

PART 4

READING COMPREHENSION

CHAPTER 1: Text Organization

A typical English expository text has three distinct parts : **introduction**, **body** and **conclusion**. The introductory paragraph introduces the topic. It starts with a general statement about the topic and ends with *the thesis statement*, the sentence which contains the main idea. The body consists of developmental paragraphs, each of which introduces a subtopic explaining the main or central idea stated in the introduction. The conclusion summarizes the subtopics and restates the main idea.

I. Developmental Paragraphs

On the whole, a developmental paragraph starts with a **topic sentence**, which contains the main idea of the paragraph. The topic sentence makes a *generalization* about the topic, focusing on one particular aspect of it. This generalization is illustrated, explained, clarified or amplified by means of **major** and **minor supporting sentences**. The paragraph may end with a **concluding sentence**, which restates the generalization made in the topic sentence. Diagram 1 below illustrates the organization of an essay and a developmental paragraph :

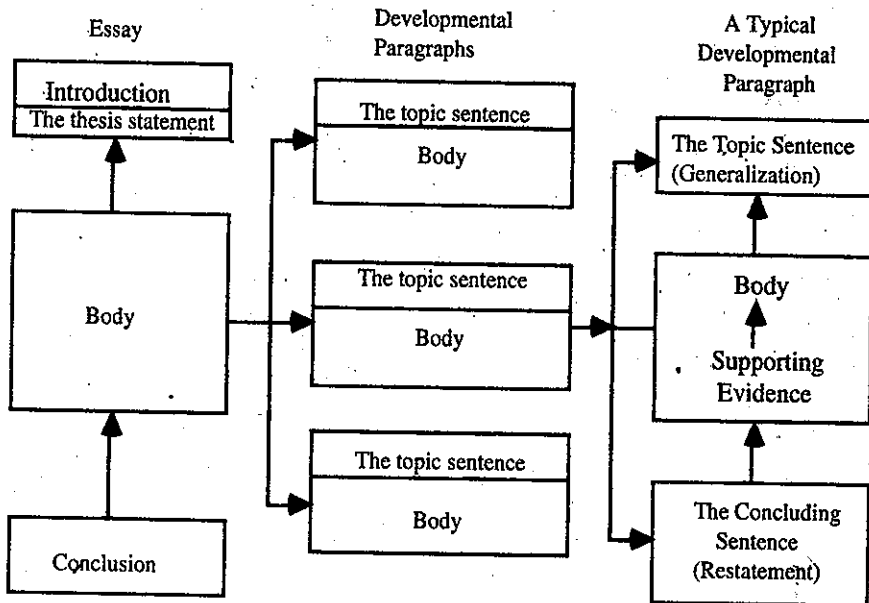


Diagram 1

Note: See "Model Paragraph" and "Diagram 2" (p. 472) to understand text organization better.

Model Paragraph

Generally speaking, English is a **difficult** language for me to learn. For example, *vocabulary is a problem*. Sometimes several words like "thin", "slender," "skinny," or "slim" have almost the same meaning. How can you tell which word to use? *Pronunciation is hard also*. My tongue will not make sounds such as "th," "ing" and "str". Furthermore, *writing presents a whole group of different obstacles* : grammar, word order, and spelling are all troublesome. These are some of the **difficulties** I have with the language.

We can show the organization of the above paragraph by means of a diagram:

The Topic Sentence

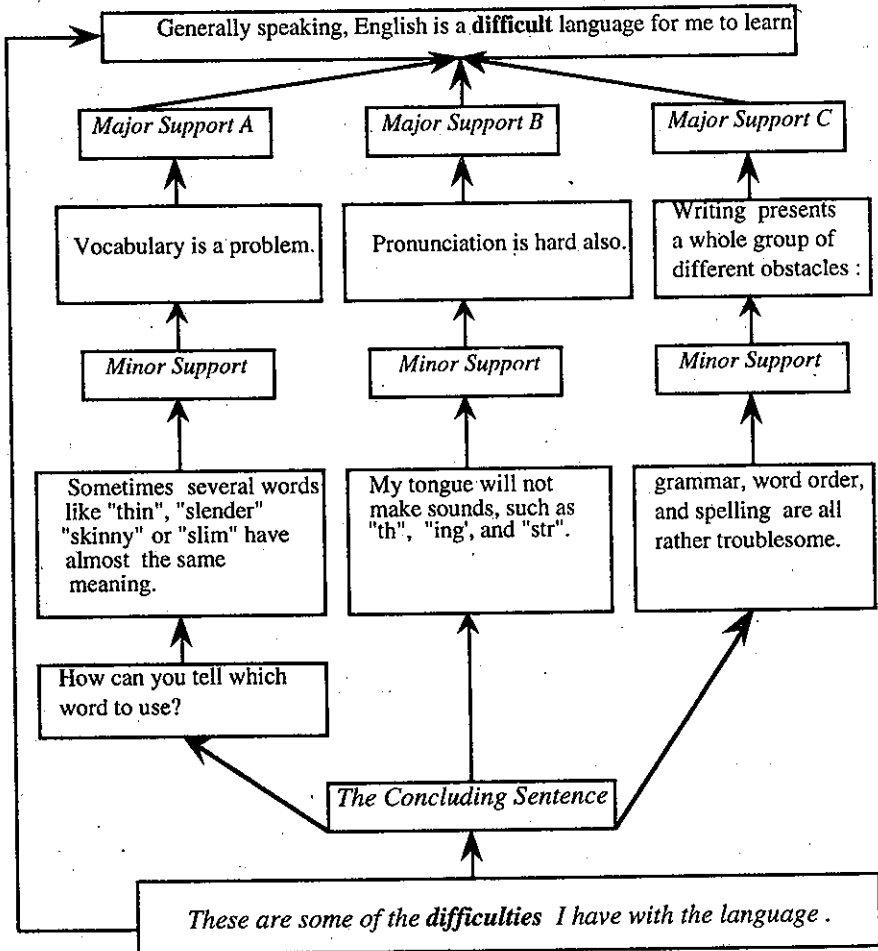


Diagram 2

II. Recognizing the Topic Sentence and Generalizations

It is important for readers to determine whether there is a generalization within a paragraph. This is because generalizations express the main idea. The sentence which contains a generalization and expresses the main idea of the paragraph is called *the topic sentence*. To understand the function of the topic sentence and the concept of generalization, examine Diagram 3, which indicates how we can move from the most general to the most specific just as we do in a paragraph.

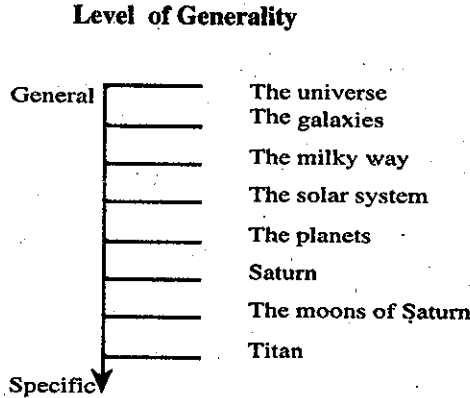


Diagram 3

Similar to the universe in Diagram 3, the topic sentence is the most general sentence in the paragraph, dominating the whole paragraph. The rest of the paragraph explains or develops the generalization in the topic sentence.

Exercise 1: Look at the following groups of statements and classify them according to their degree of generality. Write the letter of the most general statement in number 1 and the most specific statement in number 5 in the diagrams following the statements.

1. a) Siamese cats are believed to be more intelligent than others.
- b) My neighbor's cat can do all kinds of tricks.
- c) Cats are extremely intelligent animals.
- d) Some Siamese cats are as intelligent as dogs.
- e) My neighbor's cat is exceptionally intelligent.

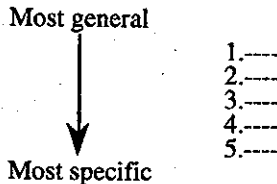


Diagram 4A

2. a) When unemployment occurs in a community, many people's incomes decline.
 b) Unemployment causes economic problems.
 c) When a plant closes in a community, the income of grocery stores declines.
 d) When a plant closes in a community, the income of all types of businesses declines.
 e) Unemployment causes problems.

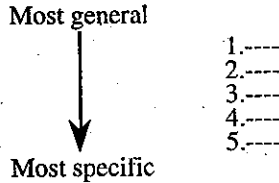


Diagram 4B

III. Stated Main Ideas and the Position of the Topic Sentence

If the main idea of the paragraph is stated, it is found within *the topic sentence*. The topic sentence may be placed *at the beginning*, *in the middle*, or *at the end* of the paragraph. For instance, in the model paragraph on page 472, it is the first sentence: *Generally speaking, English is a difficult language for me to learn.* (See Choosing the Best Topic Sentence on p. 476 and Explicitly Stated Main Idea on p. 508)

In order to identify the main idea, the reader should look for the sentence which makes a *generalization*. If none of the sentences makes a generalization, then the paragraph has an *implied main idea*. If this is the case, the reader should try to draw a conclusion from the passage by studying the examples or supporting evidence provided by the author. (See Implied Main Idea on page 509.)

IV. The Structure of the Topic Sentence and the Main Idea

Within the topic sentence, there is a single word or a group of words expressing the main idea. The topic sentence can be divided into two parts: *topic* and *comment* (=statement about the topic.). The topic is usually the grammatical subject of the sentence and tells the reader what the paragraph is basically about. The comment is the rest of the sentence and contains the main point which is signalled by a single word (*the key word*) or group of words. In each of the following topic sentences *the key word* is printed in **bold face** and the controlling ideas (ideas that the author uses to limit the topic further) are printed in *italics*: *The key word*, together with controlling ideas expresses **the key idea / main point**:

Topic	Comment
1. Smoking	is hazardous to human health.
2. Living in a big city	has <i>certain</i> advantages .
3. Drinking too much coffee	may be harmful to a pregnant woman.
4. Watching too much television	has some harmful effects on children.
5. METU and Ankara University	differ in several respects.
6. METU and ITU	are alike in some ways.

2. (a) Tornadoes are clouds that take the shape of funnels; they reach all the way to the ground, doing enormous damage.
 (b) Although all storms have fearful aspects, tornadoes are the most frightening.
 (c) Winds within the funnel of the tornado can reach speeds of more than several hundred miles per hour.
 (d) Luckily tornadoes are short-lived, if they were not damage could be even greater.
 (e) Sometimes buildings actually blow up as the funnel of the tornado passes over them.
 (f) The heavy rain and hail that accompany a tornado also do much damage.
3. (a) The human nervous system is highly developed and extremely complex.
 (b) The central nervous system includes the brain and spinal cord.
 (c) There are three parts to the nervous system.
 (d) The autonomic nervous system includes nerves that serve the internal organs.
 (e) The peripheral nervous system includes the spinal and cranial nerves.
 (f) The brain is the control center of the human nervous system.
4. (a) Users of amphetamines mistakenly believe that all their problems have been solved.
 (b) People who use large doses of amphetamines have trouble sleeping.
 (c) Those who use amphetamines often find that they are unable to stop talking.
 (d) Under the influence of amphetamines, people usually feel they are working more efficiently; unfortunately this impression is seldom accurate.
 (e) Amphetamines, also known as *speed*, are dangerous drugs, but not enough people are aware of their effects.
 (f) Loss of appetite is another common side effect.

V. Choosing the Best Topic Sentence

Exercise 3 : *In each of the following paragraphs, the topic sentence is missing. From the four alternatives given choose the one which might be the best topic sentence for the paragraph it belongs to.*

1. _____
 Blue is a color that means sadness or coldness to many people. Most people think of yellow as a bright, cheerful color. People often say they "see red" when they are angry.

- a) People say strange things about colors.
 b) To some people the color red means anger.
 c) To many people colors have certain meanings.
 d) People's reaction to colors varies from one moment to another.

2. _____
 The yak is an animal about the size of a small cow. The people of Tibet use it to carry large and small loads. They drink its milk, eat its meat for food and weave its fur into cloth.

- a) The Tibetan people depend upon the yak in several ways.
 b) The yak lives in Tibet.
 c) The yak is an important means of transportation in Tibet.
 d) The yak is adapted to the climate of Tibet.

3. _____
 A small car is inexpensive to operate because it goes 20 to 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline. The original purchase price of a small car is considerably less than that of the bigger models. And of course small cars are easier to park.

- a) Small cars are quite economical.
- b) A small car has several advantages.
- c) Small cars have some advantages over big ones.
- d) There are several reasons why a person should not buy a big car.

4.

First, there are books on all subjects, both in the native language and in many other languages. These books are organized according to subject, title and author in a central file called the card catalog. Books can generally be checked out of the library and taken home for a period of two to four weeks. Second, there are reference works, which include encyclopedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, atlases, etc), and which generally must be used in the library itself. Third, there are periodicals-magazines, newspapers, pamphlet-which are filed alphabetically in racks, or which have been microfilmed to conserve space. Like reference work, periodicals cannot usually be removed from the library.

- a) Libraries contain important reference books.
- b) There are three basic kinds of materials that can be found in any good library.
- c) Libraries are quite useful.
- d) Great care is taken to keep the materials in a library in good condition.

5.

Airlines depend on good weather conditions to keep their planes in the air. Workman who construct buildings can work only in good weather. Farmers depend on sunshine and rain for growing crops. Merchants find that weather affects their business, for when the weather is bad, people do not go shopping.

- a) We should listen to a weather report every day.
- b) Weather is important to a great many people.
- c) Scientists are studying ways to control the weather.
- d) Unfavorable weather conditions may affect air travel.

VI. Recognizing Specific Details

Exercise 4 : Circle the letter of the sentence that is more specific.

1. (a) Smoking endangers your health.
(b) Smoking causes lung cancer.
2. (a) Computers can store and locate huge amounts of information.
(b) Computers are extremely useful.
3. (a) Living in big cities has several advantages.
(b) Big cities provide good educational opportunities.
4. (a) Overeating can indicate that a person feels nervous and insecure.
(b) Excessive eating can be a symptom of more than hunger.
5. (a) Learning a foreign language quickly requires at least four hours' study a day.
(b) Learning a foreign language quickly requires hard work.

- 6. (a) Basketball is becoming increasingly popular in Turkey.
 (b) There are almost twice as many young people playing basketball now as there were ten years ago.
- 7. (a) Large automobiles have several disadvantages.
 (b) Large automobiles are difficult to park, require too much gas, and are expensive to maintain.
- 8. (a) The works of Aristotle range over a wide variety of subjects.
 (b) Aristotle wrote about psychology, biology, physics, astronomy, politics and poetry.

VII. Level of Support

The generalization in the topic sentence is supported by major and minor supporting sentences as indicated in Diagram 5. There may be two or more major supporting sentences which directly support the generalization and an adequate number of minor supporting sentences which support the major supporting sentences directly and the generalization indirectly:

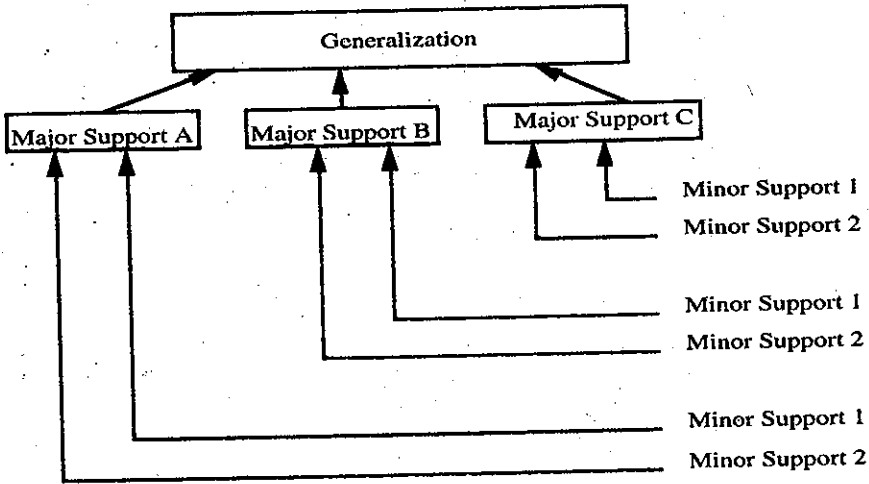
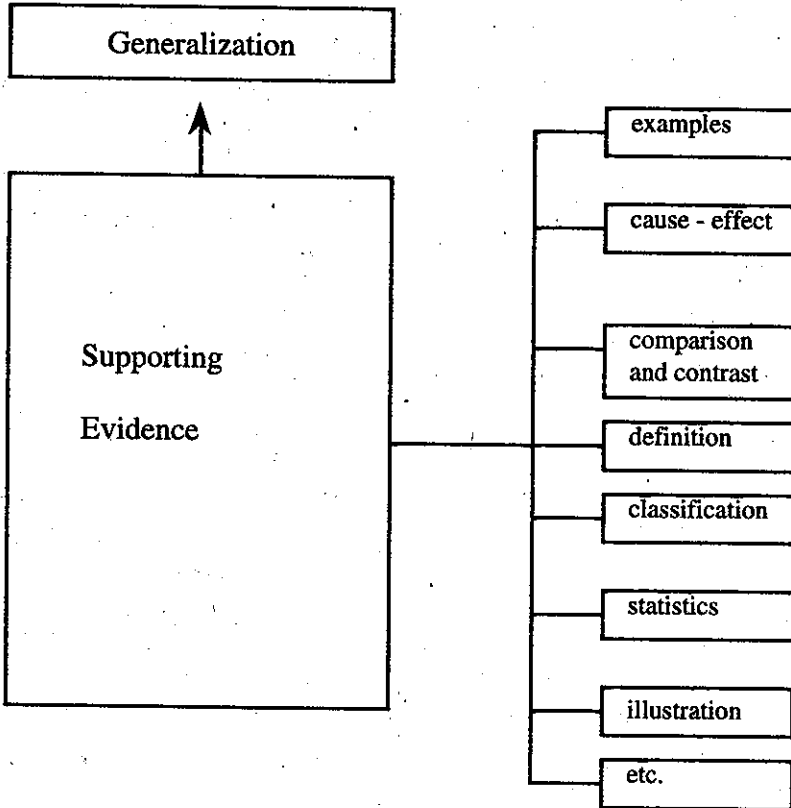


Diagram 5

VIII. Kind of Support

The generalization in a paragraph can be developed- explained, clarified, or amplified- by supporting sentences representing a variety of rhetorical patterns : *classification, definition, description, illustration* (= telling a story), *comparison and contrast, cause- effect, statistics, enumeration* (= listing ideas), *facts, and examples.* The kind of paragraph development to be employed largely depends on the purpose of the writer and the specific paragraph. Sometimes a combination of two or more rhetorical patterns can be used.



CHAPTER 2

Reading Skills

Reading involves a variety of skills. The main ones are listed below.

- Understanding explicitly stated information
- Understanding information when not explicitly stated / Understanding implications
- Understanding conceptual meaning
- Understanding the communicative value(function) of sentences and utterances
- Understanding relations within the sentence
- Understanding the relations between the parts of a text through grammatical and lexical cohesion devices (major transition or link words)
- Identifying the main point or important information in a piece of discourse
- Distinguishing the main idea from supporting details
- Skimming (for general information)
- Scanning (for specific information)
- Recognizing restatements(important in answering multiple choice questions)
- Interpreting text by going outside it
- Predicting what is to follow

I. Skimming

Read the following passages very quickly. Do not read every word carefully. Then answer the question under each passage.

So far all attempts to relate the bird's **navigational** ability to electric forces and magnetic activity have failed. Magnets, and **minute** radio transmitters, **attached** to the bird's body, do not interrupt or influence migration. Radar **beams** bombarding the bird **invisibly** have no known effect. Rotation of **migrants** in covered cages during transport by car or plane does not confuse them on release. One look at the celestial clues, their sky compass, and the expert long- distance birds are away in the correct direction. Birds are not proved to carry a magnetic compass.

What is the main topic of the passage?

1. a) The navigational abilities of birds throughout the ages
- b) How electric forces or magnets do not affect a bird's orientation
- c) The bombardment of radar beams
- d) The way birds look at the celestial clues

Scientists have **established** that influenza viruses taken from man can cause the disease in animals. In addition, man can catch the disease from animals. In fact, a great number of birds seem to carry the virus without showing any evidence of illness. Some scientists conclude that a large family of influenza viruses may have evolved in the bird kingdom- a group that has been on earth 100 million years and is able to carry the virus without contracting the disease. There is even convincing evidence to show that virus strains are transmitted from place to place and from continent to continent by migrating birds.

What is the main topic of the passage?

2. a) The history of birds
- b) The history of birds and the influenza virus
- c) How man can catch the influenza virus from animals
- d) How birds display the influenza virus

Sometimes called puma, panther, or mountain lion, the agile cougar has a greater natural **range** than any other mammal in the Western Hemisphere except humans. However, long **viewed** as a threat to **livestock**, it has been **intensively** hunted since the arrival of European colonists to the Americas and was almost **extinct** by the early twentieth century. *While* protective measures have been **implemented** in the United States, humans continue to destroy the cougar's **habitat**, further endangering this **solitary** cat.

3. This passage is about _____
a) a person b) a place c) an animal d) a time
4. This passage discusses _____
a) a problem b) a solution c) an opinion d) a policy
5. The author of this passage expresses _____
a) love b) concern c) joy d) anger

In marine habitats, a number of small creatures **are involved in** a "cleaning symbiosis." At least six species of small shrimp, frequently brightly colored, crawl over fish, picking off parasites and cleaning injured areas. This is not an accidental occurrence, because fish are observed to congregate around these shrimp and stay motionless while being inspected. Several species of small fish (wrasses) are also cleaners, nearly all of them having appropriate adaptations such as long snouts, tweezer-like teeth, and bright coloration. **Conspicuous** coloration probably communicates that these animals are not **prey**.

6. This passage is mainly about _____
a) a process of marine life c) a species of marine life
b) a place in the sea d) a mystery of marine life
7. The habitat described in this passage is _____
a) an aquarium b) an island c) the ocean d) a laboratory
8. The "cleaning symbiosis" discussed in the passage is _____
a) unimportant b) harmful c) predatory d) beneficial

II. Scanning

Sometimes we read a passage to locate specifically required information. We start reading a text with some specific questions in our mind. The following exercise will give you some practice in this skill.

Directions : Read the two questions and the three answers given before each paragraph below and then read the paragraphs as quickly as possible to find the answers to the questions. Circle the letter of your answer.

Questions 1- 2 are about Paragraph One

1. The coldest planet is probably _____
a) Jupiter b) Mercury c) Pluto
2. Which of the following three planets is closer to the sun than Saturn ?
a) Jupiter b) Neptune c) Uranus

1. The solar system consists of the sun, the planets, the moons, the asteroids, and the comets. The word solar means " of the sun", so the sun is obviously the most important part of the solar system. The nine planets in our solar system are (in order from the sun) Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. Mercury is the hottest planet. The sun controls the planets, and each planet controls its moons.

Questions 3-4 are about Paragraph Two

3. Mark Twain became famous as a writer in _____
a) 1863 b) 1864 c) 1865
4. Twain was born in _____
a) California b) Mississippi c) Missouri

2. Mark Twain was one of the most popular authors in America. His real name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens, and was born in 1835 in the state of Missouri. He grew up and spent most of his life near the great Mississippi River. In 1864 he travelled to California. He became famous the following year when he wrote a short story called " The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County." In the next few years, he travelled around the world and continued his writing career.

Questions 5-6 relate to Paragraph Three

5. Otis invented _____
a) airplane b) elevator c) adding machine
6. The adding machine was invented in _____
a) 1593 b) 1642 c) 1852

3. An invention is the result of a new idea that someone had and was able to develop into a new, useful thing. Sometimes a new invention is the result of a tremendous amount of work, and sometimes it is the result of luck. Some inventions include the thermometer by Galileo Galilei of Italy in 1593, the adding machine by Blaise Pascal of France in 1642, the elevator by Elisha Otis of the United States in 1876, and the airplane by Orville and Wilbur Wright also of the United States in 1903.

III. Recognizing Paraphrases or Restatements

To answer multiple choice questions correctly, it is essential to recognize the paraphrases or restatements of the author's ideas which are often used among the distractors of such questions. Below you will find a description of how paraphrases or restatements are made by test writers:

Ways of Paraphrasing / Restating Ideas:

Basically, we can paraphrase ideas by

- (a) using a different structure
- (b) using a synonym or a different form of a word

I. Using a different structure

1. Active Voice \longleftrightarrow Passive Voice

- (a) The scientist **made** an important discovery.
- (b) An important discovery **was made** by the scientist.

2. Adverbial Clause \longleftrightarrow Adverbial Phrase

- a (1) **Since / Because / As** he failed, he was disappointed.
- (2) He was disappointed **because of / on account of / owing to** his failure.
- (3) He felt disappointment **because of** his failure.

b (1) Despite the fact that Although / Though / Even though In spite of the fact that	<i>he lacks experience,</i>	he hopes to get the job.
	(2) In spite of / Despite	

3. Adverbial Clause \longleftrightarrow Participle

- a (1) **As she was the only child of a rich family,** she could get whatever she wanted.
- (2) **Being the only child of a rich family,** she could get whatever she wanted.
- b (1) **After she had finished her work,** she went shopping.
- (2) **Having finished her work,** she went shopping.
- c (1) **Since he was surprised at the result,** he did not know what to say.
- (2) **Surprised at the result,** he did not know what to say.
- d (1) **When he saw me,** he ran away.
- (2) **Seeing me,** he ran away.
- e (1) **While he was returning home,** he was attacked by three men.
- (2) **Returning home,** he was attacked by three men.

4. Relative Clause \longleftrightarrow Reduced Relative Clause

- a (1) The book, *which was published only two months ago*, became a best seller.
 (2) The book, *published only two months ago*, became a best seller.
- b (1) The committee *which is carrying out an inquiry into the cause of the accident* is due to submit its report to the Chairman today.
 (2) The committee *carrying out an inquiry into the cause of the accident* is due to submit its report to the Chairman today.
- c (1) The first surgeon *who performed a heart transplant operation* was Christian Barnard.
 (2) The first surgeon *to perform a heart transplant operation* was Christian Barnard.

5. Infinitive \longleftrightarrow Gerund

It is essential for a baby *to drink milk*.
Drinking milk is essential for a baby.

6. Noun Clause \longleftrightarrow Noun Phrase

- a (1) *Whether this theory is still valid* is questionable.
 (2) *The validity of the theory* is questionable.
- b (1) *The fact that Bill is highly competent as a teacher* is obvious.
 (2) *Bill's great competence as a teacher* is obvious.
- c (1) Bill is certain *that he will be successful*.
 (2) Bill is certain *of success*.

7. Adverbial Clause / Participle / Adverbial Phrase \longleftrightarrow S₁ + Sentence Connector + S₂

Since the weather was bad,
 The weather **being** bad,
 Because of the bad weather,

the picnic was cancelled.

The weather was bad; **therefore**, the picnic was cancelled.

Note the preferred use of *due to* used to express the same idea:
 The cancellation of the picnic was **due to** the bad weather.

8. Adverbial Clause of Reason \longleftrightarrow Adverbial Clause of Condition

- (1) He failed *because he did not study hard*.
 (2) *If he had studied hard*, he wouldn't have failed.

9. Too + Adj. + 'To' Infinitive \longleftrightarrow Adverbial Clause of Result

- (1) He was *too tired to do any more work*.
 (2) He was *so tired that he couldn't do any more work*.

II. Using a different word

A. Using a synonym:

- 1 (a) Smoking is *detrimental* to human health.
(b) Smoking is *harmful* to human health.
- 2 (a) He **accomplished** his aim.
(b) He **achieved** his goal.
- 3 (a) The *prospect* of visiting his mother-in-law made him *uneasy*.
(b) The *probability / likelihood* of visiting his mother-in-law made him *uncomfortable*.

B. Using a different form

1a Adjective → Adverb

- (1a) There have been **significant** changes in our society in recent years.
- (1b) Our society has **changed significantly** in recent years.

b Adjective → Noun

- (2a) The fact that the system *is inefficient* creates many problems.
- (2b) The **inefficiency** of the system creates many problems.

2a Verb → Noun

- (3a) We need more food **to maintain** our body temperature in cold weather.
- (3b) We need more food **for the maintenance** of our body temperature in cold weather.

(4a) The minister accused of involvement in a financial scandal **resigned** yesterday.

(4b) The minister accused of involvement in a financial scandal **handed in his resignation** yesterday.

(5a) We must **assess** students' needs *more realistically* in order to design a better syllabus.

(5b) We must **make a more realistic assessment** of students' needs in order to design a better syllabus.

b Verb → Adjective/ Noun

(6a) Fish **abound** in the sea.

(6b) Fish are **abundant** in the sea.

(6c) There is an **abundance** of fish in the sea.

3 Nominalization (Turning into a Noun)

Nominalizations can be done by using

- (a) the **noun form** of the word given
- (b) possessive form + **V-ing**
- (c) a **that clause** (that + sentence)
- (d) [**for + (pro)noun**] + **to + infinitive***

Note:* If the infinitive has its own subject, the word 'for' is placed before the subject.

Examples of Nominalizations

Underlying Sentences : *You reject his offer.* This seems foolish

- (a) *Your rejection of his help* seems foolish. (noun form)
- (b) *Your rejecting his help* seems foolish. (possessive ... V-ing)
- (c) *For you to reject his help* seems foolish. (for... to + Infinitive)
- (d) It is foolish of *you to reject his help.* (to + Infinitive)
- (e) *That you reject his help* seems foolish. (that clause)
- (f) It seems foolish *that you reject his help.* (that clause)

Important Considerations in Paraphrasing by Lexical Devices (= by Using Different Words)

1. In changing a word from its adjective form to a noun, it may often be necessary to use a verb which goes with that noun:
 - (a) Each federal state *is autonomous* in its internal affairs.
 - (b) Each federal state *has autonomy* in its internal affairs.
 - (a) He *is highly /very influential* in policy making.
 - (b) He *has great influence* in policy making.
2. In changing a noun to its corresponding verb form, it may sometimes be necessary to use the verb in the passive voice:
 - (a) *The maintenance of peace* is important.
 - (b) It is important *that peace (should) be maintained.*
3. In changing a verb to its corresponding noun form, it may be necessary to use the preposition 'in' in cases where a possessive form is not needed:
 - (a) The relations between the two countries *have deteriorated* because of a border incident.
 - (b) There has been *a deterioration in* the relations between the two countries because of a border incident. / The border incident has led to *a deterioration in* the relations between two countries.
4. In changing a verb to its corresponding noun form, the adverb used with the verb is changed to an adjective and placed before the noun form:
 - (a) Gold prices *fluctuate steadily.*
 - (b) There are *steady fluctuations* in gold prices.
5. In changing verbs and adjectives to their corresponding noun forms in the subject or object position of the sentence, a possessive form is often needed:
 - a *George failed* , *which* disappointed his parents.
George's failure disappointed his parents. (for human subjects)
 - b The program *failed* , *which* was unexpected.
The failure of the program was unexpected. (for nonhuman subjects)
6. Certain adjectives, such as *significant, important, interesting* and *valuable* need special

attention. When these adjectives are replaced by their corresponding noun forms used after the verb *to be*, the preposition 'of' must be placed before the noun:

- (a) The results are *highly significant*.
- (b) The results are of *great significance*.

Exercise 1: Read the sentences on the left and then complete the sentences on the right, using the correct forms of the words written in bold face.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. She was very anxious . | She felt |
| 2. The audience applauded loudly . | The audience's |
| 3. It surprised us greatly. | It was |
| 4. He behaves very badly. | His |
| 5. He has great courage . | He is..... |
| 6. These two books are similar . | There |
| 7. He is a very determined man. | He is a man |
| 8. His work has improved considerably. | There..... |
| 9. He lives comfortably. | He leads |
| 10. She is very patient . | She has..... |
| 11. He was severely injured. | His |
| 12. He tends to ignore traffic rules. | He has..... |
| 13. I don't object to your driving the car. | I have..... |
| 14. It is essential to preserve these interesting old customs. | is essential. |
| 15. It is likely that he will be promoted next month. | The |
| 16. There is constant competition between the two boys. | The two boys |
| 17. He knows a lot about commerce . | He knows a lot about affairs. |
| 18. I'm confident of his honesty. | I have..... |
| 19. He resigned from his post unexpectedly. | His..... |
| 20. It is convenient to live in the center of the town. | It is a great..... |

Exercise 2. Rewrite the following sentences using the words or phrases given as clues. Make any necessary changes but do not change the meaning of the original sentence. The first one is done for you.

1. *The preservation of tropical forests is necessary for the survival of many species of animals. (preserve)*
It is necessary to **preserve** tropical rain forests for the survival of many species of animals.

2. It is likely that he will get a scholarship. (likelihood)
3. It takes a long time to acquire a skill. (acquisition)
4. Large numbers of new immigrants travelled West to seek wealth and prosperity. (wealthy and prosperous)
5. What caused some species to become extinct is still unknown. (extinction)
6. The birth rate has steadily declined since 1980. (decline)
7. Although a better system was established, there are still some problems. (establishment)
8. Oil has brought great prosperity to some countries in the Middle East. (prosperous)
9. His father constantly encouraged him to learn a foreign language. (encouragement)
10. There is a striking resemblance between the two brothers. (resemble)
11. You can't give any justification for your rudeness. (unjustifiable)
12. The sale of alcohol is strictly prohibited in Turkey on election days. (prohibition)
13. The building was invaded by a large number of people seeking employment. (unemployed)
14. What he accomplished was of great significance. (accomplishment)
15. The patient was worried about the persistence of the pain. (persistent)
16. Drastic changes are needed in the economic system to ensure steady economic growth. (drastically)
17. Conservation of energy is essential. (It is...)
18. Although he made great effort, he couldn't finish his project on time. (In spite of)
19. There is no likelihood of his being offered a job. (unlikely)
20. He was very anxious about his father's deteriorating health. (anxiety)
21. After he retired, he settled in a small coastal town. (retirement)
22. The fact that he lacks consistency annoys me. (lack of)
23. He achieved his goal as a result of his persistence in his studies. (persisted)
24. They have some influence on the way resources are allocated. (allocation)
25. These printers are preferred because they are compatible with most word processors. (compatibility)
26. To succeed in life, it is not sufficient to be determined and strong-willed; one must also have talent, capacity and training. (successful)
27. The government must change its economic policy drastically to ensure steady economic growth. (drastic)
28. Whether these figures are accurate is doubtful. (It)
29. George's late arrival annoyed the teacher. (The fact...)
30. The fact that these measures are inadequate is obvious. (inadequacy)

Exercise 3: Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. The first one is done for you.

1. Driving fast is dangerous, whether you are an experienced driver or not.
However experienced you are, driving fast is dangerous.

2. The only thing they didn't steal was the television.
They stole
3. I tried as hard as I could, but I just couldn't get the money.
No matter
4. Why didn't I think of that idea before?
I should
5. During the oil refinery strike, there were enormous petrol queues.
While
6. The cost of living has gone up considerably in the last few years.
There
7. I'd love to be on a secluded beach in Mexico.
I wish
8. We must continue our efforts, whether there are problems or not.
Regardless
9. On receipt of your cheque, we shall send the goods to you.
As soon as
.....
10. In spite of our warnings, he left the camp without taking his rifle.
Although
11. I really think you ought to acquire a few manners.
It's high time.....
12. His sight was tested.
He had
13. The last time I played football was in 1971.
I haven't
14. Having nowhere else to go, I tried to sleep in the station waiting room.
As.....
15. It's a pity that you wrote that letter.
I'd
16. I'll find that man, no matter how long it takes.
However.....
17. My income does not enable me to meet all my financial commitments.
I
18. It's such a marvellous opportunity that we mustn't miss it.
It's

Tests on Restatement

Choose the sentence which is closest in meaning to the original sentence. Make sure that the sentence you choose is the closest restatement of the given sentence.

1. In spite of the rain, the ceremony was not cancelled.
 - a) The ceremony was not held because it rained.
 - b) Rain caused the cancellation of the ceremony.
 - c) The ceremony was held because it did not rain.
 - d) Although it rained, the ceremony was held.

2. When television first became available to large numbers of Americans in the 1950s and 1960s, most producers ignored its possibilities as a tool for education.
 - a) In the 1950s and 1960s, there were not many educational programs on American television.
 - b) Until the 1950s and 1960s, most of the television programs in the United States were tools for education.
 - c) After the 1950s and 1960s, most American producers did not see the educational possibilities of television.
 - d) During the 1950s and 1960s, educational programs first became available to Americans.

3. Because of its higher position, the rock in your hand has a higher potential energy than the same rock at rest on the floor.
 - a) The rock in your hand has a higher potential energy than the same rock at rest on the floor since it has a higher position.
 - b) Although the rock in your hand has a higher position, it has a higher potential energy than the same rock at rest on the floor.
 - c) The rock in your hand has higher potential energy than the same rock at rest on the floor, and it has a higher position.
 - d) The rock in your hand has a higher position so that it has a higher potential energy than the same rock at rest on the floor.

4. Had more young people voted, Mr. Smith would have won the election.
 - a) The election was won by Mr. Smith with the help of the young voters.
 - b) Mr. Smith did not win because there were not many young people who voted.
 - c) Since the young people voted in the election, Mr. Smith did not win.
 - d) Most young people would have liked to vote for Mr. Smith.

5. Children brought up in poverty tend, on the average, to do poorly on tests of intelligence.
 - a) Poor children are generally not as intelligent as rich children.
 - b) Rich children do very well on tests of intelligence.
 - c) Children from poor families have a tendency to do badly on intelligence tests.
 - d) Intelligence tests are poorly administered to poor children.
6. The most important contemporary problems in modern medicine are philosophical and ethical rather than scientific or technical.
 - a) Scientific problems are now being solved in all areas of medicine.
 - b) Philosophy and ethics account for greater problems in medicine now than do science and technology.
 - c) Contemporary problems in medicine are more of the scientific type than the philosophical.
 - d) The scientific and technical problems any doctor meets with today are less important than his philosophy or ethics.
7. Matter, or anything that has mass and occupies space, is of course the stuff that you and all other things are made of.
 - a) Matter takes up space
 - b) Matter is what you and everything else consist of.
 - c) Matter, which has mass and takes up space, is what everything is made of.
 - d) Everything is made up of matter, which is mass and space.
8. The uses and transformations of matter and energy are governed by certain scientific laws, which, unlike legal laws, cannot be broken.
 - a) Certain scientific laws govern the uses and transformation of matter and energy, and these laws cannot be broken, as legal laws can.
 - b) The scientific laws that govern the uses and transformation of matter and energy can be broken, as legal laws can.
 - c) Scientific laws that govern the uses and transformation of matter and energy cannot be broken, just as legal laws cannot be broken.
 - d) The scientific laws that govern the uses and transformation of matter and energy are breakable.
9. Psychology can be defined as the scientific study of human behavior.
 - a) Psychology is the study of human behavior.
 - b) Psychologists study human behavior scientifically.
 - c) One way to define psychology is to call it the scientific study of human behavior.
 - d) The scientific study of human behavior is psychology.

10. She reminded him to recommend her brother for the position.
- He recommended that her brother apply for the position after she reminded him to do so.
 - Her brother was to be recommended for the job.
 - She told him that he should remember to recommend her brother for the position.
 - Her brother recommended her for the position.
11. Unless the trend reverses, low-priced pocket calculators will have replaced the slide rule completely within the next few years.
- Slide rules will have been replaced by low-priced pocket calculators soon if the trend continues.
 - More people will be using slide rules than pocket calculators even though they are more expensive, unless the trend reverses.
 - Because they are low-priced, pocket calculators will replace slide rules in the next few years.
 - The trend is for slide rules to be used in spite of the low prices of pocket calculators.
12. No one except the graduate assistant understood the results of the experiments.
- All of the graduate assistants understood the experiments.
 - The experiments were not understood by any of them.
 - Only the graduate assistant understood the experiments.
 - All but one of the graduate assistants understood the experiments.
13. Working as a pediatrician has certain disadvantages which are far outweighed by the advantages.
- The disadvantages of being a pediatrician far outweigh the advantages.
 - Working pediatricians have far greater disadvantages than advantages.
 - There are some negative aspects about the pediatrician's work; however, the positive aspects are far greater.
 - Baby doctors have both advantages and disadvantages with the former far greater.
14. Acetylene is potentially dangerous, especially when kept under pressure.
- Potentially explosive acetylene can be stored under pressure.
 - Compressed acetylene is especially dangerous when it is kept for long periods of time.
 - A person under stress is particularly susceptible to the harmful effects of acetylene.
 - Particularly when it is kept under pressure, acetylene can be dangerous.

15. In spite of the high interest rates on home loans, the couple did not change their plans to buy a new house.
- High interest rates caused the couple to change their plans about buying a house.
 - The house was not bought by the couple because of the high interest rates.
 - Since interest rates were no longer high, the couple bought the house.
 - Although the interest rates were high, the house was bought by the couple.
16. Our town is famous for its theater, even though its theater district is now a hotbed of crime.
- Crime is rampant in our town's theater district.
 - In addition to its hotbed of crime, our town has a well-known theater area.
 - Our town is known for its theater, although criminal activity is rampant in its theater district.
 - Our town's famous theaters are surrounded by robbers.
17. Parents have become so concerned about the television viewing habits of their children that families are beginning to censor the programs that enter their homes.
- Families watch television together more often now than in the past so that they can divide whether shows are desirable or not.
 - Families with televisions are not as close as families without televisions because the former argue more over program choices.
 - Although parents worry about the programs that their children watch, they find it very difficult because censorship is not what it used to be.
 - Because of their concern over the television programs, many parents are deciding which programs they will let their children watch.
18. For a student, Ali seemed to spend a surprising amount of time doing nothing.
- Ali seemed surprised to find his student friend wasting time.
 - Ali didn't seem to be doing anything when a friend surprised him.
 - Ali seemed to do nothing for his friends while he was a student.
 - Ali seemed to have a lot of free time despite being a student.
19. Wisdom is the chief goal of the true philosopher.
- The true philosopher is interested in wisdom, nothing else.
 - A philosopher who is honest takes wisdom as his only goal.
 - The primary pursuit of the true philosopher is wisdom.
 - Among the philosopher's main goals, none is truer than the chief goal of wisdom.

20. Had the announcement been made earlier, more people would have attended the lecture.
- Not many people came to hear the lecture because it was held so late.
 - The lecture was held earlier so that more people would attend.
 - Fewer people attended the lecture because of the early announcement.
 - Since the announcement was not made earlier, fewer people came to hear the lecture.
21. After she had already signed a year's lease, she found another apartment that she liked much better.
- Having already signed a year's lease for her apartment, she found another one more to her liking.
 - She signed a year's lease for her apartment because she liked it.
 - Although she did not like her apartment, she still signed a year's lease.
 - When she found an apartment that she liked better, she signed a year's lease for it.
22. The family entered the room, fearful of the news which the doctor would give them.
- As they entered the room, the family felt uneasy as the doctor prepared to reveal the fearful news.
 - The doctor gave the family the bad news as they entered the room.
 - The doctor gave the news prior to the family's entrance.
 - Entering the room, the family felt a sense of dread with respect to the news which the doctor was going to disclose.
23. In dense woods where little sunlight penetrates, one is likely to find just about as much moss on the south side as on the north side of a tree trunk.
- When little sunlight comes through the thick forest, the south and the north sides of a tree trunk have about the same amount of moss.
 - When bright sunlight comes through the dense woods, the moss on the north side of the tree trunk is thicker than that on the south side.
 - When not much sunlight penetrates the thick woods, the moss on the south side of the tree trunk is thicker than that on the north side.
 - When a great deal of sunlight penetrates the thick forest, very little moss grows on either the south or the north side of the tree trunk.
24. Taxes being so high, the descendants of the wealthy class of the nineteenth century are being forced to rent out their estates to paying guests.
- In the nineteenth century, the wealthy class started to purchase land.
 - Because of high taxes, families which were rich one hundred years ago now rent out their estates.
 - Guests interested in the estates of the wealthy class of the nineteenth century pay high taxes when they rent old estates.
 - The descendants of the families which were once wealthy do all they can to evade high taxes.

25. Heavy smokers and drinkers run a fifteen-times greater risk of developing cancer of the mouth and throat than nonsmokers and nondrinkers.
- a) Cancer of the mouth and throat is more likely to occur in heavy smokers and drinkers than in nonsmokers and nondrinkers.
 - b) People who never drink and smoke will not get mouth or throat cancer.
 - c) Heavy drinkers who run have a greater risk of developing cancer than non-drinkers.
 - d) People who don't smoke and drink have as much chance of getting cancer of the mouth and throat as those who smoke and drink heavily.
26. The finest guitars are made in our workshop, where the craftsmen still use only the finest wood.
- a) Our fine guitars are made by craftsmen who use only choice wood.
 - b) Our craftsmen make fine guitars out of the choicest wood.
 - c) Our workshop is the home of the finest guitars -- guitars made of the choicest wood.
 - d) In our workshop, where craftsmen continue to use only the choicest wood, the finest guitars are produced.
27. Whether to decrease further or even eliminate immigration into the United States is an extremely difficult and controversial question.
- a) It is both difficult and controversial to promote or eliminate immigration into the United States.
 - b) The question of whether to further decrease or possibly discontinue immigration into the United States is controversial and difficult to answer.
 - c) Everyone agrees that it is difficult to decrease or eliminate immigration into the United States.
 - d) It seems that it is highly difficult to stop immigration into the United States.
28. Nearly all successful forms of social control are developed by employing those measures that are the least oppressive to the people concerned.
- a) Almost all forms of social control that succeed are developed by taking action that is the least offensive to the people involved.
 - b) The people concerned require beneficial measures in order for a form of social control to be successful.
 - c) In order for a government to succeed at social control, the people concerned must be willing to eagerly accept the actions taken by that government.
 - d) Measures that are based on oppression are likely to be successful in maintaining social control.

IV. Making Inferences

Writers do not always "write out" everything they expect the reader to understand. Sometimes they say certain things indirectly, and an efficient reader should be able to understand these indirect statements or implications. In other words, he should infer some of the ideas from the passage. An inference is a conclusion. A good reader should be able to draw conclusions or make inferences from what the writer has said explicitly.

Below you will find a very short text followed by two sets of questions:

- (a) *Direct Reference Questions* (questions which can be answered by referring to the writer's actual words - to what he has actually stated.)
- (b) *Indirect Reference and Inference Questions* (questions to which there is no direct reference in the text) : These questions require readers to draw conclusions or make inferences by using contextual clues.

Sample Text

... Of the seven men taking part in the experiment two were from Mandalay, two from other cities in Burma, and the remainder from neighboring South-east Asian countries. The experiment produced significant results for the researchers.

A. Direct Reference Questions

- 1a. How many men were taking part in the experiment?
- 2a. How many of the men were from Mandalay?
- 3a. How many of the men were from other cities in Burma?
- 4a. Where were the remainder (of the men) from?
- 5a. What kind of results did the experiment produce for the researchers?

What is actually stated in the short text is not difficult to understand ; we can give the following answers to the above questions:

- 1b. There were seven men taking part in the experiment.
- 2b. Two of the men were from Mandalay.
- 3b. Two of the men were from other cities in Burma.
- 4b. The remainder were from neighboring Southeast Asian countries.
- 5b. The experiment produced significant results for the researchers.

B. Indirect Reference and Inference Questions

The answers to the following questions are not explicitly stated in this text; however, there are definite clues for you to find the expected answers easily. Once you begin to recognize such clues, inference questions are also easy to answer:

Questions.	Clue in the passage
1a. What is Mandalay?	... other cities in Burma
2a. Where is Burma?	... neighboring Southeast Asian countries

- 3a. How many men from countries other than Burma took part in the experiment? ... of the seven... two were two from... and the remainder...
- 4a. How successful was the experiment for the researchers? ...produced significant results...

Answers to the inference questions are given below:

- 1b. It is a city in Burma.
2b. It is in Southeast Asia.
3b. There were three men from countries other than Burma.
4b. It was a successful experiment for them.

Exercise 1 : Drawing Conclusions or Making Inferences

Read the following sentences carefully. Then read the four choices given after each of them. After that circle the letter of the statement that you think is true from the information in the sentences.

1. The doctor gave my sister some medicine, but it did not change her condition.
 - a) My sister did not like the medicine.
 - b) My sister took the medicine.
 - c) The medicine made my sister sick.
 - d) The medicine changed her condition.
2. The teacher told John to rewrite his exercises carefully.
 - a) The teacher gave John a lot of exercises.
 - b) John didn't do his homework carefully.
 - c) John forgot to do his exercises.
 - d) John enjoyed doing exercises.
3. Mary thinks it is impossible to type 100 words per minute, but Sue can.
 - a) Mary can't type.
 - b) Sue types for Mary.
 - c) Mary wants to learn to type.
 - d) Sue types very rapidly.
4. All of the students except Joe and Sam will take more than two tests. How many tests will John and Sam take?
 - a) one or two
 - b) two or three
 - c) four
 - d) many
5. When I tried to mail my letter to the United States today, I didn't have enough money because I did not know the post office changed the price of stamps.
 - a) It is difficult to mail letters to the United States.
 - b) There was a considerable reduction in the price of postage.
 - c) The price of postage went up.
 - d) The post office was closed today.

6. All the students in Mary's class except Paul passed the test, but no one in my class did.
- I passed the test.
 - Paul passed the exam.
 - My classmates failed.
 - I attend the same class as Paul does.
7. I wanted to wait for Mary, but Peter said that we had to go.
- We went without Mary.
 - They left without me.
 - We went without Peter.
 - I went alone.
8. He arrived early in order not to miss the class.
- He was too late.
 - He missed the class.
 - He attended his class.
 - He had to take a test.
9. Those brown shoes are too big, but these black ones are small enough for me to wear.
- The black shoes are too small.
 - The brown shoes are bigger.
 - The brown shoes are big enough.
 - I will wear the brown shoes.
10. There isn't much food in the box, but there should be.
- Someone ate all the food.
 - The food was never in the box.
 - There is a little food.
 - The box is empty.
11. Mr. Brown might bring his wife and daughter to the party, but I really doubt it.
- I think I won't go to Mr. Brown's party.
 - I think Mr. Brown will definitely bring his wife and daughter to the party.
 - I think Mr. Brown won't bring his wife and daughter to the party.
 - I think Mr. Brown won't attend the party.
12. The weather is very cold outside and the sky is very cloudy, but the weather forecaster on television says that snow is unlikely.
- The weather forecaster doesn't like snow.
 - According to the weather forecaster, it might snow tonight.
 - Nobody would like it to snow.
 - The weather forecaster thinks it won't snow.
13. The author had written the book four years before he got married.
- He got married four years ago.
 - He needed four years to write the book.
 - He got married four years after he wrote the book.
 - Four years before he wrote the book, he got married.

14. In the horse race yesterday, number 5 outran all the others.
 - a) Number 5 won.
 - b) Number 5 almost won.
 - c) Number 5 finished last.
 - d) Number 5 ran out of time.
15. The plane from Madrid was due to arrive here at eight o'clock but is about an hour behind schedule according to what that man told me.
 - a) The plane from Madrid left an hour ago.
 - b) The plane will arrive in Madrid soon.
 - c) The plane will arrive an hour late.
 - d) The plane was going to Madrid.

Exercise 2 : Below you will find three specific sentences; each one describes the behavior or appearance of a different person. Read through the three sentences and choose the inference that fits the information given in the specific sentences.

1. A. Although the man's clothes were old and dirty, it was easy to see that they were well cut and expensive.
- B. The walls of his run-down shack were papered with autographed pictures; many of the inscriptions on the photos contained his name.
- C. Articulate and well read, he liked to talk of the places he had been and the famous people he had known.

Inferences

- a) The man was an alcoholic.
 - b) The man was unhappy with his life.
 - c) The man had not always been so poor.
2. A. The student squinted when she sat at the back of the room and looked at the blackboard.
 - B. She left out words when she copied anything from the blackboard.
 - C. After she read for an hour, she got a headache.

Inferences

- a) The student gets excellent grades.
 - b) The student needs glasses.
 - c) The student wants to get out of doing any work.
3. A. Whenever he felt anxious, he went to the refrigerator to find something to munch on.
 - B. When he got promoted, he was so happy he managed to lose twenty pounds, and his friends said that he was almost too thin.
 - C. When he lost his job, he put on thirty pounds.

Inferences

- a) He couldn't get the kind of job he wanted because he was too heavy.
- b) He was always disgusted with himself after he had eaten too much.
- c) His weight fluctuated with his state of mind: when he was happy, he was slender; when he was unhappy, he was overweight.

4. A. Her hands remained clamped to the lectern while she gave her speech.
B. Her voice trembled slightly when she spoke.
C. She didn't look at her audience once.

Inferences

- a) She was used to giving speeches.
b) The audience did not like her speech.
c) She was not used to giving speeches.
5. A. Sue stood on the edge of the group and smiled timidly at the other children; intent on their game, they did not smile back.
B. When the game broke up, everyone else walked home in pairs; Sue walked home alone.
C. When Sue's mother asked if she had enjoyed the play group after school, the child burst into tears.

Inferences

- a) The child is unhappy because she feels left out and lonely.
b) The child cried because the mother asked too many questions.
c) The other children did not like Sue.
6. A. Many cat and dog owners buy their pets clothing, special food, and toys.
B. A great many men and women talk to their pets.
C. It is not uncommon for a dog or cat who has died to receive a headstone with a poetic inscription.

Inferences

- a) Many cat and dog owners treat their pets as if they were human beings.
b) Most people who like dogs and cats don't like other human beings.
c) It is unnatural for human beings to treat their pets like humans.

Exercise 3 : Encircle the letters (A, B, C, or D) in front of the statements that can be definitely inferred from each of the sentences below. The number of inferences that can be drawn varies from item to item.

1. Krill, which are the main diet of whales, have been cited as one of the world's biggest unexploited food resources.
- A. Whales eat more krill than anything else.
B. The world has a number of unexploited food resources.
C. Whales are one of the world's biggest unexploited food resources.
D. The writer believes that krill constitute one of the world's biggest unexploited food resources.
2. Like other assessments of the situation, Jack's predictably, and sensibly, forecasts a rise in unemployment among the young.
- ✓ A. The writer agrees with Jack's forecast.
B. Jack expects overall unemployment to rise.
C. A number of predictions have been made with regard to the situation.
D. Other forecasters agree with Jack about unemployment among the young.

3. Buying the right tires and keeping them properly inflated can add considerable mileage to the life of your car; underinflation not only causes tires to wear out faster, but may also waste gasoline and undercut performance.
- A. Underinflating tires always shortens their lives.
 - B. Underinflating tires always wastes gasoline.
 - C. There may be as many as four separate benefits from keeping tires properly inflated.
 - D. The writer assumes that the most obvious effects of underinflation are gasoline waste and inferior performance.
4. Apart from the obvious fact that rioters tend to come from the less well-off section of the community, there is no evidence that economic circumstances have any causal relationship with street violence.
- A. There is some evidence for relating economic circumstances to street violence.
 - B. Not all the people in the community referred to are poor.
 - C. There is no evidence that economic circumstances result from street violence.
5. Even those qualities from genes that are easy to splice into a plant cell, such as salt-resistance, higher protein yield, and tolerance for heavy metals, may not be generally advertised in seed catalogues for years to come.
- A. There are just three qualities from genes which are easy to splice into a plant cell.
 - B. Scientists are already capable of splicing certain qualities from genes into a plant cell.
 - C. There are at least three qualities from genes which can be spliced into a plant cell.
 - D. It will probably be a long time before qualities from genes, other than those mentioned, will be generally advertised in seed catalogues.
6. While about 47,000 books are published in Germany every year, only 6,500 books are published in Turkey.
- A. There is a greater demand for books in Germany than in Turkey.
 - B. Germans are better readers than Turks.
 - C. Reading is more popular in Germany than in Turkey.
 - D. Authors live comfortably in Germany.
7. When the The U.S. Public Health Service published a report linking smoking to some potential risks to both pregnant women and their babies, about 10 million American women quit smoking.
- A. The U.S. Public Health Service is mainly concerned with dangerous effects of smoking on people.
 - B. On the whole, American women take government health warnings seriously.
 - C. Smoking is no longer as popular in the United States as it was before.
 - D. Women in many parts of the world give up smoking.

Exercise 4 : Encircle the letters (A,B, C, or D) in front of the statements that can be definitely inferred from the given passage. The number of inferences that can be drawn varies from one text to another.

1. A popular vacation spot during summer months is Nags Head; its beaches, excellent surf fishing, and nearby historical sites make it one of North Carolina's most popular seaside towns. Other resorts in neighboring southern states may provide more night life, but Nags Head attracts families year after year.

- a) Nags Head is in the South.
- b) You can see many children in Nags Head in July.
- c) Nags Head has many nightclubs and discotheques.
- d) Nags Head is on the coast.

2. A good source of vitamin B is kale. Spinach and escarole are other green leafy vegetables that provide this essential vitamin. Enjoy your daily salad, and you'll have your vitamin B as well.

- a) Kale is a green leafy vegetable.
- b) Vitamin B is the most essential vitamin.
- c) Eating salad will guarantee good health.
- d) Kale, spinach, and escarole can be used in salads.

3. Families in which there are a mother and a father working almost always have a higher **income** than families with only a mother working. The reason is that women make, on the average, only 59 cents for every dollar men make, so that the two-career family has a household income of \$1.59 for every 59 cents a single mother takes home. All other things being equal, the household income of the employed single mother is, in other words, about 37 percent of *that of* the working married couple.

- A. The average man makes \$1.59 for every \$1.00 a woman makes.
- B. Other things being equal, the household income of an employed single mother is 63 cents less than each \$1.59 earned by a working married couple.
- C. Other things being equal, the household income of an employed single father is about 63 percent of *that of* a working married couple.
- D. Of every 1.59 earned by an average "two-career" family, the man makes \$1.00.

4. In 1975, a federal court **ruled** that affirmative action **hiring** for police forces be **extended** to women. For every white male **fired** or **promoted**, a female would have to be hired or promoted. From 1975 on, Detroit actively **recruited** women into law enforcement. By the spring of 1980, 12 percent of the Detroit police force was female.

- A. There was affirmative action in police-force hiring before 1975.
- B. Before 1975, Detroit did not have women in law enforcement.
- C. In 1975, the Detroit police department changed its policy towards hiring women.
- D. In 1980, the proportion of women in the Detroit police department reflected their proportion in the population as a whole.

5. Back trouble is one of the most common causes of doctor visits in the United States and the leading cause of long-term **disability** and **absenteeism** from work. In fact, 80 percent of the populace will have a **severe** backache sometime during their lives. Yet, almost all of this **discomfort** and inconvenience is avoidable.

- A. No other cause accounts for as many doctor visits in the United States as back trouble.
- B. No other cause accounts for as much absenteeism from work as back trouble.
- C. Eighty percent of all back trouble is avoidable.
- D. If everyone took the proper precautions, fewer than half of the populace would ever suffer from severe backache.

6. The fossils that have led to this new view of dinosaurs as **migratory** creatures have been found in Alaska, Canada, Greenland, and the Soviet Union, *as well as* in Antarctica and southern Australia. At the time dinosaurs **thrived** near the poles; conditions there were radically different from *those* today. The planet was warmer, especially in these polar regions.

- a) Dinosaurs are usually thought of as sedentary creatures.
- b) Dinosaurs migrated from Alaska to Australia.
- c) The fossils have been found in polar regions.
- d) The temperature at the poles today is cold.

7. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, unemployment affected as much as twenty-five percent of the labor force. Today's federal system of **social welfare** programs did not exist then, so the families of most of the unemployed went hungry. Since that time, we have progressed both in **maintaining** higher levels of employment and in providing support services to the unemployed. However, unemployment is still a threat in certain industries and for certain groups, especially among **minority** youth first entering the labor force. Unemployment is a waste of human resources, and represents a drain on public budgets and on the life savings of individual families.

- a) Unemployment caused many hardships for families during the Great Depression.
- b) Figures for today's unemployment are higher than in the 1930s.
- c) Unemployment is a special threat to a black teenager.
- d) Programs to support the unemployed are funded by the federal government.

Tests on Inferences

Read the passages below and answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1-5 relate to this passage.

1. In 1816 a Scottish natural philosopher, David Brewster, invented the kaleidoscope. As he was studying theories about polarized light, he discovered how to reflect beautiful images in multiples. He himself thought up the name for his invention; the Greek root of "kaleidoscope" means "device to make beautiful images".

Used first as a toy, the kaleidoscope soon was used by pattern makers. Recently, this use has increased as the crafts movement in the U.S. has formed a new market for high-quality handmade objects. Some modern-day kaleidoscopes come with special sound effects.

As the popularity of kaleidoscopes has grown so have the prices. It is possible now to pay thousands of dollars for some versions which have been created by well-known artists.

1. What can be inferred from the first paragraph?
 - a) Brewster loved beautiful images.
 - b) Brewster searched for a long time for the kaleidoscope.
 - c) Brewster's discovery of the kaleidoscope was accidental.
 - d) Brewster was extremely knowledgeable in ancient Greek.
2. What can be inferred from the second paragraph?
 - a) The kaleidoscope became instantly popular.
 - b) The kaleidoscope was from the beginning used by industry.
 - c) Children were among the first to have kaleidoscopes.
 - d) Thousands of pattern makers soon came to use kaleidoscopes.
3. What can also be inferred from the second paragraph?
 - a) The crafts movement is a significant part of the U.S. economy today.
 - b) The market for kaleidoscopes worldwide has sharply increased.
 - c) Without kaleidoscopes high-quality handmade objects could not be made today.
 - d) The range of kaleidoscopes has increased over the years.
4. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
 - a) The creation of modern kaleidoscopes is a popular hobby.
 - b) Well-known artists pay high prices for original kaleidoscopes.
 - c) The prices of kaleidoscopes have gone up in proportion to the increase in their popularity.
 - d) Kaleidoscopes have become more and more popular; but they are also more expensive now thanks to inflation.
5. What can also be inferred from the last paragraph?
 - a) Well-known artists used kaleidoscopes in their work.
 - b) Some kaleidoscopes today are extremely expensive.
 - c) No original versions of kaleidoscopes can be bought today.
 - d) The most popular kaleidoscopes are the most expensive.

Questions 6-11 relate to this passage.

2. As trees grow old they add a new ring for each year; this discovery, it seems, was first made by Leonardo da Vinci, the famous Italian painter and scientist. It took a long time, however, before the serious study of tree rings started; this was done in Arizona by Andrew Ellicott Douglas.

Douglas developed a simple technique for dating trees called cross-dating and for a period of over 20 years continued the study of tree rings. He spent much of his time in logging camps near Flagstaff.

The Douglas method has been used by many scientists. Some of them used it to examine logs in Indian pueblo ruins; they were able to date the buildings right back to the tenth century. Others used it to date the world's oldest living tree, the bristle cone pines.

6. What can be inferred from the first paragraph?
 - a) Leonardo made many discoveries.
 - b) Leonardo was famous as a painter.
 - c) Leonardo was interested in the aging process.
 - d) Leonardo became famous because of his tree ring discovery.
7. What also can be inferred from the first paragraph?
 - a) Leonardo started the serious study of tree rings.
 - b) Leonardo's discovery was not developed for many years.
 - c) Tree rings were studied in Arizona for a long time after Leonardo.
 - d) Douglas was a famous Arizona scientist.
8. What can be inferred from the second paragraph?
 - a) The term cross-dating was invented by Douglas.
 - b) An uncomplicated method of tree-dating was discovered by Douglas.
 - c) It took Douglas 20 years to develop a tree-dating technique.
 - b) The technique of cross-dating was developed near Flagstaff.
9. What also can be inferred from the second paragraph?
 - a) Logging camps are good places for studying tree rings.
 - b) Douglas spent 20 years near Flagstaff.
 - c) Douglas spent most of his life studying tree rings.
 - d) There are courses for studying tree rings near Flagstaff.
10. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
 - a) The Douglas method has been used since the 10th century.
 - b) Indians used the Douglas method to examine logs.
 - c) The earliest known trees can be dated by the Douglas method.
 - d) Indians used bristle cone pines to construct their buildings.
11. What also can be inferred from the last paragraph?
 - a) American Indians lived in the region investigated nearly a thousand years ago.
 - b) The Douglas method can be used to date all 10th century ruins.
 - c) Scientists dated the bristlecone pine to the tenth century.
 - d) The Indian pueblo ruins were not as old as the bristlecone pines.

Questions 12-16 relate to this passage.

The horse of 50 million years ago, called the Dawn Horse, was a little creature the size of a fox terrier. The **species** had four toes on each front foot and three toes on each hind foot. Its "toenails" were little hooves. When this animal lived, there were no grasslands. Its home was the forest, where it fed on tender shoots and leaves.

There is proof that this little creature was an **ancestor** of the horse of today. Scientists have excavated fossils of certain animals that lived a few million years later and found that, although they were bigger than the animal of earlier times, they resembled it and the modern horse.

The horse family survived when many other animals died out because it had two advantages. The little horse was **swift**, as we can guess from its **slim** body and **slender** legs. It also was fairly intelligent; its skull shows that its brain was large in **proportion to** its body.

12. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - a) three species of horse have existed
 - b) the horse of 50 million years ago has survived
 - c) scientists have found fossils of the Dawn Horse
 - d) horses needed grasslands to survive

13. The Dawn Horse had a total of how many toes?
 - a) 7
 - b) 14
 - c) 12
 - d) 28

14. The horse family has survived because the Dawn Horse _____.
 - a) resembled the fox terrier
 - b) ate tender shoots and leaves
 - c) was relatively smart
 - d) had little hooves for toe nails

15. It can be inferred from the passage that the Dawn Horse was a fast runner because of its _____.
 - a) brain size
 - b) similarity to the modern-day horse
 - c) trim body and legs
 - d) number of toes

16. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - a) many contemporaries of the Dawn Horse are extinct
 - b) many modern animals have 50-million-year-old ancestors
 - c) after a million years the Dawn Horse was the same size
 - d) the Dawn Horse resembled a fox terrier

Questions 17-20 relate to this passage.

Trucks rank high in meeting the transportation needs of most manufacturers. They are the most frequently used form of transportation, for two reasons: (1) they offer door-to-door delivery from the manufacturer to the customer without intermediate unloading, and (2) they operate on public highways that do not require an expensive terminal or right-of-way as airlines and railroads do. The main **drawback** of trucks is that they cannot carry all types of cargo. Federal regulations limit weight loads and truck dimensions, so trucks cannot cost-effectively haul heavy, bulky **commodities** like steel or coal.

Trucks can now carry larger loads on interstate highways, **thanks to** a 1983 law permitting the use of tandem trailers- two trailers hooked together and pulled by a single cab. Even with this change in federal rules, however, certain types of cargoes, such as gases, are difficult to handle by truck. Other types of transportation are more suited to these cargoes.

V. Identifying the Main Idea

Identifying the main idea is an important skill. An efficient reader should be able to determine what the main idea of a paragraph is. Below you will find exercises on stated and implied main ideas.

A. Explicitly Stated Main Idea

Directions 1 :*In each of the following paragraphs, the main idea is explicitly stated. Read each paragraph carefully and then underline the topic sentence, which contains the main idea. The sentences are numbered for ease of reference.*

Famous School "Failures"

- (1) Albert Einstein, one of the world's **geniuses**¹, failed his university entrance examination at his first attempt. (2) William Faulkner, one of America's **noted** writers, never finished college because he could not pass his English courses. (3) Sir Winston Churchill, who is considered one of the masters of the English language, had to have special **tutoring** in English during elementary school. (4) These few examples show that failure in school does not always predict failure in life.
- (1) It is the great speed of computers plus their memory that make them so valuable. (2) It would take the lifetime of a man to solve a problem that computers do in hours. (3) For this reason, banks use them to keep their accounts. (4) Airlines use computers to **keep track of tickets**. (5) **As for** memory; computers can store information with great **accuracy**. (6) A computer can put a word into its memory and take it out in a few millionths of a second. It can store millions of words in its memory.
- (1) Because stainless steel has **properties** which make it easy to keep clean, it is used in hospitals and clinics. (2) Because it looks good and is not affected by common staining materials, it is popular for kitchen sinks. (3) Stainless steel is a **versatile**² product. (4) It is good for preparing food, good for cooking it, and good for storing it.
- (1) The fact that most Americans are happy with their family lives may come as a surprise to many people familiar with statistics and facts about American family life today. (2) The United States has the highest divorce rate in the world; at present at least one in three first marriages ends in divorce. (3) The birth rate has **declined** steadily since 1960- with a slight increase predicted for the 1980's. (4) Over 50 percent of all married women with children work outside the home. (5) Today, only one in four families living in the United States consists of a working father, a mother who stays at home, and children living at home- the traditional family pattern.
- (1) There are 745 million television sets in the United States, at least one set for 98 percent of all U.S. homes. (2) Forty-eight percent of all U.S. homes have more than one set in the house. (3) Yet, despite the fact that the number of sets in the United States has **virtually** reached a **saturation** point, the amount of time spent watching television has **declined** steadily since 1976. (4) Explanations vary from the increasingly poor quality of network shows to the rising popularity of home video equipment, but the fact remains that we are owning more sets but enjoying them less.

1. *genius* (n): a person who has exceptionally great mental or creative ability
2. *versatile* (adj): having many uses, e.g., "Nylon is a versatile material."

Tests on Explicitly Stated Main Idea

Choose the sentence that best expresses the main idea of each paragraph.

1. When you want to learn something, you have different ways of storing information. The method you choose will depend on such factors as how much information you need and how often you'll need it.

- a) Everyone needs information.
- b) There are different ways to store information.
- c) People enjoy learning different things.
- d) Efficient learning depends on many factors.

2. One major benefit of the computer is that it stores a lot of information in a small space. For example, the latest edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* contains 43 million words in 30 volumes. All 43 million will fit in a computer memory measuring one-tenth of a cubic inch- about the size of a match head.

- a) The *Encyclopaedia Britanica* contains 43 million words.
- b) Computers store a lot of information in small spaces.
- c) Computers are smarter than people.
- d) The computer is a relatively new invention.

3. Generally, the sooner we get the answer to a question, the more useful it is to us, and the more interested we are in it. When you take a true/ false quiz and get the results back a month later, it's usually not helpful because you're already working on another subject. But answers that come back the next day. . . can be extremely useful in helping you understand where your learning needs to be improved.

- a) True/ false quizzes are not helpful.
- b) Everyone's learning needs to improved.
- c) Questions that are answered quickly are most useful to us.
- d) Every question needs an appropriate answer.

B. Implied Main Idea

When an expository paragraph (a paragraph written for explanation) does not contain a generalization around which the paragraph is built, it is likely that the main idea is implied, i. e. stated indirectly by the author in the paragraph. In this case, we must examine the specific details which provide clues for the implied main idea. (See *inferences for more information*). Follow the examples;

Model Paragraphs for Implied Main Idea

1. My little brother has seen all the star trek and star war movies. He regularly watches all the science fiction series on television. He even made me buy him model space ships for his birthday.

Implied Main Idea: **My brother loves the idea of outer space.**

2. Smoking causes lung cancer. Also, it leads to heart disease. Furthermore, it increases the risk of developing respiratory diseases, such as bronchitis and emphysema.

Implied Main Idea: **Smoking is hazardous to human health.**

Tests on Implied Main Idea

Choose the sentence that best expresses the main idea of each paragraph.

1. Folk tales **originated** long ago in the imagination of **primitive** people and were handed down orally from generation to generation. Doubtless, *some* were told to explain the **phenomena** of nature; *some* to frighten or give warning against the breaking of nature's laws; and *still others* were recited in an attempt to make the hearers kind, unselfish, and **courageous**. But mostly they were **related** for the people's amusement, being just the expression of a free **joyous** play of fancy and the **manifestation** of the human heart's love for truth and beauty.

- a) People hand down folktales from generation to generation.
- b) Folktales are important reflections of the human imagination.
- c) Tellers of folktales tried to influence their listeners to be kind, generous, and brave.
- d) Folktales were told for a variety of reasons.

2. In World War II, while America was at war with Japan, more than 100,000 Japanese people living on the Pacific Coast were rounded up and put into special camps. During this same period many Japanese were forced to **give up** their jobs because fellow employees were **convinced** that anyone who was Japanese must be on the side of the Axis powers. Families were forced out of their homes because constant **threats** made life **unbearable**. For some Japanese men and women, it was not even safe to be seen on the street because the color of their skin was **liable** to arouse **hostile** feelings.

- a) Many Japanese in America were mistreated because of the hostile feelings aroused by World War II.
- b) Many Japanese were imprisoned during World War II.
- c) Japanese who sympathized with the enemy were treated badly by the Americans.
- d) In World War II, America was at war with Japan.

3. Men and women who wish to become successful professional athletes must be ready to spend long hours in rigorous training. Also, professional athletes have to watch their diets constantly; they cannot afford to be either too fat or too thin. Furthermore, many professional athletes find that they have little time for a personal life because their profession demands too much time and energy.

- a) Professional athletes must exercise vigorously to keep physical fitness.
- b) Most professional athletes lead difficult and demanding lives.
- c) Unless they follow a strict diet, professional athletes can not develop their bodies properly.
- d) It takes many years of hard work to become a professional athlete.

Additional Tests on Finding the Main Idea

Choose the statement that best expresses the main idea of each paragraph.

1. The computer's ability to process information at high speed means that when we request information, we get a response very quickly, often less than a second. Using the computer to grade a quiz would get the results back to you more rapidly and save your teacher's time, since there would be no tests to grade by hand. The **implications** of the computer's quick **feedback** are obvious: if fast answers help us to learn better, then the nearly **instantaneous** answers that we get from the computer can be *of* great help in our education.

- a) We can request information from a computer.
- b) Computers can answer any question.
- c) Computers grade quizzes better than teachers.
- d) Education can be greatly helped by computers.

2. *Of* all the athletic activities that adults can **engage in**, swimming is one of the healthiest. Not everyone would agree that swimming is fun, but few would deny that it is excellent exercise. **Vigorous** swimming - *be* it the crawl or the backstroke - involves all the muscles in the body, including the **crucial** stomach muscles, and **promotes** flexibility of the large muscle groups.

- a) Swimming is an activity that adults can engage in.
- b) Not everyone thinks that swimming is fun.
- c) Swimming involves all the muscles in the body.
- d) Swimming is one of the healthiest forms of exercise.

3. There are over two hundred different species of turtles in the world. Some turtles are quite tall; they can fit in your hand. However, other kinds of turtles may grow to weigh more than five hundred kilos! One kind of sea turtle is the heaviest of all reptiles. A fully grown sea turtle of this kind may be almost three meters long and weigh much more than five hundred kilos.

- a) Turtles may vary greatly in size and weight.
- b) Sea turtles are extremely heavy.
- c) Small turtles can fit in your hand.
- d) Small turtles make excellent pets for children.

4. County fairs **appeal to** the entire family. Children are attracted by the ferris wheels and merry-go-rounds. Dad and Grandpa are interested in seeing the livestock **exhibits**, while Mom and Grandma want to find out if their preserved fruits and vegetables have won a blue ribbon. Later, the **entire** family will enjoy themselves on the midway, testing their sharp-shooting skills or pitching pennies in the games of chance.

- a) Parents enjoy county fairs.
- b) County fairs are purely American events.
- c) People of all ages have fun at county fairs.
- d) Children get a lot of satisfaction from country fairs in the United States.

5. There is something for everyone at the circus. Under the big top there is the greatest assortment of amusements anywhere in the world. The audience can watch a beautiful lady ride a big white horse, a sad clown tumble in the sawdust, daredevils fly on the trapeze or walk on high wires, and ferocious lions dance with prancing elephants. It is really hard to know where to look because all three rings are filled with daring and beautiful acts.

- a) There are attractions for everyone at the circus.
- b) The circus has skilled animal acts.
- c) Sad clowns perform under the big top.
- d) The best entertainment for children is the circus.

6. Until a person is about nineteen, the brain continues to grow, adding new cells every year. After that, until the end of life, the brain slowly dies, losing several thousand brain cells every day. After the age of twenty-seven, the body becomes brittle. It is harder to recover from injuries, but much easier to get injured. The muscles lose their ability to stretch. But by far, the worst part of getting old is that we become prone to diseases that seem to accompany aging naturally: heart diseases, cancer, arthritis; strokes.

- a) Old age is a time of much wisdom and experience.
- b) Staying in shape is important after age thirty.
- c) Growing older brings on many physical problems.
- d) Aging is a perfectly natural part of growing.

7. It has been found that many obese persons eat food to derive certain types of satisfaction or to compensate for certain personality lacks. The overweight girl who is not socially acceptable may appease her discomfiture and ego by indulging in rich desserts or some other type of unwise eating. Persons who are undergoing tensions, such as fear, boredom, or frustration, may find that eating seems to relieve the situation. The individual who lacks affection, recognition, or the fulfillment of other emotional needs may turn to food as a solace. There is considerable evidence that psychological factors may play a role in obesity.

- a) Eating food satisfies some emotional needs.
- b) People who are overweight undergo tensions and frustrations.
- c) Psychological factors may have an influence on obesity.
- d) Obesity is a serious handicap for some people.

8. All in all, physical environment has not favored the developing countries. The low productivity of soil and of man has hampered growth and, along with setbacks of variable rains and disasters, helped to prevent the emergence of a large and stable agricultural surplus. Such a surplus is the first requirement of development.

- a) The soil in many developing countries is not very productive.
- b) Development requires a stable agricultural surplus.
- c) The environment makes it difficult to create the agricultural surplus required for development.
- d) Since the developing countries lack financial resources and skilled manpower, they cannot develop at the rate they want to.

9. The influence of a child's early language environment on his use of language has an important **implication**. It **underlies** the importance of considering the child as an individual user of language, not only when he enters school but in the later grades. **Owing to** their early environments, children in school differ in their use of correct language, their interest in words, their familiarity with books and newspapers, their knowledge of children's stories and rhymes, and any phase of the language arts in which they can be measured. Spending time on such constructions as "There are pupils" or reading Little Bo-Peep may be not only a waste of time but sheer **boredom** to pupils who have had these experiences many times. The child's language and reading needs are, above all, an individual matter.

- a) Individual children from different language environments out of school have different language needs in school.
- b) Teaching Little Bo-Peep may be a waste of time.
- c) For the best instruction in language and reading, all children in the lower-grades should be viewed as having the same learning needs.
- d) Many phases of language arts can be measured effectively in school.

10. Archeologists disagree **as to** exactly what **constitutes** a city. There have been many attempts at definition, but none has been entirely satisfactory. Nevertheless, archeologists have **established** a number of characteristics which **mark true urbanization**. These characteristics include a **permanent settlement**, a specialization of skills and functions among the **inhabitants**, the developments of characteristic style of architecture, the **construction** of public buildings, the reaching of a certain population size. All of these factors do not need to exist at once for a community to be regarded as **urban**.

- a) Certain characteristics mark true cities.
- b) A city must include permanence of settlement.
- c) A city must reach a certain size before it is considered a city.
- d) Archeologists disagree as to what constitutes a city.

11. Can children learn new intellectual skills from watching television? To answer this question, "Sesame Street" was introduced to millions of American children in 1969. The show aimed toward improving the **cognitive** skills of preschoolers so that they would be better prepared for elementary school education. By using TV as a medium, the Children's Television Workshop hoped to bring the educational message to a large **portion** of children who normally have no preschool education. Only 2 in every 5 three- and four-year-olds attend preschool programs. The show introduced Cookie Monster, Bert, Ernie, and their companions. However, it was not **merely** puppets and a **host of** clever attention holding tactics, but a well-defined set of educational **goals** that made "Sesame Street" so successful. And it has worked, as demonstrated in **evaluations** conducted by Ball and Bogatz. Children were tested on a variety of items such as **identifying** body part, letters, numbers, geometric forms, sorting and classification before and after a six-month viewing period.

- a) More shows like "Sesame Street" would improve the quality of children's programming on television.
- b) By watching carefully constructed television shows like "Sesame Street," children can learn important intellectual skills.
- c) The Cookie Manster, Bert, and Ernie have many companions.
- d) A large portion of children normally have no preschool education.

12. There are some **potential** advantages in being closer to the sun. **Given** enough **fertilizers** and water, year-round sunshine can create an extraordinary agricultural potential, allowing as much as three **crops** a year. But water **shortage restricts** the areas where this is possible. As the oil **runs out** and solar power becomes more economical, the Third World will have greater supplies of endlessly **renewable** energy than the developed **temperate** zone countries.

- a) Fertilizers and irrigation can increase the productivity of the developing world.
- b) Two potential advantages of ample sunshine are increased agricultural output and solar energy.
- c) Plenty of sunshine makes it possible to have three crops a year.
- d) The developed world has less solar energy potential than the developing world.

13. Formal education in America is not **merely** freely available : it is actually **compulsory**. There are still many societies where this is not the **case**, or where **schooling** is compulsory for only the first few grades. American parents are legally **obliged** to send their children to school, although they may choose between public and private (including religious education - choices that are not offered in many countries). Education in the United States is financed by taxing everyone, including people without children and people whose children attend schools. The **implication** is that public education benefits the entire society, not merely those who **happen to** receive it. Every child is thus **entitled to** at least twelve years of schooling at public **expense** and we even expect some skilled professionals to spend twenty years or more in school-a period equal to the **life expectancy** in some of the less developed countries of the world.

- a) In America, formal education is mandatory and free.
- b) Every child is entitled to twelve years of public education.
- c) By law, American parents must send their children to school.
- d) The United States has the best educational system in the world.

14. Only 30 percent of family businesses survive their founders and make it into the second generation, according to most authorities on the subject. **The rest** are sold or **go bankrupt**. And the statistics grow **grimmer** with the passage of time. Only half of these companies that live through the **transition** to the second generation will survive as a family business into the third or fourth generations.

- a) About one third of family businesses last beyond the lives of the founders.
- b) Family businesses should be avoided.
- c) Family businesses can go bankrupt.
- d) Family businesses do not have a long survival rate.

15. Have you ever carried on a conversation with someone only to reflect afterward, "We simply did not communicate". Almost any experienced teacher has explained an assignment or **concept** in detail only to have a student raise his hand and ask a question, the answer to which the teacher has already given. One student in a classroom panel discussion caused great **merriment** when he broke into the discussion and **related** an incident **concerning** a point which the panel had concluded five minutes earlier. Perhaps you have had the experience of suddenly realizing during a class lecture or a public speech that you had no **notion** what the speaker was talking about. On these occasions you obviously were present in body only.

- a) Some students let their minds wander in class and completely lose track of what is going on.
- b) Every speaker has had the experience of not communicating.
- c) Without attention communication will not occur.
- d) Students often ask questions teachers have just answered.

16. The last inch of space was filled, yet people continued to wedge themselves along the walls of the store. Uncle Willie had turned the radio up to its last notch so that youngsters on the porch wouldn't miss a word. Women sat on kitchen chairs, dining-room chairs, stools and upturned wooden boxes. Small children and babies perched on every lap available and men leaned on the shelves or on each other.

- a) There was little room left in the store for the people who wanted to be there.
- b) Uncle Willie made sure that everyone heard the radio.
- c) Crowds of people gathered in the store to listen to important news on the radio.
- d) Children and young babies were sitting on their parents' laps.

17. As some have discovered to their great misfortune, poison hemlock, said to have killed the philosopher Socrates, looks much like parsley, and its roots resemble wild carrots. A close relation, water hemlock resembles the wild parsnips, but is far more deadly. The bulb of the lovely autumn crocus is sometimes taken for a wild onion. When consumed, it causes heart failure. The jimson weed, also known as thorn apple, got its name from soldiers in Jamestown, Virginia, who made a meal of the leaves and became horribly ill. In more recent times, drug enthusiasts have swallowed the leaves in hopes of a fantastic high and have ended up suffering from cramps, nausea, and delirium.

- a) Socrates is said to have been killed by hemlock.
- b) Wild mushrooms are dangerous delicacies.
- c) The consumption of wild plants can be dangerous, even fatal.
- d) Drugs may be produced from various kinds of wild plants.

18. The philosopher Schopenhauer lived most of his life completely alone; separated from his family and distrustful of women, he had neither wife nor children. Irrationally afraid of thieves, he kept his belongings carefully locked away and was said to keep loaded pistols near him while he slept. His frequent companion was a poodle called Atma (a word that means "world soul"), but even Atma occasionally disturbed his peace of mind. Whenever she was bothersome or barked too much, her master would grow irritated and call her Mensch, the German word for "human being."

- a) Schopenhauer had an unhappy childhood.
- b) Schopenhauer did not care for his fellow human beings.
- c) Schopenhauer was fond of dogs.
- d) Schopenhauer lived in seclusion, distrustful of the world around him.

19. It would be a mistake to assume that **primitive** societies are mentally backward- unable to realize the potentials of their environments or understand how to **cope** effectively with them. **Given** the general level of technology available, they do adapt to and manipulate their environment in a **sophisticated** and understanding manner. Countless examples can be **cited** to illustrate this point. Among some Eskimo groups, wolves are a **menace**- a dangerous environmental **feature** that must be dealt

with. They could perhaps be hunted down and killed, but this **involves** danger as well as **considerable expenditure** in time and energy. So a simple yet **ingenious** device is **employed**. A sharp sliver of bone is curled into a springlike shape, and seal blubber is molded around it and permitted to freeze. This is then placed where it can be discovered by a hungry wolf, which, living up to its **reputation**, "wolves it down." Later, as this "time bomb" is **digested** and the blubber disappears, the bone uncurls and its sharp ends **pierce** the stomach of the wolf, causing internal bleeding and death. The job gets done! It is a simple yet fairly secure technique that involves an appreciation of the environment as wolf psychology and habits.

- a) Primitive societies are unable to cope with the demands of their environment.
- b) Eskimos are able to control wolves.
- c) With increased technology, primitive societies should be able to cope even more effectively with their environment.
- d) Primitive societies show they can adjust shrewdly and effectively to the demands of their environment.

20. A recent news story in Washington D.C., reports that, of 184 persons **convicted** of gun **possession** in a six-month period, only 14 received a **jail sentence**. Forty-six other cases **involved** persons who had previously been convicted of a felony or possession of a gun. Although the maximum penalty for such repeaters in the District of Columbia is ten years in prison, half of these were not jailed at all. A study last year **revealed** that in New York City, which has about the most **prohibitive gun legislation** in the country, only one of six people convicted of crimes **involving** weapons went to jail.

- a) Washington, D.C. newspapers generally report crime statistics accurately.
- b) It is not unusual for many of those who possess guns illegally to go free.
- c) New York City probably has the strictest laws about gun control.
- d) Gun-control legislation is essential for the future survival of American democracy.

21. In the last twenty years, countless numbers of men and women have paid large sums of money for a treatment known as cell therapy. Their reason was simple: they believed that the injection of cells taken from baby sheep could help them **maintain** their youth. They either did not know or did not choose to believe what any doctor would tell them. Animal cells when injected into the body of a human being are treated like any other foreign substance. The body gathers its defenses to **eject** the cells, and within three or four days they are destroyed.

- a) Cell therapy is a fraud.
- b) The body treats the cells of animals like any other foreign substance.
- c) Doctors should not charge such high prices for cell therapy.
- d) Cell therapy is bound to produce significant results in the years ahead.

22. Teaching is supposed to be a professional activity requiring long and complicated training *as well as* official certification. The act of teaching is **looked upon** as a flow of knowledge from a higher source to an empty container. The student's role is one of receiving information; the teacher's role is one of sending it. There is a clear **distinction** assumed between one who is supposed to know and therefore not capable of being wrong and another, usually younger who is supposed not to know. However, teaching need not be the province of a special group of people nor need it be looked upon as a technical skill. Teaching can be more like guiding and assisting

than forcing information into a supposedly empty head. If you have a certain skill you should be able to share it with someone. You do not have to get certified to convey what you know to someone else or to help them in their attempt to teach themselves. All of us, from the very youngest children to the oldest members of our cultures should come to realize our own potential as teachers. We can share what we know, *however* little it might be, with someone who has need of that knowledge or skill.

- a) The author believes that it is not difficult to be a good teacher.
- b) The author believes that every person has the potential to be a teacher.
- c) The author believes that teaching is a professional activity requiring special training.
- d) The author believes that teaching is the flow of knowledge from a higher

Tests on Choosing the Best Title

Read the following passages and choose the most appropriate title for each of them.

1. People have often lamented what a waste it is that we spend a third of our lives asleep. Think what we must be missing. What we are actually missing by being able to sleep is the following: visual, auditory, and tactile disorders; **vivid** hallucination; inability to concentrate; **withdrawal**; disorientation of self, time, and place; lapses of attention. increased heart rate and stress hormones in the blood; and **onset** of psychosis. This **alarming** list, of course, refers to extreme instances-people who have stayed up, on a bet or a television marathon, for upwards to 200 hours. But if you have ever been up all night, you may fall asleep the next day and be slower in taking notes or answering questions on an exam. In short, the human body needs sleep to function, **much** as it needs food and water.

- a) Body Needs
- b) Signs of Sleeplessness
- c) The Importance of Sleep
- d) Wasting Our Lives in Sleep

2. When tobacco leaves are a **ripe**, yellowish green, they are picked and the curing process is begun. The leaves are first hung in sheds to dry to a rich golden color, a process **artificially** encouraged in nontropical regions by charcoal fires or gas burners. The leaves are then **piled up** to form **huge** "bulks" weighing thousands of pounds each. The pressure of the leaves on each other and the temperatures of up to 100 degrees that are **generated** set up a **fermentation** process that develops the natural **aroma** and flavor of the leaf.

Next, the leaves are packed into bales and go through a second fermentation under controlled atmospheric conditions. The stacked bales are rotated and the leaves are checked regularly until they are fully cured. The entire process from **harvesting** through aging takes from six months to three or more years, depending on where the tobacco is grown, on the curing techniques, and the quality of the leaf.

- a) The Tobacco Industry
- b) Curing Tobacco
- c) Tobacco "Bulks"
- d) Effects of Fermentation on Tobacco Industry

3. The movies began as a humble peep show in a penny arcade. The viewer put a nickel in a device called a kinetoscope (invented by Thomas Edison about 1896) and saw tiny figures moving against blurred backgrounds. Edison, regarding his invention as little more than a child's toy, quickly lost interest in it. But others took it up and soon succeeded in projecting images on a screen **for the benefit** of large audiences. By 1905, more than 5,000 "nickelodeons," housed in converted stores and warehouses, were showing rudimentary films for 5-cents admission.

- a) How the Movie Started
- b) Edison's First Invention
- c) The First Peep Show
- d) All About Nickelodeons

4. Probably the most central **process** in psychology is learning. Whether we ask why people differ in their abilities, interests, and social behaviors, or why people in one country or one social class **tend to be alike** in certain respects, or even why human beings in general differ from members of other species, the answer is **likely to involve** learning. Such **diverse concepts** as knowledge, attitude, and culture all **refer to** the effects of learning. Without denying the great importance of **heredity**, we can say that learning is **primarily** responsible both for man's **survival** as a species and for his **unique** humanness.

- a) The Role of Ability in Learning
- b) The Nature of Learning
- c) Basic Rules of Effective Learning
- d) Learning Strategies

5. Asteroids, even small ones, can be **devastating** if they hit the earth. The Grand Canyon, which is almost a mile wide, might have been created by an asteroid only 150 feet in diameter. Experts estimate that if an object 500 feet in diameter *were to hit* the earth, it could set fire to trees within a radius of 30 miles, knock down houses within one of 100 miles, and change weather patterns worldwide for as long as a year because of the dust it would throw up.

In the near future, it may be possible to prevent such disasters. A scanning system may soon be able to provide information on the brightness and position of objects in space. The system would be able to indicate changes in the position of these celestial objects and tell us if there is an asteroid headed for earth. A bomb could then be carried to the asteroid by a spacecraft and fired by a radio signal from earth. The explosion would cause a small change in the asteroid's orbit, but if done early enough, a very slight change would be enough to cause the asteroid to miss the earth.

- a) Asteroid Risk Resolved?
- b) The Destructiveness of Asteroids
- c) Asteroids-Past, Present, and Future
- d) Asteroid Responsible for Grand Canyon?

6. Many people hoped that Eisenhower would destroy Mc Carthy's growing influence with a direct attack upon the senator and his methods. But the President believed that the best way to **defeat** Mc Carthyism was to **ignore** the senator. Finally, in 1954, Mc Carthy overreached himself-as Eisenhower had believed he would-when he accused the Army of **shielding** a **disloyal** Army dentist, Major Irving Peress. During April a senate subcommittee investigated the Army as millions watched on television. Mc Carthy's **unsubstantiated** attacks on Secretary of the Army Rob-

ert Stevens revealed that he was an arrogant, ignorant, and intolerant bully. Disgusted with the performance, as well as with other Mc Carthy activities, the Senate passed a condemnatory resolution in December 1954, declaring that Mc Carthy's actions were "contrary to senatorial traditions." Already the general fear of communism had declined and Mc Carthy's public support had disintegrated. He died three years later, in May 1957.

- a) The End of Mc Carthy's Influence
- b) Eisenhower versus Mc Carthy
- c) Mc Carthy and Communism
- d) The Senate and Mc Carthy

7. Your mind, like your body, is a thing whose powers are developed by effort. That is a principal use, as I see it, of hard work in studies. Unless you train your body you cannot be an athlete, and unless you train your mind you cannot be much of a scholar. The four miles an oarsman covers at top speed is in itself nothing to the good, but the physical capacity to hold out over the course is thought to be of some worth. So a good part of what you learn by hard study may not be permanently retained, and may not seem to be of much final value, but your mind is a better and more powerful instrument because you have learned it. "Knowledge is power," but still more the faculty of acquiring and using knowledge is power. If you have a trained and powerful mind, you are bound to have stored it with something, but its value is more in what it can do, what it can grasp and use, than in what it contains; and if it were possible, as it is not, to come out of college with a trained and disciplined mind and nothing useful in it, you would still be, in a manner, educated.

- a) "Knowledge is Power"
- b) How to Retain and Use Facts
- c) The Trained Mind
- d) Physical and Mental Effort

8. The history of science demonstrates in a fascinating manner that no scientific hypothesis is permanently valid in the form in which it was originally conceived. The internal consistency of a theory does not guarantee its retention by the scientists who specialize in that field, for every theory must adapt itself to revolutions of thought in allied fields. Such revolutions embody not only new theories but the perception and discrimination of new or previously unrecognized phenomena, and new ways of labeling them. Hence, in science there is no absolute gap between the logical structure of a theory and its empirical application or confirmation. A coherent order emerges. Facts are instances of a theory and correspond to it not by luck or magic but because they themselves embody and display the new conceptions. The intellectual insight of the scientist reveals a conceptual apparatus in which theory and fact are interdependent and mutually support one another.

- a) Fact and Theory in Science
- b) The Importance of the Validity of Scientific Theories
- c) Theoretical Foundations of Science
- d) Scientific Revolutions and Facts

VI. Prediction : What can logically follow?

To determine what can logically follow a given sentence or clause, we must understand the relationships between sentences or parts of a sentence. Basic relations, such as time, contrast, addition, cause-effect, emphasis, intensification, purpose, amplification, particularization, etc., are signalled by certain markers. (Refer to *sentence connectors* and *adverbial clauses* for further information on this subject.)

Exercise 1: Match the two halves to form meaningful sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Now that the price of petrol is so high,..... | a) so that less air conditioning and artificial light will be needed. |
| 2. Unless there is any objection, | b) vast amounts of energy will become available for the world. |
| 3. The early morning shift for cleaning staff will be rescheduled | c) I can't afford to run a car any more. |
| 4. As human civilizations have changed from agrarian to industrial economies, | d) it is not necessarily a valid indicator of the quality of life. |
| 5. Within another hundred years we will have to find alternative sources of energy, | e) it will pay for itself in seven to fifteen years. |
| 6. Sunlight is the one source of energy which is virtually unlimited, non-polluting and totally free, | f) let us now take a vote on the proposal. |
| 7. Even though a solar heating system costs about twice as much as an oil or gas system, ... | g) they have become increasingly dependent on fossil fuels. |
| 8. Urban dwellers will continue to suffer from respiratory ailments | h) if we can capture and utilize it effectively. |
| 9. While per capital income is a general indicator of certain material values, | i) since the world's reserves of oil will not last that long. |
| 10. Once controlled nuclear fusion becomes an operational reality,..... | j) until steps are taken to control automobile exhaust emissions and air pollution. |

Exercise 2 : In the exercise that follows you will see sentences about pesticides and pest control. All these sentences put together form a paragraph about pesticides and pest control. Read the first sentence followed by the four ways (a), (b), (c), and (d) in which the paragraph may continue. Choose one-this is your prediction. Then read the next sentence and check if your prediction was right or wrong.

1. One major problem facing the further development of nonchemical methods of pest control is their specificity. Because these methods usually are effective against only one kind of pest.....
 - a) crops still require chemical or other treatment to handle threats from other species of pests.
 - b) scientists are searching for one particular nonchemical method which can control all pests.
 - c) scientists have stopped the development of nonchemical methods.
 - d) other species of pest are breeding more rapidly.
2. The second important issue for nonchemical (and chemical) control methods is the possibility that health or environmental hazards may be introduced which.....
 - a) cause a breakdown in the balance of nature
 - b) cause a decline in the world's population
 - c) have effects at least as severe as those methods they are intended to replace
 - d) severely affect the world's climate
3. This is particularly true in the case of hormonal controls and chemical sterilization techniques. The third major problem is the cost of developing non-chemical methods because
 - a) the normal control techniques are extremely complicated
 - b) since each product will affect one kind of pest, the market will be limited
 - c) the materials are difficult to acquire
 - d) the original research is very expensive

Exercise 3 : Read the following sentences or incomplete sentences carefully and choose the best alternative that can follow them.

1. Whereas I hate jazz music,
 - a) my wife has a strong dislike for it
 - b) my wife is very fond of it
 - c) my wife simply disgusts it
 - d) but my wife likes it very much
2. Although there is no doubt that acid rain is a danger to the environment,
 - a) people are beginning to take the problem seriously
 - b) lakes and rivers in parts of the country are contaminated
 - c) there is considerable pressure on governments to tackle the problem immediately
 - d) governments are still trying to ignore the problem
3. In spite of her lack of experience in business or electronic,
 - a) Jane was not offered a job
 - b) Jane managed to get a very good job with the phone company
 - c) Jane failed to find a job with the university
 - d) Jane was very successful in all her math classes

4. In spite of the ever-increasing exploitation of natural resources, which has now reached dangerous proportions, _____.
- this process has resulted from very basic needs to survive
 - human beings cannot survive unless they exploit natural resources
 - little has been done on a world-wide scale to slow down or stop this process
 - measures must be taken to preserve these resources for future generations
5. Even if forests were planted extensively _____.
- it will take quite a long time to replant them and restore the ecological balance
 - the restoration of the destroyed forests would be essential
 - environmentalists are rather concerned about the scale of destruction
 - it would take years to restore the ecological balance
6. I think he will help you _____.
- however, he is willing to do all he can
 - nevertheless, he is unwilling to do
 - though he is reluctant to do so
 - on the contrary, he is anxious to help you in any way he can
7. Regular censuses of population did not exist prior to 1800, _____.
- also, they kept registers for only small groups of people
 - consequently, accurate figures were available to indicate the population of each country
 - though no attempt was made to determine what the population of any given country was
 - although registers were maintained for small population groups prior to that time
8. Environmental pollution is a major concern in today's world _____.
- The so-called greenhouse effect caused by carbon dioxide trapped in the atmosphere is yet another global problem.
 - On the contrary, environmentalists have formed political parties throughout democratic countries to stop pollution.
 - Consequently, pollution cannot be stopped; it can only be reduced
 - Conversely, it looks as though the world is already an uninhabitable place
9. Criminals find it difficult to get jobs when they are released from prison. Likewise, _____.
- patients from mental hospitals may have problems finding employment
 - criminals admit they do not have proper training
 - criminals are treated quite unfairly by many people
 - patients have a lot of difficulty adjusting to work conditions after they recover from their illness
10. The government held an inquiry into the cause of the plane disaster. _____.
- According to its report, bad weather conditions were to blame for the crash
 - The pilot managed to land the plane safely and with no loss of life
 - They wanted to prevent similar accidents in the future
 - The report released yesterday stated that the disaster could be avoided

Prediction on the Paragraph Level

When we are reading we are continuously making predictions or guesses about what will come next in a passage and as we continue to read the passage we find that these guesses are either right or wrong. After a passage begins, we find "clues" that help us predict what is going to come next. These clues may be in the meaning or in the grammatical structure of a sentence or its vocabulary. The skill of prediction makes it easier to understand the sentences that follow and is therefore an essential skill in dealing with reading comprehension tests. We can practice this skill by looking at sentences and trying to predict what will come next.

Tests on Prediction

Read each of the paragraphs below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1. Most children take maleness or femaleness as their first identification of themselves. But once this identification is made, the growing child then begins to compare itself not only in physique, but even more importantly in impulse and interest, with those about it. Are all of its interests those of its own sex?

The rest of the paragraph will be about.....

- a) maleness and femaleness
- b) the special interests of men and women
- c) the child's comparing itself with members of its own sex and interests
- d) the identity of the child's interests with those of its own sex

2. In western society, women are supposed to be passive and men active, powerful, aggressive, and achieving. In the Tchambuli, it is the women who have the real position of power in society.

The next paragraph will talk about.....

- a) women's dependence upon men for food
- b) men's dependence upon women for food
- c) men's power in society
- d) the achievements of Tchambuli men

3. In the Tchambuli, men never fish unless a sudden school of fish appears in the lake, when they may leap into canoes in a frolicsome spirit, and pear a few fish. Or in high water when the shore-road becomes a water-way, they may do a little torch-light fishing for sport. But the real business of fishing is controlled entirely by the women: for traded fish they obtain sago, taro and areca-nut. And the most important manufacture, the mosquito-bags, two of which will purchase an ordinary canoe, are made entirely by women. Moreover, the women control the money. It is true that women permit the men to do the shopping, both for food at the market and in trading the mosquito-bags.

The paragraph will go on telling us about.....

- a) the delight women have in shopping for food and trading mosquito bags
- b) how people purchase mosquito bags
- c) how men shop and trade under the women's supervision and with their approval
- d) the real position of women in society

CHAPTER 3: Organizational Skills

I. Unity

A good paragraph deals with one event or one aspect of a topic, so all the sentences in the paragraph should be related to each other. Sentences which are not relevant (= related) to the paragraph should be excluded so that the paragraph can have unity.

Exercise 1 : Each of the following groups of sentences will form a unified paragraph if one irrelevant sentence is excluded from them. Find the irrelevant sentence in each group and then encircle the corresponding letter which represents the number of the irrelevant sentence. (*You should also pay attention to coherence, the arrangement and connection of sentences. You should bear in mind that sentences should be properly connected to each other. Sudden shifts of tense and person may destroy unity as well .*)

1.
 - I. Although they are frequently forgotten, many women made important contributions to American literature.
 - II. Dorothy Parker used her famous sense of humor to write some very good short stories and poems.
 - III. Lillian Hellman wrote plays dealing with social problems other people were afraid to mention.
 - IV. Madame Bovary was a famous novel about a woman's desire for excitement and romance.
 - V. Willa Cather wrote beautiful short stories and novels about what it felt like to be an outsider in America.

a) I b) II c) III d) IV e) V

2.
 - I. The increasing number of cars is a serious problem.
 - II. Traffic congestion has reached dangerous levels on account of a rapid increase in the number of new cars.
 - III. The number of accidents last year increased 10 percent over the year before.
 - IV. One major cause of this is the great increase in the number of cars on the road.
 - V. Moreover, ownership of a car involves a lot of expense.

a) I b) II c) III d) IV e) V

3.
 - I. There are many medicines for a cold, but few of them are effective.
 - II. People often catch cold in the winter or spring, and a person with a cold feels very uncomfortable.
 - III. If you have a cold, your friends will suggest medicines that they say are good.
 - IV. Pharmacies have dozens of "remedies" for colds.
 - V. Doctors usually say that the most effective thing to do is to stay in bed, keep warm, and drink lots of liquids.

a) I b) II c) III d) IV e) V

4. I. For hundreds of years, man has made use of the talents of monkeys.
 II. Egyptian paintings of 2000 B.C. show baboons gathering fruit for their masters.
 III. Even in 1879, in Abyssinia, monkeys were still being used as torchbearers at feast; the monkeys would sit on a bench and hold the lights until the guests went home.
 IV. Then the monkeys would eat.
 V. Most of the world's zoos contain a variety of monkeys for people to watch.
 a) I b) II c) III d) IV e) V
5. I. Diamonds, which were first discovered in India-probably around 500 B.C., are the most valuable of the precious stones.
 II. For a long time India was the only source of diamonds.
 III. Later large diamond fields were discovered in Africa.
 IV. Many rubies and other precious stones come from Burma.
 V. The largest and the most perfect diamonds are so valuable that they are priceless; therefore, most of these stones are now held by museums and governments.
 a) I b) II c) III d) IV e) V
6. I. Coin-operated machines have many uses these days.
 II. Some of them sell merchandise such as gum, peanuts, candy, cigarettes, and soft drinks.
 III. They sometimes get out of order.
 IV. Some of them provide services; examples of these are washing machines and dry-cleaning machines.
 V. Others, such as juke boxes are machines that play recorded music.
 a) I b) II c) III d) IV e) V
7. I. First of all, no dog should be kept indoors all day.
 II. Feeding a dog naturally varies according to the breed.
 III. As a general rule, however, every dog should have one good meal a day, which is best served in the evening.
 IV. In addition; a dog-biscuit for breakfast and a bone to gnaw at during the day will provide all that a dog needs.
 V. Dogs are flesh-eaters by nature, and their staple food should therefore be meat; they should not be given chocolate or sweets in any way.
 a) I b) II c) III d) IV e) V
8. I. A good weather report tells five things.
 II. It predicts what the temperature will be.
 III. It tells whether the sky will be cloudy or clear and whether there will be any rain or snow.
 IV. Most people like clear, sunny weather.
 V. A weather report also gives the direction of the wind the strength of the wind.
 a) I b) II c) III d) IV e) V

II. Coherence: Arrangement and Connection of Sentences

To produce coherent paragraphs, we must connect sentences appropriately. Sentences may be connected to each other by means of some connectives, which are often referred to as transitional words or phrases or simply as transitionals or connectives. Transitionals include the following words or phrases:

A. Types of Transitionals

1. **Sentence Connectors**: however, in contrast, therefore, in addition, similarly, in fact, on the contrary, thus, nevertheless, yet, consequently, likewise, etc.
2. **Adverbial Conjunctions** : although; since, just as, whereas, if, when, after, so that, even if, etc.
3. **Prepositional Phrases** : because of, in spite of, despite, as a result of, in addition to, in contrast to, like, etc.
4. **Participles** : seeing, seen, having seen, being, having been, etc.
5. **Relative Pronouns** : who, which, whose, whom, that, and **relative adverbs**: where, why, when.
6. **Reference Signals**
 - a. **Demonstrative pronouns** : this, that, these, those,
 - b. **Various types of substitutes** :
 - (1) **Personal pronouns** : we, he, she, it, they, them, her, him, etc.
 - (2) **Possessive adjectives** : his, her, their, its, our, etc.
 - (3) **Possessive pronouns** : his, hers, ours, theirs, etc.
 - (4) **Indefinite pronouns** : one, ones, both, none, all, etc.
 - (5) **Others** :
 - (a) this, that (for nominal substitution)
 - (b) do, did, done (for verbal substitution)
 - (c) not (for clausal substitution)
 - (d) so (substituting for noun phrases, adjectives , adverbs, clauses and sentences)
7. **Subordinators used to form noun clauses**: that, what, whether, etc.
8. **Coordinating Conjunctions**: and, or, but, so, for (= because)
9. **Correlative Conjunctions** : eitheror; both.... and; not onlybut also.... ; neither.....nor
10. **Lexical Devices**
 - a) *the same item repeated*
 - b) *a synonym or antonym*
 - c) *a superordinate* , a word which indicates the higher category or class
 - d) *a different form of the same base word*
 - e) *repetition of an expression, but with a slight change from singular to plural or vice-versa*

B. Clause Formation

1. Relative Clauses

- The boy is here. **He** beat me, at chess.
The boy **who** beat me at chess is here.
- The horse is very beautiful. **Mr. Smith** has bought it.
The horse [**which/ that**] **Mr. Smith** has bought is very beautiful.
- The woman was crying. **Her son** was injured in the accident.
The woman **whose son** was injured in the accident was crying.
- The town is beautiful. **He** was born in it/ there.

The town (**which/ that**) he was born in
The town he was born in is beautiful.
The town **in which** he was born
The town **where** he was born

2. Noun Clauses

- He said **something**. It is important
What he said is important.
- You will be successful. I am sure.
I am sure **that** you will be successful.
- Will** he come back? I wonder...
I wonder **if** he will come back.

3. Adverbial Clauses

CONCESSIVE He tried hard. He failed.
CONTRAST

Although
Though
Even though he tried hard, he failed.

DIRECT The man likes coffee. The woman likes tea.
CONTRAST **While/ Whereas** the man likes coffee, the woman likes tea.

TIME He saw me. He ran away.
When he saw me, he ran away.

REASON: She was ill. She did not go to school
As / Since/ Because she was ill, she didn't go to school.

PURPOSE He studies English. He wants to learn it.
He studies English **so that** he can learn it.

RESULT He worked hard. He finished all the work in one day.
He worked **so hard that** he finished all the work in one day.

I. Participles

1. He was exhausted. He lay on the ground.
Exhausted, he lay on the ground.
2. He finished his work. He left the office.
Having finished his work, he left the office.
3. George worked hard. He made a lot of money.
George, **working hard**, made a lot of money.

C. Reference Signals : this, that, these, those, etc.

Reference signals are widely used to connect sentences. These devices may refer backward or forward. Follow the examples:

1. Referring backward

a) Noun Phrase Reference

this	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The concert has begun with the composer's <u>Second Piano Sonata</u>. This is one of his best works. 2. In 1973 he went on a <u>caravan holiday</u>. At the beginning of this holiday he began to experience pain in his stomach.
that	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. I hear you dislike his latest novel. I read <u>his first novel</u>, and that was boring, too. 4. <u>Football</u> in the U. S is different from that in other countries. 5. <u>The population</u> of Istanbul is greater than that of Ankara.
these	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. <u>Vitamin tablets</u> usually contain vitamins A, C, and D. These are available from any child health clinic.
those	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. His <u>qualifications</u> are better than those of others. 8. <u>The topic</u> of cellular physiology is regrettably among those (= the topics) which lie outside the compass of this book.
it, they	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. I saw <u>the show</u> last week. It was really impressive. 10. I saw <u>several people</u> there. They were waiting patiently.
the former the latter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. <u>American and Japanese cars</u> are different in some ways. For instance, while the former are generally large and consume a lot of gasoline, the latter are small and have a much better mileage.
one ones	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. 'This <u>coat</u>'s a bit too small. You need a bigger one.' 13. His <u>reaction</u> was one of a cautious welcome. 14. There are only hard <u>chocolates</u> left. We've eaten all the soft ones.
such	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. On one occasion the school parliament <u>discussed the dismissal of a teacher</u>. But such an event is rare.

the same	16. Mary <u>does shopping</u> in the morning and Susan does the same .
thus	17. It only pleased him to <u>work with them</u> , but the few pence thus earned gave him an enormous sense of importance.
the other	18a. He has two brothers. One of them is a teacher. The other is an engineer.
some... others	b. While some teachers like this book, others hate it.

b) Reference to a Noun Phrase or Prepositional Phrase

then	19. He got a job in Ankara <u>last year</u> . He has been living there since then . 20. Many students prefer to study <u>at night</u> because it is quiet then .
there	21. Ali lived <u>in London</u> for several years. He met very interesting people there .

c) Sentence / Clause Reference: Pronouns used to refer to a whole idea

22. a) Heavy rains and fog made sailing impossible last weekend. **This/ That/It** caused many people to stay at home in the city.
b) Heavy rains and fog made sailing impossible last weekend, **which** caused many people to stay at home in the city.
23. a) John played the piano while we all sang. **This/That/It** was something we do not always do.
b) John played the piano while we all sang, **which** was something we do not always do.
24. Those who open their gardens to the public are not only doing **it** for the money.

d) Reference to a Variety of Structures

so

referring to an adjective or adverb	25. They are wildly <u>inefficient</u> and will remain so for sometime to come. 26. He searched the big room very <u>carefully</u> and the small one less so .
referring to a NP	27. If he's <u>a criminal</u> , it's his parents who have made him so .
referring to a clause	28. A signal which should have <u>turned to red</u> failed to do so . 29. Most of those who <u>signed the letter</u> did so because of her involvement.
referring to a sentence	30. <u>You're a sensible woman</u> - I've always said so . 31. <u>John hasn't found a job yet</u> . He told me so yesterday.

e) **Reference to a noun phrase versus reference to a clause or sentence**

31. a) Every dog should have one good meal each day. **This** is best served in the evening.
b) Every dog should have one good meal each day. **This** is crucial to the proper nourishment of the animal.
32. a) They have decided to close down the factory, because it was no longer a profitable investment for them.
b) They have decided to close down the factory. **It** took us completely by surprise.

2. Referring forward

33. Perhaps I shouldn't confess **this**, but I did on one occasion break the law.
34. You might not believe **this** but I don't drink very much.

C. Reporting Verbs Followed by So and Not.

Reporting verbs such as think, suppose, say, believe, hope etc., may be followed by *so* and *not*. Follow the examples:

35. Many people believe that the international situation will deteriorate. My father thinks **so**, but I believe **not**.
36. Ali: "Will you be able to get a passing grade in the exam?"
Aynur: "I hope **so**".

Exercise 2: What do the words printed in bold face refer to?

1. He made several important discoveries. The most interesting of **these** came from an examination of an old manuscript.
2. Americans annually spend an estimated \$250 billion on food. About 10 percent of **that** is spent on fast food.
3. I prefer these skis to **those / the ones** you borrowed from Bill.
4. Political authority and education are common sources of social status. **The latter**, however, is usually easier to achieve.
5. Normally, the human body combats infection by producing antibodies to the invading disease. **These** seek out the intruder and destroy it. **These antibodies** persist in the blood stream for long periods and prevent reinfection.
6. To meet the demand there are very many agencies providing mainly female cooks for the boardrooms. **One such agency** is located in Shaftsbury Avenue.
7. The manager told him to lock the safe but he forgot **to do so**.
8. We accept that thought is a common property of the human race. But we cannot make **the same assumption** about machines.
9. When a dog bites a man, **that** is not news but when a man bites a dog, **that** is news.
10. The problems confronting us today are not dissimilar from **those** which the nation confronted in the 1930's.
11. Immigrants adjust their customs to **those** of the new society.

12. He passed all his exams. **This** surprised everyone.
13. The collapse of the true sporting system is a result of many factors. **One** is the connection between sport and business.
14. Children's language may vary in complexity or size of vocabulary. **Such** variations, however, are of minor importance.
15. *The Forum* manages to maintain a healthy balance between the articles aimed at academics and **those** aimed at classroom teachers. **By doing so**, it helps to raise professional standards and increase the teacher morale.
16. John and Mary stole a toy from my son. **Their** mother told them to return the toy but they said it was **theirs**.
17. Betty's work is not yet consistent in style and quality, but will no doubt become **so**.
18. The price of wool is much higher than **that** of cotton.
19. Tom phoned for the doctor, but didn't tell his mother he had **done so**.
20. The blonde girls I saw were more beautiful than **the ones** you were dancing with.
21. They will probably win the match. **That** will please my father.
22. I decided to go to Istanbul. I hoped to find a job **there**.
23. There is a lot of material in the office. You can use some of **that**.
24. The unemployment in the rural areas is often thought to be due entirely to population growth, and no doubt **this** is an important factor. Those who hold **this view** have to explain why additional people cannot do additional work.
25. Ali and Cem major in different fields. While **the former** studies law, **the latter** studies economics.

D. Lexical Devices (=Words)Used to Connect Sentences

1. repetition of the same word	We turned to the ascent of the peak. The ascent was perfectly easy.
2. a synonym	We turned to the ascent of the peak. The climb was perfectly easy. Samuel Morse accomplished something that is rarely accomplished: he achieved fame and success in two widely differing areas.
3. an antonym	The verbal content of a spoken message is the basis of human communication. However, we must also consider nonverbal communication, which involves gestures, signs and mimics.
4. a superordinate, a word in a higher category	a) I turned to the ascent of the peak. The task was perfectly easy. b) The dog was very hungry. The animal had not eaten anything for three days. c) Henry has bought himself a Jaguar . He practically lives in the car .

5. a different form of a word

- a) The child begins to **perceive** things around him as soon as he is born. His **perception** improves as he gets older.
- b) Our supplies are **inadequate**. The **inadequacy** of the supplies is our main problem.
- c) His initial remarks were **flattering**. The **flattery** made his audience listen more attentively than they would have done *otherwise*.
- d) Mary **interprets** Picasso's paintings in her own way. She refuses to accept her husband's **interpretation**.
- e) The news has not been **confirmed** by independent sources yet. Unless we receive a **confirmation** of this piece of news we can't publish it.
- f) He is **indifferent** to our problems. His **indifference** drives me crazy.
- g) What you have said is not **relevant** to our discussion. How can you defend its **relevance** to the issues we're discussing here?
- h) What we need now is economic **stability**. Unless we **stabilize** the economy, we can't attain our economic objectives. However, to achieve our objectives, we need a **stable** government as well.

6. repetition of an expression, but with a slight change from singular to plural or vice-versa:

The work people do is called **economic activity**. All **economic activities** combined make up the economic system of a town, a city, a country or the world.

E. Order-The Arrangement of Sentences

Sentences in a piece of English written discourse are arranged according to some rhetorical patterns:

1. **Chronological Order, or Time Order** (used mainly in narrative texts and process descriptions, such as how to make tea, how glass is made, etc.)
2. **Spatial Order, or Order of Space** (used mainly in descriptions)
3. **General-to-Specific Order**
4. **Specific-to-General Order**
5. **Order of Importance**
 - a) moving from the most important to the least important (descending order)
 - b) moving from the least important to the most important (ascending order)

(See also Test Organization and Identifying the Main Idea.)

Test on Reference Signals

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

When **confronted** with the history of school math, education can **adopt** two approaches. The traditional one accepts school math and attempts-often with a great struggle-to teach it; computers are used by some teachers for this purpose. Consequently, forcefeeding unwelcome and unpopular material left over from the precomputer age has become-alas the most common use of the computer in education. On the other hand, the computer has a totally different use in Turtle geometry. There, the fans of Turtle geometry **maintain**, the computer is used as a so-called mathematically expressive medium, one that frees teachers design meaningful and coherent and easily learnable math topics for children. Now, instead of the educational problem being put as "how to teach the existing school math", it is posed as "reconstructing knowledge in such a way that no large effort is needed to teach it".

1. What does the word "one" in line 2 refer to?
 - a) History of math.
 - b) School.
 - c) Math education.
 - d) Approach.
2. What does the word "it" in line 3 refer to?
 - a) The computer.
 - b) Math education.
 - c) School.
 - d) School math.
3. What do the words "this purpose" in line 3 refer to?
 - a) Teaching in school.
 - b) Teaching educators.
 - c) Teaching school math.
 - d) Math education.
4. What does the word "there" in line 7 refer to?
 - a) In the postcomputer age.
 - b) In Turtle geometry.
 - c) In computer studies.
 - d) In expressive mediums.
5. What does "one" in line 8 refer to?
 - a) Geometry.
 - b) Computer.
 - c) Medium.
 - d) Topic.
6. What does the word "it" in line 11 refer to?
 - a) A learnable mathematical topic.
 - b) The educational problem.
 - c) How to teach the existing school math.
 - d) Reconstructing mathematics.
7. What does the word "it" in-line 12 refer to?
 - a) The computer.
 - b) Mathematics.
 - c) Reconstructing knowledge.
 - d) The chief problem.

Tests on Sentence Connection

In each of the following paragraphs one sentence has been omitted from the text. Using the contextual clues, find the sentence which best fits the blank space to make the paragraph a coherent one.

1. Jeff decided to clean his room last weekend. But once he got started, the room's appearance improved quickly. After three hours of hard work he could hardly recognize it. When his mother walked by, she could not believe how neat it was.
 - a) At first he was eager to do the job.
 - b) The job looked overwhelming at first.
 - c) Then he went into the storage to get the necessary equipment.
 - d) He took great delight in doing the job.
 - e) He knew it would not take him long to finish the job.

2. George visited the library yesterday. He asked for a book to read. The librarian gave him three books to look at. He checked the book out and took it home with him.
 - a) George liked one of them.
 - b) They were all quite interesting books.
 - c) There were too many books in the library, which made it difficult for him to make a choice.
 - d) However, George liked one of the books very much.
 - e) It was exactly what he was looking for.

3. There was an accident at the street corner. A large truck hit a small car. The two men inside it were badly injured. The police took them to a hospital.
 - a) A traffic policeman who was on duty there stopped both vehicles.
 - b) The small car turned over.
 - c) A small car was badly damaged.
 - d) The drivers began shouting at each other, blaming each other for the accident.
 - e) They both stopped, and the drivers came out, shouting angrily at each other.

4. Mary went to a beauty shop yesterday afternoon. Three women were there. One woman had her hair cut. Then the third woman had her hair washed and set. Finally, it was time for Mary to have her hair dyed and curled.
 - a) Another woman has had her hair cut, too.
 - b) The second woman has got her hair cut as well.
 - c) So was the second woman.
 - d) The second woman has done the same.
 - e) The second woman had her hair done a different style.

5. Fish are members of the vertebrate family. Because they are cold-blooded animals, they cannot regulate the temperature of their bodies. If fish are placed in freezing water, their temperatures sink. But place them in warm water, and the opposite occurs.
- Warm-blooded animals, if conditions are normal, have a constant body temperature.
 - On the other hand, they need food to maintain their body temperature.
 - Instead their body temperature depends upon their surroundings.
 - Fish lay eggs by a process known as spawning.
 - In fact, some fish live in warm water.
6. At the present time production workers are just about fifteen percent of the labor force. However, robotics may reduce that number to a little less than 5 percent. Although robots employed in industry at the present time are limited to the simplest tasks on the assembly line, those of the future will be aided by the intelligence of computers.
- The word *robot*, which was first used in a Czech play called R.U.R., actually means "worker".
 - Within fifty years factories may be filled not with people but with robots.
 - The dream of building a mechanical human being goes back hundred of years.
 - Fifty years from now, robots may stand in an assembly line that produces more robots.
 - Robots may have artificial intelligence.
7. The number of inhabitants on this planet has already reached four billion. If the present growth rate remains unchecked, the world's population may very well double in the next 30 to 35 years. Such a situation may bring about starvation, poverty, and serious health problems.
- It is predicted that the world will face serious health problems, in the next 30 to 35 years.
 - Population growth outpaces world food supply.
 - As a matter of fact, scientists are studying ways of curbing population growth.
 - The alarming increase in the world's population may lead to widespread poverty in the next 30 to 35 years.
 - One of the most important problems the world will have to face in the future is the rapid growth of its human population.

CHAPTER 4: Tests on Reading Comprehension

This section aims to give you practice in answering reading comprehension questions. Some important academic words are printed in bold, while important structure words are printed in italics. The purpose here is to draw your attention to them. Technical words and low frequency words have been ignored in the selection of vocabulary items emphasized here.

Directions: Read each of the texts below and answer the questions that follow.

Set 1 (Total 18 questions)

Questions 1-3 relate to this passage.

Sometimes certain eras or events from our past receive little or no attention. This might be because there is little information **available** on these subjects, or because the subjects are **controversial** or shameful, and we are **reluctant** to face them. But when we **ignore** or deny a part of our past, we fail to learn the lessons that history can teach us, and we **neglect** people who are part of that history. These people—and their history—can become "**invisible**," and in time we can forget that they ought to be part of what we think of as history.

1. What is the author's main point?
 - a) History tends to repeat itself.
 - b) Historians should not write about disputed matters.
 - c) More people should study history.
 - d) No part of history should be ignored.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the best motivation for studying history is to _____
 - a) learn from its past lessons
 - b) appreciate the perspectives of writers of historical texts
 - c) become more well-rounded students
 - d) compare the life-styles of major historical characters
3. The author implies that the work of historians would be more valuable if they _____
 - a) asked current world leaders to write down their views of history
 - b) included accounts of unpleasant events in their texts
 - c) wrote psychological discussions about incidents in history
 - d) emphasized a biographical viewpoint in history books

Questions 4-6 relate to this passage.

One of the **multitude** of theories about how our world will end is that in a few billion years the sun will burn itself out. First, however, its supply of hydrogen fuel will give out, leaving it a mammoth red star sending out 100 times more energy than it does now. The planets surrounding the sun will become **incredibly** hot. Earth will heat up, oceans will boil, and **ultimately** life on earth will end. The cooling sun will then become a **tiny**, weak star.

4. The end of the world is expected _____
 - a) within the author's lifetime
 - b) when the sun turns to ice
 - c) billions of years from now
 - d) when earth runs out of hydrogen

5. The word "ultimately" in line 5 could best be replaced by which of the following?
a) gradually b) abruptly c) invariably d) finally
6. When the sun's hydrogen supply fails, the sun will _____.
a) burn itself up c) turn red
b) all of the above d) burn up its neighboring planets

Questions 7-9 relate to this passage.

The government of China has announced that consumers may soon **purchase** television sets and other expensive items on the **installment** plan. No interest will be **charged** when the plan is **initiated**. However, *should* the necessity **arise**, interest payments may be added later. If the price of the item increases, **consumers** will pay the original price. If the price decreases, they will pay the cheaper rate.

7. Based upon the information in this passage, you may infer that the _____.
a) Chinese buy most of their products on the installment plan
b) installment plan is managed by the government
c) installment plan will be an innovation in China
d) installment plan will decrease prices in China
8. Installment payments will be interest free _____.
a) forever c) for the next year
b) for the moment d) for the original price
9. A television set bought on the installment plan at a specified price may _____.
a) increase, so the cost would increase
b) be more expensive
c) need necessary repairs
d) cost less by the time the payments are concluded

Questions 10-12 relate to this passage.

Fortunately, psychologists believe that books can serve as therapeutic tools-or at least as effective adjuncts to professional therapy-to help children **come to terms** with their parents' divorce. According to educator-counselor Joanne Bernstein, stories that **confront** life's problems with candor and **credibility** may provide **insights**, **promote** self-examination, and lead to changes in **attitude** and behavior. One way stories accomplish this is through identification. Reading about the **grief** and anxiety of others, she explains, can **arouse** sudden awareness as "problems that had not been **consciously** or completely recognized are allowed to surface. *Introduced* to characters who share their difficulties, children may feel less **alienated** and thus freer to discuss and **resolve** their own **plight**."

10. Ms. Bernstein feels that stories can help children find themselves if the stories are told with _____.
a) fairy-tale characters
b) educators as readers
c) openness and honesty
d) therapists present

1. Children may not feel free to discuss and resolve their problems _____.
 - a) because their parents don't understand them
 - b) if they don't receive psychiatric help
 - c) when those problems have not been allowed to surface as problems
 - d) unless they visit their own educator-counselor
2. An effective adjunct to therapy, psychologists believe, is the concept that books can _____.
 - a) help children make friends better
 - b) allow children to rid themselves of diseases
 - c) inform parents and children of their right to counseling
 - d) open the way for children to accept their parents' divorce

Questions 13-15 relate to this passage.

The normal daytime **retreats** of bats are the rooms of caves, but individuals commonly live in dry, dark rooms of buildings. Males are usually **solitary**, but females, especially when they are young, gather in colonies. The bats do not hide in **recesses** but, when not **hibernating**, hang from the open roof of caves or buildings where they can see, and escape from, any **intruder**. In the **dormant** condition, which the bats assume when the air temperature is low, the body temperature drops; and they **cling** with thumbs and toes to some vertical walls, with their ears closely coiled to **conserve** body heat.

13. Young female bats _____.
 - a) hide in crevices
 - b) prefer the dry, dark rooms of building
 - c) like to live in groups
 - d) hibernate until maturity
14. When the weather turns cold, _____.
 - a) the bats move to the rooms of buildings
 - b) the bats gather in colonies
 - c) the bats coil their ears
 - d) the bats hide in crevices
15. Bats often hang from the open roof of caves and buildings _____.
 - a) to see and escape from intruders
 - b) to lower their body temperature
 - c) to hibernate
 - d) to keep warm.

Questions 16-18 relate to this passage.

An Augustinian monk named Gregor Mendel was the first person to make **precise** observations about the biological mechanism of **inheritance**. This happened a little over a hundred and thirty years ago in an Austrian monastery, where Mendel spent his **leisure** hours performing experiments with pea plants of different types. He crossed them carefully and took notes about the appearance of various **traits**, or characteristics, in **succeeding** generations. From his observations, Mendel formed a set of rules, now known as the "Mendelian Laws of Inheritance," which were found to apply not only to plants but to animals and human beings as well. This was the beginning of the modern science of genetics.

16. The importance of Gregor Mendel is that he was the first person to: _____.
 - a) imagine that there existed a precise mechanism of inheritance
 - b) approach the problem of inheritance scientifically
 - c) think about why animals and plants inherit certain characteristics
 - d) invent the word genetics

17. When did Mendel perform his experiments?
- a) in ancient times
 - b) at the beginning of this century
 - c) in the 1680s
 - d) in the 1860s
18. Why did Mendel do this work?
- a) because it was part of his duties
 - b) because he enjoyed it
 - c) because he lived in Austria
 - d) because he was paid for it

Set 2 (Total 18 questions)

Questions 1-3 relate to this passage.

Economic **expansion** continued in May. Government reports showed **gains** in industrial production, personal income, and housing starts. Housing **construction**, however, remained **sluggish**, mainly because the cost of new homes has risen much faster than average incomes, but housing starts did show a small increase over *those* of April.

1. The author's claims concerning economic expansion seem to be based on
 - a) government data in three areas
 - b) government budgetary reports
 - c) the author's own research
 - d) the author's personal insight
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of housing starts?
 - a) They were the same as in previous months.
 - b) They were lower in May than in April.
 - c) They were slightly higher in May than in April.
 - d) They were much higher in May than in April.
3. According to the passage, housing construction is recovering slowly because
 - a) the cost of a new home is higher than the government's price guidelines.
 - b) new homes are being built at a faster rate than needed
 - c) prices of new homes have been going up faster than increases in people's incomes.
 - d) new homes are selling faster than anticipated

Questions 4-6 relate to this passage.

According to conservatives, **interfering** with capitalism **undermines** liberty. In the conservatives' **perspective**, liberty is **associated** primarily with the right of the individual to **acquire** and use property and **conduct** his business without **hindrance** from government. Thus capitalism, which is based on private **property** and private ownership and operation of business, is inseparable from liberty. "Capitalism," says the conservative economist Milton Friedman, "is necessary condition for political freedom." This is because capitalism, or free **enterprise** or private enterprise, **disperses** decision making among a large number of individuals and groups, instead of concentrating it all in government, and thus protects us from governmental **tyranny**.

4. According to the passage, the conservatives tend to support which one of the following positions?
 - a) The intrinsic equality of people
 - b) No role for government in economic decisions
 - c) The intrinsic inequality of people
 - d) No feeling of obligation to the less fortunate

5. According to the passage, _____
- conservatives associate capitalism with liberty
 - if the government interferes with capitalism, there will be greater freedom
 - capitalism and liberty are incompatible
 - where there is capitalism there is tyranny
6. The passage suggests that one possible advantage of capitalism is that _____
- it makes more people prosperous
 - it encourages government interference in economic decisions
 - it hinders the acquisition of property on a large scale
 - economic decisions are taken by a large number of individuals or groups rather than one person or institution

Questions 7-9 relate to this passage.

When used for studies of learning and memory, the octopus is a more interesting subject than the squid. Unlike the free-swimming squid, which relies **exclusively** on its eyes to guide it to a tasty fish or crab, the octopus often feeds off the bottom of the sea. It uses not only its eyes but its tentacles to **identify** a **likely** meal. The brain of the octopus has two separate memory-storage areas—one for **visual** memories and one for tactile memories.

7. How does the squid find its food?
- By sight only
 - In none of the ways described above
 - Both by sight and by touch
 - By touch only
8. The passage is mainly about
- a new way of feeding fish
 - biological differences between two animals
 - how to go deep-sea fishing
 - a warning to deep-sea divers
9. According to the passage, which of the following can describe the octopus?
- Its brain is simpler than that of the squid.
 - It cannot look and touch at the same time.
 - Its brain does not function very well.
 - The memory of what it has seen and touched is contained in separate areas.

Questions 10-12 relate to this passage.

An organism's environment **comprises** all those factors in the world around it which affect its behavior. For humans, the term inner environment has been used to **distinguish** between the physical and the social environment. The former includes such factors as temperature, **humidity**, air pressure, pollution, and radiation—all of which influence human behavior in its **physical aspect**. However, because man is a social creature, sociocultural factors must also be considered in order to fully understand the **motives** and actions of human beings. It must be realized; on the other hand, that human behavior may not always be **ascribed** to one or the other environmental influences, but may **involve** a complicated combination of factors.

10. In the third line of this passage, the phrase "The former" refers to
- the social environment
 - an organism
 - the inner environment
 - the physical environment

11. Sociocultural factors are important in human behavior because _____
- man's motives are completely social
 - human beings are not influenced by the physical environment
 - human action is influenced by air pressure and pollution
 - man is a social being
12. What must be studied in order to understand human behavior?
- Only man's physical environment
 - Only man's social environment
 - Both man's physical and social environment
 - Man's inner environment

Questions 13-15 relate to this passage.

The Indian tribes of eastern North America were among the first Indians to meet English settlers. In 1621, the Indians and English celebrated a good harvest and peace together in Plymouth colony. But the good relationship did not last long. The Indians were slow to perceive that their way of life was incompatible with that of the English. They often sold their land or gave it away without realizing that it would no longer be theirs. They used the land mainly for hunting and were willing to let the English hunt on it with them. But the English cut the trees, drove out the game, and evicted the Indians. Before the Indians realized what was happening, they were outnumbered.

13. According to the passage, the major downfall of the Indians was _____
- being slow to understand their incompatibility with the English
 - selling or giving away their land
 - becoming outnumbered
 - letting the English hunt on their land
14. The Indians at one time did all of the following EXCEPT _____
- live in eastern North America
 - give away their land
 - evict the English
 - sell their land
15. According to the passage, the English _____
- never paid for Indian land
 - eventually outnumbered the Indians
 - hunted without Indians
 - had a life style similar to that of the Indians

Questions 16-18 relate to this passage.

The British people found it difficult after 1918 to restore their prewar prosperity. The disruption of trade, the decline of industry, the increase in foreign competition, and the heavy taxation levied on the people to improve the economy hindered recovery. Another factor that impeded restoration was that Britain was geographically isolated from the rest of Europe, so the country was dependent on commerce to survive.

16. The main idea of the passage is that _____
- Great Britain was a prosperous country prior to the First World War
 - The disruption of trade during the war was the main reason for the decline in the British economy after the war
 - Great Britain was geographically isolated from the rest of Europe
 - Due to the adverse effects of the war, Great Britain encountered severe problems in achieving economic recovery

- It can be inferred from the passage that _____
- the war undermined the British economy
 - Great Britain emerged from the war as a major economic and political power
 - The war boosted trade in Great Britain
 - Great Britain's geographical isolation from the rest of Europe accelerated its economic recovery after the war
3. Which one of the following factors was not responsible for the deterioration in the British economy during and after the war.
- the heavy taxation
 - the disruption of trade
 - the decline of the industry
 - the prewar prosperity

Set 3 (20 questions)

Questions 1-4 relate to this passage.

Wide-ranging research on tooth decay has recently produced some surprising findings. One indicates that cheddar cheese may actually **inhibit** the tooth-decay process. It seems to have decay-slowing effect on human teeth if it is eaten immediately after sugar. Why cheese should have such an effect is unknown. It is speculated that the food might **interfere with** the acid that decays teeth or with bacteria that produce the acid. If *so*, it would be the first common food found to have this useful **property**. The other surprising research finding was that heavily sweetened cereals **proved** about equally **potent** in causing decay whether they contained eight percent sugar or almost eight times that much.

- According to the passage, how many of the test results were unexpected?
 - One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Eight
- According to the passage, what effect does cheddar cheese seem to have?
 - It interferes with the function of teeth.
 - It makes sugar taste sweeter.
 - It decreases the rate at which teeth decay.
 - It helps in the digestion of food.
- It can be inferred from the passage that the research on the relationship between cheese and tooth decay _____ .
 - has been discredited
 - has been found to be conclusive
 - will be slowed considerably
 - will be continued
- Researchers discovered that sweetened cereals were _____.
 - important nutritionally
 - all surprisingly heavy in sugar
 - more expensive than cheese
 - all equally harmful to teeth

Questions 5-8 relate to this passage.

In the early nineteenth century Rousseau's **misgivings** concerning the progress of civilization were largely forgotten, but his idea of **tracing the evolution** of human nature from brute-like beginnings took hold with a vengeance. Theories of social evolution proliferated like mushrooms. The **impetus** to their elaboration came less from biology than from a growing awareness of change and improvement in social **institutions** and a growing conviction that man's early condition had been a sav-

age one. **Taking progress for granted**, social scientists **endeavored** to discover its laws and stages. Auguste Comte, for example, set for "social physics" (or sociology, as he later called it) the task of discovering "by what necessary chain of **successive** transformations the human race, starting from a condition **barely** superior to *that* of a society of great apes, has been gradually led up to the present stage of European civilization." Like Rousseau, Comte regarded man as the only species of animal capable of evolution.

5. The growth of theories of social evolution is compared to the growth of mushrooms because _____
 - a) mushrooms grow in the dark
 - b) mushrooms grow and multiply very rapidly
 - c) mushrooms can be poisonous
 - d) mushrooms are searched for with great care
6. Sociology was first known as _____
 - a) social science.
 - b) Comtism.
 - c) social physics.
 - d) social philosophy.
7. Rousseau believed _____
 - a) in the inevitability of progress
 - b) that man was the only creature capable of evolution
 - c) that all of nature (animals, plants, and men) was constantly evolving
 - d) that the science of sociology would promote social evolution
8. Theories of social evolution proliferated because of _____
 - a) advances in biology
 - b) the belief, with Rousseau, that man's condition was showing no real improvement
 - c) respect for Rousseau as a social thinker and philosopher
 - d) the conviction that man's beginnings had been brute-like, but that his condition was showing steady improvement

Questions 9-12 relate to this passage.

Amber is created when the resins produced by certain trees in tropical or subtropical climates **undergo** a transformation process that usually takes millions of years, and which is still not fully understood. The Baltic Sea area, now a temperate zone, probably holds the best-known and most highly-prized supply of amber, which is used in jewelry. In addition, in earlier centuries, magical **properties** were **attributed** to amber because of the electricity it **acquires** when rubbed. The substance is also of great interest to scientists since it has been the means of preserving fossils, especially of insects, as much as 40 million years old. Amber varies greatly according to the place where it is formed, the amber in each location having its characteristic color, hardness, and even **odor**.

9. What can be inferred about the Baltic Sea area?
 - a) It produces more amber than any other.
 - b) It was once dryer than it is today.
 - c) It has won many prizes for its amber.
 - d) It was once hotter than it is today.

1. According to the passage, what can be said about the transformation process that results in amber?

- a) It is a very lengthy one.
- c) It is magical.
- b) It is made into jewelry.
- d) It has only recently been described completely.

1. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?

- a) Amber is of interest for a number of reasons.
- b) The oldest fossils in amber found so far are about 40 million years old.
- c) Not all amber has the same characteristics.
- d) Only insect fossils are found in amber.

2. The characteristics of amber vary according to _____.

- a) how old it is
- b) how much it interests scientists
- c) where it is found
- d) how hard it is to find

Questions 13-16 relate to this passage.

Many of the domestic plants **originated** from obvious and well-known wild **ancestors**. Both wheat and barley, for example, come from wild grasses that still grow in parts of the Near East. There are still mysteries, however, about the origins of some domestic plants. Where corn came from has been a **puzzle** for generations, and the question still **proves** a **battleground** for botanical camps armed with research, and, sometimes, invectives. Corn has become so highly domesticated that it is even more a captive of man than the lap dog. *Left alone*, a field of maize would fail to produce new plants within a season or two; and, if we should ever lose our struggle for **survival**, corn will **perish** with us. The reason is that in becoming so well suited as a food plant, corn has lost the **means** to **disperse** its **seeds** and must depend on being **sowed** for its survival.

13. Unless tended, a corn field would _____.

- a) yield for years
- b) perish in a year or two
- c) reproduce itself
- d) become overgrown

14. The reason corn is compared to a lap dog is that it is _____.

- a) totally dependent on man
- b) domestic
- c) useful
- d) a good friend to man

15. We can infer from the passage that

- a) there has not been much research into the origins of corn.
- b) there is considerable harmony among botanists regarding the origins of corn.
- c) we will never know where corn came from.
- d) rival botanists sometimes use insulting language in defending their theories about corn.

16. Which of the following is the primary reason corn would perish if mankind perished?

- a) Only man eats corn.
- b) Fertilization is important.
- c) Corn no longer spreads its seeds independently.
- d) Corn only grows in maize fields.

Questions 17-20 relate to this passage.

The search for signals from intelligent beings in outer space may be indeed a roll of the dice, but after years of **struggling** to be taken seriously, it has become a respectable scientific **endeavor**. Its **advocates** now form an active, worldwide **network** of scientists who have made **significant** discoveries and developed techniques that could bear fruit in such **diverse** fields as telecommunications and theories of star formation.

17. In line 2, "a roll of the dice" most nearly means _____.
- a) a game
 - b) chance
 - c) difficult
 - d) time-consuming
18. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- a) the fields of telecommunication and theories of star formation are bearing fruit
 - b) at one time searching for signals from outer space was not taken seriously
 - c) intelligent beings in outer space are communicating with a network of scientists
 - d) scientists in this field of study are not found worldwide
19. In line 2 "it" refers to _____.
- a) struggling
 - b) outer space
 - c) a roll of the dice
 - d) the search
20. According to the passage, _____.
- a) there are intelligent beings in outer space
 - b) a network of scientists is studying theories of star formation
 - c) not all scientists are respectable
 - d) eventually, the study of signals from outer space may produce results in various ways

Set 4 (30 questions)

Questions 1-5 relate to this passage.

In **ancient** times wealth was measured and exchanged **tangibly**, in things that could be touched: food, tools, and **precious** metals and stones. Then the **barter** system was replaced by coins, which still had real value since they were pieces of rare metal. Coins were followed by flat money, paper notes that have value only because everyone agrees to accept them.

Today electronic monetary systems are **gradually** being introduced that will transform money into even less **tangible** forms, reducing it to arrays of "bits and bytes," or units of computerized information, whizzing between machines at the speed of light. Already, electronic fund transfer allows money to be **instantly** sent and received by different banks, companies, and countries **through** computers and telecommunications **devices**.

1. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- a) International Banking Policies
 - b) The History of Monetary Exchange
 - c) The Development of Paper Currencies
 - d) Current Problems in the Economy

2. According to the passage, which of the following was the earliest kind of exchange of wealth?
 - a) Bartered goods
 - b) Coin currency
 - c) Flat money
 - d) Intangible forms
3. The author mentions food, tools, and precious metals and stones together because they are all _____.
 - a) material objects
 - b) articles stored in museums
 - c) useful items
 - d) difficult things to obtain
4. According to the passage, coins once had real value as currency because they
 - a) represented a great improvement over barter
 - b) permitted easy transportation of wealth
 - c) could become collector's items
 - d) were made of precious metals
5. Which of the following statements about computerized monetary systems is NOT supported by the passage?
 - a) They promote international trade.
 - b) They allow very rapid money transfers.
 - c) They are still limited to small transactions.
 - d) They are depended on good telecommunications systems.

Questions 6-10 relate to this passage.

Prejudice means literally prejudgment, the rejection of a **contention out of hand** before examining the evidence. Prejudice is the result of powerful **emotions**, not of **sound reasoning**. If we wish to **find out** the truth of a matter, we must approach the question with as nearly open a mind as we can and with a deep awareness of our own limitations and **predispositions**. On the other hand, if after carefully and openly examining the evidence we reject the proposition, that is not prejudice. It might be called "post-justice." It is certainly a **prerequisite** for knowledge.

6. With what subject is the passage mainly concerned?
 - a) Knowledge
 - b) Evidence
 - c) Judgments
 - d) Limitations
7. According to the passage, prejudice is caused by _____.
 - a) feeling
 - b) past experiences
 - c) sound reasoning
 - d) wisdom
8. The author implies that everyone's judgment is sometimes affected by _____.
 - a) partiality
 - b) competition
 - c) ill health
 - d) legal considerations
9. "On the other hand," as it is used in the fourth sentence, could best be replaced by which of the following words?
 - a) Supposedly
 - b) Additionally
 - c) Therefore
 - d) However
10. Which of the following maxims best applies to the situation described in the passage?
 - a) It takes one to know one.
 - b) Never judge a book by its cover.
 - c) Still waters run deep.
 - d) Words are the gateway to knowledge.

Questions 11-15 relate to this passage.

Besides feeling the soil and sniffing the air, farmers can now point gun-shaped infrared meters at their crops to **find out** when the plants need watering. These portable meters give digital readouts that indicate the difference between a plant's temperature and *that* of the surrounding air. When it is **short of** water, a plant, which normally uses **evaporation** as a **means** of cooling, cannot **rid itself of** the heat it **absorbs** from sunlight or the heat that may build up from its own metabolism. Therefore, if the meter indicates that a plant is warmer than the air, it may mean that it is time to **irrigate**.

11. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for passage?
 - a) A New Aid for Farmers
 - b) Plant Temperatures and Evaporation
 - c) Checking Crop Yields
 - d) The Metabolism of Plants
12. According to the passage, farmers feel the soil in order to _____
 - a) check its ability to absorb heat
 - b) check the moisture content of the air
 - c) determine its mineral content
 - d) determine the time to water crops
13. According to the passage, what do the meters measure?
 - a) The quality of crops being grown
 - b) The temperatures of plants and air
 - c) The water content of plants
 - d) The rate of evaporation
14. Which of the following plays the most important role in a plant's cooling?
 - a) Evaporation
 - b) Infrared rays
 - c) Sunlight
 - d) Absorption of water
15. According to the passage, a plant can no longer cool itself if _____
 - a) outside temperatures are high
 - b) the soil becomes too warm
 - c) it absorbs infrared rays
 - d) it needs water

Questions 16-20 relate to this passage.

There can be little doubt that malaria was **prevalent** in all American colonies during the seventeenth century. Toward the end of the century and continuing into the eighteenth, a rising **incidence** marked parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and other colonies **situated** in the coastal plains region, *while* a **corresponding** decline characterized New England. The **significance** of malaria in colonial history can scarcely be **overrated**, *for* it was a major hurdle in the development of the American colonies. To the newly arrived settlers or "fresh Europeans," it frequently **proved** fatal, and epidemics of pernicious malaria **took a heavy toll of old and new colonists alike**. In **endemic** regions the regular **succession** of spring and fall out-breaks, with the **concomitant** sickness and disability, **deprived** the colonies of much sorely needed labor.

16. Malaria occurred _____
 - a) only in the spring
 - b) in almost any season
 - c) only in the fall
 - d) in periodic outbreaks

7. During the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries _____
- the number of malaria cases in New Jersey increased
 - the number of malaria cases in New England increased
 - the number of malaria cases in the coastal plains region declined
 - the number of malaria cases in Maryland declined
18. The words "endemic regions" (line 15) mean most nearly _____
- extensive regions
 - regions with poor climate
 - regions where malaria was common
 - regions where malaria was rare
19. The importance of malaria in colonial history _____
- is difficult to exaggerate
 - was minimal
 - has never been assessed
 - is difficult to determine
20. Malaria affected _____
- only "fresh Europeans"
 - only old colonists
 - only newly arrived settlers
 - both old and new colonists

Questions 21-25 relate to this passage.

Some seventy-five years ago, there was a heated **controversy** about whether or not any higher forms of life exist on Mars. Percivall Lowell, on the one hand, **maintained** that the geometrical regularity of the network, together with its variations through the Martian year, indicated it to be an artifact constructed by intelligent beings. At the other extreme were the views of E.E. Barnard, views with which the great majority of astronomers now agree. Barnard said Mars gave him the **impression** of "a globe whose **entire** surface had been tinted with a slight pink color on which the dark details had been painted with grayish colored paint supplied with a very poor brush, producing a shredded or streaky and wispy effect in the darker regions." **Suggesting**, perhaps, that it was **unwise** to draw **over-firm** conclusions from such **scant** visual evidence, he added that "no one could **accurately** show the remarkable complexity of detail of the **features** which were **visible** in moments of the greatest steadiness."

21. What is the main topic of this passage?
- The network of canals on Mars
 - The extreme views of E.E. Barnard
 - An astronomical argument
 - An influential astronomer
22. According to the passage, Lowell felt that the apparent geometrical designs on Mars's surface were _____
- canals that irrigate vegetation on Mars
 - constructed by intelligent forms of life.
 - artistic shapes that were formed artificially
 - an indication of the seasons of the Martian year
23. From the passage, it can be inferred that Barnard felt the existence of life on Mars may be _____
- likely because of the evidence
 - probable on the basis of the evidence
 - possible although there's no real evidence
 - improbable in light of the evidence

24. The way Barnard views Mars is analogous to which of the following?
- Studying a painting in a museum
 - Examining a specimen under a microscope
 - Watching a movie in a darkened room
 - Looking at distant sign through dirty eyeglasses
25. The word "maintained" in line 3 could best be replaced by which of the following?
- proved
 - claimed
 - supposed
 - showed

Questions 26-30 relate to this passage.

One of the unknown factors with tax cuts is what **consumers** will do with the extra income **thereby** made available to them. Such cuts are usually made with the aim of **stimulating** a flagging economy, but the effects on growth tend to be **negligible** if consumers, instead of going on a spending spree buying **durable goods** such as **home appliances**, decide either to pay off their **accumulated** debts or hold on to the extra cash in the form of savings. And the fact is that usually when a tax cut is **implemented**, company **investment** tends to be running at a low ebb, and only the consumer has the necessary **means**, that is, money to provide a fresh **impetus**.

26. According to the passage, tax cuts automatically provide more money for _____.
- consumers
 - companies
 - banks and creditors
 - home-appliance manufacturers
27. According to the passage, the effects of a tax cut are _____.
- stimulating
 - negligible
 - unpredictable
 - expensive
28. It may be inferred from the passage that a government which reduces taxes usually wants consumers to _____.
- buy things like cars and refrigerators
 - save their extra money
 - pay off their debts
 - invest their extra cash in things like gold
29. According to the passage, under what circumstances are tax cuts generally introduced?
- when consumers are on a spending spree
 - when company investment is providing a fresh impetus
 - when the economy needs a boost
 - when negligible growth is sought
30. The passage implies that _____.
- consumer spending may help the level of company investment
 - when there is a tax cut, consumers do not know whether they will have extra income
 - tax cuts are always resorted to if economic growth falls below a certain point
 - if consumers are neglected they go on shopping sprees

Set 5 (40 questions)

Questions 1-5 relate to this passage.

When an individual enters the presence of others, they commonly seek to acquire information about him or her or to bring into play information about the person already possessed. They will be interested in his or her general socioeconomic status, **conception** of self, **attitude** toward them, **competence**, **trustworthiness**, etc. Although some of this information seems to be sought almost as an **end** in itself, there are usually quite practical reasons for **acquiring** it. Information about the individual helps to define the situation, enabling others to know **in advance** what he or she will expect of them and what they may expect of the individual. Informed in these ways, the others will know how best to act in order to call forth a desired **response** from him or her.

1. According to the passage, what is the most important use of personal information?
 - a) To build friendships
 - b) To establish mutual trust
 - c) To know how to behave toward others
 - d) To provide a topic of conversation
2. The author mentions the need for all of the following personal information EXCEPT
 - a) self-concept
 - b) state of health
 - c) skills and abilities
 - d) social class
3. A typical college student may most vividly experience the situation described in the passage above when
 - a) attending a class for the first time
 - b) conversing with friends in the library
 - c) deciding what courses to take the next semester
 - d) preparing for an important exam in a difficult subject
4. With which of the following maxims would the author be most likely to agree?
 - a) You only live once.
 - b) I think, therefore I am.
 - c) Beauty is in the eyes of the beholder.
 - d) Always make a good first impression.
5. In the second sentence, his or her refers to
 - a) the author
 - b) the individual
 - c) the other
 - d) the self

Questions 6-11 relate to this passage.

A few years ago a shortage of natural gas drove prices sky high. Likewise, gasoline prices rose when demands **exceeded** supplies. A glut in the oil market drove prices back down. The law of **supply and demand** functioned according to textbook description *in the case of* oil, but the situation is **otherwise** in the current natural gas market. Natural gas consumers are finding their heating bills more of a **burden** than last year, in spite of a dramatic increase in supplies. There is so much natural gas available that many suppliers are closing down their plants *for* lack of a market, and it is **rumored** that some suppliers are even burning off their **surplus** gas.

6. You can infer that the law of supply and demand means that prices _____
- rise if supplies are abundant
 - fall if supplies are limited
 - rise if supplies are limited
 - stay even when supplies are abundant
7. The author's purpose is to _____
- discuss oil prices
 - discuss gas shortages
 - question high gas prices
 - compare gas and oil prices
8. You can infer that gas suppliers are burning their surplus gas in order to _____
- lower the prices on their product
 - create a shortage to sustain high prices
 - get rid of an inferior product
 - create a glut in the market
9. Many suppliers of natural gas are _____
- reducing their prices
 - going out of business
 - running out of gas
 - converting to the oil business
10. The cost of heating with natural gas this year _____
- has risen
 - has remained the same as last year
 - is easier to bear
 - depends on supply and demand
11. The amount of natural gas currently available is _____
- more than last year's supply
 - equal to last year's supply
 - less than last year's supply
 - none of the above

Questions 12-16 relate to this passage.

One of the most common large mammals in the western part of the United States is the mule deer, which occupies a variety of **habitats, ranging from** dense coastal forests to **arid** desert lowlands. Probably as a result of this variety, there have been differing reports **as to** some aspects of the mule deer's social behavior, some observers claiming that **dominant** males gather harems around them while others specifically **refute** this. Comparisons with the social behavior of other ungulates **suggests** that the formation of groups is more likely to occur where the habitat is fairly open, as with elk, and less likely in densely vegetated areas, as is the **case** with moose.

12. What is the main topic of this passage?
- the frequency of large mammals in the western United States
 - differences in social behavior among mule deer, elk, and moose
 - the variations in the habitats of mule deer
 - the effect of habitat on the social behavior of mule deer
13. The author suggests that the observers referred to _____
- produced reports that differed from what they actually saw
 - claimed to be dominant males
 - disagreed because the conditions they observed differed
 - compared mule deer behavior with that of other ungulates

14. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- Most mule deer live in arid deserts.
 - Mule deer are ungulates.
 - Mule deer are the largest mammals in the western United States.
 - Mule deer in desert habitats show inconsistent social behavior.
15. Some aspects of the social behavior of elk appear to resemble that of _____.
- mule deer in relatively treeless habitats.
 - mule deer in forest habitats.
 - dominant male mule deer.
 - moose in desert habitats.
16. The idea that some mule deer behavior varies according to where they live is put forward by the author as _____.
- a proven fact
 - a theory he is skeptical about
 - a discredited view
 - a theory he supports

Questions 17-21 relate to this passage.

The locations of stars in the sky **relative** to one another do not appear to the naked eye to change, and as a result stars are often considered to be fixed in position. In reality, though, stars are always moving, but because of the **tremendous** distances between stars themselves and from stars to earth, the changes are barely **perceptible** here. It takes approximately 200 years for a fast-moving star like Bernard's star to move a distance in the skies equal to the diameter of the Earth's moon. When the apparently **negligible** movement of the stars is contrasted with the movement of the planets, the stars are seemingly unmoving.

17. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- What the Eye Can See in the Sky
 - Bernard's Star
 - Planetary Movement
 - The Evermoving Stars
18. According to the passage, the distances between the stars and earth are _____.
- barely perceptible
 - huge
 - fixed
 - moderate
19. The word "perceptible" (line 5) is closest in meaning to which of the following words?
- Noticeable
 - Persuasive
 - Conceivable
 - Astonishing
20. The passage states that in 200 years Bernard's star can move _____.
- around the earth's moon
 - next to the earth's moon
 - a distance equal to the distance from the earth to the moon
 - a distance equivalent in measurement to the diameter of the moon
21. The passage implies that from the earth it appears that the planets _____.
- are fixed in the sky
 - move more slowly than the stars
 - show approximately the same amount of movement as the stars
 - travel through the sky considerably more rapidly than the stars

22. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- Stars do not appear to the eye to move.
 - The large distances between stars and the earth tend to magnify movement to the eye.
 - Bernard's star moves quickly in comparison with other stars.
 - Although stars move, they seem to be fixed.
23. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses
- the movement of the planets
 - Bernard's star
 - the distance from the earth to the moon
 - why stars are always moving
24. This passage would most probably be assigned reading in which course?
- Astrology
 - Geophysics
 - Astronomy
 - Geography

Questions 25- 30 relate to this passage.

Most people think of **deserts** as dry, flat areas with little vegetation and little or no rainfall, but this is **hardly** true. Many deserts have varied geographical formations **ranging** from soft, rolling hills to stark, jagged cliffs, and most deserts have a **permanent** source of water. Although deserts do not receive a high amount of rainfall-to be classified as a desert, an area must get less than 25 centimeters of rainfall per year - there are many plants that **thrive** on only small amounts of water and deserts are often full of such plant life.

25. What is the main idea of the passage?
- Deserts are dry, flat areas with few plants.
 - There is little rainfall in the desert.
 - Many kinds of vegetation can survive with little water.
 - Deserts are not really flat areas with little plant life.
26. The passage implies that
- the typical conception of a desert is incorrect
 - all deserts are dry, flat areas
 - most people are well informed about deserts
 - the lack of rainfall in deserts causes the lack of vegetation
27. The passage describes the geography of deserts as _____.
- flat
 - sandy
 - varied
 - void of vegetation
28. According to the passage, what causes an area to be classified as a desert?
- The type of plants
 - The geographical formations
 - The amount of precipitation
 - The sources of water
29. Which of the following statements is NOT supported by the passage?
- Deserts can have flourishing plant life.
 - Deserts can have a permanent supply of water.
 - An area with 30 centimeters of rainfall per year would not be called a desert.
 - The rainfall in deserts is intense.

30. What is most likely the topic of the paragraph following this passage?
- The geography of deserts
 - Plants that do not require much water
 - The water sources of deserts
 - The amount of rainfall in a desert

Questions 31-35 relate to this passage.

In man an increase in body heat results in dilation of the peripheral blood vessels which causes blushing and **facilitates** cooling; at the same time sweat glands operate, causing **perspiration** which again cools the body through **evaporation**. On the other hand, cold produces the opposite result with **contraction** of the peripheral blood vessels, **shivering**, and the raising of body hairs (goose flesh). Shivering is a bodily activity which generates heat; the raising of body hair is a vestigial primitive response to cold, which increases body **insulation**.

31. What is the main idea of the passage?
- The results of an increase in body heat.
 - The dilation and contraction of the peripheral blood vessels.
 - How the body works to deal with heat and cold.
 - How bodily activity helps to generate heat.
32. Perspiration _____.
- is linked with a system of evaporation.
 - results in an increase in body heat.
 - occurs with the dilation of the peripheral blood vessels.
 - helps operate the sweat glands.
33. In the passage cold is NOT associated with _____.
- the raising of body hairs
 - contraction of the peripheral blood vessels
 - shivering
 - evaporation
34. Because of shivering, _____.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) body hair is raised | c) blood vessels are contracted |
| b) body insulation is increased | d) heat is generated |
35. Which of these sentences could be placed at the beginning of the passage?
- This control of the body's organic equilibrium is known as homeostasis.
 - Body temperature is controlled by a thermostatic mechanics.
 - There are a great number of mechanisms at work in man.
 - Dilation and contraction are central features in bodily functions.

Questions 36-40 are based on this passage.

The human body has the ability to adapt to widely differing climatic conditions while **maintaining** a constant internal temperature of about 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. Although man cannot live without protection in very high or very low temperatures, the Indians on the tip of South America and the Australian aborigines are able to **endure** extreme cold with little or no clothing. Eskimos have also developed short limbs to reduce the **extent** of blood **circulation**, and Negroids have adapted to tropical conditions by a darkening of skin color. Nevertheless, man has generally adapted to extreme temperatures **by means of** developing his material culture.

36. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- a) Man's Adaptation to Varied Climates
 - b) Man's Adaptation to Cold Weather Conditions
 - c) Man's Life in the North
 - d) The Evolution of Man
37. The passage states that man's physical adaptation to weather conditions
- a) does not include extremely hot or cold temperatures
 - b) is restricted to hot climates
 - c) is preferred to cultural development
 - d) is somewhat limited
38. Two groups which have adapted to extreme cold are _____
- a) Negroids and Australian aborigines
 - b) Australian aborigines and South American Indians
 - c) Mongoloids and Caucasoids
 - d) Eskimos and Caucasoids
39. According to the passage, the Eskimo has adapted to cold climates by
- a) wearing warm clothing
 - b) a darkening of skin color
 - c) developing shorter arms and legs
 - d) building warm houses
40. How has man most generally adapted to extreme temperatures?
- a) By evolving physically
 - b) By avoiding exposure
 - c) By developing his material culture
 - d) By altering his migration patterns