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# **Part One**

## **Reading Comprehension**

## **Passage 1**

### **Satellites, Man and Space**

People have always moved from place to place. As a result, people have always been attracted by the idea of travelling as quickly, as comfortably and cheaply as possible. The use of machines has replaced the use of transport animals like camels, horses and donkeys. The development of airplanes in this century has meant that people can travel to almost any place in the world. Now, people want to travel beyond the world and into space.

People have become particularly interested in space over the last thirty years. Their interest really began in 1957, when the Russians launched 'Sputnik' – the first artificial satellite, manned rockets and space probes\*.

One reason for the scientists' intense interest in space is the difficulties it presents. Space has extremes of temperature unknown on Earth. It has a lot of danger radiation. The distances are so immense

that scientists measure them in light years. One light year is the distance light travels in one year. The speed of light is 297,600 kilometers per second. In space there is no gravity, and there is no atmosphere. Thus, men in spacecraft have to learn to live with weightlessness. They have to breathe recycled oxygen. They can leave the spacecraft only in special protective clothing. These men are called astronauts. They need a great deal of special training before they can go into space.

Another major difficulty that scientists must overcome is how to leave the Earth. The effect of gravity makes it difficult for any object to leave the Earth. Scientists have developed rockets, which use the same principles as a jet engine, but have no air intake or compressor as they carry liquid oxygen. The thrust of these rockets is so powerful that it enables them to lift heavy space probes, like *Voyage II*

A minimum speed of 40.000 kilometers per hour is needed for such a launch. A speed of less than 40.000 kilometer per hour will leave the rockets in



orbit. For example, if a rocket carries a satellite up at 29.0000 kilometer per hour, the satellite will go into low orbit, at a height of 200 kilometers. It will circle the Earth every 90 minutes. At higher altitude, satellites orbit at slower speeds. A satellite at a height of 35.680 kilometer above the Earth will take 24 hours to complete a orbit. If it is over the Equator, its position in the sky will appear constant. Extra power and calculations are needed to get completely beyond the pull of the Earth's gravity and onto a course through the solar system. For example, the scientists controlling *Voyage II* needed to use extra rockets to change its course. They also had to make careful calculations of the gravitational attraction of the Sun and the planets nearest to the path of the rocket.

Interest in space is not only a challenge to scientists who want to solve complex problems. It is also related to the benefits that data from space can bring to people on Earth. Satellites, for example, obtain information which helps meteorologists to see patterns of weather and give warnings about

unusually strong winds, like hurricanes. Surveyors can use satellite photographs to help them study what geological formations lie under dry sand or under permanently cloud-covered areas; both places where aerial surveys from aircraft would not work. From this information, surveyors can estimate what mineral resources may be there. These techniques can also be used to locate rocket-launching sites.

Telecommunications rely heavily on satellites. Telephone messages and television programmes could not be transmitted, relayed and received so quickly, in such enormous numbers, or so cheaply, without satellites. Sailors and aeroplane pilots now depend on satellite signals to give them accurate information about their position.

Astronomers can obtain data about stars and planets with telescopes and radio telescopes. However, both of these are limited by interference from the Earth's atmosphere. Special telescopes placed on satellites do not have this problem. They can also measure distances more accurately than

from Earth. Manned space laboratories can be used for the computer chips\*\*. These are difficult to produce on Earth because of possible air pollution; a problem that does not exist in space. In addition, conditions of weightlessness allow scientists to conduct experiments that they could not carry out on Earth. Finally, it is possible that people could live on the moon and on Mars, thus helping to lessen the population and food problems on Earth.

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\*Space probe= an unmanned space craft used for exploration.

\*\* a chip- a small piece of silicon containing complex electronic parts.

Look quickly at the passage and find the answers to these questions:

- 1- In what year was *Sputnik* launched?
- 2- Which nation launched *Sputnik*?
- 3- How far does light travel in a second ?
- 4- What is the minimum speed necessary to escape Earth orbit?

- 5- Which planets are mentioned?
- 6- At what speed will a satellite go into orbit at 200 kilometres above the Earth?
- 

## II- Vocabulary in Context:

1-“People have always been attracted by the idea ...”

(line 3) means ‘people have always----- the idea.’

- a- liked.
- b- Seen.
- c- Avoided.
- d- Disliked.

2-“... beyond the world and into space” (line 10). Here space is probably

- a- outside the atmosphere.
- b- Inside an aeroplane.
- c- The gap between paragraph 1 and 2.
- d- The indentation of each paragraph’s first line.

3-What about manned? WHAT Do you think a manned rocket is?

4-Hurricanes are:

- a-weather patterns.

b-warning system.

c-strong winds.

d-geological formations.

5-According to lines 73-76, surveyors are probably people who:

a-live on artificial satellites.

b-look at how rockets are formed.

c-live in cloud covered areas.

d- look for mineral resources.

6- An aerial survey (line 77) is probably:

a- an examination of the ground from the air.

b- An examination of the air from the ground.

c- Study of the atmosphere.

d- A study of the clouds.

III-

1- Which form of transport gave people the possibility of travelling almost anywhere in the world?

a- Cars.

b- Camels.

c- Aeroplanes.

d- Rockets.

2- People have been especially interested in space:

a- because they have always liked moving about.

b- Since the launching of *Sputnik*.

c- Since 1975.

d- Because of the extremes of temperature there.

3-Scientists measure distances in space in:

a- kilometers.

b- Light.

c- Light years.

d- Kilometers and seconds.

4-Scientists use light years as a measure of distance in space

because:

a-the distances are vast.

b- the distances are immeasurable.

c-light travels very fast.

d-there is no gravity.

5-Weightlessness is the result of space having:

a-no oxygen.

b- no atmosphere.

c-no light.

d-no gravity.

6-The special protective clothing worn outside the space-craft probably protects the men from:

a- strong winds and radiation.

b- Radiation and extremes of temperature and gravity.

c- Absence of oxygen and fast light.

7-A rocket travelling at 30.000 kph. Will:

a- leave the solar system.

b- Be unable to leave the atmosphere.

c- Go into orbit round the Earth.

d- Travels for only 90 minutes.

7- According to the passage, a satellite positioned at 35.680 km above the equator:

a-seems to remain in the same place.

b-remains in the same place.

c-take 90 minutes to complete an orbit.

e- will leave the solar system.

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## **Passage 2**

### **The development of Aircraft Engines**

The liquid fuel burned in a jet engine produces a huge volume of gas. This gas is forced through the outlet at the rear of the engine. As this enormous amount of gas is forced out, it makes the aeroplane move forwards. Conduct a simple experiment. Get a child's balloon is forced out again. As this happens, the balloon pushes it forward as it is released at the back.

The idea of jet engines is very old. The ancient Greeks, who lived about 20000 years ago, understood the principle. One of their scientist heated water in a small container to turn it into steam. The gas pressure became high and the gas was released from a small nozzle. This gas produced enough force to



spin the container. Although they understood the principle, they were not able to use it for any practical application.

When aeroplane flight became possible, engineers were not at first able to use the jet principle. Wilbur and Orville Wright made the first plane in 1903. They used a lightweight car engine. It turned a propeller which made the aeroplane move forwards. Piston engines similar to car engines were used in all aeroplanes until the end of the 1930s. They are still used in small planes today.

In the years from 1903 to 1930, aeroplanes were developed quite quickly. Aircraft designers learned a lot about aerodynamics, and so they designed aeroplanes which could travel through the air very easily. The new, more aerodynamic, aeroplanes could fly faster and reach greater heights than aircraft using piston engines and propellers.

It was not until the 1930s that some engineers found a practical application of the principle which the Ancient Greeks had known. They burned liquid

fuel in order to produce a large volume of gas. Instead of heating water to produce steam. They released the gas through a nozzle, and the pressure of the gas provided the thrust to give the aeroplane forward motion. In exactly the same way as the steam jet had moved the Ancient Greek scientist's container. The first jet engine was made in the 1930s, and the first jet aeroplane flew in 1939. After that, jet engines were developed very quickly.

The jet engine is more suitable than the piston engine for fast, high-altitude planes. It is lighter than a piston engine of the same power, because it has fewer moving parts. It has a very powerful compressor. This forces a lot of air into the engine, so it can get enough oxygen for efficient combustion even at very high altitudes. The thrust caused by the conversion of liquid fuel to gas can be used to power the aircraft directly. As a result, its top speed and maximum power do not depend on the strength of a propeller.

The first jet aircraft were fighter aeroplanes, which had to fly very fast and high. Later, the use of the jet engine spread to almost all other aeroplanes except for the smallest ones, which still use piston engines. Now all large passenger and transport aircraft, including helicopter, use some form of jet engine. As you can see, it took 2,000 years for the principle to be put into practice.

---

I\_ Read the passage and then answer the questions:

- 1- How many times have you traveled in an aeroplane?
- 2- How fast must an aeroplane go before it can take off?
- 3- Which can accelerate faster, a car or an aeroplane?
- 4- Why can an aeroplane be able to accelerate very fast?
- 5- Which is more powerful, the engine of an aeroplane or the engine of a car?
- 6- Do any aeroplanes have engines like the engine in a car?

7- Does an aeroplane use its engine after it lands?

How is the power used?

8- Do you know how an aeroplane engine works?

9- Why don't we use aeroplane engine to power cars?

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## II\_ Scanning:

Look quickly at the passage and find answers to these questions:

1-Who first understood the idea fo jet engines?

- a- Wilbur and Orville Wright.
- b- Aircraft designers in the 1930s.
- c- Aeroplane engineers in the 1930s.
- d- The ancient Greeks.

2-When was the first aeroplane made/

- a- 2000 years ago.
- b- In 1903.
- c- In 1930.
- d- In 1939.

3-When was the first flight made by a jet-engined aeroplane?

a-1903.

b-The 1930s.

c-1939.

d-The 1940s.

4-What type of aeroplanes were the first jet aircraft?

a-Fighter.

b-Passengers.

c-Aerodynamic.

d-Low-altitude.

---

### III\_Vocabularly in Context:

1- You have seen aeroplane engine. Ayou know where the hot gases come out. **Rear** (line 3) must mean:

a-Front.

b-Side.

d- Top.

e- Back.

2- Read the first 2 sentences of paragraph 3, **Principle** means has approximately same meaning as:

a- the idea of jet engines.

b- The power of jet engines.

c- How to make jet engines.

d- How to use jet engines.

3- A **piston engine** (line 29) is a type of engine which

a- is used now in all aeroplanes.

b- Is used in cars.

c- Was unsuitable for use in aeroplanes.

d- Was not powerful enough to turn a propeller.

4- Read sentence 2 and 3 in paragraph. **Aerodynamic** means  
able to:

a-fly very fast.

b- fly very high.

c- travel through the air easily.

e- fly using jet engines.

5-**Thrust** (line 51) means

a- release.

b- Heat.

c- Pull.

d- Power.

6-Read the last sentence of paragraph 5, and the first  
sentence of paragraph 7. **High altitude** means very

a-fast.

b-high.

c-powerful.

d-advanced.

8- **A compressor** (line 62)

a- supplies pure oxygen to an engine.

b- Is part of a piston engine.

c- Forces a lot of gas into a small volume.

d- Is used at high altitudes.

**Passage 3**



## **The green house**

In the 1960s Professor Bert Bolin predicted that the 'green house effect' caused by the increase in the amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere, would lead to important changes in the Earth's climate. At the time his predictions were regarded as science fiction. But it is now agreed that the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will double from 0.03% to 0.06% in the next 50 years and that temperatures worldwide will rise by 20 Celsius. Although a temperature rise of 20 may not seem significant, the local effects may be much greater: in polar regions a rise of 10 0 by 2025 is expected and in Northern Europe a rise of 4 0. Indeed the first effects will be felt before the end of the century\_ perhaps they are already being felt.

When living creatures breathe out or when things are burned, C O 2 enters the atmosphere. Until recently all of this was absorbed by plants, which converted it back into oxygen. However, the balance of nature has been disturbed. In power stations, in factories and in our cars, we are burning more and more fossil fuels (coal, oil, and natural gas) and this produces huge quantities

of CO<sub>2</sub> –18 billion tons of it enters the atmosphere every year. Added to this, the destruction of forests means that less CO<sub>2</sub> can be converted into oxygen by plants. So the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere is increasing every year.

As the sunlight enters the earth's atmosphere, the surface of the Earth is warmed. Some of this heat escapes back into space, but the rest is trapped by CO<sub>2</sub>, which acts like the glass in a greenhouse, allowing sunshine and heat to pass in but not out again. Consequently the temperature rises. As the temperature rises, the amount of water vapor in the air will increase and this too will absorb more of the Earth's heat. The oceans too will become warmer and store more heat, so that they increase the warming effect.

According to Dr. Syukuro Manabe of Princeton University, the polar icecaps will start to melt and the oceans will expand as more snow and ice melt. Because the exposed ground, formerly covered in snow, won't reflect the heat so well it will absorb more sunlight and this will lead to more snow melting. Some areas may

benefit: the higher temperature may allow a longer growing season, for example, for Northern Europeans, the extra warmth may be welcome-but there is also likely to be increased rainfall. But many areas may suffer; the southern states of the USA can expect hotter summers and less rainfall, leading to worse conditions for agriculture, and the Mediterranean region will be much drier and hotter than now. The inhabitants of the earth will have to get used to living in a hotter world.

---

A- Fill the gaps in this diagram with information from the passage:

1-The burning of ...and the destruction of ...increase CO<sub>2</sub> in the ...

2-The surface of the Earth radiates .... Some of this escapes into ... but the rest is absorbed by the CO<sub>2</sub>,

3-The rise in temperature increases the amount of water ... in the air and this ...more of the Earth's heat.

4-At the poles, snow and ice melt as the ... temperature rises. Because the exposed surface doesn't ... the heat so well, it absorbs more sunlight and more ... is melted.

5- As the oceans ... more heat, they increase the ... effect. The oceans ... and rise as more snow and ice melt.

-----

B Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F)

- 1- Professor Bolin's predictions were taken seriously from the beginning.
- 2- Only a small proportion of the atmosphere consists of carbon dioxide.
- 3- No change in climate will become noticeable for 50 years or more.
- 4- The rise in temperature will probably be 2 in every part of the world.
- 5- In the north of Europe, temperatures are likely to rise less than in polar regions.
- 6- CO<sub>2</sub> is produced naturally when we breathe or burn things.
- 7- CO<sub>2</sub> is converted naturally into oxygen by plants and trees.

8- Increased temperatures will also affect the amount of rainfall.

9- Countries like Greece and Italy are likely to have more rain.

10-Some parts of the world may become cooler as a result of the 'greenhouse effect'.

## **Passage 4**

### **The natural community**

All the different plants and animals in a natural community are in a state of balance. The balance is achieved by the plants and animals interacting with each other and with their non-living surroundings. An example of a natural community is a woodland, and a woodland is usually dominated by a particular species of plant, such as the oak tree in an oak wood. The oak tree in this example is therefore called the dominant species, but there are also many other types of plants, from brambles, bushes and small trees to mosses, lichens and algae growing on tree trunks and rocks.

The plants of a community are the producers: they use carbon dioxide, water and nitrogen to build up their tissues using energy in the form of sunlight. The plant tissues form food for the plant-eating animals (herbivores) which are in turn eaten by the flesh-eating animals (carnivores). Thus plants produce the basic food supply for all the animals of a community. The

animals themselves are the consumers, and are either herbivores or carnivores.

Examples of herbivores in a woodland community are rabbits, deer, mice and snails, and insects such as beetles and lacewings to animals such as owls, shrews and foxes. Some carnivores feed on herbivores, some feed on the smaller carnivores, while some feed on both: a tawny owl will eat beetles and shrews as well as voles and mice. These food relationships between the different members of the community are known as food chains or food webs. All food chains start with plants. The links of the chain are formed by the herbivores that eat the plants and the carnivores that feed on the herbivores. There are more organisms at the base of a food chain than at the top; for example, there are many more green plants than carnivores in a community.

---

A\_Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F), according to the text:

1\_How can a balance be achieved in a natural community?

2-How can the plants of a natural community be producers?

3-In what form do plants get the energy needed to build up their tissues?

4\_In what sense are animals of the natural community described as consumers?

5-Give examples of both the herbivores and carnivores in a natural community.

6\_What is the beginning of all food chains?

7-Which species are at the base of a food chain?

---

Check out the following sentence and decide which is false and which is true:

1-All the animals in a wood depend on plants for their food supply.

2-All the plants in a wood are eaten by animals.

3-Some animals eat other animals.

4-Plants depend on the gases in the atmosphere to grow.

5-Not every food chain starts with plants.

6-Some animals eat plant-eating animals and also flesh-eating animals.



## **Passage 5**

### **Drug abuse**

The two spectres of drug abuse and addiction have haunted human society since it became self-aware. No culture on the planet has avoided facing the dilemmas they constitute. From the opium den of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the prohibition speakeasy, from the acid test of the 1960s to the crack house of today, drugs have played a major role in defining the subcultural and countercultural influences in society. Even licit drugs, such as caffeine and nicotine, have the potential for abuse. With the likelihood that drugs will be around for a good while, yet, communities and individuals alike must wrestle with the basis of the drug phenomenon, asking questions which seek to explore not only its physiological and social ramifications as well. One of the primary considerations of what defines a drug is its physiological effect. Loosely defined, a drug is any substance which can cause a direct physiological or psychological change in the body. This includes aspirin, caffeine, alcohol, sleeping pills, vaccines,

marijuana and cough syrup. Since this definition is a rather benign one, the more malignant drug problem is usually referred to as drug abuse or by considering the term 'drugs' to refer to those commonly viewed as likely to be abused (narcotics, alcohol, et cetera) The former convention does not seem to draw conclusions about the moral value of a drug, but rather of its administration. The latter convention, by limiting the meaning of the tem 'drugs', seeks to condemn all of those to which the term refers. An example of this usage in the "Just Say No To Drugs" campaign (which does not refer, of course, to such substances as vitamins and aspirin, but to those drugs which have the potential to ruin a person's life, like cocaine and heroin) A drug(in this restricted sense of the word) has the potential to cause profound effects in the mental and physical states of those who take it. This loss of mental control while on a drug, and the alternation in physical capacity (in coordination, for example) are a large part of why drugs can be so dangerous. In addition, a number of them actively damaged tissues in the brain,

lungs, liver, and elsewhere in the body, making them a double-edged sword. Some of the more insidious ones not only diminish one's mental and physical capacity and damage body tissues, but also lead to addiction, creating a vicious, and fatal, spiral downward into a personal abyss. These kinds of drugs, such as cocaine and crack, (a form of cocaine), narcotics(such as heroin), alcohol, and others are perhaps the most dangerous to the individual and the community.

---

I-Answer the following questions by choosing A, B, or C.

1-What have always haunted human society?

a-wars

b-natural crises

c-drug abuse and addiction

2-What are the licit drugs?

a-alcohol

b-vaccines

c-caffeine and nicotin

3-What is the loose definition of a drug?

a-A drug is a substance that can ruin a person's life.

b-A drug can cause profound effects in the mental and physical states of a person.

c-A drug is any substance that can cause a direct physiological change in the body.

4- What are the drugs that are likely to be abused?

a-aspirin and vitamins

b-caffeine

c-narcotics and alcohol.

5-What drugs can destroy one's mental and physical health?

a- vaccines

b-vitamins

c-cocaine and heroin

---

II- Choose the word or phrase from the alternatives given which is closest in meaning to the italicized word or phrase:

1- *twin*      a-single      b-double      c-

obvious

2- *abuse*      a-selling      b-misuse      c-type.

3- *opium*      a-an addictive substance      b-alcohol

c- pastoral.

4-*crack* a-destructive b-cocaine  
c-holes

5-*likelihood* a-desire b-love  
c- probability

6-*wrestle* a-act gently b- permit  
c-struggle

7-*ramifications* a-results b-strata  
c-conditions

8-*malignant* a- benign b-vicious c-  
common

9-*administration* a-distribution b-intaking c-  
justification

10-*condemn* a-approve of b-strongly  
disapprove of

c-applaud

## **Passage 6**

### **Mental disorder**

The division of mental disorders into classes is still inexact and classification varies from country to country. For official record-keeping purposes, most countries follow the International Classification of Diseases of the World Health Organization (WHO). For clinical use in the U.S., the American Psychiatric Association in 1980 adopted a third edition of its Diagnostic and Statistical manual (DSM\_III); an extensive revision (DSM\_III R) was issued in 1987. Most classification systems recognize childhood disorders (including mental retardation) as separate categories from adult disorders. Most distinguish between organic, somatically caused by states and nonorganic (sometimes referred to as functional) conditions. Psychotic disorders are also commonly separated from neurotic ones. Psychotic means, roughly, a state in which a patient has lost touch with reality, whereas neurotic refers to a relatively less impaired state. Schizophrenia, many organic mental disorders, and

some forms of depression (such as manic-neurotic disorders are those in which anxiety is the major symptom, hypochondriasis (morbid concern about health), and multiple personality.

---

I\_ Choose A or B to answer the all of the following:

What do most classification systems recognize?

a-that childhood disorders as separate categories from adult disorders.

b-that adulthood disorders are not separate categories from adult disorders.

2-what does psychotic means?

a-a state in which a patient has lost touch with reality.

b-refers to a relatively less impaired state.

3-What does neurotic means?

a-a state in which a patient has lost touch with reality.

b-refers to a relatively less impaired state.

4-How is schizophrenia categorized?

a- a neurotic condition.

b- A psychotic condition.

5-How is hypochondriasis characterized?

- a-a neurotic condition.
- b-a psychotic condition.
- c. emotional condition
- d. mental condition

### **The immune system**

The immune system is equal in complexity to the combined intricacies of the brain and nervous system. The success of the immune system in defending the body relies on a dynamic regulatory communications network consisting of millions and millions of cells. Organized into sets and subsets, these cells pass information back and forth like clouds of bees swarming around a hive. The result is a sensitive system of checks and balances that produces an immune response that is prompt, appropriate, effective, and self-limiting. (2) At the heart of the immune system is the ability to distinguish between self and non-self. When immune defenders encounter cells or organisms carrying foreign or non-self molecules, the immune troops move quickly to eliminate the intruders. Virtually every body cell carries distinctive molecules that identify it as self. The body's immune defenses do not normally attack tissues that carry a self-marker. Rather, immune cells and other body cells coexist peaceably in a state known as self-tolerance. When a normally



functioning immune system attacks a non-self molecule, the system has the ability to remember the specifics of the foreign body. Upon subsequent encounters with the same species of molecules, the immune system reacts accordingly. With the possible exception of antibodies passed during lactation, this so-called immune system memory is not inherited. Despite the occurrence of a virus in your family, your immune system must learn from experience with the many millions of distinctive non-self molecules in the sea of microbes in which we live. Learning entails producing the appropriate molecules and cells to match up with and counteract each non-self invader. (3) Any substance capable of triggering an immune response is called an antigen. Antigens are not to be confused with allergens, which are most often harmless substances (such as ragweed pollen or cat hair) that provoke the immune system to set off the inappropriate and harmful response known as allergy. An antigen can be a virus, a bacterium, a fungus, a parasite, or even a portion or product of one of these organisms. Tissues or cells from another individual (except an identical twin, whose cells carry identical selfmarkers) also act as antigens; because the immune system recognizes transplanted tissues as foreign, it rejects them. The body will even reject nourishing proteins unless they are first broken down by the digestive system into their primary, non-antigenic building blocks. An antigen announces its foreignness by means of intricate and characteristic shapes

called epitopes, which protrude from its surface. Most antigens, even the simplest microbes, carry several different kinds of epitopes on their surface; some may even carry several hundred. Some epitopes will be more effective than others at stimulating an immune response. Only in abnormal situations does the immune system wrongly identify self as non-self and execute a misdirected immune attack. The result can be a so-called autoimmune disease such as rheumatoid arthritis or systemic lupus erythematosus. The painful side effects of these diseases are caused by a person's immune system actually attacking itself.

1. What is the analogy used to describe the communications network among the cells in the immune system?

- a. the immune system's memory
- b. immune troops eliminating intruders
- c. bees swarming around a hive
- d. a sea of microbes

2. The immune cells and other cells in the body coexist peaceably in a state known as

- a. equilibrium.
- b. self-tolerance.
- c. harmony.
- d. tolerance.

3. What is the specific term for the substance capable of triggering an inappropriate or harmful immune response to a harmless substance such as ragweed pollen?

- a. antigen
- b. microbe
- c. allergen
- d. autoimmune disease

4. How do the cells in the immune system recognize an antigen as foreign or non-self?

- a. through an allergic response
- b. through blood type
- c. through fine hairs protruding from the antigen surface
- d. through characteristic shapes on the antigen surface

5. After you have had the chicken pox, your immune system will be able to do all of the following EXCEPT

- a. prevent your offspring from infection by the chicken pox virus.
- b. distinguish between your body cells and that of the chicken pox virus.
- c. remember previous experiences with the chicken pox virus.
- d. match up and counteract non-self molecules in the form of the chicken pox virus.

6. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of this passage? a.

An antigen is any substance that triggers an immune response.

b. The basic function of the immune system is to distinguish between self and non-self.

c. One of the immune system's primary functions is the allergic response.

d. The human body presents an opportune habitat for microbes.

7. Why would tissue transplanted from father to daughter have a greater risk of being detected as foreign than a tissue transplanted between identical twins?

a. The age of the twins' tissue would be the same and, therefore, less likely to be rejected.

b. The identical twin's tissue would carry the same self-markers and would, therefore, be less likely to be rejected.

c. The difference in the sex of the father and daughter would cause the tissue to be rejected by the daughter's immune system.

d. The twins' immune systems would remember the same encounters with childhood illnesses.

8. What is the meaning of the underlined word intricacies as it is used in the first sentence of the passage?

a. elaborate interconnections

b. confusion of pathways

c. inherent perplexity

d. comprehensive coverage

**Part 2**

**Critical Reading**

**Read the following paragraphs to answer the next two questions:**

There is a place forty kilometres north-east of Portland, Victoria, which makes for an unusual visit. It is Lake Condah. Here are to be found remains of aboriginal settlements: the circular stone bases of several hundred huts, rock-lined water channels, and stone tools chipped from rock not normally found in the area. One of the attractions of Lake Condah long ago was its fish and the most startling evidence of aboriginal technology and engineering to be found there are the systems built to trap fish. Water courses had been constructed by redirecting streams, building stone sides and even scraping out new channels. At strategic spots, they piled rocks across the water courses to create weirs and build funnels to channel eels and fish into conical baskets. This is an eel-fishing technique which has hardly changed to the present day. Beside some of the larger traps, there are the outlines of rectangular, stone-lined ponds, probably to hold fish and keep them fresh. On the bluffs overlooking the lake, stone circles are all that remain of ancient dwellings. Not all of the stones were quarried locally. The huts vary in size, but all have gaps for doorways

located on the lee side, away from the prevailing wind. One theory is that the stone walls were only waist to shoulder high, with the top roofed by branches and possibly packed with mud. The site presents a picture of a semi-settled people quite different from the stereotype of nomadic hunter-gatherers of the desert.

#### Question 1

The word 'stereotype', as used in the above passage, means:

- A: distant culture.
- B: opposite picture.
- C: electronic print version.
- D: standard view.
- E: None of these.

#### Question 2

Lake Condah is seen as unusual, mainly because:

- A: it is so close to a main town.
- B: there are remains of buildings still to be seen.
- C: it reveals a society that was at least partly settled and had building and engineering skills.
- D: there is evidence that some of the building stone was imported.
- E: it shows the lake dwellers were totally reliant on fish for a food source.

#### Question 3

The sentence below does not have any punctuation. Choose the option with the correct punctuation.

one of these days said mary youll get into trouble

A: One of these days, said Mary, you'll get into trouble.

B: —One of these days, said Mary —you'll get into trouble.

C: —One of these days, said Mary. —You'll get into trouble.

D: —One of these days, said Mary, —you'll get into trouble.

E: —One of these days, said Mary, —youll get into trouble.



#### Question 4

What does this sentence suggest?

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

A: Your own possessions are always worth more to you.

B: Birds are hard to catch, so hang on to one if you catch it.

C: To have something is better than having nothing at all.

D: A trained bird is twice the value of an untrained one.

E: There is no point in being envious.

Read the following paragraphs to answer the next four questions.

Between us there was, as I have already said somewhere, the bond of the sea. Besides holding our hearts together through long periods of separation, it had the effect of making us tolerant of each other's yarns- and even convictions. The Lawyer-the best of old fellows-had, because of his many years and many virtues, the only cushion on deck, and was lying on the only rug. The Accountant had brought out already a box of dominoes, and was toying architecturally with the bones. Marlow sat cross-legged right aft, leaning against the mizzen-mast. He had sunken cheeks, a yellow complexion, a straight back, an ascetic aspect, and, with his arms dropped, the palms of hands outwards, resembled an idol. The Director, satisfied the anchor had good hold, made his way aft and sat down amongst us. We exchanged a few words lazily. Afterwards there was silence on board the yacht. For some reason or other we did not

begin that game of dominoes. We felt meditative, and fit for nothing but placid staring. The day was ending in a serenity of still and exquisite brilliance. The water shone pacifically; the sky, without a speck, was a benign immensity of unstained light; the very mist on the Essex marshes was like a gauzy and radiant fabric, hung from the wooded rises inland, and draping the low shores in diaphanous folds. Only the gloom to the west, brooding over the upper reaches, became more sombre every minute, as if angered by the approach of the sun. And at last, in its curved and imperceptible fall, the sun sank low, and from glowing white changed to a dull red without rays and without heat, as if about to go out suddenly, stricken to death by the touch of that gloom brooding over a crowd of men. From 'The Heart of Darkness', by Joseph Conrad.

#### Question 5

The narrator of this passage is telling his story from:

A: a wharf. B: the deck of a yacht.

B: a high vantage point.

C: the edge of the Essex marshes.

D: None of the above.

#### Question 6

The mood of the men in this passage is best described as:

A : surly B: resigned C: contemplative D: restless E: ecstatic

#### Question 7

From the passage, it is clear that the men:

A: do not get along. B: show a quiet understanding.

B: cannot be bothered with one another.

C: have just had a quarrel.

D: are worn out.

Question 8

The word 'diaphanous', used to describe the mist, means:

A: almost transparent

B: fragile

C: suffocating

D: silent

E: none of the above

Read the following paragraphs to answer the next four questions:

Among predatory dinosaurs, few flesh-eaters were bigger, faster and nastier than the "tyrant lizard" of popular imagination, the Tyrannosaurus Rex. At least, that is what we have been led to believe. Now research suggests that, far from being the Ferrari of dinosaurs, Tyrannosaurus Rex, whose ferocious reputation has fascinated generations of schoolchildren, was in fact a cumbersome creature with a usual running speed of twenty-five kilometres an hour. This is a mere snail's pace compared with

modern animals such as the cheetah. Unlike some of the predators of today's African savannah, which can change direction almost immediately, the dinosaur would have had to turn slowly or risk tumbling over. And while a human can spin forty-five degrees in a twentieth of a second, a Tyrannosaurus would have taken as much as two seconds, as it would have been hampered by its long tail. Thankfully, however, all its prey, such as triceratops, would have been afflicted with the same lack of speed and agility. The findings were reached after researchers used computer modelling and biomechanical calculations to work out the dinosaur's speed, agility and weight. They based their calculations on measurements taken from a fossil dinosaur representative of an average Tyrannosaurus and concluded the creatures probably weighed between six and eight tonnes. Calculations of the leg muscles suggest that the animal would have had a top speed of forty kilometres an hour, which is nothing compared to a cheetah's one hundred kilometres an hour. It is sobering to reflect, though, that an Olympic sprinter runs at about thirty-five kilometres an hour, not sufficient to outrun a Tyrannosaurus, should Man have been around at that time!

### Question 9

Being known as the ‘Ferrari of dinosaurs’ means Tyrannosaurus Rex: A:

wore shoes. B: was a quick and agile creature.

C: was a hunting machine. D: was the most ferocious of dinosaurs.

E: None of these.

### Question 10

In turning, a Tyrannosaurus would have been hampered by:

A: its weight. B: its bulky leg muscles. C: its overall size.

D: its tail length. E: All of the above.

### Question 11

In calculating the size, speed and agility of Tyrannosaurus Rex, scientists used:

A: examination of fossils.

B: biomechanical calculations and computer models.

C: comparisons with modern animals.

D: A and B together.

E: B and C together.

### Question 12

The overall theme of the passage is:

A: Because it was cumbersome, Tyrannosaurus Rex was lucky to survive.

B: Tyrannosaurus Rex’s speed and agility were still superior to those of other dinosaurs.

C: Tyrannosaurus Rex's fierce reputation is now laid to rest.

D: Compared to modern predatory animals, Tyrannosaurus Rex was slow and cumbersome.

E: None of these.

Read the following paragraph to answer the next four questions :

"Anne," cried Mary, still at her window, "there is Mrs Clay, I am sure, standing under the colonnade, and a gentleman with her. I saw them turn the corner from Bath Street just now. They seemed deep in talk. Who is it? Come, and tell me. Good heavens! I recollect. It is Mr Elliot himself."

"No," cried Anne, quickly, "it cannot be Mr Elliot, I assure you. He was to leave Bath at nine this morning, and does not come back till tomorrow." As she spoke, she felt that Captain Wentworth was looking at her, the consciousness of which vexed and embarrassed her, and made her regret that she had said so much, simple as it was. Mary, resenting that she should be supposed not to know her own cousin, began talking very warmly about the family features, and protesting still more positively that it was Mr Elliot, calling again upon Anne to come and look for herself, but Anne did not mean to stir, and tried to be cool and unconcerned. Her distress returned, however, on perceiving smiles and intelligent glances pass between two or three of the lady visitors, as if they believed themselves quite in the secret. It was evident that the report concerning her had spread, and a short pause succeeded, which seemed to

ensure that it would now spread farther. "Do come, Anne" cried Mary, "come and look yourself. You will be too late if you do not make haste. They are parting; they are shaking hands. He is turning away. Not know Mr Elliot, indeed! You seem to have forgotten all about Lyme." To pacify Mary, and perhaps screen her own embarrassment, Anne did move quietly to the window. She was just in time to ascertain that it really was Mr Elliot, which she had never believed, before he disappeared on one side, as Mrs Clay walked quickly off on the other; and checking the surprise which she could not but feel at such an appearance of friendly conference between two persons of totally opposite interest, she calmly said, "Yes, it is Mr Elliot, certainly. He has changed his hour of going, I suppose, that is all, or I may be mistaken, I might not attend;" and walked back to her chair, recomposed, and with the comfortable hope of having acquitted herself well. From 'Persuasion', by Jane Austen.

### Question 13

Anne does not believe it is Mr Elliot whom Mary sees from the window because:

- A: Mary does not know what Mr Elliot looks like.
- B: Mr Elliot was to have left Bath earlier that day.
- C: it was highly unlikely that Mr Elliot would be a friend of Mrs Clay. D:
- A and B together.
- E: B and C together.

Question 14

Anne obviously knows Mr Elliot quite well for all the following reasons

EXCEPT:

A: she has knowledge of his travel plans.

B: she shows discomfort at Mary spotting him.

C: she is sensitive to what the other ladies might know.

D: she had been speaking about Mr Elliot to others in the room.

E: Mary refers to Anne meeting Mr Elliot in Lyme.

Question 15

Anne finally goes to the window because:

A: she knows in her heart that it really is Mr Elliot.

B: she wishes to prove Mary wrong.

C: she wishes to calm Mary and cover up her own lack of composure.

D: Mary frets that Mr Elliot will disappear from view.

E: Mary is creating a fuss in front of the others in the room.

Read the following paragraphs and carefully determine what the main idea is for each.

The best way to approach these questions is to first read the paragraph and then, in your own words, restate what you think the author is trying to say. From the five choices, select the one statement that best supports the author's point.



- If you're a fitness walker, there is no need for a commute to a health club. Your neighborhood can be your health club. You don't need a lot of fancy equipment to get a good workout either. All you need is a well-designed pair of athletic shoes.

1. This paragraph best supports the statement that

- a. fitness walking is a better form of exercise than weight lifting.
- b. a membership in a health club is a poor investment.
- c. walking outdoors provides a better workout than walking indoors.
- d. fitness walking is a convenient and valuable form of exercise.
- e. poorly designed athletic shoes can cause major foot injuries.

One New York publisher has estimated that 50,000 to 60,000 people in the United States want an anthology that includes the complete works of William Shakespeare. And what accounts for this renewed interest in Shakespeare? As scholars point out, the psychological insights he portrays in both male and female characters are amazing even today.

2. This paragraph best supports the statement that

- a. Shakespeare's characters are more interesting than fictional characters today.
- b. people today are interested in Shakespeare's work because of the characters.
- c. academic scholars are putting together an anthology of Shakespeare's work.
- d. New Yorkers have a renewed interest in the work of Shakespeare.
- e. Shakespeare was a psychiatrist as well as a playwright.

- Critical reading is a demanding process. To read critically, you must slow down your reading and, with pencil in hand, perform specific operations on the text. Mark up the text with your reactions, conclusions, and questions. When you read, become an active participant.

3. This paragraph best supports the statement that

- a. critical reading is a slow, dull, but essential process.
- b. the best critical reading happens at critical times in a person's life.

- c. readers should get in the habit of questioning the truth of what they read.
- d. critical reading requires thoughtful and careful attention.
- e. critical reading should take place at the same time each day.

- There are no effective boundaries when it comes to pollutants. Studies have shown that toxic insecticides that have been banned in many countries are riding the wind from countries where they remain legal. Compounds such as DDT and toxaphene have been found in remote places like the Yukon and other Arctic regions.

4. This paragraph best supports the statement that

a. toxic insecticides such as DDT have not been banned throughout the world.

b. more pollutants find their way into polar climates than they do into warmer areas.

c. studies have proven that many countries have ignored their own anti-pollution laws.

d. DDT and toxaphene are the two most toxic insecticides in the world. e. even a worldwide ban on toxic insecticides would not stop the spread of DDT pollution.

- The Fourth Amendment to the law protects citizens against unreasonable searches and seizures. No search of a person's home or personal effects may be conducted without a written search warrant issued on probable cause. This means that a neutral judge must approve the factual basis justifying a search before it can be conducted.

5. This paragraph best supports the statement that the police cannot search a person's home or private papers unless they have

- a. legal authorization.
- b. direct evidence of a crime.
- c. read the person his or her rights.
- d. a reasonable belief that a crime has occurred.
- e. requested that a judge be present.

## **Polysemy**

### 1. pool

- a. a small pond
- b. a loud noise
- c. a small horse
- d. things shared

by a group

### 2. clump

- a. to move by pushing
- b. a group of things growing  
close together
- c. to walk with a dull, heavy sound
- d. something long and narrow

### 3. toast

- a. a statement of praise or good wishes,  
usually given before drinking something
- b. warmed, browned bread
- c. a muscle found in the upper arm
- d. a loud, hearty laugh

### 4. current

- a. a prize given in return for hard work
- b. up to date, of the present time

c. wet and slippery

d. a flow of something such as air, water, or electricity

**Read the following paragraph to answer the next two questions**

(Questions 6&7).

Tailgating another vehicle is unsafe and illegal. Many rear-end collisions are caused by drivers following too close to the vehicle in front of them. The rules state that a driver must keep sufficient distance from the vehicle in front in order to stop safely and avoid a collision. Drivers should allow a minimum two seconds' gap between their vehicle and the one ahead. At sixty kilometres an hour, this equates to thirty-three metres; at a hundred it equates to fifty-five metres. More distance is needed to safely stop in rain or poor visibility.

Question 6 Tailgating another vehicle is unsafe because:

A: all rear end collisions are caused by drivers following too close to the vehicle in front.

B: it may not allow sufficient time and space to stop and avoid a collision.

C: it is against the road rules.

D: it is a reckless practice. E: None of these.

Question 7

More distance is needed to safely stop in rain or poor visibility.

We can infer from this that:

A: people drive faster in rain and poor visibility.

B: the writer is merely calculating on the safe side.

C: braking is more hazardous in rain and poor visibility.

D: the road rules state that this must be so.

E: All of these.



**Read the following then answer the questions below:**

Mathematics allows us to expand our consciousness. Mathematics tells us about economic trends, patterns of disease, and the growth of populations. Math is good at exposing the truth, but it can also perpetuate misunderstandings and untruths. Figures have the power to mislead people.

This paragraph best supports the statement that a. the study of mathematics is dangerous. b. words are more truthful than figures. c. the study of mathematics is more important than other disciplines. d. the power of numbers is that they cannot lie. e. figures are sometimes used to deceive people.

Human technology developed from the first stone tools about two and a half million years ago. In the beginning, the rate of development was slow. Hundreds of thousands of years passed without much change. Today, new technologies are reported daily on television and in newspapers.

7. This paragraph best supports the statement that

- a. stone tools were not really technology.
- b. stone tools were in use for two and a half million years.
- c. there is no way to know when stone tools first came into use.
- d. In today's world, new technologies are constantly being developed.

e. none of the latest technologies are as significant as the development of stone tools.

**Read the following then answer the questions below:**

In cities throughout the country, there is a new direction in local campaign coverage. Frequently in local elections, journalists are not giving voters enough information to understand the issues and evaluate the candidates. The local news media devotes too much time to scandal and not enough time to policy.

1. This paragraph best supports the statement that the local news media a.  
is not doing an adequate job when it comes to covering local campaigns.  
b. does not understand either campaign issues or politics.  
c. should learn how to cover politics by watching the national news media.  
d. has no interest in covering stories about local political events.

**Read the following the answer the questions below:**

The use of desktop computer equipment and software to create high-quality documents such as newsletters, business cards, letterhead, and brochures is called Desktop Publishing, or DTP. The most important part of any DTP project is planning. Before you begin, you should know your intended audience, the message you want to communicate, and what form your message will take.

The paragraph best supports the statement that

- a. Desktop Publishing is one way to become acquainted with a new business audience.
- b. computer software is continually being refined to produce high-quality printing.
- c. the first stage of any proposed DTP project should be organization and design.
- d. the planning stage of any DTP project should include talking with the intended audience.

**Read the following then answer the questions below:**

The entire low-carbohydrate versus low-fat diet argument is so prevalent that one would think that these are the only two options available for losing weight and staying healthy. Some experts even feel that the low-

carb/low-fat debate distracts us from an even more important issue—our culture’s reliance on processed and manufactured foods.

The paragraph best supports the statement that

- a. experts state that not all fats are equal,so we need not reduce our intake of all fats; just those that contain partially hydrogenated oils.
- b. important health concerns get overlooked when we focus exclusively on the low-fat versus low-carb question.
- c. low-carbohydrate diets lead to significant and sustained weight loss.
- d. processed foods can lead to many adverse health problems including heart disease, cancer, diabetes, and obesity.

**Read the following then answer the questions:**

Firefighters are often asked to speak to school and community groups about the importance of fire safety, particularly fire prevention and detection. Because smoke detectors reduce the risk of dying in a fire by half, firefighters often provide audiences with information on how to install these protective devices in their homes. Specifically, they tell them these things: A smoke detector should be placed on each floor of a home. While sleeping, people are in particular danger of an emergent fire, and there must be a detector outside each sleeping area. A good site for a detector would be a hallway that runs between living spaces and bedrooms. Because of the dead-air space that might be missed by

turbulent hot air bouncing around above a fire, smoke detectors should be installed either on the ceiling at least four inches from the nearest wall, or high on a wall at least four, but no further than twelve, inches from the ceiling. Detectors should not be mounted near windows, exterior doors, or other places where drafts might direct the smoke away from the unit. Nor should they be placed in kitchens and garages, where cooking and gas fumes are likely to cause false alarms.

1. Which organizational scheme does this list of instructions follow?

- a. hierarchical order
- b. comparison-contrast
- c. cause-and-effect
- d. chronological order by topic

2. What is the main focus of this passage?

- a. how firefighters carry out their responsibilities
- b. the proper installation of home smoke detectors
- c. the detection of dead-air space on walls and ceilings
- d. how smoke detectors prevent fires in homes

3. The passage implies that dead-air space is most likely to be found

- a. on a ceiling, between four and twelve inches from a wall.
- b. close to where a wall meets a ceiling.
- c. near an open window.
- d. in kitchens and garages.

4. The passage states that, compared with people who do not have smoke detectors, persons who live in homes with smoke detectors have a
- 50% better chance of surviving a fire.
  - 50% better chance of preventing a fire.
  - 75% better chance of detecting a hidden fire.
  - 100% better chance of not being injured in a fire.
5. A smoke detector should NOT be installed near a window because
- outside fumes may trigger a false alarm.
  - a draft may create dead-air space.
  - a draft may pull smoke away from the detector.
  - outside noises may muffle the sound of the detector.
6. The passage indicates that one responsibility of a firefighter is to
- install smoke detectors in the homes of residents in the community.
  - check homes to see if smoke detectors have been properly installed.
  - develop fire safety programs for community leaders and school teachers.
  - speak to school children about the importance of preventing fires.
7. A smoke detector must always be placed
- outside at least one of the bedrooms on any level of the home.
  - outside all bedrooms in a home.
  - in all hallways of a home.
  - in kitchens where fires are most likely to start.

**Read the following the answer the questions below:**

Saving energy means saving money. Homeowners and renters know this basic fact, but they often don't know what kinds of adjustments they can make in their homes and apartments that will result in savings. For those willing to spend some time and money to reap long-term energy savings, an energy audit is the way to go. An energy auditor will come into your home and assess its energy efficiency. The auditor will pinpoint areas of your home that use the most energy and offer solutions to lower your energy use and costs. Trained energy auditors know what to look for and can locate a variety of flaws that may be resulting in energy inefficiency, including inadequate insulation, construction flaws, and uneven heat distribution. There are quicker and less costly measures that can be taken as well. One way to save money is to replace incandescent lights with fluorescents. This can result in a savings of more than 50% on your monthly lighting costs. When it's time to replace old appliances, it's wise to spend a bit more for an energy-efficient model, and be sure that you are taking advantage of energy-saving settings already on your current refrigerator, dishwasher, washing machine, or dryer. Windows provide another opportunity to cut your energy costs. Caulk old windows that

might be leaky to prevent drafts, and choose double-paned windows if you're building an addition or replacing old windows. Most areas of your home or apartment offer opportunities to save energy and money. The results are significant and are well worth the effort.



1. Which two main organizational schemes can be identified in this passage?

- a. hierarchical order and order by topic
- b. order by topic and cause and effect
- c. hierarchical order and chronological order
- d. chronological order and compare and contrast

2. Which of the following ideas is NOT included in this passage?

- a. You can reduce your \$130 monthly lighting costs to \$65 by using fluorescent bulbs instead of incandescent.
- b. Double-paned windows can cut energy costs.
- c. Your local energy company will send an energy auditor at your request.
- d. Some appliances have energy-saving settings.

**Read the following and answer the questions below:**

During those barren winter months, with windows overlooking long-dead gardens, leafless trees, and lawns that seem to have an ashy look about them, nothing soothes the jangled nerves more than the vibrant green of plants surrounding the living spaces of one's home. People browse through garden stores just to get a whiff of chlorophyll and to choose a plant or two to bring spring back into their winter-gray lives. Now there is even more of a need for —the green, lin light of recent articles warning

us of the hazards of chemicals that we, ourselves, introduce into our homes. Each time we bring clothes home from the cleaners, we release those chemicals into the closed-in air of our dwellings. Every cleanser releases its own assortment of fumes. Some of the chemicals are formaldehyde, chlorine, benzene, styrene, etc. Read the labels on many home products, the ingredients aren't even listed! During the winter, when those same windows are shut tight, we breathe in these chemicals—causing symptoms much like allergies. In fact, most people probably dismiss the effects of these chemicals simply as a flare up of some allergy or other. The truth is that we are experiencing a syndrome that is called Multiple Chemical Sensitivity. Now, what has this got to do with green plants? Everything healthy! Research has been conducted with two types of plants that have actually removed much of these harmful chemicals from the air. The two plants that seem to be the best bet for ridding one's home of such chemicals are ferns and palms. These plants release moisture as part of photosynthesis and, as they do, pull chemicals from the air into their leaves. Even NASA has conducted some greenhouse experiments for long-term space exploration. Within hours, their plants [palms] had removed almost all traces of formaldehyde in the room. Both species of plants are ancient, dating back more than a hundred million years. Another trait they share is that they both live long lives, 100 years or more. This we expect from trees, but ferns and palms

are plants; plants that can grow to 65 feet in the proper setting! Even their individual leaves live for one to two years [ferns] and one to nine years [palms]. Perhaps it is their primal qualities that have contributed to their ability to purify their environment.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - a. Our homes are full of contaminants.
  - b. Our allergies are caused by chemicals found in the home.
  - c. All plants release moisture in the home.
  - d. Certain plants can purify the home of many harmful chemicals.
2. According to the passage, when a few harmful chemicals combine, they can
  - a. cause us to experience allergies.
  - b. cause a monumental task for homeowners.
  - c. contribute to a syndrome called Multiple Chemical Sensitivity.
  - d. contribute to photosynthesis in plants.
3. The passage indicates that research
  - a. has only been conducted using specific plants.
  - b. has only been conducted by NASA.
  - c. has not identified the sources of these chemical impurities.
  - d. has only benefited long term space exploration.
4. The passage infers a relationship between the antiquity of ferns and palms and their ability to

- a. live long.
- b. purify the air.
- c. grow leaves that live long.
- d. react successfully in research experiments.

5. A good title for this passage is

- a. Research in the New Millennium.
- b. Home Dangers.
- c. Common Houseplants May Purify Your Home.
- d. NASA Experiment Finds the Cure.

**Read the following then answer the questions below:**

Despite their similarities, the pyramids of Egypt and Mesoamerica seem to be unrelated because of distinct differences in the time of construction as well as their design and function. Historians have discovered that the construction of the pyramids in Egypt and Mesoamerica are separated by over 2,000 years. The Egyptians used only cut stone quarried many miles away from the pyramid sites—a construction method that enabled them to construct sturdy buildings that could withstand the test of time. On the other hand, the pyramids of Mesoamerica were not built to withstand the ravages of time. Rather, the step pyramids rose in tiers, on the top of which a small temple was erected. Unlike the Egyptians, they used irregular stones. Also, they did not share the same basic design function. While the Egyptian pyramids were private tombs meant to separate the

pharaoh's remains from the mainstream of society and protect him for eternity, the pyramids of Mesoamerica were primarily public temples of ritual and celebration.

1. The main idea of this passage is best summed up in which statement?

- a. Pyramids in Egypt and Mesoamerica are similar.
- b. Egyptians assisted Mesoamerican pyramid builders.
- c. Pyramids in Egypt and Mesoamerica have distinct differences.
- d. Scientists do not know who built the pyramids.

2. This passage best supports the statement that

- a. the Egyptians used stone quarried many miles away from the pyramid site.
- b. the pyramids of Mesoamerica were built to last for eternity.
- c. the Egyptian pyramids were public tombs.
- d. the Egyptian and Mesoamerican pyramids were built during the same time period.

3. The passage best supports the statement that

- a. Egyptian and Mesoamerican pyramids shared the same design function.
- b. both pyramids were used as temples of ritual and celebration.
- c. Egyptian and Mesoamerican pyramids shared the same construction methods.
- d. Mesoamerican pyramids were used for ritual and celebration.

4. The underlined word eternity in the passage most nearly means which of the following?

- a. for a short time
- b. temporary
- c. for all time
- d. never

**Read the following then answer the questions below:**

Born in Joplin, Missouri, in 1902, Langston Hughes grew up to become a prominent writer of the black American experience. During his high school years in Illinois, he began writing poetry. In November 1924, he moved to Harlem, New York, where his life and work contributed greatly to the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s. In his writing, Langston Hughes portrayed black life in America from the 1920s through the 1960s. He wrote novels, short stories, and plays, as well as poetry. Also, he is known for his engagement with the world of jazz and the influence it had on his writing, as in —Montage of a Dream Deferred. Hughes did not personalize his stories because he wanted readers to draw their own conclusions about the experiences of blacks in America.

1. Why didn't Hughes personalize his stories?
  - a. He did not have enough personal experiences.
  - b. He only wanted to write about the Harlem jazz experience.

c. He wanted readers to draw their own conclusions about the black experience.

d. He wanted to keep his personal life a secret.

2. In his poem,—Montage of a Dream Deferred,|| what influenced his writing?

a. Renaissance music

b. his travel experience

c. his high school years

d. the world of jazz

3. Langston Hughes was known for which of the following?

a. writing poems and plays only

b. writing novels and short stories only

c. writing plays and short stories only

d. writing novels,short stories,plays, and poems

**Read the passage and answer the questions below:**

The human body can tolerate only a small range of temperature, especially when the person is engaged in vigorous activity. Heat reactions usually occur when large amounts of water and/or salt are lost through excessive sweating following strenuous exercise. When the body becomes overheated and cannot eliminate this excess heat, heat exhaustion and heat stroke are possible. Heat exhaustion is generally characterized by clammy skin, fatigue, nausea, dizziness, profuse perspiration, and sometimes fainting, resulting from an inadequate intake of water and the loss of fluids. First aid treatment for this condition includes having the victim lie down, raising the feet 8 to 12 inches, applying cool, wet cloths to the skin, and giving the victim sips of salt water (1 teaspoon per glass, half a glass every 15 minutes) over a 1-hour period. Heat stroke is much more serious; it is an immediate life-threatening situation. The characteristics of heat stroke are a high body temperature (which may reach 106° F or more); a rapid pulse; hot, dry skin; and a blocked sweating mechanism. Victims of this condition may be unconscious, and first-aid measures should be directed at quickly cooling the body. The victim should be placed in a tub of cold water or repeatedly sponged with cool water until his or her temperature is sufficiently lowered. Fans or air conditioners will also help with the



cooling process. Care should be taken, however, not to over-chill the victim once the temperature is below 102° F.

1 The most immediate concern of a person tending to a victim of heat stroke should be to

- a. get salt into the victim's body.
- b. raise the victim's feet.
- c. lower the victim's pulse.
- d. lower the victim's temperature.

2. Which of the following is a symptom of heat exhaustion?

- a. unconsciousness
- b. profuse sweating
- c. hot,dry skin
- d. a weak pulse

3. Heat stroke is more serious than heat exhaustion because heat stroke victims

- a. do not sweat.
- b. have no salt in their bodies.
- c. cannot take in water.
- d. have frequent fainting spells.

4. Symptoms such as nausea and dizziness in a heat exhaustion victim indicate that the person most likely needs to

- a. be immediately taken to a hospital.
- b. be given more salt water.
- c. be immersed in a tub of water.
- d. sweat more.

**Read the following and answer the questions:**

The lives of the Ancient Greeks revolved around eris, a concept by which they defined the universe. They believed that the world existed in a condition of opposites. If there was good, then there was evil, if there was love, then there was hatred; joy, then sorrow; war then peace; and so on. The Greeks believed that good eris occurred when one held a balanced outlook on life and coped with problems as they arose. It was a kind of ease of living that came from trying to bring together the great opposing forces in nature. Bad eris was evident in the violent conditions that ruled men's lives. Although these things were found in nature and sometimes could not be controlled, it was believed that bad eris occurred when one ignored a problem, letting it grow larger until it destroyed not only that person, but his family as well. The Ancient Greeks saw eris as a goddess: Eris, the Goddess of Discord, better known as Trouble. One myth that expresses this concept of bad eris deals with the marriage of King Peleus and the river goddess Thetis. Zeus, the supreme ruler, learns that Thetis would bear a child strong enough to destroy its father. Not wanting to father his own ruin, Zeus convinces Thetis to marry a human, a mortal

whose child could never challenge the gods. He promises her, among other things, the greatest wedding in all of Heaven and Earth and allows the couple to invite whomever they please. This is one of the first mixed marriages of Greek Mythology and the lesson learned from it still applies today. They do invite everyone . . . except Eris, the Goddess of Discord. In other words, instead of facing the problems brought on by a mixed marriage, they turn their backs on them. They refused to deal directly with their problems and the result is tragic. In her fury, Eris arrives, ruins the wedding, causes a jealous feud between the three major goddesses over a golden apple, and sets in place the conditions that lead to the Trojan War. The war would take place 20 years in the future, but it would result in the death of the only child of the bride and groom, Achilles. Eris would destroy the parents' hopes for their future, leaving the couple with no legitimate heirs to the throne. Hence, when we are told, —If you don't invite trouble, trouble comes, lit means that if we don't deal with our problems, our problems will deal with us . . .with a vengeance! It is easy to see why the Greeks considered many of their myths learning myths, for this one teaches us the best way to defeat that which can destroy us.

1. According to the passage, the ancient Greeks believed that the concept of eris defined the universe
  - a. as a hostile, violent place.

- b. as a condition of opposites.
  - c. as a series of problems.
  - d. as a mixture of gods and man.
2. Most specifically, bad eris is defined in the passage as
- a. the violent conditions of life.
  - b. the problems man encounters.
  - c. the evil goddess who has a golden apple.
  - d. the murderer of generations.
3. It can be inferred that Zeus married Thetis off because
- a. he needed to buy the loyalty of a great king of mankind.
  - b. he feared the gods would create bad eris by competing over her.
  - c. he feared the Trojan War would be fought over her.
  - d. he feared having an affair with her and, subsequently, a child by her.
4. It can also be inferred that Zeus did not fear a child sired by King Peleus because
- a. he knew that the child could not climb Mt. Olympus.
  - b. he knew that the child would be killed in the Trojan War.
  - c. he knew that no matter how strong a mortal child was, he couldn't overthrow an immortal god.
  - d. he knew that Thetis would always love him above everyone else.
5. According to the passage, Achilles
- a. defeated Zeus during the Trojan War.

b. dies during the Trojan War.

c. was born 20 years after the war because of the disruption Eris caused at the wedding.

d. was the illegitimate son of Peleus.

**Read the following sentences and try to choose the best definition for the italicized word by searching for context clues in the sentence.**

1. The designer window treatments in her house, installed 17 years ago, were *outmoded*.

a. unnecessary b. pointless c. out-of-date d. worthless

2. Although the professor's lectures were regarded by many as so *wearisome* that they regularly put students to sleep, he ignored all criticism and refused to make any changes.

a. modest

b. unpleasant

c. boring

d. objectionable

3. The baseball player's malice toward the referee was revealed in his *spiteful* remarks to the media, which almost ruined the referee's career. a.

vindictive

b. crazy

c. rude

d. unpleasant

4. Although Jack is much too inexperienced for the managerial position, he is a willful young man and *obdurately* refuses to withdraw his application.

a. foolishly

b. reluctantly

c. constantly

d. stubbornly

5. His neighbor's superficial remarks trivialized the property line dispute and *infuriated* Malcolm.

a. enraged

b. petty

c. insulting

d. misleading

6. When Katya refused to lie to her parents about where she was spending the night, she was completely *ostracized* by her usually loyal friends, who had never shunned her before.

a. excluded

b. hurt

c. cheered

d. helped

7. Her fashion sense was usually described as *flamboyant*, but on the night of the party, Tanya's outfit was uncharacteristically modest.

a. impeccable

b. showy

c. sloppy

d. unassuming

8. Mr. Powers was so gullible that he believed even the most outlandish excuses of his insincere employees.

a. intelligent

b. odd

c. dishonest

d. critical

9. You cannot become a certified teacher without completing the *prerequisite* student teaching assignment.

a. required

b. optional

c. preferred

d. advisable

10. Charles, aware of his susceptibility to gum disease, is *diligent* about flossing.

a. uncomfortable

b. excited

c. thorough

d. ambivalent

11. Even though she'd read her supervisor's memo four or five times, she still found his rambling message *ambiguous*

. a. profound

b. inspiring



c. ridiculous

d. unclear

12. Excited about winning the award, Marcia walked up to the podium and delivered an *animated* acceptance speech.

a. abbreviated

b. courteous

c. reserved

d. lively

13. The *intermittent train* soaked the garden many different times during the day.

a. protracted

b. periodic

c. incredulous

d. light

14. In order to get their votes in the next election, the senator responded to all the complaints of her constituents in a *diplomatic* manner.

a. tactful

b. dismissive

c. delaying

d. elaborate

15. After several small brushfires at the campground, officials felt the need to *augment* the rules pertaining to campfires.

- a. criticize
- b. retract
- c. consider
- d. expand

16. As soon as the details of the election were released to the media, the newspaper was *inundated* with calls—far too many to be handled effectively.

- a. provided
- b. bothered
- c. rewarded
- d. flooded

17. The Marion Police Department's policy of aggressively recruiting women officers is *unmatched*, unique in every way.

- a. rigorous
- b. admirable
- c. unparalleled
- d. remarkable

18. When people heard that timid Bob had taken up skydiving, they were *incredulous*.

- a. fearful
- b. outraged
- c. convinced

d. disbelieving

19. The technical department enthusiastically hired Ms.Long because she was *proficient* in the use of computers.

a. sincere

b. adequate

c. competent

d. skilled

20. Even under tremendous public pressure, the planning committee would not commit itself wholeheartedly to the proposal and gave only *tentative* approval to the waterfront development plan.

a. provisional

b. ambiguous

c. unnecessary

d. total

21. Regarding the need for more free refreshments, the group's opinion was enthusiastic and *unanimous*.

a. divided

b. uniform

c. adamant

d. spirited

22. Since the townspeople were so dissatisfied, various methods to *alleviate* the situation were debated.

- a. ease
- b. tolerate
- c. clarify
- d. intensify

23. The assistant was fast becoming an *indispensable* member of the department, so they had no choice but to offer him a higher salary to stay on.

- a. determined
- b. experienced
- c. essential
- d. creative

24. The attorney wanted to *expedite* the process, because her client was becoming impatient.

- a. accelerate
- b. evaluate
- c. reverse
- d. justify

25. The suspect gave a *plausible* explanation for his presence at the scene, so the police decided to look elsewhere for the perpetrator of the crime.

- a. unbelievable
- b. credible
- c. insufficient

d. apologetic

26. He based his conclusion on what he *inferred* from the evidence, not on what he actually observed.

a. predicted

b. imagined

c. surmised

d. implied

# **Part Three**

## **Boost Your Vocabulary**

**Choose the best answer that is synonymous to the italic word in the sentence**

1. This is the most *excruciating* experience I have ever had. It still tortures me.  
a. tenacious b. agonizing c. compliant d. misty
2. She feels *indebted* to her brother who saved her from the embarrassing situation.  
a. enormous b. incomparable c. passive d. grateful
3. He is a *submissive* employee. He never says "No" to his superiors.  
a. compliant b. sturdy c. confident d. proud
4. The *haughty* student is showing off his new car to his colleagues.  
a. conceited b. eager c. tenacious d. zealous
5. I am extremely *ardent* to take part in the vocabulary competition. It's really important.  
a. hideous b. virtuous c. yielding d. enthusiastic

**Match the word in column [A] to the word(s) in column [B] to form the correct collocation**

A	B
1. Cut	a date
2. Go	a need
3. Hold	a visit
4. Lead	hopes
5. Make	talks
6. Meet	a law
7. Pass	Bankrupt
8. Pay	a living

<b>9. Raise</b>	<b>the way</b>
<b>10. Set</b>	<b>costs</b>

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Cut .....   | 2. Go .....   |
| 3. Hold .....  | 4. Lead ..... |
| 5. Make .....  | 6. Meet ..... |
| 7. Pass .....  | 8. Pay .....  |
| 9. Raise ..... | 10. Set ..... |

**Write the letter of the choice that is most nearly the same in meaning as the word on the left.**

1. a fiction  
(A) falsehood (B) fact (C) books (D) words
2. a theory  
(A) research (B) thought (C) question (D) explanation
3. to overwhelm  
(A) climb (B) overpower (C) finish (D) rebuild
4. security  
(A) courage (B) danger (C) protection (D) happiness
5. to determine  
(A) go around (B) find out (C) delay (D) work
6. an emotion  
(A) movement (B) reason (C) feeling (D) goal
7. an impression  
(A) opinion (B) result (C) income (D) example
8. to investigate  
(A) examine (B) hire (C) accuse (D) admire
9. to convince  
(A) find guilty (B) annoy (C) join (D) persuade
10. to preserve



- (A) protect
- (B) serve
- (C) get ready
- (D) destroy

11. dramatic

- (A) noisy
- (B) hidden
- (C) very noticeable
- (D) very famous

12. economical

- (A) funny
- (B) thrifty
- (C) wasteful
- (D) simple

13. a burden

- (A) sound
- (B) package
- (C) detail
- (D) hardship

**Write the letter of the choice that is most nearly the *opposite* in meaning to the word on the left.**

14. thorough

- (A) blocked
- (B) gentle
- (C) famous
- (D) careless

15. to bewilder

- (A) confuse
- (B) make clear to
- (C) curse
- (D) bless

16. legible

- (A) not logical
- (B) slow
- (C) unclear
- (D) brief

17. to comprehend

- (A) misunderstand
- (B) go alone
- (C) be alike
- (D) fail

18. frank

- (A) dishonest
- (B) unknown
- (C) not reliable
- (D) unfriendly

19. earnest

- (A) likable
- (B) insincere
- (C) unable to earn
- (D) messy

20. to dispose of

- (A) keep
- (B) throw away
- (C) lose
- (D) find

21. to restore

- (A) remember
- (B) destroy
- (C) shop
- (D) awaken

22. evident

- (A) rare
- (B) hidden
- (C) wrong
- (D) everywhere

23. extravagant

- (A) indoors
- (B) spending too much
- (C) thrifty
- (D) friendly

24. inferior  
(A) outer  
(B) courageous  
(C) possible  
(D) better

25. to deceive  
(A) build  
(B) tell the truth to  
(C) cheat  
(D) go up

**Write the letter of the choice that is most nearly the *same* in meaning as the word on the left.**

1. unanimous  
(A) in full agreement  
(B) not together  
(C) unhappy  
(D) pleased

2. to possess  
(A) be lawful  
(B) lose  
(C) have  
(D) disobey

3. to exhaust  
(A) leave  
(B) use up  
(C) put out  
(D) do

4. a procedure  
(A) method  
(B) protection  
(C) example  
(D) reward

5. to assume  
(A) collect  
(B) deny  
(C) attend

(D) suppose

6. reliable

(A) well-known

(B) related

(C) trustworthy

(D) trusting

7. the stress

(A) location

(B) tension

(C) rule

(D) time

8. to deprive of

(A) suggest to

(B) believe

(C) disapprove of

(D) take away from

9. the vicinity

(A) sight

(B) neighborhood

(C) energy

(D) possibility

10. an objection to

(A) goal

(B) thing

(C) reason against

(D) reason

11. a resource

(A) supply

(B) reason

(C) goal

(D) method

12. to hesitate

(A) wonder

(B) cause

(C) delay

(D) break

13. an objective  
(A) reason against  
(B) purpose  
(C) puzzle  
(D) supply

**Write the letter of the choice that is most nearly the *opposite* in meaning to the word on the left.**

14. a conflict  
(A) agreement  
(B) argument  
(C) gift  
(D) idea

15. to originate  
(A) end  
(B) begin  
(C) remember  
(D) forget

16. external  
(A) outer  
(B) inner  
(C) upper  
(D) lower

17. to penalize  
(A) admire  
(B) free  
(C) reward  
(D) entertain

18. to vary  
(A) keep the same  
(B) warm  
(C) change  
(D) attack

19. a remedy  
(A) need  
(B) cure  
(C) extra

(D) poison

20. sufficient

- (A) comfortable
- (B) organized
- (C) not enough
- (D) unimportant

21. current

- (A) electrical
- (B) by hand
- (C) not attractive
- (D) out-of-date

22. incredible

- (A) amazing
- (B) believable
- (C) not natural
- (D) asleep

23. to maintain

- (A) stop
- (B) believe
- (C) doubt
- (D) ignore

24. maximum

- (A) biggest
- (B) most
- (C) least
- (D) hardest

25. to protest

- (A) broadcast
- (B) hide
- (C) notice
- (D) approve of

**Write the letter of the choice that is most nearly the *same* in meaning as the word on the left.**

1. to exaggerate

- (A) leave
- (B) overstate
- (C) worsen
- (D) ignore

2. to aggravate

- (A) get together
- (B) worsen
- (C) win
- (D) expect

3. to demonstrate

- (A) sell
- (B) give
- (C) harm
- (D) show

4. to analyze

- (A) study
- (B) use
- (C) show
- (D) entertain

5. a category

- (A) kindness
- (B) horror
- (C) type
- (D) assortment

6. distinct

- (A) clear
- (B) far
- (C) helpful
- (D) loud

7. to represent

- (A) give
- (B) expect
- (C) answer

(D) be a symbol for

8. a frustration

- (A) wish
- (B) disappointment
- (C) decrease
- (D) charity

9. to coincide

- (A) pay
- (B) overstate
- (C) get in the way
- (D) happen together

10. to anticipate

- (A) battle
- (B) worsen
- (C) expect
- (D) free

11. the frequency

- (A) power
- (B) visit
- (C) victory
- (D) oftenest

12. to utilize

- (A) study
- (B) overstate
- (C) make use of
- (D) be a symbol for

13. a triumph

- (A) effort
- (B) success
- (C) battle
- (D) loss

**Write the letter of the choice that is most nearly the *opposite* in meaning to the word on the left.**

14. miserable

- (A) able



- (B) comfortable
- (C) expensive
- (D) small

15. abundant
- (A) found
  - (B) rare
  - (C) faraway
  - (D) unimportant

16. to cease
- (A) lose
  - (B) leave
  - (C) continue
  - (D) find

17. humane
- (A) dead
  - (B) wild
  - (C) cruel
  - (D) alive

18. reluctant
- (A) willing
  - (B) angry
  - (C) active
  - (D) not active

19. considerable
- (A) unkind
  - (B) comfortable
  - (C) small
  - (D) accidental

20. unstable
- (A) steady
  - (B) outdoors
  - (C) cruel
  - (D) pleasant

21. critical
- (A) rare
  - (B) small

- (C) common
- (D) approving

22. deliberate

- (A) loud
- (B) accidental
- (C) hidden
- (D) late

23. obnoxious

- (A) pleasant
- (B) healthy
- (C) strong
- (D) pleased

24. intentional

- (A) outward
- (B) accidental
- (C) unlikely
- (D) unclear

25. to linger

- (A) yell
- (B) stay
- (C) remain quiet
- (D) rush away

**Write the letter of the choice that is most nearly the *same* in meaning as the word on the left.**

1. to inhabit

- (A) enter
- (B) live in
- (C) get used to
- (D) understand

2. to fulfill

- (A) fill up
- (B) correct
- (C) carry out
- (D) carry

3. to influence

- (A) avoid
- (B) force
- (C) please
- (D) affect

4. to transfer
- (A) avoid
  - (B) move
  - (C) keep
  - (D) answer

5. to occur
- (A) delay
  - (B) surprise
  - (C) happen
  - (D) happen at the same time

6. to revise
- (A) give advice
  - (B) go back
  - (C) change
  - (D) awaken

7. aversion
- (A) rhyme
  - (B) dislike
  - (C) reason
  - (D) form

8. to discipline
- (A) train
  - (B) harm
  - (C) remove
  - (D) affect

9. furthermore
- (A) instead of
  - (B) also
  - (C) because
  - (D) but

10. to resort to
- (A) vacation at

- (B) sort
- (C) wonder about
- (D) make use of

11. an attitude

- (A) outlook
- (B) height
- (C) quarrel
- (D) rule

12. to indicate

- (A) win
- (B) expect
- (C) look for
- (D) point of

13. to respond to

- (A) know
- (B) answer
- (C) believe
- (D) desire

**Write the letter of the choice that is most nearly the *opposite* in meaning to the word on the left.**

14. apparent

- (A) hidden
- (B) above
- (C) under
- (D) unnatural

15. neutral

- (A) relaxed
- (B) taking sides
- (C) old
- (D) not enough

16. brutal

- (A) loyal
- (B) kind
- (C) unclear
- (D) healthy

17. customary  
(A) hidden  
(B) unfriendly  
(C) well-known  
(D) unusual

18. awkward  
(A) graceful  
(B) outward  
(C) noisy  
(D) kind

19. a contrast  
(A) being together  
(B) similarity  
(C) disagreement  
(D) favorite

20. to vanish  
(A) appear  
(B) disappear  
(C) build  
(D) destroy

21. a dispute  
(A) disappointment  
(B) friend  
(C) hope  
(D) agreement

22. excessive  
(A) leftover  
(B) indoors  
(C) not enough  
(D) late

23. to betray  
(A) leave  
(B) give  
(C) get stronger  
(D) be loyal

24. accustomed to  
(A) attracted to  
(B) unaware of  
(C) aware of  
(D) not in the habit of

25. fragile  
(A) tough  
(B) correct  
(C) unwrapped  
(D) graceful

### Correct the bald words

1. In my ***opinionated***, technology is moving too quickly.
2. As far as I am ***concerning***, happiness is more important than money.
3. Scientists are ***convincingly*** that human degradation of the environment is causing thousands of species to become extinct.
4. The government are ***regardless*** the Third World debt as a major barrier to global economic development.
5. Hundreds of people called the television station to register their ***disapprove*** of the presenter's behaviour.
6. She ***maintenance*** that most young people would rather work than go to school.
7. Do you ***reckoning*** that there will be an election in the next two years?
8. We strongly ***suspicion*** that the proposal to develop the computer facilities will not go ahead.
9. I ***doubtful*** that the new government will keep all its promises.
10. Do you ***disapproval*** of smoking?

11. I take strong **except** to people coming late or cancelling appointments at short notice.

12. A lot of people are **fanatic** about sport in general and football in particular.

13. British health inspectors are **obsession** about cleanliness in restaurant kitchens.

14. After years of struggle, the **moderations** have gained control of the party.

15. He has very **conservatism** views and disapproves of change.

16. The government are **commitment** to the struggle to end institutional racism in the police force.

17. She was **dedication** to her family and would do anything to protect them.

18. They come from a strongly **tradition** family who still believe in arranged marriages.

## Antonyms

*Antonyms* are words that have *opposite* meanings. When you think about antonyms, you stretch your vocabulary.

1. People stared as the new car went by.

- a. flashy
- b. expensive
- c. ancient
- d. unusual

2. Damon, a great athlete, is shorter than most basketball stars.

- a. faster
- b. taller
- c. stronger
- d. heavier

3. The photographer took group pictures of the club members.

- a. individual
- b. colorful
- c. large
- d. good

4. The north trail to the mountaintop is a very safe route.

- a. hard
- b. long
- c. risky



d. steep

5. Selma and Velma were twins who looked very different.

a. similar

b. pretty

c. unusual

d. friendly

6. Large houses lined the wide street.

a. winding

b. busy

c. shady

d. narrow

7. Near the end of the movie, I felt sleepy.

a. bored

b. restless

c. sad

d. frightened

8. The child's tricks made his parents grin.

a. laugh

b. angry

c. cry

d. frown

**Correct the capitalization errors in the following sentences**

1. the young man became a citizen of the u.s.a.
2. are dr. yansen and senator jackson members of the p.t.a.?
3. the month of march can be very cold, but spring will come soon.
4. i would like to hear about algeria.
5. elementary school closes early on mondays.
6. there will be a parade on main street in los angeles, california on memorial day.
7. can you see the washington monument from the potomac river?
8. ms fernandez will travel to milan in september to buy fabric for her company, textiles international.
9. they asked officer moore to meet them at 212 fifth avenue.
10. charles dickens wrote the classic, oliver twist, about life in england.

## Homonyms

Fill in each blank with the correct homonym.

1. whole / hole

- a. I can't believe I ate the \_\_\_\_\_ box of donuts!
- b. To be a donut, a round cake must have a \_\_\_\_\_.

2. principal / principle

- a. Honesty is a \_\_\_\_\_ to live by!
- b. Ms. Chin, our school \_\_\_\_\_, announced the guest speaker.

3. flee / flea

- a. Waldo found a \_\_\_\_\_ in his dog's thick coat.
- b. If the fire comes their way, the animals must \_\_\_\_\_ the forest.

4. plain / plane

- a. Would you like a \_\_\_\_\_ or chocolate donut?
- b. The wings dipped as the \_\_\_\_\_ turned.

5. sleigh/ slay

- a. The horse pulled the \_\_\_\_\_ through the snowy field.
- b. The young hero will \_\_\_\_\_ the fierce dragon.

6. rain / reign

- a. The homecoming queen will \_\_\_\_\_ at the football game.
- b. I hope it doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ during the game.

7. throne / thrown

a. The ball was \_\_\_\_\_ from the 20-yard line.

b. The queen sat on a \_\_\_\_\_ decorated with flowers

Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Cactus is the name of a family of plants that often grow in the (dessert / desert ).
2. A cactus is able to live in very dry ( weather / whether ).
3. Most plants ( lose / loose ) water through their leaves.
4. The cactus has very few leaves, and it stores water in ( it's / its ) stem.
5. The plant can live ( quiet / quit / quite ) a long time without water.
6. The ( whole / hole ) cactus plant is covered with bristles and spines.
7. If an animal bites into those spines, it will quickly (quiet / quit / quite) eating!
8. All cactus plants, ( except / accept ) a few, sprout beautiful flowers.
9. Even a cactus will ( dye / die ) without water.
10. Cactus roots are ( clothes / close ) to the surface so they can catch any  
water that falls.

## Shortened forms

Write the shortened form of each of the following words.

EXAMPLE: doctor = \_\_\_dr\_\_\_\_\_

photograph = \_\_\_\_\_

mathematics = \_\_\_\_\_

advertisement = \_\_\_\_\_

popular = \_\_\_\_\_

airplane = \_\_\_\_\_

professor = \_\_\_\_\_

**Circle the most common meaning of each boldface abbreviation.**

B.A.

Bachelor of Arts

before arrival

Best Actor

D.A.

date of arrival

District Attorney

don't answer

Jan.

Janitor

Junior

January

FDA

Food and Drug Administration

Future Democrats of America

Federal Department of Agriculture

☐ Co

☐ copilot

☐ Company

☐ cousin

☐ Mon.

○ moon

○ money

○ Monday

☐ ASAP

○ Americans Supporting All People

○ as soon as possible

○ Association for Special Athletic Pursuits



Exercise:

What does the bold word mean?

The jet-boat roared **swiftly** up the river.

It was an extremely powerful boat.

1. She plays the piano **splendidly**.

a. like a beginner

b. very well

c. loudly

2. The cat was **obviously** hungry.

a. clearly b. very c. not

3. Gina walked gingerly over the rocks.

a. quickly b. happily c. carefully

4. Sometimes Tom drives **recklessly**.

a. with great care

b. without the proper care

c. very slowly

5. Please finish the job completely.

a. entirely b. correctly c. today

6. The plane landed safely.

a. unharmed

b. on time

c. with damage

7. Maggie sobbed mournfully.

a. with joy

b. with great sorrow

c. out loud

8. The building was eerily dark and quiet.

a. very

b. not very

c. strangely

### **Question 1**

For the little boy, a lolly was tangible, whereas a promise was not. The word tangible in this sentence means:

A: basic B: untouchable C: actual D: edible E: none of these

### **Question 2**

Please read the following sentence. Once Jane lifted her pen and made a start, writing the essay became easy.

If we change the start of the sentence to: Writing the essay became easy..... What will the ending be?

A: after starting.

B: after lifting her pen.

C: once Jane lifted her pen and made a start.

D: once she lifted her pen and made a start. E: None of these.

### **Question 3**

The boy's incorrigible behaviour puzzled his sister. The word incorrigible in this sentence means:

A: appalling

B: reformed

C: incurable

D: frustrated

E: none of these

#### Question 4

Genealogy is fun. Just as a piece of furniture or a picture takes on much more interest if you know its history, so does an individual become more real once the ancestral elements that shaped him are known. An in-depth family history is a tapestry of all those to whom we owe our existence.

Which statement best conveys the theme of this paragraph?

A: Finding out about our ancestors is more interesting than researching the history of objects.

B: Genealogy is a study of people and their belongings in the past.

C: Genealogy is a study of family history.

D: Genealogical research can bring meaning and life to a family's history.

E: Most genealogies are a waste of effort.

#### Question 5

Choose the option which will best replace the underlined words in the sentence to make it correct.

She done it to quick, so it came out looking rough.

A: done it too quickly

B: did it too quick

C: did it too quickly

D: did it to quickly

E: none of these

