

## Unit 4

**DIRECTIONS:** Always arrange your silver in the order of its use. Remember to use the outside pieces first, and move toward the plate. Set a well-balanced table, with no one spot appearing to be overcrowded. Be sure to allow at least twenty-four to thirty inches of width for every place setting. When setting the table, keep all lines parallel to, or at right angles to, the table edge. Included in this rule are the pieces of silver, the edges of the place mats and napkins, and the threads of the tablecloth. All forks (with the exception of the oyster fork) are placed to the left of the plate, and knives go on the right. Place the spoons on the right of the knives, and place the napkins on the left of the forks.



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1. These instructions tell you how to—
    - (A) polish your silver
    - (B) set a proper table
    - (C) use silverware properly
    - (D) use an oyster fork
  2. The pieces of silver should be—
    - (A) 24 inches from each other
    - (B) arranged from large to small
    - (C) placed all to the left of the plate
    - (D) arranged in order of use
  3. Allow at least—
    - (A) two feet for each place setting
    - (B) two feet between settings
    - (C) one foot between settings
    - (D) one foot between the forks
  4. Place the spoons on the—
    - (A) right of the knives
    - (B) left of the forks
    - (C) right of the forks
    - (D) left of the plate



## Unit 7

**DIRECTIONS:** Drawing the bow is another way of saying “spreading the bow.” To draw the bow, push slightly with your bow arm and pull straight back with the bowstring arm. Both arms should be used. As the bow is drawn, the string rolls toward the end of the fingers. It pushes the flesh of the fingers up ahead of it. The draw is made until the string is brought back to a certain point, usually just touching the center of your chin or a little to the right of center under your chin. This is called “anchor point.” This point of contact between the string hand and face lets you know the bow is full drawn. The string arm comes back in a straight line in back of the arrow. Don’t drop or raise the elbow of your string arm.



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1. The purpose of the article is to tell—

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|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) how to aim                  | (B) how to spread the bow        |
| (C) common mistakes in shooting | (D) how to improve your shooting |

2. It is important to remember that—

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|---|------------------------------|
| (A) both arms should be used <sup>✓</sup> | (B) just the bow arm is used |
| (C) just the string arm is used           | (D) there is no wrist motion |

3. The “anchor point” is really—

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|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) of little value    | (B) the position of the rear foot |
| (C) a point of contact | (D) the point of the arrow        |

4. The elbow of the string arm must be—

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|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) above the shoulder | (B) below the shoulder     |
| (C) out slightly       | (D) in line with the arrow |