which helped the British were _____.
A. French B. German C. Canadian D. Russian
4. The main British attack came shortly before _____.
A. midnight B. noon C. dawn D. dark
5. The American forces were _____.
A. outnumbered B. superior C. frightened D. timid
6. Washington's troops were _____.
A. well trained and eager to win the war B. poorly equipped but well disciplined
C. superior but timid D. unruly and poorly trained
7. The results of the British-American encounter were _____.
A. easy to predict B. difficult to assess
C. impossible to forecast D. difficult to guess
8. What prevented the British ships from using the East River?
A. Bad weather suddenly developed.
B. Bombers dropped bombs.
C. American troops blockaded the river.
D. Reinforcements arrived just in time.
9. From this selection, the reader can conclude that _____.
A. George Washington was a leader with great foresight
B. British forces were well-trained and well-led
C. Canada played an important role in the Revolutionary War
D. British soldiers were short of weapons
10. The author develops this selection through the use of _____.
A. intelligent personal opinions B. factual description
C. controversial arguments D. irony



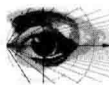
PASSAGE 2

Intelligence in Animals

Text

[1] Before considering this question it is interesting to review briefly the evolution of the mind as an instrument. The commonest way that has been used to find out the relative intellectual levels of creatures at different stages of evolutionary complexity has been to study the way they behave when different kinds of puzzles are set. For example, an ant possesses a complex routine of behaviour, but can it think? The answer is that if an ant is forced to go through a maze^① of passages, many of which are dead ends^②, on its way to its nest, it starts by making a lot of mistakes and taking a great many wrong turnings. In the end, however, after it has had to worry its way through, it does learn to get to its nest without going into any of the blind alleys. As one moves up the evolutionary scale the test of brain-power exemplified by solving the problem of getting through a maze becomes too simple. Among mammals, for example, the maze is an inadequate test. The learning problem does not test enough attributes of the mind. In this sort of learning, as a matter of fact, rats can beat university undergraduates and have, in fact, repeatedly done so.

[2] The next, more subtle test of mental ability is to see at what level an animal can think about something when it is not there. The usual test is to train the animal to go through one of several doors when a light is turned on at that particular door. When the preliminary lesson has been learnt—that is, that food



can be obtained by going through the door with the light—the more subtle trial is imposed. The light is shone as before at one or other of the different doors and is then extinguished. After an interval the animal is released. When posed with this test rats and dogs can remember which was the lighted door only if they are allowed to keep their heads steadily pointing at where the light was. On the other hand, a raccoon, possessing a more highly evolved brain, can pace up and down until it is released and then go straight to the correct door. But it can only remember for about twenty-five seconds which is the right door for any particular test.

[3] Monkeys and chimpanzees, although they are weaker and less fierce than many other animals, possess brains which are as far along the evolutionary road as any creature other than man. Birds can perform marvels of acrobatics, they can catch insects on the wing^③ with unparalleled skill, they can navigate in a remarkable manner half round the world and back—but they can not think and reason. In technical terms it can be said that they are lacking insight. The abilities which they do possess are built-in^④ instincts derived from their genetic inheritance. Monkeys, on the other hand, can reason. They can easily remember a lighted door indicating the presence of food. They can remember what kind of food they are looking for. A monkey set the problem of reaching a banana, say, hung high up in its cage can work out a system for getting it even if it involves piling up boxes to stand on and then knocking down the banana with a stick. A charming story is told about the psychologist Wolfgang Köhler, who had provided various boxes and other gear by which he proposed to test a chimpanzee's ability to think out a method of reaching a fruit hung nine feet in the air. The animal looked about it and sized up the problem. Then it took Köhler by the hand, led him to a position immediately under the banana, jumped up on to his shoulder and reached it down from there.

[4] But evolution, although it has brought monkeys to a remarkable degree of cleverness, has stopped short at a crucial ability, the possession of which places man at a clearly superior level. Their minds cannot cope with abstract ideas. For example, an ape can be taught to fill a can with water from a barrel and take the can of water to extinguish a fire so that it can reach into a box and get food. But if the whole set-up is arranged on a raft the animal will continue to draw its water only from the barrel. It cannot grasp the idea that any water, taken more

conveniently, say, from the pond on which the raft is floating, will put out the fire just as well. The abstract idea that water quenches fire is beyond it[®]. (about 800 words)

Exercises

I. Tick off the best choice according to the information given in this passage.

- The commonest way by which scientists have evaluated the intelligence of different creatures has been by _____.
 - comparing the complexity of their behaviour
 - leading them into blind alleys to see what they will do
 - giving them problems to solve
 - measuring the size of their brains
- The maze test is inadequate for human beings because _____.
 - it is too difficult
 - it has a limited application, compared with the range of human abilities
 - it is too easy
 - they are so much better at it than other species that it proves nothing
- Birds owe their remarkable abilities to _____.
 - inheritance
 - insight
 - intelligence
 - navigation
- Monkeys demonstrate their superiority in intelligence over other creatures apart from man by _____.
 - being less fierce
 - piling up boxes
 - remembering lighted doors
 - working out their own methods for solving problems
- Monkeys are differentiated from man because they lack our ability to _____.
 - comprehend abstract ideas
 - draw water from a pond
 - stop short and consider difficult problems
 - use water to put out fires

II. Put the letter of the definition next to each word.

- _____ evolution (in Para. 1) A. incomparable

2. _____ maze (in Para. 1) B. development
3. _____ attributes (in Para. 1) C. properties
4. _____ unparalleled (in Para. 3) D. network of winding paths
5. _____ quenches (in Para. 4) E. extinguishes

III. In the given paragraph find the word that best fits the meaning below. Write the word.

1. illustrated by giving an example (in Para. 1)
2. put out (in Para. 2)
3. estimated (in Para. 3)
4. suddenly (in Para. 4)
5. tin (in Para. 4)

IV. Cloze test.

In 1954, Dr Albert Schweitzer received the Nobel Prize for Peace. This is one of the greatest prizes in the world.

When Albert Schweitzer 1 a young man, he decided to 2 to Africa. He wanted to 3 his life helping the poor 4 of Africa. Dr Schweitzer is now an old 5, but he gets up at six 6 every morning. He writes in his small room 7 it is time 8 breakfast. After breakfast, he begins his daily work 9 the hospital which he built. He looks 10 all kinds of sick people. He takes 11 their bandages and gives them 12. Later, he studies plans 13 building new huts or digs in the garden 14 the hospital.

The doctor 15 to see people working if they are well enough. He does not think that 16 in bed is good 17 people. When lazy people see the old doctor 18, they at once 19 and become busy.

Albert Schweitzer loves animals. He has many 20 in his house and garden. He seems to 21 the ways of animals, and they love him.

His life is an example for us all to follow. He shows us how much good we can do. He has led a very exciting life, but he has hurt no one.

V. Fast reading.

Fire on a boat can be a terrifying experience. One is faced with nowhere to go except into the water.

Most fires are preventable. A man who keeps a boat in shipshape condition may never be faced with the problem of fighting a fire. Whenever a condition is observed that might contribute to a fire, it should be corrected at once. Shipshape conditions include

proper stowage and maintenance of fire fighting gear. Having this equipment handy and in good condition is the first step in successfully combating fire. The fire fighting gear might be limited to one fire extinguisher and a bailer. However, their availability and proper operating condition could mean the difference between saving the boat or losing it. In addition to having equipment ready, the boatman should know what action he should take in case of fire. More can be done in the first few minutes than in the next few hours.

Fires are extinguished mainly by cooling or smothering. A fire requires heat as well as oxygen. Extinguishing agents such as dry chemicals and carbon dioxide smother flames. They are most effective on oil or grease fires when the extinguishing agent is directed at the base of the flame.

If a fire occurs in a relatively confined space, the closing of hatches, doors, vents, and ports will tend to keep oxygen from fanning the flames. The hatch should not be reopened until fire fighting equipment is ready for use. In addition, if the fire is in the motor, the fuel supply should be turned off and the fire extinguishing agents should be discharged.

Burning items such as wood, mattresses and rags are best extinguished by the cooling effect of water. For this reason a bailer or bucket can be a most valuable piece of equipment. There is an unlimited supply of water available on all sides.

When the fire is underway, wind, caused by the boat's motion, fans the flames. Reducing speed helps to reduce the effects of the wind. Also, it would make sense to keep the fire downwind. If the fire is aft, the bow of the boat should be headed into the wind. If the fire is forward, the stern of the boat should be headed into the wind. Such actions help to reduce any tendency of the fire to spread to other parts of the boat and may reduce the hazard of smoke overcoming persons on board. (about 400 words)

1. According to the author fire fighting equipment might include a _____.
A. blanket B. bailer C. hatchet D. spade
2. Fires can be extinguished mainly by smothering and _____.
A. redirecting B. containing C. blowing D. cooling
3. One chemical used to smother a fire is _____.
A. carbon dioxide B. methane C. nitrogen D. monoxide
4. Oil fires are best extinguished with _____.

- A. water B. distillates C. sand D. chemicals
5. The boat's stern should head into the wind if the fire is _____.
A. forward B. aft C. starboard D. backward
6. The author implies that burning cloth could be _____.
A. sprayed with dry chemicals B. smothered with oil
C. smothered with canvas D. thrown overboard
7. Heading a burning boat into the wind would _____.
A. reduce the danger of inhaling smoke B. help smother the fire
C. spread the fire more rapidly D. help to extinguish the flames
8. This article implies that a fire on a boat is _____.
A. more dangerous than a fire on land B. an unusual occurrence
C. more of a problem at night D. easy to smother
9. The author implies that _____.
A. all boats should be Coast Guard approved
B. organization is the key to successful fire fighting
C. fires in motor areas are the easiest to control
D. equipment is more important than men
10. We can conclude that _____.
A. the safest boat is the best equipped boat
B. fire fighting skill is as important as the equipment
C. larger boats are more prone to fires than smaller ones
D. a fire-fighter must be brave



PASSAGE 3

Electronic Burglar Alarms

Text

[1] Burglary, say the police, is the most common crime today. But although burglary is popular with thieves^①, it does not net them large sums of money. The haul from an average break-in is not worth risking a prison term^②. Still, the cost of all burglaries is staggering. Millions in money and goods are stolen every year. Official figures, however, do not include the cost of damage. Broken windows, smashed locks, and destroyed files and records make up a loss that cannot be totaled.

[2] To foil burglars, businessmen in the past tried many kinds of alarms. Stringing twine a foot off the floor from hooks in the wall to an alarm box was a common practice years ago. But it took time. And it was a chore at the end of a long day. Burglars soon learned to step over the twine and tie back the alarm switch. Then they could go about their work. The outside alarm box was easy for burglars who knew a little bit about electricity. It took them only a moment to cut the wires or short-circuit them^③. Large companies could afford guards. But they gave only the appearance of protection. Many companies hired elderly men who had retired from other occupations. Burglars could easily overpower them. Burglars knew too that guards could be in only one place at a time.

[3] To protect their property today, more and more businessmen rely on electronic devices. Electronics is a branch of the science of electricity. Burglars no



longer look for doors or windows left ajar. They no longer look for alarms they can put out of order. Instead they check for decals. These are small signs pasted in the corners of doors and windows. The decals shout a warning: “Electronic protection. This property is always guarded.”

[4] Makers of electronic alarms claim that the decals alone cut the chances of burglary by 50 percent. “In fact,” said one official, “there’s a black market^④ in our decals. Shopowners know their chances of a break-in are fewer if they show our decal. They don’t even need to buy our equipment!”

[5] Silent and invisible, electronic alarms can see, feel and hear an intruder even in total darkness. Their electronic memories can tell the difference between normal night sounds—the scampering of a mouse, for example—and a burglar’s stealthy steps. These new alarms can’t be put out of order by the old methods. Not even a power failure can stop them; batteries keep the systems working.

[6] Older alarm systems clanged like fire gongs when they detected a burglar. They often allowed him to complete his work and run before the police arrived. Today’s electronic alarms often give a thief a false sense of security. They don’t warn him at all. Instead, they sound a buzzer in a guard station or in a police station miles away. As the burglar goes about his business, guards or police are quietly pulling up to the door.

[7] Not long ago, the owner of a shop prepared to open for the day. He glanced at his watch and checked the time against the clock in the window^⑤: 8:28 AM. As he placed a key in the door lock, a man walked up behind him. The stranger showed a gun concealed in a paper against his back and muttered: “I’m going in with you. This is a stick-up!”

[8] Startled, the owner dropped his key ring.

[9] “Careful now!” the hold-up man warned as the merchant stooped to pick it up^⑥.

[10] His hands trembling, the owner inserted his key again, opened the door, and walked in. The hold-up man followed.

[11] “I’ve been watching you for a whole week,” the thief said, a note of triumph in his voice. “You open up at exactly twenty-eight minutes past eight. Your door is connected with the alarm system at the police station. And right now it’s flashing an all-clear sign^⑦. The cops^⑧ think everything is OK. But we know different. All right,” he snarled. “The safe! Open it!”



[12] The police arrived at exactly 8:31 AM. What the thief didn't know was that the owner had sent an alarm to the police station. One key on his ring would have sent an all-clear signal when he turned it in the lock. Police were waiting for the all-clear flash. A second key, which he picked out after dropping the key ring, both opened the door and, by means of an electronic switch inside the lock, sent a hold-up signal.

[13] The device was designed for exactly this type of situation.

[14] Electronic alarms stand sentry[®] duty today in many places. They guard for storage vaults, maps in the safes of oil companies, and money and gold in banks. In small shops and large plants, they guard cash registers, safes and files. Churches even use them to protect valuable altar pieces.

[15] The smartest move a burglar could make is to keep away from a building protected by electronic alarms. (about 830 words)

Exercises

I. Tick off the best choice according to the information given in this passage.

- The losses from burglary remain great because _____.
 - most burglars take large sums of money
 - many burglaries take place every year
 - few electronic alarms are satisfactory
 - the police can do nothing
- Old-fashioned alarms could be put out of order when the wires were _____.
 - cut
 - short-circuited
 - either A or B
 - neither A nor B
- A decal sign saying that the property has electronic alarms _____.
 - proves that the building is protected
 - warns a burglar to keep away
 - means the property has guards inside
 - shows that nobody is inside
- If a power failure occurs, the electronic alarm operates on _____.
 - the heating system
 - gas
 - a battery
 - manpower
- If the burglar sets off an electronic alarm, _____.



- A. a signal alerts guards some distance away
 - B. all the lights in the building go on
 - C. a noise like a fire gong starts
 - D. all the doors will shut tight
6. The thief who held up the merchant _____.
 A. knew a way to overcome the alarm system
 B. did not know the store was protected
 C. operated under a false sense of security
 D. were always successful
7. The hold-up signal flashed when the _____.
 A. second key was placed in the lock
 B. door was opened at the wrong time
 C. owner opened the safe
 D. the thief reached the door
8. According to the story, burglars can't _____.
 A. rob a building protected by patrol guards
 B. put an electronic alarm out of order
 C. both A and B
 D. steal anything

II. In the given paragraph find the word or phrase that best fits the meaning below.

Write the word or the phrase.

- 1. devices to give warning of burglar (in the title)
- 2. everyday task or small duty (in Para. 2)
- 3. running quickly (in Para. 5)
- 4. robber (in Para. 9)
- 5. policemen (in Para. 11)
- 6. fireproof and burglarproof boxes for keeping money or valuables (in Para. 11)

III. Put the letter of the definition next to each word.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. ____ foil (in Para. 2) | A. cleverest |
| 2. ____ hired (in Para. 2) | B. prevent |
| 3. ____ ajar (in Para. 3) | C. employed |
| 4. ____ stooped (in Para. 9) | D. slightly open |
| 5. ____ inserted (in Para. 10) | E. bent the body |



6. ____ sentry (in Para. 14)

F. put or placed into

7. ____ smartest (in Para. 15)

G. guard

IV. Cloze test.

Every year, when the Nobel Prizes are announced there is a great deal of publicity about the winners. They are interviewed and articles are written about them. This is because winning the Nobel Prize is considered by most people the highest honor that can be achieved in certain particular fields of work such as chemistry, physics, medicine and literature. There is also a Nobel Peace Prize, awarded for efforts on behalf of peace.

The curious 1 about these prizes is that they were started by a man who did a great 2 to help the science of destruction! Alfred Nobel was born 3 Stockholm and 4 from 1833 to 1896. Among the things which he invented and 5 were dynamite, blasting gelatin (more powerful than dynamite), and a new kind of detonator for explosives.

It may be that having 6 such deadly explosives, Nobel felt a need to do 7 'noble' for the world. He was interested 8 establishing peace, and had a plan he thought would 9 war. By the way, besides 10 a brilliant scientist, Nobel was 11 a poet. He thought that literature and 12 were the most important factors in human progress.

When he died, Nobel left a 13 of \$ 9 000 000. The money was to be 14 in giving prizes to those who made outstanding 15 in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and the advancement of 16 peace. The prizes averaged about \$ 40 000 each, 17 were first awarded 18 December 20, 1901, the anniversary of Nobel's death.

Since Nobel was a Swede, the 19 Foundation of Sweden distributed the 20. The organizations selected to determine the 21 were: for physics and chemistry, the Royal Academy of 22 in Stockholm; for medicine, the Caroline Institute of Stockholm; for 23, the Swedish Academy of Literature; for peace, a committee of five persons 24 by the Norwegian Parliament.

Many great people have won Nobel Prizes: among them are Theodore Roosevelt, Albert Einstein, George Bernard Shaw, Marie Curie, Rudyard Kipling, Ernest Hemingway and Ralph Bunche.

V. Fast reading.

Some household pests have an amazing ability to escape extinction. Cock-



roaches, for example, which have been on the earth millions of years longer than humans, can live on any kind of food. They thrive in all parts of the world. Some types of cock-roaches prefer man's home to other habitats. Once they enter it, they use many instinctive tricks to keep from being found.

Systematic housecleaning can help control household pests. A home can be free of practically all pests by a combination of continuous good housekeeping and the proper use of the right pesticides at the right time.

It is easier to prevent pests from infesting a home than it is to get rid of them after they are in. Household pests seek available food, and places where they may hide and breed. If these attractions are eliminated, the pests will look elsewhere for them.

Many household pests live on spilled food and organic matter that has not been completely cleaned up. They breed, multiply and hide in small cracks and crevices in cupboards, walls, and floors. They hide in seldom used storage cabinets, behind washtubs, and around water pipes and toilets.

Frequent scrubbing with hot water and soap or detergent will keep these places clean.

Garbage, bits of food, crumbs, scraps of fabrics, lint, and other waste materials that pests may eat or that they may breed in must be promptly discarded.

All foods must be kept in tightly closed containers that are as clean outside as they are inside. Before purchasing dry foods, one should examine the packages carefully for evidences of breaks and insect infestation.

Cock-roaches and silverfish often enter the house in the crevices of cardboard cartons used in transporting groceries or other materials. These containers should not be left in the kitchen or basement where the pests may escape.

Any place where pests may enter should be sealed. The openings and cracks around wash basins, toilet bowls, water pipes and radiator pipes must be caulked. Cracks around baseboards and between floorboards should be filled in and openings where rats or mice may enter should be tight fitting.

Pest prevention measures should be practiced at all times. Application of pesticide may be needed to supplement good housekeeping. The directions on the pesticide label must be followed carefully. Pesticides contain dangerous ingredients and should be used with caution. (about 400 words)