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Business Investment

The fact that superior service can generate a competitive advantage for a company does not mean that every attempt at improving service will create such an advantage. Investments in service, like those in production and distribution, must be balanced against other types of investments on the basis of direct, tangible benefits such as cost reduction and increased revenues. If a company is already effectively on a par with its competitors because it provides service that avoids a damaging reputation and keeps customers from leaving at an unacceptable rate, then investment in higher service levels may be wasted, since service is a deciding factor for customers only in extreme situations.

This truth was not apparent to managers of one regional bank, which failed to improve its competitive position despite its investment in reducing the time a customer had to wait for a teller. The bank managers did not recognize the level of customer inertia in the consumer banking industry that arises from the inconvenience of switching banks. Nor did they analyze their service improvement to determine whether it would attract new customers by producing a new standard of service that would excite customers or by proving difficult for competitors to copy. The only merit of the improvement was that it could easily be described to customers.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

(a) contrast possible outcomes of a type of business investment

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- (b) suggest more careful evaluation of a type of business investment
- (c) illustrate various ways in which a type of business investment could fail to enhance revenues
- (d) trace the general problems of a company to a certain type of business investment

Answer: (b) suggest more careful evaluation of a type of business investment (Because investment in service might not lead to any advantage as suggested by the example of the bank)

2. According to the passage, investments in service are comparable to investments in production and distribution in terms of the

- (a) tangibility of the benefits that they tend to confer
- (b) increased revenues that they ultimately produce
- (c) basis on which they need to be weighed
- (d) insufficient analysis that managers devote to them

Answer: (c) basis on which they need to be weighed (Because "Investments in service, like those in production and distribution, must be balanced against other types of investments")

3. The passage suggests which of the following about service provided by the regional bank prior to its investment in enhancing that service?

- (a) It enabled the bank to retain customers at an acceptable rate.
- (b) It threatened to weaken the bank's competitive position with respect to other regional banks.
- (c) It had already been improved after having caused damage to the bank's reputation in the past.
- (d) It was slightly superior to that of the bank's regional competitors.

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Answer: (a) It enabled the bank to retain customers at an acceptable rate (Because the regional bank invested " in reducing the time a customer had to wait for a teller" and as such the bank was providing service reasonably which was acceptable to the customers)

4. The passage suggests that bank managers failed to consider whether or not the service improvement

(a) was too complicated to be easily described to prospective customers

(b) made a measurable change in the experiences of customers in the bank's offices

(c) could be sustained if the number of customers increased significantly

(d) was an innovation that competing banks could have imitated

Answer: (d) was an innovation that competing banks could have imitated (Because the last para tells that the bank did not analyze "their service improvement to determine whether it would attract new customers by producing a new standard of service that would excite customers or by proving difficult for competitors to copy")

5. The discussion of the regional bank serves which of the following functions within the passage as a whole?

(a) It describes an exceptional case in which investment in service actually failed to produce a competitive advantage.

(b) It illustrates the pitfalls of choosing to invest in service at a time when investment is needed more urgently in another area.

(c) It demonstrates the kind of analysis that managers apply when they choose one kind of service investment over another.

(d) It provides an example of the point about investment in service made in the first paragraph.

Answer: (d)

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6. The author uses the word “only” in the last line most likely in order to
- (a) highlight the oddity of the service improvement
 - (b) emphasize the relatively low value of the investment in service improvement
 - (c) distinguish the primary attribute of the service improvement from secondary attributes
 - (d) single out a certain merit of the service improvement from other merits

Answer: (b) emphasize the relatively low value of the investment in service improvement (Because the investment in service improvement did not prove to be advantageous to banks by way of acquiring new customers so the only advantage is that they can explain their service improvement to their existing customers)

Immunological reactions

The antigen-antibody immunological reaction used to be regarded as typical of immunological responses. Antibodies are proteins synthesized by specialized cells called plasma cells, which are formed by lymphocytes (cells from the lymph system) when an antigen, a substance foreign to the organism's body, comes in contact with lymphocytes. Two important manifestations of antigen-antibody immunity are lysis, the rapid physical rupture of antigenic cells and the liberation of their contents into the surrounding medium, and phagocytosis, a process in which antigenic particles are engulfed by and very often digested by macrophages and polymorphs. The process of lysis is executed by a complex and unstable blood constituent known as complement, which will not work unless it is activated by a specific antibody; the process of phagocytosis is greatly facilitated when the particles to be engulfed are coated by a specific antibody directed against them. The reluctance to—abandon this hypothesis, however well it explains specific processes, impeded new research, and for many years antigens and antibodies dominated the thoughts of immunologists so completely that those immunologists overlooked certain difficulties. Perhaps the primary difficulty with

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the antigen-antibody explanation is the informational problem of how an antigen is recognized and how a structure exactly complementary to it is then synthesized. When molecular biologists discovered, moreover, that such information cannot flow from protein to protein, but only from nucleic acid to protein, the theory that an antigen itself provided the mold that directed the synthesis of an antibody had to be seriously qualified. The attempts at qualification and the information provided by research in molecular biology led scientists to realize that a second immunological reaction is mediated through the lymphocytes that are hostile to and bring about the destruction of the antigen. This type of immunological response is called cell-mediated immunity.

Recent research in cell-mediated immunity has been concerned not only with the development of new and better vaccines, but also with the problem of transplanting tissues and organs from one organism to another, for although circulating antibodies play a part in the rejection of transplanted tissues, the primary role is played by cell-mediated reactions. During cell-mediated responses, receptor sites on specific lymphocytes and surface antigens on the foreign tissue cells form a complex that binds the lymphocytes to the tissue. Such lymphocytes do not give rise to antibody-producing plasma cells but themselves bring about the death of the foreign-tissue cells, probably by secreting a variety of substances, some of which are toxic to the tissue cells and some of which stimulate increased phagocytic activity by white blood cells of the macrophage type. Cell-mediated immunity also accounts for the destruction of intracellular parasites.

7. The author is primarily concerned with

- (a) proving that immunological reactions do not involve antibodies
 - (b) explaining two different kinds of immunological reactions
 - (c) establishing that most immunological reactions involve antigens
 - (d) criticizing scientists who will not change their theories regarding immunology
- Answer: (b) explaining two different kinds of immunological reactions (Because the first reaction is the typical "antigen-antibody immunological reaction") and the second reaction as suggested by para 2 is "cell-mediated immunity")**

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8. The author argues that the antigen-antibody explanation of immunity “had to seriously qualified” because

(a) antibodies were found to activate unstable components in the blood

(b) antigens are not exactly complementary to antibodies

(c) lymphocytes have the ability to bind to the surface of antigens

(d) antigens have no apparent mechanism to direct the formation of an antibody

Answer: (d) antigens have no apparent mechanism to direct the formation of an antibody (Because "When molecular biologists discovered, moreover, that such information cannot flow from protein to protein, but only from nucleic acid to protein, the theory that an antigen itself provided the mold that directed the synthesis of an antibody had to be seriously qualified")

9. The author most probably believes that the antigen-antibody theory of immunological reaction.

(a) is wrong

(b) was accepted without evidence

(c) is unverifiable

(d) is a partial explanation

Answer: (d) is a partial explanation (Because the author does not discard this theory but goes on to discuss the second kind of immunological reaction i.e., cell mediated immunity)

10. The author mentions all of the following as being involved in antigen-antibody immunological reactions EXCEPT the

(a) synthesis of a protein

(b) activation of complement in the bloodstream

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(c) destruction of antibodies

(d) entrapment of antigens by macrophages

Answer: (c)

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11. The passage contains information that would answer which of the following questions about cell-mediated immunological reactions?

I. Do lymphocytes form antibodies during cell-mediated immunological reactions?

II. Why are lymphocytes more hostile to antigens during cell-mediated immunological reactions than are other cell groups?

III. Are cell-mediated reactions more pronounced after transplants than they are after parasites have invaded the organism?

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

(c) I and III only

(d) II and III only

Answer: (a) I only (Because the third para tells that "Such lymphocytes do not give rise to antibody-producing plasma cells")

12. The passage suggests that scientists might not have developed the theory of cell-mediated immunological reactions if

(a) proteins existed in specific group types

(b) proteins could have been shown to direct the synthesis of other proteins

(c) antigens were always destroyed by proteins

(d) antibodies were composed only of protein

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Answer: (b) proteins could have been shown to direct the synthesis of other proteins (Because "When molecular biologists discovered, moreover, that such information cannot flow from protein to protein, but only from nucleic acid to protein, the theory that an antigen itself provided the mold that directed the synthesis of an antibody had to be seriously qualified.")

13. According to the passage, antibody-antigen and cell-mediated immunological reactions both involve which of the following processes?

- I. The destruction of antigens
- II. The creation of antibodies
- III. The destruction of intracellular parasites

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) III only

(d) I and II only

Answer: (a) I only (Because the first para tells that "antigenic particles are engulfed by and very often digested by macrophages and polymorphs." and the third para tells that "Such lymphocytes do not give rise to antibody-producing plasma cells but themselves bring about the death of the foreign-tissue cells")

14. The author supports the theory of cell-mediated reactions primarily by

(a) pointing out a contradiction in the assumption leading to the antigen-antibody theory

(b) explaining how cell mediation accounts for phenomena that the antigen-antibody theory cannot account for

(c) revealing new data that scientists arguing for the antigen-antibody theory have continued to ignore

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(d) showing that the antigen-antibody theory fails to account for the breakup of antigens

Answer: (b) explaining how cell mediation accounts for phenomena that the antigen antibody theory cannot account for (Because the second para tells that "the theory that an antigen itself provided the mold that directed the synthesis of an antibody had to be seriously qualified" and then "realize that a second immunological reaction is mediated through the lymphocytes that are hostile to and bring about the destruction of the antigen")

Supernovas

About twice every century, one of the massive stars in our galaxy blows itself apart in a supernova explosion that sends massive quantities of radiation and matter into space and generates shock waves that sweep through the arms of the galaxy. The shock waves heat the interstellar gas, evaporate small clouds, and compress larger ones to the point at which they collapse under their own gravity to form new stars. The general picture that has been developed for the supernova explosion and its aftermath goes something like this. Throughout its evolution, a star is much like a leaky balloon. It keeps its equilibrium figure through a balance of internal pressure against the tendency to collapse under its own weight. The pressure is generated by nuclear reactions in the core of the star which must continually supply energy to balance the energy that leaks out in the form of radiation. Eventually the nuclear fuel is exhausted, and the pressure drops in the core. With nothing to hold it up, the matter in the center of the star collapses inward, creating higher and higher densities and temperatures, until the nuclei and electrons are fused into a super-dense lump of matter known as a neutron star.

As the overlying layers rain down on the surface of the neutron star, the temperature rises, until with a blinding flash of radiation, the collapse is reversed. A thermonuclear shock wave runs through the now expanding stellar envelope, fusing lighter elements into heavier ones and producing a brilliant visual outburst that can be as intense as the light of 10 billion suns. The shell of matter thrown off by the explosion plows through the surrounding gas, producing an expanding bubble of hot gas, with gas temperatures in the millions of degrees. This gas will emit most of its energy at X-ray wavelengths, so it is not surprising that X-ray observatories have provided some of the most useful insights into the nature of

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the supernova phenomenon. More than twenty supernova remnants have now been detected in X-ray studies.

Recent discoveries of meteorites with anomalous concentrations of certain isotopes indicate that a supernova might have precipitated the birth of our solar system more than four and a half billion years ago. Although the cloud that collapsed to form the Sun and the planets was composed primarily of hydrogen and helium, it also contained carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen, elements essential for life as we know it. Elements heavier than helium are manufactured deep in the interior of stars and would, for the most part, remain there if it were not for the cataclysmic supernova explosions that blow giant stars apart. Additionally, supernovas produce clouds of high-energy particles called cosmic rays. These high-energy particles continually bombard the Earth and are responsible for many of the genetic mutations that are the driving force of the evolution of species.

15. Which of the following titles best describes the content of the passage?

- (a) The Origins and Effects of Supernovas
- (b) The Life and Death of Stars
- (c) The Origins and Evolution of Life on Earth
- (d) The Aftermath of a Supernova

Answer: (a)

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16. According to the passage, we can expect a supernova to occur in our galaxy

- (a) about twice each year
- (b) hundreds of times each century
- (c) about once every fifty years
- (d) about once every other century

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Answer: (c) about once every fifty years (Because "About twice every century" means once in 50 years)

17. According to the passage all of the following are true of supernovas EXCEPT that they

- (a) are caused by the collision of large galaxies
- (b) are extremely bright
- (c) are an explosion of some sort
- (d) emit large quantities of X-rays

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18. The author employs which of the following to develop the first paragraph?

- (a) Analogy
- (b) Deduction
- (c) Generalization
- (d) Example

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19. It can be inferred from the passage that the meteorites mentioned by the author

- (a) contain dangerous concentrations of radioactive materials
- (b) give off large quantities of X-rays
- (c) include material not created in the normal development of our solar system
- (d) are larger than the meteors normally found in a solar system like ours

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20. The author implies that

- (a) it is sometimes easier to detect supernovas by observation of the X-ray spectrum than by observation of visible wavelengths of light
- (b) life on Earth is endangered by its constant exposure to radiation forces that are released by a supernova
- (c) recently discovered meteorites indicate that the Earth and other planets of our solar system survived the explosion of a supernova several billion years ago
- (d) lighter elements are formed from heavier elements during a supernova as the heavier elements are torn apart

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21. According to the passage what is the first event in the sequence that leads to the occurrence of a supernova?

- (a) An ordinary star begins to emit tremendous quantities of X-rays.
- (b) A neutron star is enveloped by a superheated cloud of gas.
- (c) An imbalance between light and heavy elements causes an ordinary star to collapse.
- (d) An ordinary star exhausts its supply of nuclear fuel and begins to collapse.

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22. According to the passage a neutron star is

- (a) a gaseous cloud containing heavy elements
- (b) an intermediate stage between an ordinary star and a supernova
- (c) the residue that is left by a supernova

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(d) the core of an ordinary star that houses the thermonuclear reactions

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23. The author is primarily concerned with

(a) speculating about the origins of our solar system

(b) presenting evidence proving the existence of supernovas

(c) discussing the nuclear reaction that occurs in the core of a star

(d) describing the sequence of scientific events

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The uniqueness of the Japanese character

The uniqueness of the Japanese character is the result of two seemingly contradictory forces: the strength of traditions and selective receptivity to foreign achievements and inventions. As early as the 1860s, there were counter movements to the traditional orientation. Yukichi Fukuzawa, the most eloquent spokesman of Japan's "Enlightenment," claimed: "The Confucian civilization of the East seems to me to lack two things possessed by Western civilization: science in the material sphere and a sense of independence in the spiritual sphere." Fukuzawa's great influence is found in the free and individualistic philosophy of the Education Code of 1872, but he was not able to prevent the government from turning back to the canons of Confucian thought in the Imperial Rescript of 1890. Another interlude of relative liberalism followed World War I, when the democratic idealism of President Woodrow Wilson had an important impact on Japanese intellectuals and, especially students: but more important was the Leninist ideology of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. Again in the early 1930s, nationalism and militarism became dominant, largely as a result of failing economic conditions.

Following the end of World War II, substantial changes were undertaken in Japan to liberate the individual from authoritarian restraints. The new democratic value system was accepted by many teachers, students, intellectuals, and old liberals, but it was not immediately embraced by the society as a whole. Japanese

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traditions were dominated by group values, and notions of personal freedom and individual rights were unfamiliar.

Today, democratic processes are clearly evident in the widespread participation of the Japanese people in social and political life: yet, there is no universally accepted and stable value system. Values are constantly modified by strong infusions of Western ideas, both democratic and Marxist. School textbooks expound democratic principles, emphasizing equality over hierarchy and rationalism over tradition; but in practice these values are often misinterpreted and distorted, particularly by the youth who translate the individualistic and humanistic goals of democracy into egoistic and materialistic ones.

Most Japanese people have consciously rejected Confucianism, but vestiges of the old order remain. An important feature of relationships in many institutions such as political parties, large corporations, and university faculties is the oyabun-kobun or parent-child relation. A party leader, supervisor, or professor, in return for loyalty, protects those subordinate to him and takes general responsibility for their interests throughout their entire lives, an obligation that sometimes even extends to arranging marriages. The corresponding loyalty of the individual to his patron reinforces his allegiance to the group to which they both belong. A willingness to cooperate with other members of the group and to support without qualification the interests of the group in all its external relations is still a widely respected virtue. The oyabun-kobun creates ladders of mobility which an individual can ascend, rising as far as abilities permit, so long as he maintains successful personal ties with a superior in the vertical channel, the latter requirement usually taking precedence over a need for exceptional competence. As a consequence, there is little horizontal relationship between people even within the same profession.

24. The author is mainly concerned with

- (a) explaining the influence of Confucianism on modern Japan
- (b) analyzing the reasons for Japan's postwar economic success
- (c) discussing some important determinants of Japanese values

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(d) describing managerial practices in Japanese industry

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25. Which of the following is most like the relationship of the oyabun-kobun described in the passage?

(a) A political candidate and the voting public

(b) A gifted scientist and his protégé

(c) Two brothers who are partners in a business

(d) A judge presiding at the trial of a criminal defendant

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26. According to the passage, Japanese attitudes are influenced by which of the following?

I. Democratic ideals

II. Elements of modern Western culture

III. Remnants of an earlier social structure

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II only

(d) I, II, and III

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27. The author implies that

(a) decisions about promotions are often based on personal feelings

(b) students and intellectuals do not understand the basic tenets of Western democracy

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(c) Western values have completely overwhelmed traditional Japanese attitudes

(d) respect for authority was introduced into Japan following World War II

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28. In developing the passage, the author does which of the following?

(a) Introduce an analogy

(b) Define a term

(c) Present statistics

(d) Cite an authority

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29. It can be inferred that the Imperial Rescript of 1890

(a) was a protest by liberals against the lack of individual liberty in Japan

(b) marked a return in government policies to conservative values

(c) implemented the ideals set forth in the Education Code of 1872

(d) was influenced by the Leninist ideology of the Bolshevik Revolution

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30. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the organization of the passage?

(a) A sequence of inferences in which the conclusion of each successive step becomes a premise in the next argument

(b) A list of generalizations, most of which are supported by only a single example

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(c) A chronological analysis of historical events leading up to a description of the current situation

(d) A statement of a commonly accepted theory that is then subjected to a critical analysis

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31. Which of the following best states the central thesis of the passage?

(a) The value system of Japan is based upon traditional and conservative values that have, in modern times, been modified by Western and other liberal values.

(b) Students and radicals in Japan have Leninist ideology to distort the meaning of democratic, Western values.

(c) The notions of personal freedom and individual liberty did not find immediate acceptance in Japan because of the predominance of traditional group values.

(d) Modern Japanese society is characterized by hierarchical relationships in which a personal tie to a superior is often more important than merit.

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32. The tone of the passage can best be described as

(a) neutral and objective

(b) disparaging and flippant

(c) critical and demanding

(d) enthusiastic and supportive

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Regulation of body temperature of endothermic species

Behavior is one of two general responses available to endothermic (warm-blooded) species for the regulation of body temperature, the other being innate (reflexive) mechanisms of heat production and heat loss. Human beings rely primarily on the first to provide a hospitable thermal microclimate for themselves, in which the transfer of heat between the body and the environment is accomplished with minimal involvement of innate mechanisms of heat production and loss. Thermoregulatory behavior anticipates hyperthermia, and the organism adjusts its behavior to avoid becoming hyper thermic: it removes layers of clothing, it goes for a cool swim, etc. The organism can also respond to changes in the temperature of the body core, as is the case during exercise; but such responses result from the direct stimulation of thermo receptors distributed widely within the central nervous system, and the ability of these mechanisms to help the organism adjust to gross changes in its environment is limited.

Until recently it was assumed that organisms respond to microwave radiation in the same way that they respond to temperature changes caused by other forms of radiation. After all, the argument runs, microwaves are radiation and heat body tissues. This theory ignores the fact that the stimulus to a behavioral response is normally a temperature change that occurs at the surface of the organism. The thermo receptors that prompt behavioral changes are located within the first millimeter of the skin's surface, but the energy of a microwave field may be selectively deposited in deep tissues, effectively bypassing these thermo receptors, particularly if the field is at near-resonant frequencies. The resulting temperature profile may well be a kind of reverse thermal gradient in which the deep tissues are warmed more than those of the surface. Since the heat is not conducted outward to the surface to stimulate the appropriate receptors, the organism does not "appreciate" this stimulation in the same way that it "appreciates" heating and cooling of the skin. In theory, the internal organs of a human being or an animal could be quite literally cooked well-done before the animal even realizes that the balance of its thermo microclimate has been disturbed.

Until a few years ago, microwave irradiations at equivalent plane-wave power densities of about 100 mW/cm² were considered unequivocally to produce "thermal" effects; irradiations within the range of 10 to 100 mW/cm² might or

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might not produce “thermal” effects; while effects observed at power densities below 10 mW/cm² were assumed to be “non thermal” in nature. Experiments have shown this to be an oversimplification, and a recent report suggests that fields as weak as 1 mW/cm² can be thermogenic. When the heat generated in the tissues by an imposed radio frequency (plus the heat generated by metabolism) exceeds the heat-loss capabilities of the organism, the thermoregulatory system has been compromised. Yet surprisingly, not long ago, an increase in the internal body temperature was regarded merely as “evidence” of a thermal effect.

33. The author is primarily concerned with

- (a) showing that behavior is a more effective way of controlling bodily temperature than innate mechanisms
- (b) criticizing researchers who will not discard their theories about the effects of microwave radiation on organisms
- (c) demonstrating that effects of microwave radiation are different from those of other forms of radiation
- (d) analyzing the mechanism by which an organism maintains its bodily temperature in a changing thermal environment

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34. The author makes which of the following points about innate mechanisms for heat production?

- I. They are governed by thermo receptors inside the body of the organism rather than at the surface.
- II. They are a less effective means of compensating for gross changes in temperature than behavioral strategies.
- III. They are not affected by microwave radiation.

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

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(c) I and III only

(d) II and III only

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35. Which of the following would be the most logical topic for the author to take up in the paragraph following the final paragraph of the selection?

(a) A suggestion for new research to be done on the effects of microwaves on animals and human beings

(b) An analysis of the differences between microwave radiation

(c) A proposal that the use of microwave radiation be prohibited because it is dangerous

(d) A survey of the literature on the effects of microwave radiation on human beings

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36. The author implies that the proponents of the theory that microwave radiation acts on organisms in the same way as other forms of radiation based their conclusions primarily on

(a) laboratory research

(b) unfounded assumption

(c) control group surveys

(d) deductive reasoning

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37. The tone of the passage can best be described as

(a) genial and conversational

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(b) facetious and cynical

(c) scholarly and concerned

(d) objective

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38. The author is primarily concerned with

(a) pointing out weaknesses in a popular scientific theory

(b) developing a hypothesis to explain a scientific phenomenon

(c) reporting on new research on the effects of microwave radiation

(d) criticizing the research methods of earlier investigators

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Desertification

Desertification, the creation of desert-like conditions where none had existed before, is the result of the vagaries of weather and climate or the mismanagement of the land or, in most cases, some combination of both. Such ecological deterioration in the Sahel has been linked in several ways to the increased size of livestock herds. During the fifteen years preceding 1968, a period of extremely favorable rainfall, the pastoralists moved into the marginal regions in the north with relatively large herds. However, with the onset of a series of dry years beginning at the end of the rainy season in 1967, the pastoral populations found themselves overtaxing very marginal rangelands, with the result that the nomads viewed themselves as victims of a natural disaster. The mistaken idea that drought is an unexpected event has often been used to excuse the fact that long-range planning has failed to take rainfall variability into account. People blame the climate for agricultural failures in semiarid regions and make it a scapegoat for faulty population and agricultural policies.

Deterioration and ultimately desertification in the Sahel and in other ecosystems can be combated only if an ecologically realistic carrying capacity for the

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rangelands is determined. Although there appears to be widespread agreement that such a determination would be significant, there has been little agreement on how to make operational the concept of carrying capacity, defined as the amount of grazing stock that the pasture can support without deterioration of either the pasture or the stock. Should the carrying capacity be geared to the best, the average, or the poorest years? Which combination of statistical measures would be most meaningful for the planning of long-term development of rangelands? On which variables should such an assessment be based, vegetation, rainfall, soil, ground and surface water, or managerial capabilities? Such inconclusiveness within the scientific community, while understandable, creates confusion for the land managers, who often decide to take no action or who decide that all scientific suggestions are of equal weight and, therefore, indiscriminately choose any one of those suggested. Given the downward spiral of land deterioration, it becomes essential that an ecologically acceptable carrying capacity be established and enforced.

It will also be crucial that land managers know what statistical and quasi-statistical measures actually mean: no single number can adequately describe the climate regime of an arid or semiarid region. Land managers must supplement such terms as the "mean" with more informative statistical measures to characterize adequately the variability of the climate. The understanding of this high degree of variability will serve to remove one of the major obstacles to resolving the perennial problems of the Sahel and of other arid or semiarid regions.

39. The author is primarily concerned with

- (a) criticizing a social attitude
- (b) suggesting an approach to solving a problem
- (c) explaining the mechanics of a process
- (d) defending the theories of ecological scientists

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40. According to the passage, which of the following contributed to the desertification of the Sahel?

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- I. The size of the livestock herds grazing on the land
- II. The quality of the land in the Sahel
- III. The amount of rainfall after 1967

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and III only

(d) I, II, and III

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

41. It can be inferred from the passage that the nomadic tribes who moved into the marginal regions of the Sahel did NOT

(a) enlarge the size of their livestock herds

(b) conserve water after the drought began

(c) live in the Sahel after 1968

(d) expect a drastic change in weather conditions

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42. It can be inferred from the passage that the concept of the carrying capacity of land is

(a) still hypothetical rather than practical

(b) basically political rather than ecological

(c) independent of climatic conditions

(d) relatively unknown among ecologists

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43. Which of the following best states the author's view concerning the relationship between the ecological scientist and the land manager?

- (a) The scientist has not provided the manager with clear guidelines that can be used in regulating the productivity of land.
- (b) The scientist has provided theories that are too detailed for the manager to use successfully.
- (c) The scientist and the manager, in attempting to regulate the use of semiarid land, have ignored the traditional behavior patterns of pastoral communities.
- (d) The manager has misunderstood and hence misapplied the suggestions of the scientist.

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44. With which of the following statements concerning desertification would the author be most likely to agree?

- (a) It is the result of factors beyond the control of science.
- (b) It is a problem largely affecting arid regions.
- (c) It could be prevented if land managers understood statistics.
- (d) It is not always the result of drastic climate changes alone.

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45. According to the passage, a statistical description of the climate regime of an arid or semiarid region would probably be

- (a) misleading
- (b) impossible
- (c) complex

(d) meaningless

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46. The tone of the passage can best be described as

(a) flippant

(b) objective

(c) aggressive

(d) apologetic

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

World food shortages

The promise of finding long-term technological solutions to the problem of world food shortages seems difficult to fulfill. Many innovations that were once heavily supported and publicized, such as fish-protein concentrate and protein from algae grown on petroleum substrates, have since fallen by the wayside. The proposals themselves were technically feasible, but they proved to be economically unviable and to yield food products culturally unacceptable to their consumers. Recent innovations such as opaque-2 maize, Antarctic krill, and the wheat-rye hybrid triticale seem more promising, but it is too early to predict their ultimate fate.

One characteristic common to unsuccessful food innovations has been that, even with extensive government support, they often have not been technologically adapted or culturally acceptable to the people for whom they had been developed. A successful new technology, therefore, must fit the entire sociocultural system in which it is to find a place. Security of crop yield, practicality of storage, palatability, and costs are much more significant than had previously been realized by the advocates of new technologies. For example, the better protein quality in tortillas made from opaque-2 maize will be of only limited benefit to a family on the margin of subsistence if the new maize is not culturally acceptable or is more vulnerable to insects.

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The adoption of new food technologies depends on more than these technical and cultural considerations; economic factors and governmental policies also strongly influence the ultimate success of any innovation. Economists in the Anglo-American tradition have taken the lead in investigating the economics of technological innovation. Although they exaggerate in claiming that profitability is the key factor guiding technical change—they completely disregard the substantial effects of culture—they are correct in stressing the importance of profits. Most technological innovations in agriculture can be fully used only by large landowners and are only adopted if these profit-oriented business people believe that the innovation will increase their incomes. Thus, innovations that carry high rewards for big agribusiness groups will be adopted even if they harm segments of the population and reduce the availability of food in a country. Further, should a new technology promise to alter substantially the profits and losses associated with any production system, those with economic power will strive to maintain and improve their own positions. Since large segments of the populations of many developing countries are close to the subsistence margin and essentially powerless, they tend to be the losers in this system unless they are aided by a government policy that takes into account the needs of all sectors of the economy. Therefore, although technical advances in food production and processing will perhaps be needed to ensure food availability, meeting food needs will depend much more on equalizing economic power among the various segments of the populations within the developing countries themselves.

47. Which of the following best describes the organization of the first paragraph?

- (a) A suggestion is made and arguments in its favor are provided.
- (b) A criticism is levied and an alternative proposal is suggested.
- (c) A generalization is advanced and supporting evidence is provided.
- (d) An example is analyzed and general conclusions are derived from it.

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48. It can be inferred from the passage that the author was unable to assess the truth of which of the following statements about opaque-2 maize?

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- (a) It is a more recent innovation than the use of fish-protein concentrate.
- (b) It can be stored as easily as other varieties of maize.
- (c) It is more susceptible to insects than are other varieties of maize.
- (d) It is more popular than the wheat-rye hybrid triticale.

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

49. The passage mentions all of the following as factors important to the success of a new food crop EXCEPT the

- (a) practicality of storage of the crop
- (b) security of the crop yield
- (c) quality of the crop's protein
- (d) cultural acceptability of the crop

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50. According to the passage, the use of Antarctic krill as a food is an innovation whose future is

- (a) basically gloomy but still uncertain
- (b) somewhat promising but very tentative
- (c) generally bright and virtually assured
- (d) tied to the success of opaque-2 maize

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51. The author suggests that, in most developing countries, extensive government intervention accompanying the introduction of a food innovation will

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- (a) usually be sufficient to guarantee the financial success of the innovation
- (b) be necessary to ensure that the benefits of the innovation will be spread throughout the society
- (c) provide the incentive necessary to convince landowners to try the innovation
- (d) generally cost the country more than will be earned by the innovation

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52. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements concerning the solution to food shortages in developing countries?

- (a) The introduction of technological innovations to reap profits might alleviate food shortages to some degree, but any permanent solution can come only from effective governmental intervention in the socioeconomic system.
- (b) Innovations in agricultural technology will be of little help, and perhaps even harmful, in combating food shortages, no matter how well designed they are to suit local circumstances.
- (c) Long-lasting solutions will not be found until large landowners adopt improvements that will make production more efficient and thus more profitable.
- (d) In order to achieve a meaningful solution to the problem of food shortages, the tastes of the general population must be educated to accept the new food products of modern agricultural technology.

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

53. The first paragraph of the passage best supports which of the following statements?

- (a) Too much publicity can harm the chances for the success of a new food innovation.

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(b) Innovations that produce culturally acceptable crops will generally be successful.

(c) A food-product innovation can be technically feasible and still not be economically viable.

(d) It is difficult to decide whether a food-product innovation has actually been a success.

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

54. The author provides a sustained argument to support which of the following assertions?

(a) Profitability is neither necessary nor sufficient for a new technology to be adopted

(b) Profitability is the key factor guiding technological change.

(c) Economic factors and governmental policies strongly influence the ultimate success of any innovation.

(d) Opaque-2 maize is of limited benefit to poor families in developing countries.

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

55. The primary purpose of the passage is to discuss the

(a) means of assessing the extent of the world food shortage

(b) difficulties of applying technological solutions to the problem of food shortages

(c) costs of introducing a new food technology into a developing country

(d) Anglo-American bias of those trying to alleviate world food problems

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Earthquakes

In most earthquakes the Earth's crust cracks like porcelain. Stress builds up until a fracture forms at a depth of a few kilometers and the crust slips to relieve the stress. Some earthquakes, however, take place hundreds of kilometers down in the Earth's mantle, where high pressure makes rock so ductile that it flows instead of cracking, even under stress severe enough to deform it like putty. How can there be earthquakes at such depths? That such deep events do occur has been accepted only since 1927, when the seismologist Kiyoo Wadati convincingly demonstrated their existence. Instead of comparing the arrival times of seismic waves at different locations, as earlier researchers had done, Wadati relied on a time difference between the arrival of primary (P) waves and the slower secondary (S) waves. Because P and S waves travel at different but fairly constant speeds, the interval between their arrivals increases in proportion to the distance from the earthquake focus, or rupture point.

For most earthquakes, Wadati discovered, the interval was quite short near the epicenter, the point on the surface where shaking is strongest. For a few events, however, the delay was long even at the epicenter. Wadati saw a similar pattern when he analyzed data on the intensity of shaking. Most earthquakes had a small area of intense shaking, which weakened rapidly with increasing distance from the epicenter, but others were characterized by a lower peak intensity, felt over a broader area. Both the P-S intervals and the intensity patterns suggested two kinds of earthquakes: the more common shallow events, in which the focus lay just under the epicenter, and deep events, with a focus several hundred kilometers down.

The question remained: how can such quakes occur, given that mantle rock at a depth of more than 50 kilometers is too ductile to store enough stress to fracture? Wadati's work suggested that deep events occur in areas (now called Wadati-Benioff zones) where one crustal plate is forced under another and descends into the mantle. The descending rock is substantially cooler than the surrounding mantle and hence is less ductile and much more liable to fracture.

56. The passage is primarily concerned with

(a) demonstrating why the methods of early seismologists were flawed

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- (b) arguing that deep events are poorly understood and deserve further study
- (c) defending a revolutionary theory about the causes of earthquakes and methods of predicting them
- (d) discussing evidence for the existence of deep events and the conditions that allow them to occur

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

57. The author uses the comparisons to porcelain and putty in order to

- (a) explain why the Earth's mantle is under great pressure
- (b) distinguish the earthquake's epicenter from its focus
- (c) demonstrate the conditions under which a Wadati-Benioff zone forms
- (d) illustrate why the crust will fracture but the mantle will not

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58. It can be inferred from the passage that if the S waves from an earthquake arrive at a given location long after the P waves, which of the following must be true?

- (a) The earthquake was a deep event.
- (b) The earthquake was a shallow event.
- (c) The earthquake focus was distant.
- (d) The earthquake focus was nearby.

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59. The method used by Wadati to determine the depths of earthquakes is most like which of the following?

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(a) Determining the depth of a well by dropping stones into the well and timing how long they take to reach the bottom

(b) Determining the height of a mountain by measuring the shadow it casts at different times of the day

(c) Determining the distance from a thunderstorm by timing the interval between the flash of a lightning bolt and the thunder it produces

(d) Determining the distance between two points by counting the number of paces it takes to cover the distance and measuring a single pace

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60. The passage supports which of the following statements about the relationship between the epicenter and the focus of an earthquake?

(a) P waves originate at the focus and S waves originate at the epicenter.

(b) In deep events the epicenter and the focus are reversed.

(c) In shallow events the epicenter and the focus coincide.

(d) In both deep and shallow events the focus lies beneath the epicenter.

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61. The passage suggests that which of the following must take place in order for any earthquake to occur?

I. Stress must build up.

II. Cool rock must descend into the mantle.

III. A fracture must occur.

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) III only

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(d) I and III only

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

62. Information presented in the passage suggests that, compared with seismic activity at the epicenter of a shallow event, seismic activity at the epicenter of a deep event is characterized by

(a) shorter P-S intervals and higher peak intensity

(b) shorter P-S intervals and lower peak intensity

(c) longer P-S intervals and similar peak intensity

(d) longer P-S intervals and lower peak intensity

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63. The passage suggests which of the following about the views held by researchers before 1927?

(a) Some researchers did not believe that deep events could actually occur.

(b) Many researchers rejected the use of P-S intervals for determining the depths of earthquakes.

(c) Some researchers doubted that the mantle was too ductile to store the stress needed for an earthquake.

(d) Most researchers expected P waves to be slower than S waves.

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64. The author's explanation of how deep events occur would be most weakened if which of the following were discovered to be true?

(a) Deep events are far less common than shallow events.

(b) Deep events occur in places other than where crustal plates meet.

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(c) Mantle rock is more ductile at a depth of several hundred kilometers than it is at 50 kilometers.

(d) The speeds of both P and S waves are slightly greater than previously thought.

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Mangroves

Neo tropical coastal mangrove forests are usually “zonal,” with certain mangrove species found predominantly in the seaward portion of the habitat and other mangrove species on the more landward portions of the coast. The earliest research on mangrove forests produced descriptions of species distribution from shore to land, without exploring the causes of the distributions.

The idea that zonation is caused by plant succession was first expressed by J. H. Davis in a study of Florida mangrove forests. According to Davis’ scheme, the shoreline is being extended in a seaward direction because of the “land-building” role of mangroves, which, by trapping sediments over time, extend the shore. As a habitat gradually becomes more inland as the shore extends, the “land-building” species are replaced. This continuous process of accretion and succession would be interrupted only by hurricanes or storm flushings.

Recently the universal application of Davis’ succession paradigm has been challenged. It appears that in areas where weak currents and weak tidal energies allow the accumulation of sediments, mangroves will follow land formation and accelerate the rate of soil accretion; succession will proceed according to Davis’ scheme. But on stable coastlines, the distribution of mangrove species results in other patterns of zonation; “land building” does not occur.

To find a principle that explains the various distribution patterns, several researchers have looked to salinity and its effects on mangrove. While mangroves can develop in fresh water, they can also thrive in salinities as high as 2.5 times that of seawater. However, those mangrove species found in freshwater habitats do well only in the absence of competition, thus suggesting that salinity tolerance is a critical factor in competitive success among mangrove species. Research

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suggests that mangroves will normally dominate highly saline regions, although not because they require salt. Rather, they are metabolically efficient (and hence grow well) in portions of an environment whose high salinity excludes plants adapted to lower salinities. Tides create different degrees of salinity along a coastline. The characteristic mangrove species of each zone should exhibit a higher metabolic efficiency at that salinity than will any potential invader, including other species of mangrove.

65. The primary of the purpose of the passage is to

- (a) refute the idea that the zonation exhibited in mangrove forests is caused by adaptation to salinity
- (b) describe the pattern of zonation typically found in Florida mangrove forests
- (c) argue that Davis' succession paradigm cannot be successfully applied to Florida mangrove forests
- (d) discuss hypotheses that attempt to explain the zonation of coastal mangrove forests

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

66. According to the passage, the earliest research on mangrove forest produced which of the following?

- (a) Data that implied random patterns of mangrove species distribution
- (b) Descriptions of species distributions suggesting zonation
- (c) Descriptions of the development of mangrove forests over time
- (d) Reclassification of species formerly thought to be identical

Answer: (b) Descriptions of species distributions suggesting zonation (Because the first para tells that "The earliest research on mangrove forests produced descriptions of species distribution from shore to land")

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67. It can be inferred from the passage that Davis' paradigm does NOT apply to which of the following?

- (a) The shoreline of Florida mangrove forests first studied by Davis
- (b) A shoreline in which few sediments can accumulate
- (c) A shoreline in an area with weak tidal energy
- (d) A shoreline extended by "land-building" species of mangrove

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68. Information in the passage indicates that the author would most probably regard which of the following statements as INCORRECT?

- (a) Coastal mangrove forests are usually zonal.
- (b) Hurricanes interrupt the process of accretion and succession that extends existing shorelines.
- (c) Species of plants that thrive in a saline habitat require salt to flourish.
- (d) Plants with the highest metabolic efficiency in a given habitat tend to exclude other plants from that habitat.

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69. The tone of the passage can best be described as

- (a) flippant
- (b) aggressive
- (c) objective
- (d) apologetic

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Pterosaurs

The fossil remains of the first flying vertebrates, the pterosaurs, have intrigued paleontologists for more than two centuries. How such large creatures, which weighed in some cases as much as a piloted hang-glider and had wingspans from 8 to 12 meters, solved the problems of powered flight, and exactly what these creatures were—reptiles or birds—are among the questions scientists have puzzled over.

Perhaps the least controversial assertion about the pterosaurs is that they were reptiles. Their skulls, pelvises, and hind feet are reptilian. The anatomy of their wings suggests that they did not evolve into the class of birds. In pterosaurs a greatly elongated fourth finger of each forelimb supported a wing-like membrane. The other fingers were short and reptilian, with sharp claws. In birds the second finger is the principal strut of the wing, which consists primarily of feathers. If the pterosaurs walked on all fours, the three short fingers may have been employed for grasping. When a pterosaur walked or remained stationary, the fourth finger, and with it the wing, could only turn upward in an extended inverted V-shape along each side of the animal's body.

The pterosaurs resembled both birds and bats in their overall structure and proportions. This is not surprising because the design of any flying vertebrate is subject to aerodynamic constraints. Both the pterosaurs and the birds have hollow bones, a feature that represents a savings in weight. In the birds, however, these bones are reinforced more massively by internal struts.

Although scales typically cover reptiles, the pterosaurs probably had hairy coats. T. H. Huxley reasoned that flying vertebrates must have been warm-blooded because flying implies a high rate of metabolism, which in turn implies a high internal temperature. Huxley speculated that a coat of hair would insulate against loss of body heat and might streamline the body to reduce drag in flight. The recent discovery of a pterosaur specimen covered in long, dense, and relatively thick hair like fossil material was the first clear evidence that his reasoning was correct.

Efforts to explain how the pterosaurs became airborne have led to suggestions that they launched themselves by jumping from cliffs, by dropping from trees, or

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even by rising into light winds from the crests of waves. Each hypothesis has its difficulties. The first wrongly assumes that the pterosaurs' hind feet resembled a bat's and could serve as hooks by which the animal could hang in preparation for flight. The second hypothesis seems unlikely because large pterosaurs could not have landed in trees without damaging their wings. The third calls for high waves to channel updrafts. The wind that made such waves however, might have been too strong for the pterosaurs to control their flight once airborne.

70. It can be inferred from the passage that scientists now generally agree that the

- (a) enormous wingspan of the pterosaurs enabled them to fly great distances
- (b) structure of the skeleton of the pterosaurs suggests a close evolutionary relationship to bats
- (c) fossil remains of the pterosaurs reveal how they solved the problem of powered flight
- (d) pterosaurs were reptiles

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71. The author views the idea that the pterosaurs became airborne by rising into light winds created by waves as

- (a) revolutionary
- (b) unlikely
- (c) unassailable
- (d) probable

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72. According to the passage, the skeleton of a pterosaur can be distinguished from that of a bird by the

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- (a) size of its wingspan
- (b) presence of hollow spaces in its bones
- (c) anatomic origin of its wing strut
- (d) presence of hooklike projections on its hind feet

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73. The ideas attributed to T. H. Huxley in the passage suggest that he would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

- (a) An animal's brain size has little bearing on its ability to master complex behaviors.
- (b) An animal's appearance is often influenced by environmental requirements and physical capabilities.
- (c) Animals within a given family group are unlikely to change their appearance dramatically over a period of time.
- (d) The origin of flight in vertebrates was an accidental development rather than the outcome of specialization or adaptation.

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74. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is characteristic of the pterosaurs?

- (a) They were unable to fold their wings when not in use.
- (b) They hung upside down from branches as bats do before flight.
- (c) They flew in order to capture prey.
- (d) They were an early stage in the evolution of the birds.

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75. Which of the following best describes the organization of the last paragraph of the passage?

- (a) New evidence is introduced to support a traditional point of view.
- (b) Three explanations for a phenomenon are presented, and each is disputed by means of specific information.
- (c) Three hypotheses are outlined, and evidence supporting each is given.
- (d) Recent discoveries are described, and their implications for future study are projected.

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76. It can be inferred from the passage that some scientists believe that pterosaurs

- (a) lived near large bodies of water
- (b) had sharp teeth for tearing food
- (c) were attacked and eaten by larger reptiles
- (d) had longer tails than many birds

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Labor market problems

How many really suffer as a result of labor market problems? This is one of the most critical yet contentious social policy questions. In many ways, our social statistics exaggerate the degree of hardship. Unemployment does not have the same dire consequences today as it did in the 1930's when most of the unemployed were primary breadwinners, when income and earnings were usually much closer to the margin of subsistence, and when there were no countervailing

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social programs for those failing in the labor market. Increasing affluence, the rise of families with more than one wage earner, the growing predominance of secondary earners among the unemployed, and improved social welfare protection have unquestionably mitigated the consequences of joblessness. Earnings and income data also overstate the dimensions of hardship. Among the millions with hourly earnings at or below the minimum wage level, the overwhelming majority are from multiple-earner, relatively affluent families. Most of those counted by the poverty statistics are elderly or handicapped or have family responsibilities which keep them out of the labor force, so the poverty statistics are by no means an accurate indicator of labor market pathologies.

Yet there are also many ways our social statistics underestimate the degree of labor-market-related hardship. The unemployment counts exclude the millions of fully employed workers whose wages are so low that their families remain in poverty. Low wages and repeated or prolonged unemployment frequently interact to undermine the capacity for self-support. Since the number experiencing joblessness at some time during the year is several times the number unemployed in any month, those who suffer as a result of forced idleness can equal or exceed average annual unemployment, even though only a minority of the jobless in any month really suffer. For every person counted in the monthly unemployment tallies, there is another working part-time because of the inability to find full-time work, or else outside the labor force but wanting a job. Finally, income transfers in our country have always focused on the elderly, disabled, and dependent, neglecting the needs of the working poor, so that the dramatic expansion of cash and in-kind transfers does not necessarily mean that those failing in the labor market are adequately protected.

As a result of such contradictory evidence, it is uncertain whether those suffering seriously as a result of labor market problems number in the hundreds of thousands or the tens of millions, and, hence, whether high levels of joblessness can be tolerated or must be countered by job creation and economic stimulus. There is only one area of agreement in this debate—that the existing poverty, employment, and earnings statistics are inadequate for one their primary applications, measuring the consequences of labor market problems.

77. Which of the following is the principal topic of the passage?

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- (a) What causes labor market pathologies that result in suffering
- (b) How social statistics give an unclear picture of the degree of hardship caused by low wages and insufficient employment opportunities
- (c) Which of the currently used statistical procedures are the best for estimating the incidence of hardship that is due to unemployment
- (d) Where the areas of agreement are among poverty, employment, and earnings figures

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78. The author uses “labor market problems” in lines 1-2 to refer to which of the following?

- (a) The overall causes of poverty
- (b) Deficiencies in the training of the work force
- (c) Trade relationships among producers of goods
- (d) Shortages of jobs providing adequate income

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79. The author contrasts the 1930’s with the present in order to show that

- (a) more people were unemployed in the 1930’s
- (b) unemployment now has less severe effects
- (c) social programs are more needed now
- (d) there now is a greater proportion of elderly and handicapped people among those in poverty

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80. Which of the following proposals best responds to the issues raised by the author?

- (a) Innovative programs using multiple approaches should be set up to reduce the level of unemployment.
- (b) A compromise should be found between the positions of those who view joblessness as an evil greater than economic control and those who hold the opposite view.
- (c) New statistical indices should be developed to measure the degree to which unemployment and inadequately paid employment cause suffering.
- (d) Consideration should be given to the ways in which statistics can act as partial causes of the phenomena that they purport to measure.

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81. The author's purpose in citing those who are repeatedly unemployed during a twelve-month period is most probably to show that

- (a) there are several factors that cause the payment of low wages to some members of the labor force
- (b) unemployment statistics can underestimate the hardship resulting from joblessness
- (c) recurrent inadequacies in the labor market can exist and can cause hardships for individual workers
- (d) a majority of those who are jobless at any one time do not suffer severe hardship

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

82. The author states that the mitigating effect of social programs involving income transfers on the income level of low-income people is often not felt by

- (a) the employed poor

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(b) dependent children in single-earner families

(c) workers who become disabled

(d) retired workers

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

83. According to the passage, one factor that causes unemployment and earnings figures to over predict the amount of economic hardship is the

(a) recurrence of periods of unemployment for a group of low-wage workers

(b) possibility that earnings may be received from more than one job per worker

(c) prevalence, among low-wage workers and the unemployed, of members of families in which others are employed

(d) fact that unemployment counts do not include those who work for low wages and remain poor

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html)

84. The conclusion stated about the number of people who suffer as a result of forced idleness depends primarily on the point that

(a) in times of high unemployment, there are some people who do not remain unemployed for long

(b) the capacity for self-support depends on receiving moderate-to-high wages

(c) those in forced idleness include, besides the unemployed, both underemployed part-time workers and those not actively seeking work

(d) at different times during the year, different people are unemployed

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85. Which of the following, if true, is the best criticism of the author's argument concerning why poverty statistics cannot properly be used to show the effects of problems in the labor market?

(a) A short-term increase in the number of those in poverty can indicate a shortage of jobs because the basic number of those unable to accept employment remains approximately constant.

(b) For those who are in poverty as a result of joblessness, there are social programs available that provide a minimum standard of living.

(c) Poverty statistics do not consistently agree with earnings statistics, when each is taken as a measure of hardship resulting from unemployment.

(d) The elderly and handicapped categories include many who previously were employed in the labor market.

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Cells of the plants

All of the cells in a particular plant start out with the same complement of genes. How then can these cells differentiate and form structures as different as roots, stems, leaves, and fruits? The answer is that only a small subset of the genes in a particular kind of cell are expressed, or turned on, at a given time. This is accomplished by a complex system of chemical messengers that in plants include hormones and other regulatory molecules. Five major hormones have been identified: auxin, abscisic acid, cytokinin, ethylene, and gibberellin. Studies of plants have now identified a new class of regulatory molecules called oligosaccharins.

Unlike the oligosaccharins, the five well-known plant hormones are pleiotropic rather than specific; that is, each has more than one effect on the growth and development of plants. The five has so many simultaneous effects that they are not very useful in artificially controlling the growth of crops. Auxin, for instance, stimulates the rate of cell elongation, causes shoots to grow up and roots to grow

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down, and inhibits the growth of lateral shoots. Auxin also causes the plant to develop a vascular system, to form lateral roots, and to produce ethylene.

The pleiotropy of the five well-studied plant hormones is somewhat analogous to that of certain hormones in animal. For example, hormones from the hypothalamus in the brain stimulate the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland to synthesize and release many different hormones, one of which stimulates the release of hormones from the adrenal cortex. These hormones have specific effects on target organs all over the body. One hormone stimulates the thyroid gland, for example, another the ovarian follicle cells, and so forth. In other words, there is a hierarchy of hormones. Such a hierarchy may also exist in plants. Oligosaccharins are fragments of the cell wall released by enzymes: different enzymes release different oligosaccharins. There are indications that pleiotropic plant hormones may actually function by activating the enzymes that release these other, more specific chemical messengers from the cell wall.

86. According to the passage, the five well-known plant hormones are not useful in controlling the growth of crops because

- (a) it is not known exactly what functions the hormones perform
- (b) each hormone has various effects on plants
- (c) none of the hormones can function without the others
- (d) each hormone has different effects on different kinds of plants

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87. The passage suggests that the place of hypothalamic hormones in the hormonal hierarchies of animals is similar to the place of which of the following in plants?

- (a) Plant cell walls
- (b) The complement of genes in each plant cell
- (c) A subset of a plant cell's gene complement

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(d) The five major hormones

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88. The passage suggests that which of the following is a function likely to be performed by an oligosaccharin?

- (a) To stimulate a particular plant cell to become part of a plant's root system
- (b) To stimulate the walls of a particular cell to produce other oligosaccharins
- (c) To activate enzymes that release specific chemical messengers from plant cell walls
- (d) To duplicate the gene complement in a particular plant cell

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89. The author mentions specific effects that auxin has on plant development in order to illustrate the

- (a) point that some of the effects of plant hormones can be harmful
- (b) way in which hormones are produced by plants
- (c) hierarchical nature of the functioning of plant hormones
- (d) concept of pleiotropy as it is exhibited by plant hormones

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90. According to the passage, which of the following best describes a function performed by oligosaccharins?

- (a) Regulating the daily functioning of a plant's cells
- (b) Interacting with one another to produce different chemicals

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- (c) Releasing specific chemical messengers from a plant's cell walls
- (d) Influencing the development of a plant's cells by controlling the expression of the cells' genes

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91. The passage suggests that, unlike the pleiotropic hormones, oligosaccharins could be used effectively to

- (a) trace the passage of chemicals through the walls of cells
- (b) pinpoint functions of other plant hormones
- (c) artificially control specific aspects of the development of crops
- (d) alter the complement of genes in the cells of plants

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92. The author discusses animal hormones primarily in order to

- (a) introduce the idea of a hierarchy of hormones
- (b) explain the effects that auxin has on plant cells
- (c) contrast the functioning of plant hormones and animals hormones
- (d) illustrate the way in which particular hormones affect animals

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Paleo climatologists

In choosing a method for determining climatic conditions that existed in the past, paleo climatologists invoke four principal criteria. First, the material—rocks, lakes, vegetation, etc.—on which the method relies must be widespread enough to provide plenty of information, since analysis of material that is rarely encountered

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will not permit correlation with other regions or with other periods of geological history. Second, in the process of formation, the material must have received an environmental signal that reflects a change in climate and that can be deciphered by modern physical or chemical means. Third, at least some of the material must have retained the signal unaffected by subsequent changes in the environment. Fourth, it must be possible to determine the time at which the inferred climatic conditions held. This last criterion is more easily met in dating marine sediments, because dating of only a small number of layers in a marine sequence allows the age of other layers to be estimated fairly reliably by extrapolation and interpolation. By contrast, because sedimentation is much less continuous in continental regions, estimating the age of a continental bed from the known ages of beds above and below is more risky.

One very old method used in the investigation of past climatic conditions involves the measurement of water levels in ancient lakes. In temperate regions, there are enough lakes for correlations between them to give us a reliable picture. In arid and semiarid regions, on the other hand, the small number of lakes and the great distances between them reduce the possibilities for correlation. Moreover, since lake levels are controlled by rates of evaporation as well as by precipitation, the interpretation of such levels is ambiguous. For instance, the fact that lake levels in the semiarid southwestern United States appear to have been higher during the last ice age than they are now was at one time attributed to increased precipitation. On the basis of snow-line elevations, however, it has been concluded that the climate then was not necessarily wetter than it is now, but rather that both summers and winters were cooler, resulting in reduced evaporation.

Another problematic method is to reconstruct former climates on the basis of pollen profiles. The type of vegetation in a specific region is determined by identifying and counting the various pollen grains found there. Although the relationship between vegetation and climate is not as direct as the relationship between climate and lake levels, the method often works well in the temperate zones. In arid and semiarid regions in which there is not much vegetation, however, small changes in one or a few plant types can change the picture dramatically, making accurate correlations between neighboring areas difficult to obtain.

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93. Which of the following statements about the difference between marine and continental sedimentation is supported by information in the passage?

- (a) Data provided by dating marine sedimentation is more consistent with researchers' findings in other disciplines than is data provided by dating continental sedimentation.
- (b) It is easier to estimate the age of a layer in a sequence of continental sedimentation than it is to estimate the age of a layer in a sequence of marine sedimentation.
- (c) Marine sedimentation is much less widespread than continental sedimentation.
- (d) Marine sedimentation is much more continuous than is continental sedimentation.

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94. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the passage as a whole?

- (a) The author describes a method for determining past climatic conditions and then offers specific examples of situations in which it has been used.
- (b) The author discusses the method of dating marine and continental sequences and then explains how dating is more difficult with lake levels than with pollen profiles.
- (c) The author describes the common requirements of methods for determining past climatic conditions and then discusses examples of such methods.
- (d) The author describes various ways of choosing a material for determining past climatic conditions and then discusses how two such methods have yielded contradictory data.

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95. It can be inferred from the passage that paleoclimatologists have concluded which of the following on the basis of their study of snow-line elevations in the southwestern United States?

- (a) There is usually more precipitation during an ice age because of increased amounts of evaporation.
- (b) There was less precipitation during the last ice age than there is today.
- (c) The high lake levels during the last ice age may have been a result of less evaporation rather than more precipitation.
- (d)) Lake levels in the semiarid southwestern United States were lower during the last ice age than they are today.

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96. Which of the following would be the most likely topic for a paragraph that logically continues the passage?

- (a) A third method for investigating past climatic conditions
- (b) The kinds of plants normally found in arid regions
- (c) The effect of variation in lake levels on pollen distribution
- (d) The material best suited to preserving signals of climatic changes

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html)

97. The author discusses lake levels in the southwestern United States in order to

- (a) illustrate the mechanics of the relationship between lake level, evaporation, and precipitation
- (b) provide an example of the uncertainty involved in interpreting lake levels
- (c) prove that there are not enough ancient lakes with which to make accurate correlations

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(d) explain the effects of increased rates of evaporation on levels of precipitation

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98. It can be inferred from the passage that an environmental signal found in geological material would not be useful to paleoclimatologists if it

- (a) had to be interpreted by modern chemical means
- (b) reflected a change in climate rather than a long-term climatic condition
- (c) was incorporated into a material as the material was forming
- (d) also reflected subsequent environmental changes

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99. According to the passage, the material used to determine past climatic conditions must be widespread for which of the following reasons?

- I. Paleoclimatologists need to make comparisons between periods of geological history.
- II. Paleoclimatologists need to compare materials that have supported a wide variety of vegetation.
- III. Paleoclimatologists need to make comparisons with data collected in other regions.

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) I and III only

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100. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the study of past climates in arid and semiarid regions?

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(a) It is sometimes more difficult to determine past climatic conditions in arid and semiarid regions than in temperate regions

(b) Although in the past more research has been done on temperate regions, paleoclimatologists have recently turned their attention to arid and semiarid regions.

(c) Although more information about past climates can be gathered in arid and semiarid than in temperate regions, dating this information is more difficult.

(d) It is difficult to study the climatic history of arid and semiarid regions because their climates have tended to vary more than those of temperate regions.

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Research in intergalactic astronomy

Until recently most astronomers believed that the space between the galaxies in our universe was a near-perfect vacuum. This orthodox view of the universe is now being challenged by astronomers who believe that a heavy “rain” of gas is falling into many galaxies from the supposedly empty space around them. The gas apparently condenses into a collection of small stars, each a little larger than the planet Jupiter. These stars vastly outnumber the other stars in a given galaxy. The amount of “intergalactic rainfall” into some of these galaxies has been enough to double their mass in the time since they formed. Scientists have begun to suspect that this intergalactic gas is probably a mixture of gases left over from the “big bang” when the galaxies were formed and gas was forced out of galaxies by supernova explosions.

It is well known that when gas is cooled at a constant pressure its volume decreases. Thus, the physicist Fabian reasoned that as intergalactic gas cools, the cooler gas shrinks inward toward the center of the galaxy. Meanwhile its place is taken by hotter intergalactic gas from farther out on the edge of the galaxy, which cools as it is compressed and flows into the galaxy. The net result is a continuous

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flow of gas, starting as hot gases in intergalactic space and ending as a drizzle of cool gas called a “cooling flow,” falling into the central galaxy.

A fairly heretical idea in the 1970's, the cooling-flow theory gained support when Fabian observed a cluster of galaxies in the constellation Perseus and found the central galaxy, NGC 1275, to be a strange-looking object with irregular, thin strands of gas radiating from it. According to previous speculation, these strands were gases that had been blown out by an explosion in the galaxy. Fabian, however, disagreed. Because the strands of gas radiating from NGC 1275 are visible in optical photographs, Fabian suggested that such strands consisted not of gas blown out of the galaxy but of cooling flows of gas streaming inward. He noted that the wavelengths of the radiation emitted by a gas would change as the gas cooled, so that as the gas flowed into the galaxy and became cooler, it would emit not x-rays, but visible light, like that which was captured in the photographs. Fabian's hypothesis was supported by Canizares' determination in 1982 that most of the gas in the Perseus cluster was at a temperature of 80 million degrees Kelvin, whereas the gas immediately surrounding NGC 1275 (the subject of the photographs) was at one-tenth this temperature.

101. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (a) illustrate a hypothesis about the origin of galaxies
- (b) provide evidence to dispute an accepted theory about the evolution of galaxies
- (c) summarize the state of and prospects for research in intergalactic astronomy
- (d) report new data on the origins of intergalactic gas

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102. The author uses the phrase “orthodox view of the universe” to refer to the belief that

- (a) the space between the galaxies is devoid of matter

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(b) the space between galaxies is occupied by stars that cannot be detected by optical photographs

(c) galaxies have decreased in mass by half since their formation

(d) galaxies contain stars, each the size of Jupiter, which form clusters

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103. It can be inferred from the passage that, if Fabian is correct, gas in the peripheral regions of a galaxy cluster

(a) streams outward into intergalactic space

(b) is hotter than gas in the central regions of the galaxy

(c) is composed primarily of gas left over from the big bang

(d) results in the creation of unusually large stars

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104. The author of the passage probably mentions Canizares' determination in order to

(a) clarify an ambiguity in Fabian's research findings

(b) illustrate a generalization about the temperature of gas in a galaxy cluster

(c) introduce a new argument in support of the orthodox view of galaxies

(d) provide support for Fabian's assertions about the Perseus galaxies

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105. According to the passage, Fabian believes that gas flowing into a central galaxy has which of the following characteristics?

(a) It is one-tenth hotter than it was in the outer regions of the galaxy cluster.

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(b) It emits radiation with wavelengths that change as the gas moves toward the center of the galaxy.

(c) The total amount of radiation emitted diminishes as the gas cools.

(d) It loses 90 percent of its energy as it moves to the center of the galaxy.

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New interpretation of Darwin's theory of evolution

Although much has been written about the theological conflicts with Darwinian theory, little is known of the powerful scientific objections that modified Darwin's beliefs.

During Darwin's lifetime, the accepted theory of heredity was not Mendel's theory of particulate inheritance, which, though published, was unrecognized, but the theory of blending inheritance, which holds that forms intermediate between those of the parents result from mating. Jenkin pointed out that if a rare and favorable mutation occurred, it would soon be blended out by repeated crossings from the wild-type form. Disputing Darwin's conception of evolution as proceeding through the natural selection of those with slightly better characteristics that arose randomly, Jenkin concluded that natural selection could not account for the tremendous diversity of life, hypothesizing that large numbers of organisms mutated simultaneously in the same direction—a controlled orthogenetic process resembling a series of "special creations."

Since "special creationism" was an ideological target of his, Darwin found himself in a quandary. Although he did not abandon his theory, he admitted that natural selection played a much smaller part in evolution than he had previously claimed. He also embraced the Lamarckian concept that acquired traits in parents are transmitted to their offspring, thus providing a mechanism by which an entire population could change in the same direction at once.

Another potent objection came from the physicists led by Lord Kelvin, who contested the assumption of previous geologists and biologists that life had existed for billions of years, if not infinitely. How, they asked, could evolution proceed by slow steps in millions of years, and how could advanced forms

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recently evolved show such great differences? The Kelvinists, basing their conclusion on the assumption that the sun was an incandescent liquid mass rapidly radiating heat, calculated that the age of the earth was between 20 and 40 million years.

Admitting that their calculations were correct and their premises rational, Darwin was forced to adjust this theory. He proposed that change had occurred much more rapidly in the past than in the present, where species seemed static, and that more advanced forms varied more rapidly than lower forms. This provided further reason to advocate Lamarck's theory of inheritance, because that could account for the rapid change.

Interestingly, both these retreats of Darwin were later shown to be faulty. The discovery that the sun runs on a nearly infinite amount of atomic fuel totally invalidated Kelvin's argument, Mendel was "rediscovered" in the twentieth century, when it was pointed out that the particulate nature of inheritance meant that favorable mutation not only could persist, but could rapidly become prevalent.

106. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (a) outline the process by which Darwin formulated and modified his theory of natural selection
- (b) propose a new interpretation of Darwin's theory of evolution
- (c) discuss some of the scientific controversy that Darwin sparked and describe his response to it
- (d) defend Darwinian theory against the objections raised by Darwin's contemporaries in the scientific community

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107. It can be inferred from the passage that the theory of blending inheritance would predict that the offspring of

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(a) two strains of snapdragons, one with abnormal, radically symmetrical flowers and the other with normal, bilaterally symmetrical flowers, would always have normal, bilaterally symmetrical flowers

(b) a white horse and a black horse would always be gray

(c) a man with type A blood and a woman with type B blood would always have type A, type B, or type AB blood

(d) a fly with large eyes and a fly with small eyes would always have one large eye and one small eye

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108. It can be inferred from the passage that “wild-type” means

(a) non mutant

(b) rare

(c) abnormal

(d) random

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109. Which of the following, if it could be demonstrated, would tend to support the Lamarckian concept that Darwin embraced?

(a)) Human beings evolved from now-extinct animals much like chimpanzees as a result of an erratic accumulation of changes in the gene pool through thousands of generations.

(b) Some parental traits disappear in offspring and reappear in the following generation.

(c) All species of organisms were immutably created in their present forms.

(d) Rats who have had their tails cut off produce tailless offspring.

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110. The author's attitude toward Jenkin and Kelvin can best be described as

- (a) respectful
- (b) contemptuous
- (c) ambivalent
- (d) denunciatory

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111. According to the passage, Darwin modified his beliefs in order to

- (a) bring them into line with the theory of particulate inheritance
- (b) disprove Lord Kelvin's view on the age of the earth
- (c) dissociate himself from those who believed in "special creationism"
- (d) meet the objections of Jenkin and Lamarck

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112. The author sets off the word "rediscovered" in quotation marks in order to

- (a) emphasize that major scientific theories are rarely acknowledged or accepted when they are first promulgated
- (b) indicate that the term is somewhat ironic, since Mendel's work was virtually ignored when it was published
- (c) rebuke the scientific community for deliberately suppressing Mendel's work until long after his death
- (d) underscore the similarity between Mendel's theory of particulate inheritance and the theory of blending inheritance that was accepted during his lifetime

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113. It can be inferred from the passage that if Mendel's work had been recognized and accepted during Darwin's lifetime, it would have had which of the following effect?

I. It would have refuted Jenkin's objections to Darwin's theories.

II. It would have supported Darwin's theory that evolution proceeds by very slow steps over millions of years.

III. It would have clarified and supported Darwin's theory of natural selection.

(a) I only

(b) III only

(c) I and III only

(d) II and III only

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114. All of the following can be reasonably inferred from the passage EXCEPT:

(a) The idea that evolution occurs by means of natural selection was not widely accepted until the twentieth century.

(b) Darwin was the only scientist of his day who believed in natural selection.

(c) Darwin's theories were originally predicated on the assumption that the earth is more than 40 million years old.

(d) Many of Darwin's ideas about heredity were later shown to be incorrect.

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Radiation

Radiation occurs from three natural sources: radioactive material in the environment, such as in soil, rock, or building materials; cosmic rays; and substances in the human body, such as radioactive potassium in bone and radioactive carbon in tissues. These natural sources account for an exposure of about 100 millirems a year for the average person.

The largest single source of man-made radiation is medical X rays, yet most scientists agree that hazards from this source are not as great as those from weapons test fallout, since strontium 90 and carbon 14 become incorporated into the body, hence delivering radiation for an entire lifetime. The issue is, however, by no means uncontroversial. The last two decades have witnessed intensified examination and dispute about the effects of low-level radiation, beginning with the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, which reported in 1958 that “even the smallest amounts of radiation are likely to cause deleterious genetic and perhaps also somatic effects.”

A survey conducted in Britain confirmed that an abnormally high percentage of patients suffering from arthritis of the spine who had been treated with X rays contracted cancer. Another study revealed a high incidence of childhood cancer in cases where the mother had been given prenatal pelvic X rays. These studies have pointed to the need to reexamine the assumption that exposure to low-linear energy transfer presents only a minor risk. Recently, examination of the death certificates of former employees of a West Coast plant that produces plutonium for nuclear weapons revealed markedly higher rates for cancers of the pancreas, lung, bone marrow, and lymphatic system than would have been expected in a normal population. While the National Academy of Sciences committee attributes this difference to chemical or other environmental causes rather than radiation, other scientists maintain that any radiation exposure, no matter how small, leads to an increase in cancer risk. It is believed by some that a dose of one rem, if sustained over many generations, would lead to an increase of 1 percent in the number of serious genetic defects at birth, a possible increase of 1,000 disorders per million births.

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In the meantime, regulatory efforts have been disorganized, fragmented, inconsistent, and characterized by internecine strife and bureaucratic delays. A Senate report concluded that coordination of regulation among involved departments and agencies was not possible because of jurisdictional disputes and confusion. One federal agency has been unsuccessful in its efforts to obtain sufficient funding and manpower for the enforcement of existing radiation laws, and the chairperson of a panel especially created to develop a coordinated federal program has resigned.

115. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (a) explain the difference between natural and man-made radiation
- (b) arouse concern about the risks connected with exposure to radiation
- (c) criticize the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
- (d) advocate limiting the use of atomic weapons testing, since the fallout is extremely hazardous

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116. Which of the following, according to the passage, is a list of three natural sources of radiation?

- (a) Radioactive potassium in bone, strontium 90, uranium ore
- (b) Carbon 14 in tissues, cosmic rays, X rays
- (c) Cosmic rays, radioactive potassium in bones, radioactive carbon in tissues
- (d) Plutonium, radioactive material in rock, strontium 90

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117. Which of the following does the author cite in support of the quotation from the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

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- I. Strontium 90 and carbon 14 become incorporated into the body and deliver radiation for an entire lifetime.
- II. An abnormally high percentage of patients with arthritis of the spine who were treated with X rays subsequently contracted cancer.
- III. A high incidence of cancer appeared among children of mothers who had been given prenatal pelvic X rays.

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II only

(d) II and III only

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118. The passage contains information that answers which of the following questions?

(a) How many millirems of radiation from man-made sources is the average person exposed to each year?

(b) Is exposure to radiation linked to any other diseases besides cancer?

(c) How many types of radiation are there?

(d) Why is exposure to the fallout from weapons testing considered by some to be more hazardous than exposure to X rays?

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119. According to the passage, some scientists believe that a dose of one rem of radiation continued over a period of generations would

(a) raise the strontium 90 levels in the body but otherwise have little effect

(b) relieve the acute suffering of those afflicted with arthritis of the spine without side effects

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(c) have the effect of increasing by 1 percent the cases of serious genetic defects

(d) have little impact on the regulatory efforts of federal agencies

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120. It can be inferred from the last paragraph of the passage that the chairperson who resigned from the panel to develop a coordinated federal program for radiation regulation most likely did so because

(a) he or she disagreed with the findings of the Senate committee

(b) his or her agency could not obtain funding or manpower for implementation of existing laws

(c) he or she supported the position of the National Academy of Sciences committee and opposed regulation of radiation exposure

(d) regulatory efforts have been balked by disputes, confusion, and bureaucratic delays

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121. The passage contains evidence suggesting that it was most likely written

(a) in 1958

(b) for the journal of the National Academy of Sciences

(c) by a lobbyist for the defense industry

(d) in the late 1970s

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122. The passage implies that each of the following statements about radiation has been disputed EXCEPT?

(a) Even small doses of radiation are likely to cause birth defects.

(b) Exposure to low-linear energy transfer presents only a minor risk.

(c) Many small doses of radiation are as harmful as a single large dose.

(d) Humans can tolerate a certain amount of radiation.

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Testing of genetic markers

Methods for typing blood were developed around the turn of the century, about the same time that fingerprints were first used for identification. Only in the last decade or two, however, have scientists begun to believe that genetic markers in blood and other bodily fluids may someday prove as useful in crime detection as fingerprints.

The standard ABO blood typing has long been used as a form of negative identification. Added sophistication came with the discovery of additional subgroups of genetic markers in blood and with the discovery that genetic markers are present not only in blood but also in other bodily fluids, such as perspiration and saliva.

These discoveries were of little use in crime detection, however, because of the circumstances in which police scientists must work. Rather than a plentiful sample of blood freshly drawn from a patient, the crime laboratory is likely to receive only a tiny fleck of dried blood of unknown age from an unknown “donor” on a shirt or a scrap of rag that has spent hours or days exposed to air, high temperature, and other contaminants.

British scientists found a method for identifying genetic markers more precisely in small samples. In this process, called electrophoresis, a sample is placed on a tray containing a gel through which an electrical current is then passed. A trained analyst reads the resulting patterns in the gel to determine the presence of various chemical markers.

Electrophoresis made it possible to identify several thousand subgroups of blood types rather than the twelve known before. However, the equipment and special

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training required were expensive. In addition, the process could lead to the destruction of evidence. For example, repeated tests of a blood-flecked shirt—one for each marker—led to increasing deterioration of the evidence and the cost of a week or more of laboratory time.

It remained for another British researcher, Brian Wrexall, to demonstrate that simultaneous analyses, using an inexpensive electrophoresis apparatus, could test for ten different genetic markers within a 24-hour period. This development made the study of blood and other fluid samples an even more valuable tool for crime detection.

123. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with describing

- (a) how advances in crime detection methods have led to new discoveries in science
- (b) various ways in which crime detection laboratories assist the police
- (c) the development of new scientific tools for use in crime detection
- (d) areas of current research in the science of crime detection

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124. It can be inferred from the passage that electrophoresis resembles fingerprinting in that both

- (a) provide a form of negative identification in crime detection
- (b) were first developed by British scientists
- (c) may be used to help identify those who were present at the time of a crime
- (d) were developed by scientists at around the same time

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125. The author sets off the word “donor” with quotation marks in order to

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(a) emphasize that most of the blood samples received by crime laboratories come from anonymous sources

(b) underscore the contrast between the work done in a crime laboratory and that done in a blood bank

(c) call attention to the fact that, because of underfunding, crime laboratories are forced to rely on charitable contributions

(d) indicate that the blood samples received by crime laboratories are not given freely

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126. The passage contains information that would answer which of the following questions?

(a) Is evidence of genetic markers in bodily fluids admissible in court?

(b) Can electrophoresis be used to identify genetic markers in saliva?

(c) How many subgroups of blood types are currently identifiable?

(d) How accurate is the process of electrophoresis?

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127. According to the passage, all of the following may reduce the usefulness of a fluid sample for crime detection EXCEPT

(a) the passage of time

(b) discoloration or staining

(c) exposure to heat

(d) the small size of the sample

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128. The passage implies that electrophoresis may help scientists determine

- (a) whether or not a sample of blood could have come from a particular person
- (b) the age and condition of a dried specimen of blood or other bodily fluid
- (c) when and where a crime was probably committed
- (d) the cause of death in homicide cases

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129. According to the passage, Brian Wrexall's refinement of electrophoresis led to

- (a) more accurate test results
- (b) easier availability of fluid samples
- (c) more rapid testing
- (d) increased costs of testing

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130. Which of the following statements about genetic markers can be inferred from the passage?

- I. They carry an electrical charge.
- II. They cannot be identified through standard ABO blood typing.
- III. They were of no use in crime detection before the invention of electrophoresis.

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) III only

(d) II and III only

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Consumer and marketing strategies

It can be argued that much consumer dissatisfaction with marketing strategies arises from an inability to aim advertising at only the likely buyers of a given product.

There are three groups of consumers who are affected by the marketing process. First, there is the market segment—people who need the commodity in question. Second, there is the program target—people in the market segment with the “best fit” characteristics for a specific product. Lots of people may need trousers, but only a few qualify as likely buyers of very expensive designer trousers. Finally, there is the program audience. All people who are actually exposed to the marketing program without regard to whether they need or want the product.

These three groups are rarely identical. An exception occurs occasionally in cases where customers for a particular industrial product may be few and easily identifiable. Such customers, all sharing a particular need, are likely to form a meaningful target, for example, all companies with a particular application of the product in question, such as high-speed fillers of bottles at breweries. In such circumstances, direct selling (marketing that reaches only the program target) is likely to be economically justified, and highly specialized trade media exist to expose members of the program target—and only members of the program target—to the marketing program.

Most consumer-goods markets are significantly different. Typically, there are many rather than few potential customers. Each represents a relatively small percentage of potential sales. Rarely do members of a particular market segment group themselves neatly into a meaningful program target. There are substantial differences among consumers with similar demographic characteristics. Even with all the past decade’s advances in information technology, direct selling of consumer goods is rare, and mass marketing—a marketing approach that aims at a wide audience—remains the only economically feasible mode. Unfortunately, there are few media that allow the marketer to direct a marketing program exclusively to the program target. Inevitably, people get exposed to a great deal

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of marketing for products in which they have no interest and so they become annoyed.

131. The passage suggests which of the following about highly specialized trade media?

- (a) They should be used only when direct selling is not economically feasible.
- (b) They can be used to exclude from the program audience people who are not part of the program target.
- (c) They are used only for very expensive products.
- (d) They are rarely used in the implementation of marketing programs for industrial products.

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132. According to the passage, most consumer-goods markets share which of the following characteristics?

- I. Customers who differ significantly from each other
- II. Large numbers of potential customers
- III. Customers who each represent a small percentage of potential sales

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II only

(d) I, II, and III

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133. The passage suggests which of the following about direct selling?

(a) It is used in the marketing of most industrial products.

(b) It is often used in cases where there is a large program target.

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(c) It is not economically feasible for most marketing programs.

(d) It is used only for products for which there are many potential customers.

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134. The author mentions “trousers” most likely in order to

(a) make a comparison between the program target and the program audience

(b) emphasize the similarities between the market segment and the program target

(c) provide an example of the way three groups of consumers are affected by a marketing program

(d) clarify the distinction between the market segment and the program target

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135. Which of the following best exemplifies the situation described in the last two sentences of the passage?

(a) A product suitable for women age 21-30 is marketed at meetings attended only by potential customers.

(b) A company develops a new product and must develop an advertising campaign to create a market for it.

(c) An idea for a specialized product remains unexplored because media exposure of the product to its few potential customers would be too expensive.

(d) A product suitable for men age 60 and over is advertised in a magazine read by adults of all ages.

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136. The passage suggests that which of the following is true about the marketing of industrial products like those discussed in the third paragraph?

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- (a) The market segment and program target are identical.
- (b) Mass marketing is the only feasible way of advertising such products.
- (c) The marketing program cannot be directed specifically to the program target.
- (d) More customers would be needed to justify the expense of direct selling.

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

137. The passage supports which of the following statements about demographic characteristics and marketing?

- (a) Demographic research is of no use in determining how successful a product will be with a particular group of consumers.
- (b) A program audience is usually composed of people with similar demographic characteristics.
- (c) Psychological factors are more important than demographic factors in defining a market segments.
- (d) Consumers with similar demographic characteristics do not necessarily form a meaningful program target.

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

138. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true for most consumer-goods markets?

- (a) The program audience is smaller than the market segment.
- (b) The program audience and the market segment are usually identical.
- (c) The program target and the program audience are not usually identical.
- (d) The market segment and the program target are usually identical.

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Protein synthesis

Protein synthesis begins when the gene encoding a protein is activated. The gene's sequence of nucleotides is transcribed into a molecule of messenger RNA (mRNA), which reproduces the information contained in that sequence. Transported outside the nucleus to the cytoplasm, the mRNA is translated into the protein it encodes by an organelle known as a ribosome, which strings together amino acids in the order specified by the sequence of elements in the mRNA molecule. Since the amount of mRNA in a cell determines the amount of the corresponding protein, factors affecting the abundance of mRNA's play a major part in the normal functioning of a cell by appropriately regulating protein synthesis. For example, an excess of certain proteins can cause cells to proliferate abnormally and become cancerous; a lack of the protein insulin results in diabetes.

Biologists once assumed that the variable rates at which cells synthesize different mRNA's determine the quantities of mRNA's and their corresponding proteins in a cell. However, recent investigations have shown that the concentrations of most mRNA's correlate best, not with their synthesis rate, but rather with the equally variable rates at which cells degrade the different mRNA's in their cytoplasm. If a cell degrades both a rapidly and a slowly synthesized mRNA slowly, both mRNA's will accumulate to high levels.

An important example of this phenomenon is the development of red blood cells from their unspecialized parent cells in bone marrow. For red blood cells to accumulate sufficient concentrations of hemoglobin (which transports oxygen) to carry out their main function, the cells' parent cells must simultaneously produce more of the constituent proteins of hemoglobin and less of most other proteins. To do this, the parent cells halt synthesis of non-hemoglobin mRNA's in the nucleus and rapidly degrade copies of the non-hemoglobin mRNA's remaining in the cytoplasm. Halting synthesis of mRNA alone would not affect the quantities of proteins synthesized by the mRNA's still existing in the cytoplasm. Biologists now believe that most cells can regulate protein production most efficiently by varying both mRNA synthesis and degradation, as developing red cells do, rather than by just varying one or the other.

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139. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing the

- (a) influence of mRNA concentrations on the development of red blood cells
- (b) role of the synthesis and degradation of mRNA in cell functioning
- (c) mechanism by which genes are transcribed into mRNA
- (d) differences in mRNA concentrations in cell nuclei and in the cytoplasm

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140. The passage suggests that a biologist who held the view described in the first sentence of the second paragraph would most probably also have believed which of the following?

- (a) The rate of degradation of specific mRNA's has little effect on protein concentrations.
- (b) The rate of degradation of specific mRNA's should be studied intensively.
- (c) The rates of synthesis and degradation for any given mRNA are normally equal.
- (d) Different mRNA's undergo degradation at widely varying rates.

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141. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the second and third paragraphs of the passage?

- (a) The second paragraph presents arguments in support of a new theory and the third paragraph presents arguments against that same theory.
- (b) The second paragraph describes a traditional view and the third paragraph describes the view that has replaced it on the basis of recent investigations.
- (c) The third paragraph describes a specific case of a phenomenon that is described generally in the second paragraph

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(d) The third paragraph describes an investigation that was undertaken to resolve problems raised by phenomena described in the second paragraph.

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142. The accumulation of concentrations of hemoglobin in red blood cells is mentioned in the passage as an example of which of the following?

(a) The effectiveness of simultaneous variation of the rates of synthesis and degradation of mRNA

(b) The role of the ribosome in enabling a parent cell to develop properly into a more specialized form

(c) The importance of activating the genes for particular proteins at the correct moment

(d) The abnormal proliferation of a protein that threatens to make the cell cancerous

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143. To begin to control a disease caused by a protein deficiency, the passage suggests that a promising experimental treatment would be to administer a drug that would reduce

(a) only the degradation rate for the mRNA of the protein involved

(b) only the synthesis rate for the mRNA of the protein involved

(c) both the synthesis and degradation rates for the mRNA of the protein involved

(d) the incidence of errors in the transcription of mRNA's from genetic nucleotide sequences

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144. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the current view on the relationship between the synthesis and the degradation of mRNA in regulating protein synthesis?

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(a) Biologists have recently become convinced that the ribosome controls the rates of synthesis and degradation of mRNA.

(b) Degradation of mRNA is now considered to be as important as mRNA synthesis has been, and still is, believed to be.

(c) There is no consensus among biologists as to the significance of mRNA degradation in regulating protein synthesis.

(d) The concept of mRNA degradation is so new that most biologists still believe that the vital role in protein regulation belongs to mRNA synthesis.

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145. According to the passage, which of the following can happen when protein synthesis is not appropriately regulated?

(a) Diabetes can result from errors that occur when the ribosomes translate mRNA into protein.

(b) Cancer can result from an excess of certain proteins and diabetes can result from an insulin deficiency.

(c) A deficiency of red blood cells can occur if bone marrow cells produce too much hemoglobin.

(d) Cancer can be caused by excessively rapid degradation of certain amino acids in the cytoplasm of cells.

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146. The passage suggests that a biologist who detected high levels of two proteins in a certain type of cell would be likely to consider which of the following as a possible explanation?

(a) The rate of mRNA degradation for one of the proteins increases as this type of cell develops a more specialized function.

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(b) The two proteins are most likely constituents of a complex substance supporting the cells' specialized function.

(c) The cells are likely to proliferate abnormally and possibly become cancerous due to the levels of these proteins.

(d) The mRNA's for both proteins are being degraded at a low rate in that type of cell.

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Automation

In *Forces of Production*, David Noble examines the transformation of the machine-tool industry as the industry moved from reliance on skilled artisans to automation. Noble writes from a Marxist perspective, and his central argument is that management, in its decisions to automate, conspired against labor: the power that the skilled machinists wielded in the industry was intolerable to management. Noble fails to substantiate this claim, although his argument is impressive when he applies the Marxist concept of "de-skilling"—the use of technology to replace skilled labor—to the automation of the machine-tool industry. In automating, the industry moved to computer-based, digitized "numerical-control" (N/C) technology, rather than to artisan-generated "record-playback" (R/P) technology.

Although both systems reduced reliance on skilled labor, Noble clearly prefers R/P, with its inherent acknowledgment of workers' skills: unlike N/C, its programs were produced not by engineers at their computers, but by skilled machinists, who recorded their own movements to "teach" machines to duplicate those movements. However, Noble's only evidence of conspiracy is that, although the two approaches were roughly equal in technical merit, management chose N/C. From this he concludes that automation is undertaken not because efficiency demands it or scientific advances allow it, but because it is a tool in the ceaseless war of capitalists against labor.

147. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

(a) reexamining a political position and defending its validity

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(b) examining a management decision and defending its necessity

(c) analyzing a scholarly study and pointing out a central weakness

(d) explaining a trend in automation and warning about its dangers

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148. According to information in the passage, the term “de-skilling” refers to the

(a) loss of skills to industry when skilled workers are replaced by unskilled laborers

(b) substitution of mechanized processes for labor formerly performed by skilled workers

(c) labor theory that automation is technologically comparable to skilled labor

(d) process by which skilled machinists “teach” machines to perform certain tasks

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149. Which of the following best characterizes the function of the second paragraph of the passage?

(a) It develops a topic introduced in the first paragraph.

(b) It provides evidence to refute a claim presented in the first paragraph.

(c) It gives examples of a phenomenon mentioned in the first paragraph.

(d) It presents a generalization about examples given in the first paragraph.

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150. The passage suggests which of the following about N/C automation in the machine-tool industry?

(a) It displaced fewer skilled workers than R/P automation did.

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(b) It could have been implemented either by experienced machinists or by computer engineers.

(c) It was designed without the active involvement skilled machinists.

(d) It was more difficult to design than R/P automation was.

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151. Which of the following phrases most clearly reveals the attitude of the author of the passage toward Noble's central argument?

(a) "conspired against"

(b) "intolerable to management"

(c) "impressive when he applies the Marxist concept"

(d) "only evidence of conspiracy"

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152. The author of the passage commends Noble's book for which of the following?

(a) Concentrating on skilled as opposed to unskilled workers in its discussion of the machine-tool industry

(b) Offering a generalization about the motives behind the machine-tool industry's decision to automate

(c) Applying the concept of de-skilling to the machine tool industry

(d) Making an essential distinction between two kinds of technology employed in the machine-tool industry

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153. Which of the following best characterizes Forces of Production as it is described in the passage?

- (a) A comparison of two interpretations of how a particular industry evolved
- (b) An examination of the origin of a particular concept in industrial economics
- (c) A study that points out the weakness of a particular interpretation of an industrial phenomenon
- (d) A history of a particular industry from an ideological point of view

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Japanese productivity

Japanese firms have achieved the highest levels of manufacturing efficiency in the world automobile industry. Some observers of Japan have assumed that Japanese firms use the same manufacturing equipment and techniques as United States firms but have benefited from the unique characteristics of Japanese employees and the Japanese culture. However, if this were true, then one would expect Japanese auto plants in the United States to perform no better than factories run by United States companies. This is not the case; Japanese-run automobile plants located in the United States and staffed by local workers have demonstrated higher levels of productivity when compared with factories owned by United States companies.

Other observers link high Japanese productivity to higher levels of capital investment per worker. But a historical perspective leads to a different conclusion. When the two top Japanese automobile makers matched and then doubled United States productivity levels in the mid-sixties, capital investment per employee was comparable to that of United States firms. Furthermore, by the late seventies, the amount of fixed assets required to produce one vehicle was roughly equivalent in Japan and in the United States.

Since capital investment was not higher in Japan, it had to be other factors that led to higher productivity. A more fruitful explanation may lie with Japanese production techniques. Japanese automobile producers did not simply implement

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conventional processes more effectively: they made critical changes in United States procedures. For instance, the mass-production philosophy of United States automakers encouraged the production of huge lots of cars in order to utilize fully expensive, component-specific equipment and to occupy fully workers who have been trained to execute one operation efficiently. Japanese automakers chose to make small-lot production feasible by introducing several departures from United States practices, including the use of flexible equipment that could be altered easily to do several different production tasks and the training of workers in multiple jobs. Automakers could schedule the production of different components or models on single machines, thereby eliminating the need to store the buffer stocks of extra components that result when specialized equipment and workers are kept constantly active.

154. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (a) present the major steps of a process
- (b) clarify an ambiguity
- (c) chronicle a dispute
- (d) correct misconceptions

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155. The author suggests that if the observers of Japan were correct, which of the following would be the case?

- (a) The production levels of Japanese-run plants located in the United States would be equal to those of plants run by United States companies.
- (b) The equipment used in Japanese automobile plants would be different from the equipment used in United States plants.
- (c) Japanese workers would be trained to do several different production jobs.
- (d) Culture would not have an influence on the productivity levels of workers.

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156. Which of the following statements concerning the productivity levels of automakers can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) Prior to the 1960's, the productivity levels of the top Japanese automakers were exceeded by those of United States automakers.
- (b) The culture of a country has a large effect on the productivity levels of its automakers.
- (c) During the late 1970's and early 1980's, productivity levels were comparable in Japan and the United States
- (d) The greater the number of cars that are produced in a single lot, the higher a plant's productivity level.

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157. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true of Japanese automobile workers?

- (a) Their productivity levels did not equal those of United States automobile workers until the late seventies.
- (b) Their high efficiency levels are a direct result of cultural influences.
- (c) They operate component-specific machinery.
- (d) They are trained to do more than one job.

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158. Which of the following best describes the organization of the first paragraph?

- (a) A thesis is presented and supporting examples are provided.
- (b) Opposing views are presented, classified, and then reconciled.

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(c) A fact is stated, and an explanation is advanced and then refuted.

(d) A theory is proposed, considered, and then amended.

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159. It can be inferred from the passage that one problem associated with the production of huge lots of cars is which of the following?

(a) The need to manufacture flexible machinery and equipment

(b) The need to store extra components not required for immediate use

(c) The need for expensive training programs for workers, which emphasize the development of facility in several production jobs

(d) The need to alter conventional mass-production processes

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160. Which of the following statements is supported by information stated in the passage?

(a) Japanese and United States automakers differ in their approach to production processes.

(b) Japanese automakers have perfected the use of single-function equipment.

(c) Japanese automakers invest more capital per employee than do United States automakers.

(d) United States-owned factories abroad have higher production levels than do Japanese owned plants in the United States.

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161. With which of the following predictive statement regarding Japanese automakers would the author most likely agree?

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(a) The efficiency levels of the Japanese automakers will decline if they become less flexible in their approach to production.

(b) Japanese automakers productivity levels double during the late 1990's.

(c) United States automakers will originate new production processes before Japanese automakers do.

(d) Japanese automakers will hire fewer workers than will United States automakers because each worker is required to perform several jobs.

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Functioning of the brain

It was once believed that the brain was independent of metabolic processes occurring elsewhere in the body. In recent studies, however, we have discovered that the production and release in brain neurons of the neurotransmitter serotonin (neurotransmitters are compounds that neurons use to transmit signals to other cells) depend directly on the food that the body processes.

Our first studies sought to determine whether the increase in serotonin observed in rats given a large injection of the amino acid tryptophan might also occur after rats ate meals that change tryptophan levels in the blood. We found that, immediately after the rats began to eat, parallel elevations occurred in blood tryptophan, brain tryptophan, and brain serotonin levels. These findings suggested that the production and release of serotonin in brain neurons were normally coupled with blood-tryptophan increases. In later studies we found that injecting insulin into a rat's bloodstream also caused parallel elevations in blood and brain tryptophan levels and in serotonin levels. We then decided to see whether the secretion of the animal's own insulin similarly affected serotonin production. We gave the rats a carbohydrate-containing meal that we knew would elicit insulin secretion. As we had hypothesized, the blood tryptophan level and the concentrations of tryptophan serotonin in the brain increased after the meal.

Surprisingly, however, when we added a large amount of protein to the meal, brain tryptophan and serotonin levels fell. Since protein contains tryptophan, why

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should it depress brain tryptophan levels? The answer lies in the mechanism that provides blood tryptophan to the brain cells. This same mechanism also provides the brain cells with other amino acids found in protein, such as tyrosine and Leucine. The consumption of protein increases blood concentration of the other amino acids much more, proportionately, than it does that of tryptophan. The more protein in the meal, the lower is the ratio of the resulting blood-tryptophan concentration to the concentration of competing amino acids, and the more slowly is tryptophan provided to the brain. Thus the more protein in a meal, the less serotonin subsequently produced and released.

162. Which of the following titles best summarizes the contents of the passage?

- (a) Neurotransmitters: Their Crucial Function in Cellular Communication
- (b) Diet and Survival: An Old Relationship Reexamined
- (c) The Effects of Food Intake on the Production and Release of Serotonin: Some Recent Findings
- (d) The Blood Supply and the Brain: A Reciprocal Dependence

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

163. According to the passage, the speed with which tryptophan is provided to the brain cells of a rat varies with the

- (a) amount of protein present in a meal
- (b) concentration of serotonin in the brain before a meal
- (c) concentration of leucine in the blood rather than on the concentration of tyrosine in the blood after a meal
- (d) concentration of tryptophan in the brain before a meal

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

164. According to the passage, when the authors began their first studies, they were aware that

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(a) they would eventually need to design experiments that involved feeding rats high concentrations of protein

(b) tryptophan levels in the blood were difficult to monitor with accuracy

(c) serotonin levels increased after rats were fed meals rich in tryptophan

(d) serotonin levels increased after rats were injected with a large amount of tryptophan

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165. According to the passage, one reason that the authors gave rats carbohydrates was to

(a) depress the rats' tryptophan levels

(b) prevent the rats from contracting diseases

(c) cause the rats to produce insulin

(d) demonstrate that insulin is the most important substance secreted by the body

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166. According to the passage, the more protein a rat consumes, the lower will be the

(a) ratio of the rat's blood-tryptophan concentration to the amount of serotonin produced and released in the rat's brain

(b) ratio of the rat's blood-tryptophan concentration to the concentration in its blood of the other amino acids contained in the protein

(c) ratio of the rat's blood-tyrosine concentration to its blood-leucine concentration

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(d) number of neurotransmitters of any kind that the rat will produce and release

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167. The authors' discussion of the "mechanism that provides blood tryptophan to the brain cells" is meant to

(a) stimulate further research studies

(b) summarize an area of scientific investigation

(c) help explain why a particular research finding was obtained

(d) provide supporting evidence for a controversial scientific theory

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168. According to the passage, an injection of insulin was most similar in its effect on rats to an injection of

(a) tyrosine

(b) leucine

(c) blood

(d) tryptophan

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169. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following would be LEAST likely to be a potential source of aid to a patient who was not adequately producing and releasing serotonin?

(a) Meals consisting almost exclusively of protein

(b) Meals consisting almost exclusively of carbohydrates

(c) Meals that would elicit insulin secretion

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(d) Meals that had very low concentrations of tyrosine

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170. It can be inferred from the passage that the authors initially held which of the following hypotheses about what would happen when they fed large amounts of protein to rats?

(a) The rats' brain serotonin levels would not decrease.

(b) The rats' brain tryptophan levels would decrease.

(c) The rats' tyrosine levels would increase less quickly than would their leucine levels.

(d) The rats would produce more insulin.

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Categorization of all living things

It was once assumed that all living things could be divided into two fundamental and exhaustive categories. Multicellular plants and animals, as well as many unicellular organisms, are eukaryotic—their large, complex cells have a well-formed nucleus and many organelles. On the other hand, the true bacteria are prokaryotic cell, which are simple and lack a nucleus. The distinction between eukaryotes and bacteria, initially defined in terms of subcellular structures visible with a microscope, was ultimately carried to the molecular level. Here prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells have many features in common. For instance, they translate genetic information into proteins according to the same type of genetic coding. But even where the molecular processes are the same, the details in the two forms are different and characteristic of the respective forms. For example, the amino acid sequences of various enzymes tend to be typically prokaryotic or eukaryotic. The differences between the groups and the similarities within each group made it seem certain to most biologists that the tree of life had only two stems. Moreover, arguments pointing out the extent of both structural and functional differences between eukaryotes and true bacteria convinced many

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biologists that the precursors of the eukaryotes must have diverged from the common ancestor before the bacteria arose.

Although much of this picture has been sustained by more recent research, it seems fundamentally wrong in one respect. Among the bacteria, there are organisms that are significantly different both from the cells of eukaryotes and from the true bacteria, and it now appears that there are three stems in the tree of life. New techniques for determining the molecular sequence of the RNA of organisms have produced evolutionary information about the degree to which organisms are related, the time since they diverged from a common ancestor, and the reconstruction of ancestral versions of genes. These techniques have strongly suggested that although the true bacteria indeed form a large coherent group, certain other bacteria, the archae bacteria, which are also prokaryotes and which resemble true bacteria, represent a distinct evolutionary branch that far antedates the common ancestor of all true bacteria.

171. The passage is primarily concerned with

- (a) detailing the evidence that has led most biologists to replace the trichotomous picture of living organisms with a dichotomous one
- (b) outlining the factors that have contributed to the current hypothesis concerning the number of basic categories of living organisms
- (c) evaluating experiments that have resulted in proof that the prokaryotes are more ancient than had been expected
- (d) summarizing the differences in structure and function found among true bacteria, archae bacteria, and eukaryotes

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172. According to the passage, investigations of eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells at the molecular level supported the conclusion that

- (a) most eukaryotic organisms are unicellular
- (b) complex cells have well-formed nuclei

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(c) prokaryotes and eukaryotes form two fundamental categories

(d) subcellular structures are visible with a microscope

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173. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the two-category hypothesis is likely to be true?

(a) It is promising because it explains the presence of true bacteria-like organisms such as organelles in eukaryotic cells.

(b) It is promising because it explains why eukaryotic cells, unlike prokaryotic cells, tend to form multicellular organisms.

(c) It is flawed because it fails to account for the great variety among eukaryotic organisms.

(d) It is flawed because it fails to recognize an important distinction among prokaryotes.

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174. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following have recently been compared in order to clarify the fundamental classifications of living things?

(a) The genetic coding in true bacteria and that in other prokaryotes

(b) The organelle structures of archaebacteria, true bacteria, and eukaryotes

(c) The cellular structures of multicellular organisms and unicellular organisms

(d) The molecular sequences in eukaryotic RNA, true bacterial RNA, and archaebacterial RNA

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175. If the “new techniques” were applied in studies of biological classifications other than bacteria, which of the following is most likely?

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- (a) Some of those classifications will have to be reevaluated.
- (b) Many species of bacteria will be reclassified.
- (c) It will be determined that there are four main categories of living things rather than three.
- (d) It will be found that true bacteria are much older than eukaryotes.

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176. According to the passage, researchers working under the two-category hypothesis were correct in thinking that

- (a) prokaryotes form a coherent group
- (b) the common ancestor of all living things had complex properties
- (c) eukaryotes are fundamentally different from true bacteria
- (d) true bacteria are just as complex as eukaryotes

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177. All of the following statements are supported by the passage EXCEPT:

- (a) True bacteria form a distinct evolutionary group.
- (b) Amino acid sequences of enzymes are uniform for eukaryotic and prokaryotic organisms.
- (c) Archaeobacteria are prokaryotes that resemble true bacteria.
- (d) True bacteria and eukaryotes employ similar types of genetic coding.

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178. The author's attitude toward the view that living things are divided into three categories is best described as one of

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(a) tentative acceptance

(b) mild skepticism

(c) limited denial

(d) studious criticism

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Theories of population control

Although numbers of animals in a given region may fluctuate from year to year, the fluctuations are often temporary and, over long periods, trivial. Scientists have advanced three theories of population control to account for this relative constancy.

The first theory attributes a relatively constant population to periodic climatic catastrophes that decimate populations with such frequency as to prevent them from exceeding some particular limit. In the case of small organisms with short life cycles, climatic changes need not be catastrophic: normal seasonal changes in photoperiod (daily amount of sunlight), for example, can govern population growth. This theory—the density-independent view—asserts that climatic factors exert the same regulatory effect on population regardless of the number of individuals in a region.

A second theory argues that population growth is primarily density-dependent—that is, the rate of growth of a population in a region decreases as the number of animals increases. The mechanisms that manage regulation may vary. For example, as numbers increase, the food supply would probably diminish, which would increase mortality. In addition, as Lotka and Volterra have shown, predators can find prey more easily in high-density populations. Other regulators include physiological control mechanisms: for example, Christian and Davis have demonstrated how the crowding that results from a rise in numbers may bring about hormonal changes in the pituitary and adrenal glands that in turn may regulate population by lowering sexual activity and inhibiting sexual maturation. There is evidence that these effects may persist for three generations in the absence of the original provocation. One challenge for density-dependent

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theorists is to develop models that would allow the precise prediction of the effects of crowding.

A third theory, proposed by Wynne-Edwards and termed “epideictic,” argues that organisms have evolved a “code” in the form of social or epideictic behavior displays, such as winter-roosting aggregations or group vocalizing; such codes provide organisms with information on population size in a region so that they can, if necessary, exercise reproductive restraint. However, Wynne-Edwards’ theory, linking animal social behavior and population control, has been challenged, with some justification, by several studies.

179. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (a) argue against those scientists who maintain that animal populations tend to fluctuate
- (b) compare and contrast the density-dependent and epideictic theories of population control
- (c) provide example of some of the ways in which animals exercise reproductive restraint to control their own numbers
- (d) summarize a number of scientific theories that attempt to explain why animal populations do not exceed certain limits

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180. It can be inferred from the passage that proponents of the density-dependent theory of population control have not yet been able to

- (a) use their theory to explain the population growth of organisms with short life cycles
- (b) reproduce the results of the study of Christian and Davis
- (c) explain adequately why the numbers of a population can increase as the population’s rate of growth decreases
- (d) make sufficiently accurate predictions about the effects of crowding

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181. Which of the following, if true, would best support the density-dependent theory of population control as it is described in the passage?

- (a) As the number of foxes in Minnesota decrease, the growth rate of this population of foxes begins to increase.
- (b) As the number of woodpeckers in Vermont decreases, the growth rate of this population of woodpeckers also begins to decrease.
- (c) As the number of prairie dogs in Oklahoma increases, the growth rate of this population of prairie dogs also begins to increase.
- (d) After the number of beavers in Tennessee decreases, the number of predators of these beavers begins to increase.

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182. According to the Wynne-Edwards theory as it is described in the passage, epideictic behavior displays serve the function of

- (a) determining roosting aggregations
- (b) locating food
- (c) attracting predators
- (d) regulating sexual activity

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183. The challenge posed to the Wynne-Edwards-theory by several studies is regarded by the author with

- (a) complete indifference
- (b) qualified acceptance

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(c) skeptical amusement

(d) perplexed astonishment

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184. Which of the following statements would provide the most of logical continuation of the final paragraph of the passage?

(a) Thus Wynne-Edwards' theory raises serious questions about the constancy of animal population in a region.

(b) Because Wynne-Edwards' theory is able to explain more kinds of animal behavior than is the density-dependent theory, epideictic explanations of population regulation are now widely accepted.

(c) The results of one study, for instance, have suggested that group vocalizing is more often used to defend territory than to provide information about population density.

(d) Some of these studies have, in fact, worked out a systematic and complex code of social behavior that can regulate population size.

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Meteor stream

A meteor stream is composed of dust particles that have been ejected from a parent comet at a variety of velocities. These particles follow the same orbit as the parent comet, but due to their differing velocities they slowly gain on or fall behind the disintegrating comet until a shroud of dust surrounds the entire cometary orbit. Astronomers have hypothesized that a meteor stream should broaden with time as the dust particles' individual orbits are perturbed by planetary gravitational fields. A recent computer-modeling experiment tested this hypothesis by tracking the influence of planetary gravitation over a projected 5,000-year period on the positions of a group of hypothetical dust particles. In the model, the particles were randomly distributed throughout a computer simulation of the orbit of an actual meteor stream, the Geminid. The researcher

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found, as expected, that the computer-model stream broadened with time. Conventional theories, however, predicted that the distribution of particles would be increasingly dense toward the center of a meteor stream. Surprisingly, the computer-model meteor stream gradually came to resemble a thick-walled, hollow pipe.

Whenever the Earth passes through a meteor stream, a meteor shower occurs. Moving at a little over 1,500,000 miles per day around its orbit, the Earth would take, on average, just over a day to cross the hollow, computer-model Geminid stream if the stream were 5,000 years old. Two brief periods of peak meteor activity during the shower would be observed, one as the Earth entered the thick-walled “pipe” and one as it exited. There is no reason why the Earth should always pass through the stream’s exact center, so the time interval between the two bursts of activity would vary from one year to the next.

Has the predicted twin-peaked activity been observed for the actual yearly Geminid meteor shower? The Geminid data between 1970 and 1979 show just such a bifurcation, a secondary burst of meteor activity being clearly visible at an average of 19 hours (1,200,000 miles) after the first burst. The time intervals between the bursts suggest the actual Geminid stream is about 3,000 years old.

185. The primary focus of the passage is on which of the following?

- (a) Comparing two scientific theories and contrasting the predictions that each would make concerning a natural phenomenon
- (b) Describing a new theoretical model and noting that it explains the nature of observations made of a particular natural phenomenon
- (c) Evaluating the results of a particular scientific experiment and suggesting further areas for research
- (d) Explaining how two different natural phenomena are related and demonstrating a way to measure them

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186. According to the passage, which of the following is an accurate statement concerning meteor streams?

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- (a) Meteor streams and comets start out with similar orbits, but only those of meteor streams are perturbed by planetary gravitation.
- (b) Meteor streams grow as dust particles are attracted by the gravitational fields of comets.
- (c) Meteor streams are composed of dust particles derived from comets.
- (d) Comets may be composed of several kinds of materials, while meteor streams consist only of large dust particles.

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

187. The author states that the research described in the first paragraph was undertaken in order to

- (a) determine the age of an actual meteor stream
- (b) identify the various structural features of meteor streams
- (c) explore the nature of a particularly interesting meteor stream
- (d) test the hypothesis that meteor streams become broader as they age

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188. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following would most probably be observed during the Earth's passage through a meteor stream if the conventional theories were correct?

- (a) Meteor activity would gradually increase to a single, intense peak, and then gradually decline.
- (b) Meteor activity would be steady throughout the period of the meteor shower.
- (c) Meteor activity would rise to a peak at the beginning and at the end of the meteor shower.

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(d) Random bursts of very high meteor activity would be interspersed with periods of very little activity.

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189. According to the passage, why do the dust particles in a meteor stream eventually surround a comet's original orbit?

(a) They are ejected by the comet at differing velocities.

(b) Their orbits are uncontrolled by planetary gravitational fields.

(c) They become part of the meteor stream at different times.

(d) Their velocity slows over time.

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190. The passage suggests that which of the following is a prediction concerning meteor streams that can be derived from both the conventional theories mentioned in and the new computer-derived theory?

(a) Dust particles in a meteor stream will usually be distributed evenly throughout any cross section of the stream.

(b) The orbits of most meteor streams should cross the orbit of the Earth at some point and give rise to a meteor shower.

(c) Over time the distribution of dust in a meteor stream will usually become denser at the outside edges of the stream than at the center.

(d) Meteor showers caused by older meteor streams should be, on average, longer in duration than those caused by very young meteor streams.

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191. It can be inferred from the last paragraph of the passage that which of the following must be true of the Earth as it orbits the Sun?

(a) Most meteor streams it encounters are more than 2,000 years old.

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(b) When passing through a meteor stream, it usually passes near to the stream's center.

(c) It crosses the Geminid meteor stream once every year.

(d) It usually takes over a day to cross the actual Geminid meteor stream.

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192. Which of the following is an assumption underlying the last sentence of the passage?

(a) In each of the years between 1970 and 1979, the Earth took exactly 19 hours to cross the Geminid meteor stream.

(b) The comet associated with the Geminid meteor stream has totally disintegrated.

(c) The computer-model Geminid meteor stream provides an accurate representation of the development of the actual Geminid stream.

(d) The Geminid meteor stream has not broadened as rapidly as the conventional theories would have predicted.

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Biological changes at the molecular level

It is well known that biological changes at the molecular level have morphogenetic consequences, consequences affecting the formation and differentiation of tissues and organs. It is superfluous to point out that gene mutations and disturbances of the bio-synthetic processes in the embryo may result in abnormalities in the morphology (structure) of an organism. However, whereas much is known about causes and consequences at the molecular level, and in spite of an enormous accumulation of chemical and morphological data on embryos of various kinds, our understanding of how genes control morphogenesis is still far from complete. Perhaps one reason for this is that molecular biologists

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and morphologists speak different languages. Whereas the former speak about messenger-RNA and conformational changes of protein molecules, the latter speak of ectoderms, hypoblasts, and neural crests.

One solution to this predicament is to try to find some phenomena relevant to morphogenesis which both the molecular biologist and the morphologist can understand and discuss. As morphogenesis must be basically the result of changes in behavior of the individual cells, it seems logical to ask morphologists to describe the morphogenetic events observed in terms of changes in cellular contact, changes in the rate of proliferation of cells, or similar phenomena. Once this is done, it may be appropriate to ask questions about the molecular background for these changes. One may, for instance, ask whether variations in cell contact reflect alterations in the populations of molecules at the cell surface, or one may inquire about the molecular basis for the increased cell mobility involved in cell dispersion.

193. The author's primary purpose is to

- (a) outline a procedure and discuss possible applications
- (b) evaluate an experiment in terms of its applicability to medical research
- (c) propose a method for curing specific genetic disorders
- (d) explain a problem and suggest a solution for it

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194. The author states that research into the genetic control of morphogenesis has been impeded by

- (a) an incomplete understanding of biomolecular reactions that are highly complex
- (b) a lack of communication between scientists whose work could be complementary
- (c) a reluctance on the part of morphologists to share data with molecular biologists

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(d) a lack of research in the area of morphology

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195. The major objective of the author's proposal is to

(a) provide a plan for increasing knowledge about the influence of genes on morphogenesis

(b) devise a technique for proving that abnormalities in morphology result from gene mutations

(c) improve the procedures for organizing chemical and morphological data

(d) increase the accuracy of measurements of cell populations and cell mobility

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196. It can be inferred from the passage that some cells that have been isolated from an organism have the ability to

(a) control morphogenesis

(b) reform to make higher organisms

(c) reorganize to form clusters of cells

(d) regulate the transmission of light through the cell wall

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197. It can be inferred from the passage that the study of the effects of genes on morphogenesis is best accomplished by observing

(a) intact developing embryos

(b) adult sea urchins

(c) isolated living cells

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(d) groups of genetically mutated cells

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198. According to the passage, it is difficult to study cells in most intact embryos because

(a) morphogenetic events cannot be isolated

(b) embryos die quickly

(c) individual cells are difficult to see

(d) individual cells re aggregate too quickly

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199. Which of the following sequences best describes the author's suggestion for future research on morphogenesis?

(a) Accumulation of data, simplification of language, explanation of morphogenesis

(b) Dispersion of cells, evaluation of cell activity, development of an explanatory hypothesis

(c) Classification of cell types, separation of cell, observation of cell activity

(d) Observation of cell development, description of cell behavior, explanation at the molecular level

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200. The tone of the author's discussion of the difference in the language used by morphologists and that used by molecular biologists is one of

(a) indifference

(b) neutrality

(c) derision

(d) approbation

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Coral reefs

Coral reefs are one of the most fragile, biologically complex, and diverse marine ecosystems on Earth. This ecosystem is one of the fascinating paradoxes of the biosphere: how do clear, and thus nutrient-poor, waters support such prolific and productive communities? Part of the answer lies within the tissues of the corals themselves. Symbiotic cells of algae known as zooxanthellae carry out photosynthesis using the metabolic wastes of the coral thereby producing food for themselves, for their corals, hosts, and even for other members of the reef community. This symbiotic process allows organisms in the reef community to use sparse nutrient resources efficiently.

Unfortunately for coral reefs, however, a variety of human activities are causing worldwide degradation of shallow marine habitats by adding nutrients to the water. Agriculture, slash-and-burn land clearing, sewage disposal and manufacturing that creates waste by-products all increase nutrient loads in these waters. Typical symptoms of reef decline are destabilized herbivore populations and an increasing abundance of algae and filter-feeding animals. Declines in reef communities are consistent with observations that nutrient input is increasing in direct proportion to growing human populations, thereby threatening reef communities sensitive to subtle changes in nutrient input to their waters.

201. The passage is primarily concerned with

- (a) describing the effects of human activities on algae in coral reefs
- (b) explaining how human activities are posing a threat to coral reef communities
- (c) discussing the process by which coral reefs deteriorate in nutrient-poor waters

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(d) explaining how coral reefs produce food for themselves

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202. The passage suggests which of the following about coral reef communities?

(a) Coral reef communities may actually be more likely to thrive in waters that are relatively low in nutrients.

(b) The nutrients on which coral reef communities thrive are only found in shallow waters.

(c) Human population growth has led to changing ocean temperatures, which threatens coral reef communities.

(d) The growth of coral reef communities tends to destabilize underwater herbivore populations.

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203. The author refers to “filter-feeding animals” in order to

(a) provide an example of a characteristic sign of reef deterioration

(b) explain how reef communities acquire sustenance for survival

(c) identify a factor that helps herbivore populations thrive

(d) indicate a cause of decreasing nutrient input in waters that reefs inhabit

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204. According to the passage, which of the following is a factor that is threatening the survival of coral reef communities?

(a) The waters they inhabit contain few nutrient resources.

(b) A decline in nutrient input is disrupting their symbiotic relationship with zooxanthellae.

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(c) The degraded waters of their marine habitats have reduced their ability to carry out photosynthesis.

(d) Waste by-products result in an increase in nutrient input to reef communities.

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205. It can be inferred from the passage that the author describes coral reef communities as paradoxical most likely for which of the following reasons?

(a) They are thriving even though human activities have depleted the nutrients in their environment.

(b) They are able to survive in spite of an overabundance of algae inhabiting their waters.

(c) They are able to survive in an environment with limited food resources.

(d) Their metabolic wastes contribute to the degradation of the waters that they inhabit.

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Milky Way galaxy

New observations about the age of some globular clusters in our Milky Way galaxy have cast doubt on a long-held theory about how the galaxy was formed. The Milky Way contains about 125 globular clusters (compact groups of anywhere from several tens of thousands to perhaps a million stars) distributed in a roughly spherical halo around the galactic nucleus. The stars in these clusters are believed to have been born during the formation of the galaxy, and so may be considered relics of the original galactic nebula, holding vital clues to the way the formation took place.

The conventional theory of the formation of the galaxy contends that roughly 12 to 13 billion years ago the Milky Way formed over a relatively short time (about 200 million years) when a spherical cloud of gas collapsed under the pressure of its own gravity into a disc surrounded by a halo. Such a rapid formation of the galaxy would mean that all stars in the halo should be very nearly the same age.

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However, the astronomer Michael Bolte has found considerable variation in the ages of globular clusters. One of the clusters studied by Bolte is 2 billions years older than most other clusters in the galaxy, while another is 2 billion years younger. A colleague of Bolte contends that the cluster called Palomar 12 is 5 billion years younger than most other globular clusters.

To explain the age differences among the globular clusters, astronomers are taking a second look at “renegade” theories. One such newly fashionable theory, first put forward by Richard Larson in the early 1970’s, argues that the halo of the Milky Way formed over a period of a billion or more years as hundreds of small gas clouds drifted about, collided, lost orbital energy, and finally collapsed into a centrally condensed elliptical system. Larson’s conception of a “lumpy and turbulent” protogalaxy is complemented by computer modeling done in the 1970’s by mathematician Alan Toomre, which suggests that closely interacting spiral galaxies could lose enough orbital energy to merge into a single galaxy.

206. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing

- (a) the importance of determining the age of globular clusters in assessing when the Milky Way galaxy was formed
- (b) recent changes in the procedure used by astronomers to study the formation of the Milky Way galaxy
- (c) current disputes among astronomers regarding the size and form of the Milky Way galaxy
- (d) the effect of new discoveries regarding globular clusters on theories about the formation of the Milky Way galaxy

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207. According to the passage, one way in which Larson’s theory and the conventional theory of the formation of the Milky Way galaxy differs is in their assessment of the

- (a) amount of time it took to form the galaxy

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- (b) size of the galaxy immediately after its formation
- (c) particular gas involved in the formation of the galaxy
- (d) importance of the age of globular clusters in determining how the galaxy was formed

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208. Which of the following, if true, would be most useful in supporting the conclusions drawn from recent observations about globular clusters?

- (a) There is firm evidence that the absolute age of the Milky Way galaxy is between 10 and 17 billion years.
- (b) A study of over 1,500 individual stars in the halo of the Milky Way galaxy indicates wide discrepancies in their ages.
- (c) A survey reveals that a galaxy close to the Milky Way galaxy contains globular clusters of ages close to the age of Palomar 12.
- (d) Space probes indicate that the stars in the Milky Way galaxy are composed of several different types of gas.

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209. If Bolte and his colleague are both correct, it can be inferred that the globular cluster Palomar 12 is approximately

- (a) 5 billion years younger than any other cluster in the galaxy
- (b) the same age as most other clusters in the galaxy
- (c) 7 billion years younger than another cluster in the galaxy
- (d) 12 billion years younger than most other clusters in the galaxy

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210. The passage suggests that Toomre's work complements Larson's theory because it

- (a) specifies more precisely the time frame proposed by Larson
- (b) subtly alters Larson's theory to make it more plausible
- (c) supplements Larson's hypothesis with direct astronomical observations
- (d) provides theoretical support for the ideas suggested by Larson

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211. Which of the following most accurately states a finding of Bolte's research, as described in the passage?

- (a) The globular clusters in the Milky Way galaxy are 2 billion years older than predicted by the conventional theory.
- (b) The ages of at least some globular clusters in the Milky Way galaxy differ by at least 4 billion years.
- (c) One of the globular clusters in the Milky Way galaxy is 5 billion years younger than most others.
- (d) The globular clusters in the Milky Way galaxy are significantly older than the individual stars in the halo.

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212. The author of the passage puts the word "renegade" in quotation marks most probably in order to

- (a) indicate that the theories in question are no longer as unconventional as they once seemed
- (b) emphasize the lack of support for the theories in question

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(c) contrast the controversial quality of the theories in question with the respectable character of their formulators

(d) generate skepticism about the theories in question

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Folktales of Afro-American slaves

Extended debate concerning the exact point of origin of individual folktales told by Afro-American slaves has unfortunately taken precedence over analysis of the tales' meaning and function. Cultural continuities with Africa were not dependent on importation and perpetuation of specific folktales in their pristine form. It is in the place that tales occupied in the lives of the slaves and in the meaning slaves derived from them that the clearest resemblances to African tradition can be found. Afro-American slaves did not borrow tales indiscriminately from the Whites among whom they lived. Black people were most influenced by those Euro-American tales whose functional meaning and aesthetic appeal had the greatest similarity to the tales with deep roots in their ancestral homeland. Regardless of where slave tales came from, the essential point is that, with respect to language, delivery, details of characterization, and plot, slaves quickly made them their own.

213. The author claims that most studies of folktales told by Afro-American slaves are inadequate because the studies

(a) fail to recognize any possible Euro-American influence on the folktales

(b) do not pay enough attention to the features of a folktale that best reveal an African influence

(c) overestimate the number of folktales brought from Africa by the slaves

(d) do not consider the fact that a folktale can be changed as it is retold many times

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214. The author's main purpose is to

- (a) create a new field of study
- (b) discredit an existing field of study
- (c) change the focus of a field of study
- (d) transplant scholarly techniques from one field of study to another

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215. The passage suggests that the author would regard which of the following areas of inquiry as most likely to reveal the slaves' cultural continuities with Africa?

- (a) The means by which Blacks disseminated their folktales in nineteenth-century America
- (b) Specific regional differences in the styles of delivery used by the slaves in telling folktales
- (c) The functional meaning of Black folktales in the lives of White children raised by slave
- (d) The specific way the slaves used folktales to impart moral teaching to their children

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216. Which of the following techniques is used by the author in developing the argument in the passage?

- (a) Giving a cliché a new meaning
- (b) Pointedly refusing to define key terms
- (c) Juxtaposing statements of what is not the case and statements of what is the case

(d) Concluding the passage with a restatement of the first point made in the passage

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Understanding power

My objective is to analyze certain forms of knowledge, not in terms of repression or law, but in terms of power. But the word power is apt to lead to misunderstandings about the nature, form, and unity of power. By power, I do not mean a group of institutions and mechanisms that ensure the subservience of the citizenry. I do not mean, either, a mode of subjugation that, in contrast to violence, has the form of the rule. Finally, I do not have in mind a general system of domination exerted by one group over another, a system whose effects, through successive derivations, pervade the entire social body. The sovereignty of the state, the form of law, or the overall unity of a domination are only the terminal forms power takes.

It seems to me that power must be understood as the multiplicity of force relations that are immanent in the social sphere; as the process that, through ceaseless struggle and confrontation, transforms, strengthens, or reverses them; as the support that these force relations find in one another, or on the contrary, the disjunctions and contradictions that isolate them from one another; and lastly, as the strategies in which they take effect, whose general design or institutional crystallization is embodied in the state apparatus, in the formulation of the law, in the various social hegemonies.

Thus, the viewpoint that permits one to understand the exercise of power, even in its more "peripheral" effects, and that also makes it possible to use its mechanisms as a structural framework for analyzing the social order, must not be sought in a unique source of sovereignty from which secondary and descendent forms of power emanate but in the moving substrate of force relations that, by virtue of their inequality, constantly engender local and unstable states of power. If power seems omnipresent, it is not because it has the privilege of consolidating everything under its invincible unity, but because it is produced from one moment to the next, at every point, or rather in every relation from one point to

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another. Power is everywhere, not because it embraces everything, but because it comes from everywhere. And if power at times seems to be permanent, repetitious, inert, and self-reproducing, it is simply because the overall effect that emerges from all these mobilities is a concatenation that rests on each of them and seeks in turn to arrest their movement. One needs to be nominalistic, no doubt: power is not an institution, and not a structure; neither is it a certain strength we are endowed with; it is the name that one attributes to a complex strategic situation in a particular society.

217. The author's primary purpose in defining power is to

- (a) counteract self-serving and confusing uses of the term
- (b) establish a compromise among those who have defined the term in different ways
- (c) increase comprehension of the term by providing concrete examples
- (d) avoid possible misinterpretations resulting from the more common uses of the word power

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218. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the relationship between law and power?

- (a) Law is the protector of power.
- (b) Law is the source of power.
- (c) Law sets bounds to power.
- (d) Law is a product of power.

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219. Which of the following methods is NOT used extensively by the author in describing his own conception of power?

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- (a) Restatement of central ideas
- (b) Provision of concrete examples
- (c) Analysis and classification
- (d) Comparison and contrast

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220. With which of the following statement would the author be most likely to agree?

- (a) Power tends to corrupt; absolute power corrupts absolutely.
- (b) The highest proof of virtue is to possess boundless power without abusing it.
- (c) To love knowledge is to love power.
- (d) It is from the people and their deeds that power springs.

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221. The author's attitude toward the various kinds of compulsion employed by social institutions is best described as

- (a) concerned and sympathetic
- (b) scientific and detached
- (c) meditative and wistful
- (d) reproachful and disturbed

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222. According to the passage, states of power are transient because of the

- (a) differing natures and directions of the forces that create them

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- (b) rigid structural framework in which they operate
- (c) unique source from which they emanate
- (d) pervasive nature and complexity of the mechanisms by which they operate

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223. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes the conflict among social forces to be

- (a) essentially the same from one society to another even though its outward manifestation may seem different
- (b) usually the result of misunderstandings that impede social progress
- (c) an inevitable feature of the social order of any state
- (d) wrongly blamed for disrupting the stability of society

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Expansion hypothesis

The hypothesis of an expanding Earth has never attracted notable support, and if it were not for the historical example of continental drift, such indifference might be a legitimate response to an apparently improbable concept. It should be remembered, however, that drift too was once regarded as illusory, but the idea was kept alive until evidence from physicists compelled geologists to reinterpret their data.

Of course, it would be as dangerous to overreact to history by concluding that the majority must now be wrong about expansion as it would be to reenact the response that greeted the suggestion that the continents had drifted. The cases are not precisely analogous. There were serious problems with the pre-drift world view that a drift theory could help to resolve, whereas Earth expansion appears to offer no comparable advantages. If, however, physicists could show that the Earth's gravitational force has decreased with time, expansion would have to be reconsidered and accommodated.

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224. The passage indicates that one reason why the expansion hypothesis has attracted little support is that it will not

- (a) overcome deficiencies in current geologic hypotheses
- (b) clarify theories concerning the Earth's gravitational forces
- (c) complement the theory of continental drift
- (d) accommodate relevant theories from the field of physics

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225. The final acceptance of a drift theory could best be used to support the argument that

- (a) physicists are reluctant to communicate with other scientists
- (b) improbable hypotheses usually turn out to be valid
- (c) there should be cooperation between different fields of science
- (d) there is a need for governmental control of scientific research

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226. In developing his argument, the author warns against

- (a) relying on incomplete measurements
- (b) introducing irrelevant information
- (c) rejecting corroborative evidence
- (d) making unwarranted comparisons

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227. It can be deduced from the passage that the gravitational force at a point on the Earth's surface is

- (a) representative of the geologic age of the Earth
- (b) analogous to the movement of land masses
- (c) similar to optical phenomena such as mirages
- (d) proportional to the size of the Earth

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Formation of the ocean basins

No very satisfactory account of the mechanism that caused the formation of the ocean basins has yet been given. The traditional view supposes that the upper mantle of the earth behaves as a liquid when it is subjected to small forces for long periods and that differences in temperature under oceans and continents are sufficient to produce convection in the mantle of the earth with rising convection currents under the mid-ocean ridges and sinking currents under the continents. Theoretically, this convection would carry the continental plates along as though they were on a conveyor belt and would provide the forces needed to produce the split that occurs along the ridge. This view may be correct: it has the advantage that the currents are driven by temperature differences that themselves depend on the position of the continents. Such a back-coupling, in

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which the position of the moving plate has an impact on the forces that move it, could produce complicated and varying motions.

On the other hand, the theory is implausible because convection does not normally occur along lines, and it certainly does not occur along lines broken by frequent offsets or changes in direction, as the ridge is. Also it is difficult to see how the theory applies to the plate between the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and the ridge in the Indian Ocean. This plate is growing on both sides, and since there is no intermediate trench, the two ridges must be moving apart. It would be odd if the rising convection currents kept exact pace with them. An alternative theory is that the sinking part of the plate, which is denser than the hotter surrounding mantle, pulls the rest of the plate after it. Again it is difficult to see how this applies to the ridge in the South Atlantic, where neither the African nor the American plate has a sinking part.

Another possibility is that the sinking plate cools the neighboring mantle and produces convection currents that move the plates. This last theory is attractive because it gives some hope of explaining the enclosed seas, such as the Sea of Japan. These seas have a typical oceanic floor, except that the floor is overlaid by several kilometers of sediment. Their floors have probably been sinking for long periods. It seems possible that a sinking current of cooled mantle material on the upper side of the plate might be the cause of such deep basins. The enclosed seas are an important feature of the earth's surface, and seriously require explanation because, in addition to the enclosed seas that are developing at present behind island arcs, there are a number of older ones of possibly similar origin, such as the Gulf of Mexico, the Black Sea, and perhaps the North Sea.

228. According to the traditional view of the origin of the ocean basins, which of the following is sufficient to move the continental plates?

- (a) Increases in sedimentation on ocean floors
- (b) Spreading of ocean trenches
- (c) Differences in temperature under oceans and continents
- (d) Movement of mid-ocean ridges

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229. It can be inferred from the passage that, of the following, the deepest sediments would be found in the

- (a) Indian Ocean
- (b) Black Sea
- (c) Mid-Atlantic
- (d) South Atlantic

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230. The author refers to a “conveyor belt” in order to

- (a) illustrate the effects of convection in the mantle
- (b) show how temperature differences depend on the positions of the continents
- (c) demonstrate the linear nature of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge
- (d) describe the complicated motions made possible by back-coupling

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231. The author regards the traditional view of the origin of the oceans with

- (a) slight apprehension
- (b) absolute indifference
- (c) indignant anger
- (d) guarded skepticism

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232. According to the passage, which of the following are separated by a plate that is growing on both sides?

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- (a) The Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan
- (b) The South Atlantic Ridge and the North Sea Ridge
- (c) The Gulf of Mexico and the South Atlantic Ridge
- (d) The Mid-Atlantic Ridge and the Indian Ocean Ridge

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233. Which of the following, if it could be demonstrated, would most support the traditional view of ocean formation?

- (a) Convection usually occurs along lines.
- (b) The upper mantle behaves as a dense solid.
- (c) Sedimentation occurs at a constant rate.
- (d) Sinking plates cool the mantle.

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234. According to the passage, the floor of the Black Sea can best be compared to a

- (a) rapidly moving conveyor belt
- (b) slowly settling foundation
- (c) rapidly expanding balloon
- (d) violently erupting volcano

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235. Which of the following titles would best describe the content of the passage?

- (a) A Description of the Oceans of the World

(b) Several Theories of Ocean Basin Formation

(c) The Traditional View of the Oceans

(d) Convection and Ocean Currents

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Climatic conditions

Climatic conditions are delicately adjusted to the composition of the Earth's atmosphere. If there were a change in the atmosphere—for example, in the relative proportions of atmospheric gases—the climate would probably change also. A slight increase in water vapor, for instance, would increase the heat-retaining capacity of the atmosphere and would lead to a rise in global temperatures. In contrast, a large increase in water vapor would increase the thickness and extent of the cloud layer, reducing the amount of solar energy reaching the Earth's surface.

The level of carbon dioxide, CO, in the atmosphere has an important effect on climatic change. Most of the Earth's incoming energy is short-wavelength radiation, which tends to pass through atmospheric CO easily. The Earth, however, reradiates much of the received energy as long-wavelength radiation, which CO absorbs and then remits toward the Earth. This phenomenon, known as the greenhouse effect, can result in an increase in the surface temperature of a planet. An extreme example of the effect is shown by Venus, a planet covered by heavy clouds composed mostly of CO, whose surface temperatures have been measured at 430 degree. If the CO content of the atmosphere is reduced, the temperature falls. According to one respectable theory, if the atmospheric CO concentration were halved, the Earth would become completely covered with ice. Another equally respectable theory, however, states that a halving of the CO concentration would lead only to a reduction in global temperatures of 3 degree.

If, because of an increase in forest fires or volcanic activity, the CO content of the atmosphere increased, a warmer climate would be produced. Plant growth, which relies on both the warmth and the availability of CO would probably increase. As a consequence, plants would use more and more CO. Eventually CO levels would

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diminish and the climate, in turn, would become cooler. With reduced temperatures many plants would die; CO would thereby be returned to the atmosphere and gradually the temperature would rise again. Thus, if this process occurred, there might be a long-term oscillation in the amount of CO present in the atmosphere, with regular temperature increases and decreases of a set magnitude.

Some climatologists argue that the burning of fossil fuels has raised the level of CO in the atmosphere and has caused a global temperature increase of at least 1°. But a supposed global temperature rise of 1 degree may in reality be only several regional temperature increases, restricted to areas where there are many meteorological stations and caused simply by shifts in the pattern of atmospheric circulation. Other areas, for example the Southern Hemisphere oceanic zone, may be experiencing an equivalent temperature decrease that is unrecognized because of the shortage of meteorological recording stations.

236. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?

(a) Why are projections of the effects of changes in water vapor levels on the climate so inaccurate?

(b) What are the steps in the process that takes place as CO absorbs long-wavelength radiation?

(c) How might our understanding of the greenhouse effect be improved if the burning of fossil fuels were decreased?

(d) What might cause a series of regular increases and decreases in the amount of CO in the atmosphere?

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237. The author is primarily concerned with

(a) explaining the effects that the burning of fossil fuels might have on climate

(b) illustrating the effects of CO on atmospheric radiation

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(c) discussing effects that changes in the CO level in the atmosphere might have on climate

(d) challenging hypotheses about the effects of water vapor and CO on climate

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238. The passage suggests that a large decrease in the amount of CO in the atmosphere would result in

(a) at least a slight decrease in global temperatures

(b) at the most a slight increase in short-wavelength radiation reaching the Earth

(c) a slight long-term increase in global temperatures

(d) a large long-term increase in the amount of volcanic activity

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239. The author refers to Venus primarily in order to

(a) show the inherent weakness of the greenhouse effect theory

(b) show that the greenhouse effect works on other planets but not on Earth

(c)) support the argument that the CO level in the atmosphere has a significant effect on climate

(d) support the contention that as water vapor increase, the amount of CO increases

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240. The passage suggests that if there were a slight global warming at the present time, it would be

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(a) easy to measure the exact increase in temperature because of the abundance of temperature recording stations throughout the world

(b) difficult to measure the increase of CO in the atmosphere because of local variations in amounts

(c) easy to demonstrate the effects of the warming on the water vapor in the atmosphere

(d) difficult to prove that the warming was caused by the burning of fossil fuels

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241. The discussion of climate in the passage suggests which of the following conclusion?

I. Climate is not perfectly stable, and slight regional temperature variations can be considered a normal feature of the environment.

II. We are unable at present to measure global temperature changes precisely.

III. The most important cause of regional climatic fluctuations is the change in CO levels in the atmosphere.

(a) I only

(b) III only

(c) I and II only

(d) II and III only

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242. All of the following can be found in the author's discussion of climate EXCEPT

(a) a statement about the effects of increased volcanic activity on the Earth's temperatures

(b) an indication of the effect of an increase in water vapor in the atmosphere

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(c) a contrast between two theories about the effects of a lowering of CO levels in the atmosphere

(d) a generalization about the efficiency of meteorological recording stations

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Transfer of heat and water vapor from the ocean to the air

The transfer of heat and water vapor from the ocean to the air above depends on a disequilibrium at the interface of the water and the air. Within about a millimeter of the water, air temperature is close to that of the surface water, and the air is nearly saturated with water vapor. But the differences, however small, are crucial, and the disequilibrium is maintained by air near the surface mixing with air higher up, which is typically appreciably cooler and lower in water-vapor content. The air is mixed by means of turbulence that depends on the wind for its energy. As wind speed increases, so does turbulence, and thus the rate of heat and moisture transfer. Detailed understanding of this phenomenon awaits further study. An interacting—and complicating—phenomenon is wind-to-water transfer of momentum that occurs when waves are formed. When the wind makes waves, it transfers important amounts of energy—energy that is therefore not available to provide turbulence.

243. The primary purpose of the passage is to

(a) resolve a controversy

(b) describe a phenomenon

(c) outline a theory

(d) confirm research findings

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244. According to the passage, wind over the ocean generally does which of the following?

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- I. Causes relatively cool, dry air to come into proximity with the ocean surface.
- II. Maintains a steady rate of heat and moisture transfer between the ocean and the air.
- III. Causes frequent changes in the temperature of the water at the ocean's surface.

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II only

(d) II and III only

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245. It can be inferred from the passage that the author regards current knowledge about heat and moisture transfer from the ocean to air as

(a) revolutionary

(b) inconsequential

(c) outdated

(d) incomplete

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246. The passage suggests that if on a certain day the wind were to decrease until there was no wind at all which of the following would occur?

(a) The air closest to the ocean surface would become saturated with water vapor.

(b) The air closest to the ocean surface would be warmer than the water.

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(c) The amount of moisture in the air closest to the ocean surface would decrease.

(d) The rate of heat and moisture transfer would increase.

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247. With the increase in the speed of the wind which of the following also increase

1. Turbulence
2. Rate of heat transfer
3. Rate of moisture transfer

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2

(c) 1 and 3

(d) 1, 2 and 3

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Japan's feudal overlords

In the eighteenth century, Japan's feudal overlords, from the shogun to the humblest samurai, found themselves under financial stress. In part, this stress can be attributed to the overlords' failure to adjust to a rapidly expanding economy, but the stress was also due to factors beyond the overlords' control. Concentration of the samurai in castle-towns had acted as a stimulus to trade. Commercial efficiency, in turn, had put temptations in the way of buyers. Since most samurai had been reduced to idleness by years of peace, encouraged to engage in scholarship and martial exercises or to perform administrative tasks that took little time, it is not surprising that their tastes and habits grew expensive. Overlords' income, despite the increase in rice production among their tenant farmers, failed to keep pace with their expenses. Although shortfalls in overlords' income resulted almost as much from laxity among their tax collectors (the nearly inevitable outcome of hereditary office-holding) as from their higher

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standards of living, a misfortune like a fire or flood, bringing an increase in expenses or a drop in revenue, could put a domain in debt to the city rice-brokers who handled its finances. Once in debt, neither the individual samurai nor the shogun himself found it easy to recover. It was difficult for individual samurai overlords to increase their income because the amount of rice that farmers could be made to pay in taxes was not unlimited, and since the income of Japan's central government consisted in part of taxes collected by the shogun from his huge domain, the government too was constrained. Therefore, the Tokugawa shoguns began to look to other sources for revenue. Cash profits from government-owned mines were already on the decline because the most easily worked deposits of silver and gold had been exhausted, although debasement of the coinage had compensated for the loss. Opening up new farmland was a possibility, but most of what was suitable had already been exploited and further reclamation was technically unfeasible. Direct taxation of the samurai themselves would be politically dangerous. This left the shoguns only commerce as a potential source of government income.

Most of the country's wealth, or so it seemed, was finding its way into the hands of city merchants. It appeared reasonable that they should contribute part of that revenue to ease the shogun's burden of financing the state. A means of obtaining such revenue was soon found by levying forced loans, known as goyo-kin; although these were not taxes in the strict sense, since they were irregular in timing and arbitrary in amount, they were high in yield. Unfortunately, they pushed up prices. Thus, regrettably, the Tokugawa shoguns' search for solvency for the government made it increasingly difficult for individual Japanese who lived on fixed stipends to make ends meet.

248. The passage is most probably an excerpt from

- (a) an economic history of Japan
- (b) the memoirs of a samurai warrior
- (c) a modern novel about eighteenth-century Japan
- (d) an essay contrasting Japanese feudalism with its Western counterpart

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249. Which of the following financial situations is most analogous to the financial situation in which Japan's Tokugawa shoguns found themselves in the eighteenth century?

- (a) A small business borrows heavily to invest in new equipment, but is able to pay off its debt early when it is awarded a lucrative government contract.
- (b) Fire destroys a small business, but insurance covers the cost of rebuilding.
- (c) A small business is turned down for a loan at a local bank because the owners have no credit history.
- (d) A small business has to struggle to meet operating expenses when its profits decrease.

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250. Which of the following best describes the attitude of the author toward the samurai

- (a) Warmly approving
- (b) Mildly sympathetic
- (c) Bitterly disappointed
- (d) Harshly disdainful

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251. According to the passage, the major reason for the financial problems experienced by Japan's feudal overlords in the eighteenth century was that

- (a) spending had outdistanced income
- (b) trade had fallen off
- (c) profits from mining had declined

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(d) the coinage had been sharply debased

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252. The passage implies that individual samurai did not find it easy to recover from debt for which of the following reasons?

(a) Agricultural production had increased.

(b) Taxes were irregular in timing and arbitrary in amount.

(c) There was a limit to the amount in taxes that farmers could be made to pay.

(d) The domains of samurai overlords were becoming smaller and poorer as government revenues increased.

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253. The passage suggests that, in eighteenth-century Japan, the office of tax collector

(a) was a source of personal profit to the officeholder

(b) was regarded with derision by many Japanese

(c) remained within families

(d) existed only in castle-towns

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254. Which of the following could best be substituted for the word "This" in the last line of the first paragraph without changing the meaning of the passage?

(a) The search of Japan's Tokugawa shoguns for solvency

(b) The importance of commerce in feudal Japan

(c) The unfairness of the tax structure in eighteenth century Japan

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(d) The difficulty of increasing government income by other means

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255. The passage implies that which of the following was the primary reason why the Tokugawa shoguns turned to city merchants for help in financing the state?

(a) A series of costly wars had depleted the national treasury.

(b) Most of the country's wealth appeared to be in city merchants' hands.

(c) Japan had suffered a series of economic reversals due to natural disasters such as floods.

(d) The merchants were already heavily indebted to the shoguns.

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256. According to the passage, the actions of the Tokugawa shoguns in their search for solvency for the government were regrettable because those actions

(a) raised the cost of living by pushing up prices

(b) resulted in the exhaustion of the most easily worked deposits of silver and gold

(c) were far lower in yield than had originally been anticipated

(d) did not succeed in reducing government spending

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The Byzantine Empire

Between the eighth and eleventh centuries A. D., the Byzantine Empire staged an almost unparalleled economic and cultural revival, a recovery that is all the more striking because it followed a long period of severe internal decline. By the early eighth century, the empire had lost roughly two-thirds of the territory it had possessed in the year 600, and its remaining area was being raided by Arabs and

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Bulgarians, who at times threatened to take Constantinople and extinguish the empire altogether. The wealth of the state and its subjects was greatly diminished, and artistic and literary production had virtually ceased. By the early eleventh century, however, the empire had regained almost half of its lost possessions, its new frontiers were secure, and its influence extended far beyond its borders. The economy had recovered, the treasury was full, and art and scholarship had advanced.

To consider the Byzantine military, cultural, and economic advances as differentiated aspects of a single phenomenon is reasonable. After all, these three forms of progress have gone together in a number of states and civilizations. Rome under Augustus and fifth-century Athens provide the most obvious examples in antiquity. Moreover, an examination of the apparent sequential connections among military, economic, and cultural forms of progress might help explain the dynamics of historical change.

The common explanation of these apparent connections in the case of Byzantium would run like this: when the empire had turned back enemy raids on its own territory and had begun to raid and conquer enemy territory, Byzantine resources naturally expanded and more money became available to patronize art and literature. Therefore, Byzantine military achievements led to economic advances, which in turn led to cultural revival. No doubt this hypothetical pattern did apply at times during the course of the recovery. Yet it is not clear that military advances invariably came first, economic advances second, and intellectual advances third. In the 860's the Byzantine Empire began to recover from Arab incursions so that by 872 the military balance with the Abbasid Caliphate had been permanently altered in the empire's favor. The beginning of the empire's economic revival, however, can be placed between 810 and 830. Finally, the Byzantine revival of learning appears to have begun even earlier. A number of notable scholars and writers appeared by 788 and, by the last decade of the eighth century, a cultural revival was in full bloom, a revival that lasted until the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Thus the commonly expected order of military revival followed by economic and then by cultural recovery was reversed in Byzantium. In fact, the revival of Byzantine learning may itself have influenced the subsequent economic and military expansion.

257. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

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- (a) The Byzantine Empire was a unique case in which the usual order of military and economic revival preceding cultural revival was reversed.
- (b) The economic, cultural, and military revival in the Byzantine Empire between the eighth and eleventh centuries was similar in its order to the sequence of revivals in Augustan Rome and fifth century Athens.
- (c) The revival of the Byzantine Empire between the eighth and eleventh centuries shows cultural rebirth preceding economic and military revival, the reverse of the commonly accepted order of progress.

(d) The eighth-century revival of Byzantine learning is an inexplicable phenomenon, and its economic and military precursors have yet to be discovered.

Answer: http://www.apititudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

258. The primary purpose of the paragraph is which of the following?

- (a) To establish the uniqueness of the Byzantine revival
- (b) To show that Augustan Rome and fifth-century Athens are examples of cultural, economic, and military expansion against which all subsequent cases must be measured
- (c) To suggest that cultural, economic, and military advances have tended to be closely interrelated in different societies
- (d) To argue that, while the revivals of Augustan Rome and fifth-century Athens were similar, they are unrelated to other historical examples

Answer: http://www.apititudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

259. It can be inferred from the passage that by the eleventh century the Byzantine military forces

- (a) had reached their peak and begun to decline
- (b) had eliminated the Bulgarian army

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(c) were comparable in size to the army of Rome under Augustus

(d) were strong enough to withstand the Abbasid Caliphate's military forces

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

260. It can be inferred from the passage that the Byzantine Empire sustained significant territorial losses

(a) in 600

(b) during the seventh century

(c) a century after the cultural achievements of the Byzantine Empire had been lost

(d) soon after the revival of Byzantine learning

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

261. In the third paragraph, the author most probably provides an explanation of the apparent connections among economic, military, and cultural development in order to

(a) suggest that the process of revival in Byzantium accords with this model

(b) set up an order of events that is then shown to be not generally applicable to the case of Byzantium

(c) cast aspersions on traditional historical scholarship about Byzantium

(d) suggest that Byzantium represents a case for which no historical precedent exists

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

262. Which of the following does the author mention as crucial evidence concerning the manner in which the Byzantine revival began?

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(a) The Byzantine military revival of the 860's led to economic and cultural advances.

(b) The Byzantine cultural revival lasted until 1453.

(c) The Byzantine economic recovery began in the 900's.

(d) The revival of Byzantine learning began toward the end of the eighth century.

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

263. According to the author, "The common explanation" of connections between economic, military, and cultural development is

(a) revolutionary and too new to have been applied to the history of the Byzantine Empire

(b) reasonable, but an antiquated theory of the nature of progress

(c) not applicable to the Byzantine revival as a whole, but does perhaps accurately describe limited periods during the revival

(d) equally applicable to the Byzantine case as a whole and to the history of military, economic, and cultural advances in ancient Greece and Rome

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Consequences of motorization and expansion of roads and highways in India

A major consequence of fast-paced motorization and expansion of roads and highways in India is the mounting rate of fatalities and injuries from traffic accidents. More than 110,000 people are killed on the roads each year, with the death toll rising by eight per cent annually; the estimate for serious injuries is 1.6 million. India's roads are now rated the worst in the world. Viewed against this background, the road safety initiative launched by the central government and the World Bank to cover 3,000 km of high-risk national and State highways in Assam, Gujarat, and Karnataka is an incremental step to improve the situation. Under the plan, affordable improvements based on the latest technologies will be

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put in place to reduce crashes and fatalities. The project will draw upon the experience of the International Road Assessment Programme supported by the World Bank in several countries. The investments can improve the safety record of some roads. What is important, however, is for the government to demonstrate the political will to move beyond limited schemes in a few States. The continuing carnage demands a policy of zero tolerance to crashes covering the entire network of 65,000-plus km of national highways and the quarter million km of urban roads. Almost three years ago, the Sundar Committee recommended a national road safety policy but precious little has been done by way of implementation.

264. In the beginning of the paragraph the author wants to convey that

- (a) India is experiencing a fast-paced motorisation and expansion of roads and highways
- (b) The death of 110,000 people on the roads each year
- (c) The estimated serious injuries of 1.6 million
- (d) Poor quality of roads

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

265. What does author means by saying that "India's roads are now rated the worst in the world"

- (a) The roads in India are actually the worst in the world
- (b) India is one of the worst country in the world
- (c) There is an urgent need to improve the conditions of road in India
- (d) So many deaths and injury on roads justify India to be the worst country

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266. The road safety initiative has been launched by the central government to

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- (a) improve the conditions of the road
- (b) please world bank
- (c) improve the safety record of some roads
- (d) prevent crashes and fatalities on roads

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

267. What is special about the the road safety initiative

- (a) It is being assisted by the World Bank
- (b) It will cover 3,000 km of high-risk national and State highways in Assam, Gujarat, and Karnataka
- (c) It will reduce crashes and fatalities on some roads
- (d) It will draw upon the experience of the International Road Assessment Programme supported by the World Bank in several countries

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

268. Which of the following is appreciated by the author regarding the road safety initiative

- (a) It is covering the high risk national and state highways
- (b) It can improve the safety record of some roads
- (c) It draws upon the experience of the International Road Assessment Programme
- (d) The role of the world bank in the road safety initiative

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Sachin Tendulkar

Sachin Tendulkar said it best when asked what his 50th Test century meant to him. He struggled at first to articulate himself but eventually conveyed the sense that it was just another number — a satisfying number no doubt, but just another. As he has said time and again, records matter little to him; what has driven him to play for 21 years is an unaffected love for the game, which hasn't dimmed since he knew it first as a little boy. Yet it's through his numbers that we can better value his genius. It's these records — his ODI double-hundred earlier this year, for instance — that help nuance the understanding of greatness. So while a 50th hundred is no more significant than a 51st or a 49th, the roundness of the number presents the opportunity to stand back and appreciate what the achievement involves. Longevity is the litmus test of greatness — over a long career, even more so in the case of Tendulkar's which has spanned cricket eras, no facet remains untested. Consider that he started against Imran Khan, Wasim Akram, and Waqar Younis — three of the greatest fast-bowlers of all time — and made his 50th hundred against Dale Steyn, who will soon have a similar standing, and the scale of the feat becomes apparent.

269. Which of the following is the best thing Sachin said when asked what his 50th Test century meant to him

- (a) A significant achievement
- (b) A new land mark in his cricket career
- (c) Just another achievement
- (d) A satisfying another achievement

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270. Which of the following is most important for Sachin

- (a) 50th Test century
- (b) ODI double-hundred

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(c) Both

(d) Love for cricket

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271. Why the author is emphasising on 50th Test century

(a) It is a great record

(b) Records do not matter for Sachin

(c) It is a number by which the author wants to appreciate Sachin's achievement

(d) 50 is the standard number for judging any record

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272. According to the author which of the following is special about Sachin

(a) His 21 year cricket career

(b) Ability to face fast bowler like Imran Khan, Wasim Akram, and Waqar Younis

(c) His 50th Test century against Dale Steyn

(d) Successfully facing all challenges in a long cricket career

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

The Byzantine Empire

Between the eighth and eleventh centuries A. D., the Byzantine Empire staged an almost unparalleled economic and cultural revival, a recovery that is all the more striking because it followed a long period of severe internal decline. By the early eighth century, the empire had lost roughly two-thirds of the territory it had possessed in the year 600, and its remaining area was being raided by Arabs and Bulgarians, who at times threatened to take Constantinople and extinguish the

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empire altogether. The wealth of the state and its subjects was greatly diminished, and artistic and literary production had virtually ceased. By the early eleventh century, however, the empire had regained almost half of its lost possessions, its new frontiers were secure, and its influence extended far beyond its borders. The economy had recovered, the treasury was full, and art and scholarship had advanced.

To consider the Byzantine military, cultural, and economic advances as differentiated aspects of a single phenomenon is reasonable. After all, these three forms of progress have gone together in a number of states and civilizations. Rome under Augustus and fifth-century Athens provide the most obvious examples in antiquity. Moreover, an examination of the apparent sequential connections among military, economic, and cultural forms of progress might help explain the dynamics of historical change.

The common explanation of these apparent connections in the case of Byzantium would run like this: when the empire had turned back enemy raids on its own territory and had begun to raid and conquer enemy territory, Byzantine resources naturally expanded and more money became available to patronize art and literature. Therefore, Byzantine military achievements led to economic advances, which in turn led to cultural revival.

No doubt this hypothetical pattern did apply at times during the course of the recovery. Yet it is not clear that military advances invariably came first, economic advances second, and intellectual advances third. In the 860's the Byzantine Empire began to recover from Arab incursions so that by 872 the military balance with the Abbasid Caliphate had been permanently altered in the empire's favor. The beginning of the empire's economic revival, however, can be placed between 810 and 830. Finally, the Byzantine revival of learning appears to have begun even earlier.

A number of notable scholars and writers appeared by 788 and, by the last decade of the eighth century, a cultural revival was in full bloom, a revival that lasted until the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Thus the commonly expected order of military revival followed by economic and then by cultural recovery was reversed in Byzantium. In fact, the revival of Byzantine learning may itself have influenced the subsequent economic and military expansion.

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273. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

- (a) The Byzantine Empire was a unique case in which the usual order of military and economic revival preceding cultural revival was reversed.
- (b) The economic, cultural, and military revival in the Byzantine Empire between the eighth and eleventh centuries was similar in its order to the sequence of revivals in Augustan Rome and fifth century Athens.
- (c) The revival of the Byzantine Empire between the eighth and eleventh centuries shows cultural rebirth preceding economic and military revival, the reverse of the commonly accepted order of progress.
- (d) The eighth-century revival of Byzantine learning is an inexplicable phenomenon, and its economic and military precursors have yet to be discovered.

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

274. The primary purpose of the second paragraph is which of the following?

- (a) To establish the uniqueness of the Byzantine revival
- (b) To show that Augustan Rome and fifth-century Athens are examples of cultural, economic, and military expansion against which all subsequent cases must be measured
- (c) To suggest that cultural, economic, and military advances have tended to be closely interrelated in different societies
- (d) To argue that, while the revivals of Augustan Rome and fifth-century Athens were similar, they are unrelated to other historical examples

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

275. It can be inferred from the passage that by the eleventh century the Byzantine military forces

- (a) had reached their peak and begun to decline

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(b) had eliminated the Bulgarian army

(c) were comparable in size to the army of Rome under Augustus

(d) were strong enough to withstand the Abbasid Caliphate's military forces

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

276. It can be inferred from the passage that the Byzantine Empire sustained significant territorial losses

(a) in 600

(b) during the seventh century

(c) a century after the cultural achievements of the Byzantine Empire had been lost

(d) soon after the revival of Byzantine learning

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

277. In the third paragraph, the author most probably provides an explanation of the apparent connections among economic, military, and cultural development in order to

(a) suggest that the process of revival in Byzantium accords with this model

(b) set up an order of events that is then shown to be not generally applicable to the case of Byzantium

(c) cast aspersions on traditional historical scholarship about Byzantium

(d) suggest that Byzantium represents a case for which no historical precedent exists

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

278. Which of the following does the author mention as crucial evidence concerning the manner in which the Byzantine revival began?

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(a) The Byzantine military revival of the 860's led to economic and cultural advances.

(b) The Byzantine cultural revival lasted until 1453.

(c) The Byzantine economic recovery began in the 900's.

(d) The revival of Byzantine learning began toward the end of the eighth century.

Answer: http://www.apititudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

279. According to the author, "The common explanation" of connections between economic, military, and cultural development is

(a) revolutionary and too new to have been applied to the history of the Byzantine Empire

(b) reasonable, but an antiquated theory of the nature of progress

(c) not applicable to the Byzantine revival as a whole, but does perhaps accurately describe limited periods during the revival

(d) equally applicable to the Byzantine case as a whole and to the history of military, economic, and cultural advances in ancient Greece and Rome

Answer: http://www.apititudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Photons

Virtually everything astronomers know about objects outside the solar system is based on the detection of photons—quanta of electromagnetic radiation. Yet there is another form of radiation that permeates the universe: neutrinos. With (as its name implies) no electric charge, and negligible mass, the neutrino interacts with other particles so rarely that a neutrino can cross the entire universe, even traversing substantial aggregations of matter, without being absorbed or even deflected. Neutrinos can thus escape from regions of space where light and other kinds of electromagnetic radiation are blocked by matter.

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Furthermore, neutrinos carry with them information about the site and circumstances of their production: therefore, the detection of cosmic neutrinos could provide new information about a wide variety of cosmic phenomena and about the history of the universe.

But how can scientists detect a particle that interacts so infrequently with other matter? Twenty-five years passed between Pauli's hypothesis that the neutrino existed and its actual detection: since then virtually all research with neutrinos has been with neutrinos created artificially in large particle accelerators and studied under neutrino microscopes. But a neutrino telescope, capable of detecting cosmic neutrinos, is difficult to construct. No apparatus can detect neutrinos unless it is extremely massive, because great mass is synonymous with huge numbers of nucleons (neutrons and protons), and the more massive the detector, the greater the probability of one of its nucleon's reacting with a neutrino. In addition, the apparatus must be sufficiently shielded from the interfering effects of other particles.

Fortunately, a group of astrophysicists has proposed a means of detecting cosmic neutrinos by harnessing the mass of the ocean. Named DUMAND, for Deep Underwater Muon and Neutrino Detector, the project calls for placing an array of light sensors at a depth of five kilometers under the ocean surface. The detecting medium is the seawater itself: when a neutrino interacts with a particle in an atom of seawater, the result is a cascade of electrically charged particles and a flash of light that can be detected by the sensors. The five kilometers of seawater above the sensors will shield them from the interfering effects of other high-energy particles raining down through the atmosphere.

The strongest motivation for the DUMAND project is that it will exploit an important source of information about the universe. The extension of astronomy from visible light to radio waves to x-rays and gamma rays never failed to lead to the discovery of unusual objects such as radio galaxies, quasars, and pulsars. Each of these discoveries came as a surprise. Neutrino astronomy will doubtless bring its own share of surprises.

280. Which of the following titles best summarizes the passage as a whole?

(a) At the Threshold of Neutrino Astronomy

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(b) Neutrinos and the History of the Universe

(c) The Creation and Study of Neutrinos

(d) The DUMAND System and How It Works

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

281. With which of the following statements regarding neutrino astronomy would the author be most likely to agree?

(a) Neutrino astronomy will supersede all present forms of astronomy.

(b) Neutrino astronomy will be abandoned if the DUMAND project fails.

(c) Neutrino astronomy can be expected to lead to major breakthroughs in astronomy.

(d) Neutrino astronomy will disclose phenomena that will be more surprising than past discoveries.

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282. In the last paragraph, the author describes the development of astronomy in order to

(a) suggest that the potential findings of neutrino astronomy can be seen as part of a series of astronomical successes

(b) illustrate the role of surprise in scientific discovery

(c) demonstrate the effectiveness of the DUMAND apparatus in detecting neutrinos

(d) name some cosmic phenomena that neutrino astronomy will illuminate

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283. According to the passage, one advantage that neutrinos have for studies in astronomy is that they

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- (a) have been detected for the last twenty-five years
- (b) possess a variable electric charge
- (c) are usually extremely massive
- (d) carry information about their history with them

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284. According to the passage, the primary use of the apparatus mentioned would be to

- (a) increase the mass of a neutrino
- (b) interpret the information neutrinos carry with them
- (c) detect the presence of cosmic neutrinos
- (d) see neutrinos in distant regions of space

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285. The passage states that interactions between neutrinos and other matter are

- (a) rare
- (b) artificial
- (c) undetectable
- (d) unpredictable

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286. The passage mentions which of the following as a reason that neutrinos are hard to detect?

- (a) Their pervasiveness in the universe

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(b) Their ability to escape from different regions of space

(c) The infrequency of their interaction with other matter

(d) The similarity of their structure to that of nucleons

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

287. According to the passage, the interaction of a neutrino with other matter can produce

(a) particles that are neutral and massive

(b) a form of radiation that permeates the universe

(c) inaccurate information about the site and circumstances of the neutrino's production

(d) charged particles and light

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

288. According to the passage, one of the methods used to establish the properties of neutrinos was

(a) detection of photons

(b) observation of the interaction of neutrinos with gamma rays

(c) observation of neutrinos that were artificially created

(d) measurement of neutrinos that interacted with particles of seawater

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Free Market

Most economists in the United States seem captivated by the spell of the free market. Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that does not accord with the requirements of the free market. A price that is determined by the seller or, for that matter, established by anyone other than the aggregate of consumers seems pernicious. Accordingly, it requires a major act of will to think of price-fixing (the determination of prices by the seller) as both “normal” and having a valuable economic function. In fact, price-fixing is normal in all industrialized societies because the industrial system itself provides, as an effortless consequence of its own development, the price-fixing that it requires. Modern industrial planning requires and rewards great size. Hence, a comparatively small number of large firms will be competing for the same group of consumers. That each large firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products for more than its competitors charge is commonly recognized by advocates of free-market economic theories. But each large firm will also act with full consideration of the needs that it has in common with the other large firms competing for the same customers. Each large firm will thus avoid significant price-cutting, because price-cutting would be prejudicial to the common interest in a stable demand for products. Most economists do not see price-fixing when it occurs because they expect it to be brought about by a number of explicit agreements among large firms; it is not.

Moreover, those economists who argue that allowing the free market to operate without interference is the most efficient method of establishing prices have not considered the economies of non-socialist countries other than the United States. These economies employ intentional price-fixing, usually in an overt fashion. Formal price-fixing by cartel and informal price-fixing by agreements covering the members of an industry are commonplace. Were there something peculiarly efficient about the free market and inefficient about price-fixing, the countries that have avoided the first and used the second would have suffered drastically in their economic development. There is no indication that they have.

Socialist industry also works within a framework of controlled prices. In the early 1970's, the Soviet Union began to give firms and industries some of the flexibility in adjusting prices that a more informal evolution has accorded the capitalist

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system. Economists in the United States have hailed the change as a return to the free market. But Soviet firms are no more subject to prices established by a free market over which they exercise little influence than are capitalist firms; rather, Soviet firms have been given the power to fix prices.

289. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (a) refute the theory that the free market plays a useful role in the development of industrialized societies
- (b) suggest methods by which economists and members of the government of the United States can recognize and combat price-fixing by large firms
- (c) argue that price-fixing, in one form or another, is an inevitable part of and benefit to the economy of any industrialized society
- (d) explain the various ways in which industrialized societies can fix prices in order to stabilize the free market

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290. The passage provides information that would answer which of the following questions about price-fixing?

- I. What are some of the ways in which prices can be fixed?
- II. For what products is price-fixing likely to be more profitable than the operation of the free market?
- III. Is price-fixing more common in socialist industrialized societies or in non-socialist industrialized societies?

- (a) I only
- (b) III only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) II and III only

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291. The author's attitude toward "Most economists in the United States" can best be described as

- (a) spiteful and envious
- (b) scornful and denunciatory
- (c) critical and condescending
- (d) ambivalent but deferential

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

292. It can be inferred from the author's argument that a price fixed by the seller "seems pernicious" because

- (a) people do not have confidence in large firms
- (b) people do not expect the government to regulate prices
- (c) most economists believe that consumers as a group should determine prices
- (d) most economists associate fixed prices with communist and socialist economies

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

293. The suggestion in the passage that price-fixing in industrialized societies is normal arises from the author's statement that price-fixing is

- (a) a profitable result of economic development
- (b) an inevitable result of the industrial system
- (c) the result of a number of carefully organized decisions
- (d) a phenomenon common to industrialized and non-industrialized societies

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294. According to the author, price-fixing in non-socialist countries is often

- (a) accidental but productive
- (b) illegal but useful
- (c) legal and innovative
- (d) intentional and widespread

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295. According to the author, what is the result of the Soviet Union's change in economic policy in the 1970's?

- (a) Soviet firms show greater profit.
- (b) Soviet firms have less control over the free market.
- (c) Soviet firms are able to adjust to technological advances.
- (d) Soviet firms have some authority to fix prices.

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296. With which of the following statements regarding the behavior of large firms in industrialized societies would the author be most likely to agree?

- (a) The directors of large firms will continue to anticipate the demand for products.
- (b) The directors of large firms are less interested in achieving a predictable level of profit than in achieving a large profit.
- (c) The directors of large firms will strive to reduce the costs of their products.
- (d) Many directors of large firms believe that the government should establish the prices that will be charged for products.

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Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

297. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with

- (a) predicting the consequences of a practice
- (b) criticizing a point of view
- (c) calling attention to recent discoveries
- (d) proposing a topic for research

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Effects of Caffeine

Caffeine, the stimulant in coffee, has been called “the most widely used psychoactive substance on Earth.” Snyder, Daly and Bruns have recently proposed that caffeine affect behavior by countering the activity in the human brain of a naturally occurring chemical called adenosine. Adenosine normally depresses neuron firing in many areas of the brain. It apparently does this by inhibiting the release of neurotransmitters, chemicals that carry nerve impulses from one neuron to the next. Like many other agents that affect neuron firing, adenosine must first bind to specific receptors on neuronal membranes. There are at least two classes of these receptors, which have been designated A1 and A2. Snyder et al propose that caffeine, which is structurally similar to adenosine, is able to bind to both types of receptors, which prevents adenosine from attaching there and allows the neurons to fire more readily than they otherwise would.

For many years, caffeine’s effects have been attributed to its inhibition of the production of phosphodiesterase, an enzyme that breaks down the chemical called cyclic AMP. A number of neurotransmitters exert their effects by first increasing cyclic AMP concentrations in target neurons. Therefore, prolonged periods at the elevated concentrations, as might be brought about by a phosphodiesterase inhibitor, could lead to a greater amount of neuron firing and, consequently, to behavioral stimulation. But Snyder et al point out that the caffeine concentrations needed to inhibit the production of phosphodiesterase in

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the brain are much higher than those that produce stimulation. Moreover, other compounds that block phosphodiesterase's activity are not stimulants. To buttress their case that caffeine acts instead by preventing adenosine binding, Snyder et al compared the stimulatory effects of a series of caffeine derivatives with their ability to dislodge adenosine from its receptors in the brains of mice. "In general," they reported, "the ability of the compounds to compete at the receptors correlates with their ability to stimulate locomotion in the mouse; i.e., the higher their capacity to bind at the receptors, the higher their ability to stimulate locomotion." Theophylline, a close structural relative of caffeine and the major stimulant in tea, was one of the most effective compounds in both regards.

There were some apparent exceptions to the general correlation observed between adenosine-receptor binding and stimulation. One of these was a compound called 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX), which bound very well but actually depressed mouse locomotion. Snyder et al suggests that this is not a major stumbling block to their hypothesis. The problem is that the compound has mixed effects in the brain, a not unusual occurrence with psychoactive drugs. Even caffeine, which is generally known only for its stimulatory effects, displays this property, depressing mouse locomotion at very low concentrations and stimulating it at higher ones.

298. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (a) discuss a plan for investigation of a phenomenon that is not yet fully understood
- (b) present two explanations of a phenomenon and reconcile the differences between them
- (c) summarize two theories and suggest a third theory that overcomes the problems encountered in the first two
- (d) describe an alternative hypothesis and provide evidence and arguments that support it

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299. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the theory proposed by Snyder et al?

- (a) At very low concentrations in the human brain, both caffeine and theophylline tend to have depressive rather than stimulatory effects on human behavior.
- (b) The ability of caffeine derivatives at very low concentrations to dislodge adenosine from its receptors in mouse brains correlates well with their ability to stimulate mouse locomotion at these low concentrations.
- (c) The concentration of cyclic AMP in target neurons in the human brain that leads to increased neuron firing can be produced by several different phosphodiesterase inhibitors in addition to caffeine.
- (d) The concentration of caffeine required to dislodge adenosine from its receptors in the human brain is much greater than the concentration that produces behavioral stimulation in humans.

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300. According to Snyder et al, caffeine differs from adenosine in that caffeine

- (a) stimulates behavior in the mouse and in humans, whereas adenosine stimulates behavior in humans only
- (b) has mixed effects in the brain, whereas adenosine has only a stimulatory effect
- (c) increases cyclic AMP concentrations in target neurons, whereas adenosine decreases such concentrations
- (d) permits release of neurotransmitters when it is bound to adenosine receptors, whereas adenosine inhibits such release

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301. In response to experimental results concerning IBMX, Snyder et al contended that it is not uncommon for psychoactive drugs to have

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- (a) mixed effects in the brain
- (b) inhibitory effects on enzymes in the brain
- (c) close structural relationships with caffeine
- (d) depressive effects on mouse locomotion

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302. The passage suggests that Snyder et al believe that if the older theory concerning caffeine's effects were correct, which of the following would have to be the case?

- I. All neurotransmitters would increase the short-term concentration of cyclic AMP in target neurons.
- II. Substances other than caffeine that inhibit the production of phosphor diesterase would be stimulants.
- III. All concentration levels of caffeine that are high enough to produce stimulation would also inhibit the production of phosphor diesterase.

- (a) I only
- (b) I and II only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) II and III only

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303. According to Snyder et al, all of the following compounds can bind to specific receptors in the brain EXCEPT

- (a) IBMX
- (b) caffeine

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(c) phosphor diesterase

(d) theophylline

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304. Snyder et al suggest that caffeine's ability to bind to A1 and A2 receptors can be at least partially attributed to which of the following?

(a) The chemical relationship between caffeine and phosphodiesterase

(b) The structural relationship between caffeine and adenosine

(c) The structural similarity between caffeine and neurotransmitters

(d) The ability of caffeine to stimulate behavior

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305. The author quotes Snyder et al in the second para most probably in order to

(a) reveal some of the assumptions underlying their theory

(b) summarize a major finding of their experiments

(c) point out that their experiments were limited to the mouse

(d) indicate that their experiments resulted only in general correlations

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306. The last paragraph of the passage performs which of the following functions?

(a) Describes a disconfirming experimental result and reports the explanation given by Snyder et al in an attempt to reconcile this result with their theory.

(b) Specifies the basis for the correlation observed by Snyder et al and presents an explanation in an attempt to make the correlation consistent with the operation of psychoactive drugs other than caffeine.

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(c) Elaborates the description of the correlation observed by Snyder et al and suggests an additional explanation in an attempt to make the correlation consistent with the older theory.

(d) Reports inconsistent experimental data and describes the method Snyder et al will use to reanalyze this data.

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Assimilation of native Americans into Euro American society

Even in the midst of its resurgence as a vital tradition, many sociologists have viewed the current form of the powwow, a ceremonial gathering of native Americans, as a sign that tribal culture is in decline. Focusing on the dances and rituals that have recently come to be shared by most tribes, they suggest that an intertribal movement is now in ascension and claim the inevitable outcome of this tendency is the eventual dissolution of tribes and the complete assimilation of native Americans into Euro American society. Proponents of this “Pan-Indian” theory point to the greater frequency of travel and communication between reservations, the greater urbanization of native Americans, and, most recently, their increasing politicization in response to common grievances as the chief causes of the shift toward inter tribalism.

Indeed, the rapid diffusion of dance styles, outfits, and songs from one reservation to another offers compelling evidence that inter tribalism has been increasing. However, these sociologists have failed to note the concurrent revitalization of many traditions unique to individual tribes. Among the Lakota, for instance, the Sun Dance was revived, after a forty-year hiatus, during the 1950s. Similarly, the Black Legging Society of the Kiowa and the Hethuska Society of the Ponca—both traditional groups within their respective tribes—have gained new popularity. Obviously, a more complex societal shift is taking place than the theory of Pan-Indianism can account for.

An examination of the theory’s underpinnings may be critical at this point, especially given that native Americans themselves chafe most against the Pan-Indian classification. Like other assimilationist theories with which it is associated, the Pan-Indian view is predicted upon an a priori assumption about the nature of

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cultural contact: that upon contact minority societies immediately begin to succumb in every respect—biologically, linguistically, and culturally—to the majority society. However, there is no evidence that this is happening to native American groups. Yet the fact remains that intertribal activities are a major facet of native American cultural today. Certain dances at powwows, for instance, are announced as intertribal, others as traditional. Likewise, speeches given at the beginnings of powwows are often delivered in English, while the prayer that follows is usually spoken in a native language. Cultural borrowing is, of course, old news. What is important to note is the conscious distinction native Americans make between tribal and intertribal tendencies.

Tribalism, although greatly altered by modern history, remains a potent force among native Americans. It forms a basis for tribal identity, and aligns music and dance with other social and cultural activities important to individual tribes. Intertribal activities, on the other hand, reinforce native American identity along a broader front, where this identity is directly threatened by outside influences.

307. Which one of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

(a) Despite the fact that sociologists have only recently begun to understand its importance, intertribalism has always been an influential factor in native American culture

(b) Native Americans are currently struggling with an identity crisis caused primarily by the two competing forces of tribalism and intertribalism.

(c) The recent growth of intertribalism is unlikely to eliminate tribalism because the two forces do not oppose one another but instead reinforce distinct elements of native American interact with the broader community around them.

(d) The tendency toward intertribalism, although prevalent within native American culture, has had a minimal effect on the way native Americans interact with the broader community around them.

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308. The author most likely states that “cultural borrowing is of course, old news” primarily to

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- (a) acknowledge that in itself the existence of intertribal tendencies at powwows is unsurprising
- (b) suggest that native Americans' use of English in powwows should be accepted as unavoidable
- (c) argue that the deliberate distinction of intertribal and traditional dances is not a recent development
- (d) indicate that the powwow itself could have originated by combining practices drawn from both native and non-native American cultures

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309. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which one of the following assertions?

- (a) Though some believe the current form of the powwow signals the decline of tribal culture, the powwow contains elements that indicate the continuing strength of tribalism.
- (b) The logical outcome of the recent increase in intertribal activity is the eventual disappearance of tribal culture.
- (c) Native Americans who participate in both tribal and intertribal activities usually base their identities on intertribal rather than tribal affiliations.
- (d) The conclusions of some sociologists about the health of native American cultures show that these sociologists are in fact biased against such cultures

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310. The primary function of the third paragraph is to

- (a) search for evidence to corroborate the basic assumption of the theory of Pan-Indianism

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(b) demonstrate the incorrectness of the theory of Pan-Indianism by pointing out that native American groups themselves disagree with the theory

(c) explain the origin of the theory of Pan-Indianism by showing how it evolved from other assimilationist theories

(d) examine several assimilationist theories in order to demonstrate that they rest on a common assumption

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311. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's attitude towards the theory of Pan-Indianism?

(a) critical of its tendency to attribute political motives to cultural practices

(b) discomfort at its negative characterization of cultural borrowing by native Americans

(c) hopeful about its chance for preserving tribal culture

(d) skeptical that it is a complete explanation of recent changes in native American society

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312. With which one of the following statements would the author of the passage be most likely to agree? (Intertribal activities, on the other hand, reinforce native American identity along a broader front, where this identity is directly threatened by outside influences.)

(a) The resurgence of the powwow is a sign that native American customs are beginning to have an important influence on Euroamerican society.

(b) Although native Americans draw conscious distinctions between tribal and intertribal activities, there is no difference in how the two types of activity actually function within the context of native American society.

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(c) Without intertribal activities, it would be more difficult for native Americans to maintain the cultural differences between native American and Euroamerican society.

(d) The degree of urbanization, intertribal communication, and politicization among native Americans has been exaggerated by proponents of the theory of Pan-Indianism.

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313. Which one of the following situations most clearly illustrates the phenomenon of intertribalism, as that phenomenon is described in the passage?

(a) a native American tribe in which a number of powerful societies attempt to prevent the revival of a traditional dance

(b) a native American tribe whose members attempt to learn the native languages of several other tribes

(c) a native American tribe whose members attempt to form a political organization in order to redress several grievances important to that tribe

(d) a native American tribe in which a significant percentage of the members have forsake their tribal identity and become assimilated into Euroamerican society

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314. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with doing which one of the following?

(a) identifying an assumption common to various assimilationist theories and then criticizing these theories by showing this assumption to be false

(b) arguing that the recent revival of a number of tribal practices shows sociologists are mistaken in believing intertribilism to be a potent force among native American societies

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(c) questioning the belief that native American societies will eventually be assimilated into Euroamerican society by arguing that intertribalism helps strengthen native American identity

(d) showing how the recent resurgence of tribal activities is a deliberate attempt to counteract the growing influence of intertribalism

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise, a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakably is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make up the teeming denizens of this earth of ours. And, no matter whether they belong to the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

315. The author's main point is that

- (a) different forms of life are found on earth
- (b) different levels of existence are possible in nature
- (c) peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings
- (d) even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life

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316. Which one of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position?

- (a) All forms of life have a single overriding goal
- (b) The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace

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(c) Both a and b are correct

(d) Neither a nor b is correct

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

Ah ! whatever could be said was said. All held him guilty. Even his own mother who claimed to understand him the best. All had betrayed him in his hour of need. Yet, there he was, still with a sparkling hope and knew that the truth must prevail. In the cold, dark and damp cell he never for a moment lost faith in God and goodness and was waiting anxiously for an angel to come, plead non guilty for him and free him of his miseries.

317. Three of the following statements indicate that he had a sparkling hope. Which statement does not?

(a) He had never lost faith in God

(b) He was sure there was goodness

(c) he could have evidence in his favour

(d) He knew that truth must prevail

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318. Whatever other's said about him, he

(a) Betrayed no one

(b) Thought over the problem

(c) Never lost faith in goodness

(d) Raised his voice against injustice

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319. In the dark dungeon he always waited for

- (a) His mother
- (b) The jailer
- (c) The verdict freeing him of his miseries
- (d) The angel to come and plead for him

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320. The truth must prevail means

- (a) He was true
- (b) Angel will reveal truth
- (c) Truth always wins in the end
- (d) We must plead for the truth

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

Once while travelling by the local bus, I got a seat beside a very strange man. He seemed interested in every passenger aboard. He would stare at a person, scribble some odd mathematical notations on his long notebook and then move on to the next. Being quite interested in what he was doing I asked him what all those notations meant and then came the startling reply. He saw a man's face not as a single unit but as thousands of squares put together. He was in fact a statistical expert and a budding artist learning the art of graphics.

321. The man was scribbling down

- (a) The figures of co-passengers

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(b) The details of thousands of squares put together

(c) Some mathematical formulae and calculations

(d) Some mathematical signs

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322. The man caught author's attention because

(a) He was sitting next to him

(b) He was staring at every person in the bus

(c) He would stare at every person and then scribble down some mathematical notation

(d) He was a budding artist learning the art of graphics

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323. The author found that man's reply quite startling because

(a) A statistical expert cannot be a budding artist

(b) A budding artist cannot be as statistical expert

(c) Graphics is still a rare art form and he was learning it while travelling in a bus

(d) The fact that "a man's face can be analyzed as thousands of squares" was a strange concept

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324. From the passage we gather that

(a) The author is very inquisitive

(b) The author tries to poke his nose in other people's business

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(c) The author is interested in mathematical notations

(d) The author wants to talk to fellow passengers in the bus

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

With the inevitable growth of specialization I see the universities facing two great dangers. First, it is very easy to get so involved in the technical details of education that the object of education is lost. And secondly, in an effort to condition a university to the needs of its students and to the needs of the State it may lose its power to make or mold those students into responsible men, capable of thinking for themselves and capable of expressing the results of their thoughts to others.

325. The author calls growth of specialization "inevitable". Which one of the following statements is likely to be the most correct reason for this inevitability?

(a) Universities give grant only to do specialized work in different disciplines

(b) The professors and researchers in universities are competent only for specialized work

(c) Specialization helps economic growth of the nation

(d) In the age of science and technology specialization becomes necessary

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326. Which one of the following statements most correctly suggests the central theme of the passage?

(a) The aim of education is specialization

(b) The aim of education is to mould the youth to work for the State

(c) The aim of education is to make the youth capable of independent thought and expression

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(d) The aim of education is to enable the youth to earn a comfortable living

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327. Which one of the following statements most correctly suggests the warning implied in the passage?

(a) University education should not be concerned with technical details

(b) Universities should not subordinate themselves to the interests of the State

(c) Universities should be concerned only with the needs of students

(d) Universities should not go in for any specialization

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

One December night, a family had gathered around and piled it high with wood gathered from mountain streams and ruins of great trees that had come falling down the mountain sides. The fire roared and brightened the room with its light. The faces of the father and mother had a quiet gladness; and the aged grandmother who sat sewing in the warm place was the picture of happiness grown old.

328. The fire wood had been

(a) brought

(b) stolen

(c) collected

(d) found

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329. The parents looked

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(a) serene

(b) cheerful

(c) gloomy

(d) dull

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330. The oldest daughter looked

(a) stupid

(b) glad

(c) intelligent

(d) mournful

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

The unpleasant feeling passed and she glanced up at him. He was walking unmarked in moonlight, innocent of her reaction to him. She felt then - this thought had come to her before - that there might be more to him than she had imagined. She felt ashamed she never thanked him for the help he had given her father.

331. She glanced at him when

(a) He walked along and unnoticed in moonlight

(b) She was sure that she was not being noticed

(c) Her reactions did not have any effect on him

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(d) The unpleasant feeling passed

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332. Her unpleasant feeling passed when

(a) He did not take any notice of her

(b) The moonlight was beautiful

(c) She realized her sense of shame

(d) She looked carefully at him

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333. She was ashamed because

(a) She was spying on him

(b) There was more to him than she had imagined

(c) A recurring thought came back to her

(d) She had never thanked him for this help to her father

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

As I slung my pack onto my shoulders a big mosquito thudded against my cheek. There had been a few through the day, but it was early in the season - the ice had gone out just two weeks before- and I had scarcely noticed them. But now as I would down the ridge, the last breeze faded, and they were on me. Rising in clouds from the soggy tundra, they pelted against my face. I reached in my pocket for the repellent, and came up empty.

334. The traveller could not feel the breeze because

(a) The mosquito had bitten him

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- (b) he was at the foot of the ridge
- (c) There was no ice on the mountain
- (d) There was no breeze on the tundra mountain

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335. The traveller carried with him

- (a) Mosquito repellent
- (b) A pack of food
- (c) A sling
- (d) A back-pack

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336. When he was in the arctic, the time of the year was

- (a) Middle of winter
- (b) Early autumn
- (c) Early spring
- (d) Middle of summer

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

Popular illusions about birds extend further than the use of the word 'egg-shape' that would suggest that all eggs are alike. For instance, there is the popular idea that owls hoot. Actually, only very few owls hoot and these include the common brown or tawny wood owl. The white barn owl screeches; the little owl has a wailing cry; the long-eared owl barks; and the short-eared owl snorts ! Another mistaken idea is that all ducks 'quack', because the common farmyard duck is a

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domesticated form of the common wild duck or mallard that quacks. Actually most wild ducks call with whistles.

337. The main purpose of the passage is

- (a) to describe the life of popular birds
- (b) to show our incorrect ideas of bird life
- (c) to show our perfect knowledge about birds
- (d) to describe the calls of owls and ducks

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338. The impression created by repeating the terms 'popular' and 'common' are

- (a) human beings are closely attached to birds
- (b) our ideas about birds are derived from the most common types
- (c) owls and ducks are our favorite birds
- (d) domesticated birds are our source of information about the bird worlds

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339. The common duck is not a separate species but a tamed version of wild variety because it

- (a) whistles like most wild ducks
- (b) grunts like the tufted duck
- (c) has the same call as other ducks
- (d) quacks like the mallard

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

"What is sixteen and three multiplied?" asked the teacher. The boy blinked. The teacher persisted, and the boy promptly answered : "twenty-four", with, as it seemed to the teacher, a wicked smile on his lips. The boy evidently was trying to fool him and was going contrary on purpose. He had corrected this error repeatedly, and now the boy persisted in saying "twenty-four". How could this fellow be made to obtain fifty in the class test and go up by double-promotion to the first form, as his parents fondly hoped? At the mention of "twenty-four the teacher felt all his blood rushing to his head. He controlled himself, and asked again : "How much?" as a last chance. When the boy said the same thing obstinately, he felt as if his finger was releasing the trigger : he reached across the table, and delivered a wholesome slap on the youngster's cheek.

340. The boy answered the question

- (a) with fear and anxiety
- (b) with the intention to fail in the class test
- (c) to make some fun in the class
- (d) when the teacher persisted in asking

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341. The teacher felt blood rushing to his head because

- (a) there was an arrogant smile on the boy's lips
- (b) he thought the boy was hopelessly dull
- (c) he thought the boy made the mistake deliberately
- (d) the boy gave a wrong answer to such a simple question

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342. The teacher controlled his anger because

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- (a) he remembered the fond hopes of boy's parents
- (b) he wanted to give another opportunity to the boy
- (c) the boy was too young to pick up mathematics fast
- (d) he believed that the boy must be taught the lesson again

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

I was at the shop early. He was standing behind the counter and as soon as I saw him, I knew that there would be some unpleasantness. Mr. Higson is never at his best unshaven, in slippers and braces and smoking on the empty stomach. The atmosphere of the little shop was heavy with the bitter odour of fresh newspaper pring and ink : stacks of crisp newspapers and magazinees lay neatly on the counter, and Higson and the boy were making up the daily mend.

343. At the shop Mr. Higson appeared in

- (a) his joy of smoking
- (b) his most slip-shod condition
- (c) the most unusual condition
- (d) in a strange mood

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344. The overall atmosphere in the shop was

- (a) pleasant, wholesome and welcome
- (b) heavy with a lot of goods placed there
- (c) with the inactivity of the early morning

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(d) congenial and businesslike

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

A village must have some trade; and this village has always been full of virility and power. Obscure and happy, its splendid energies had found employment in wrestling a livelihood out of the earth, whence had come a certain dignity, and kindliness, and love for other men. Civilization did not relax these energies, but it had diverted them; and all the special qualities, which might have helped to heal the world, had been destroyed. The family affection, the affection for the commune, the sane pastoral virtues - all had perished. No villain had done this thing ; it was the work of ladies and gentlemen who were rich and often clever

345. Village life is praised by the author because it

(a) helps villagers to achieve material prosperity

(b) makes men complacent

(c) breeds human virtues

(d) is free from the din and hurry of city life

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346. Civilization mainly destroys

(a) the ability to create employment

(b) family affection and pastoral virtues

(c) medical facilities for the rural people

(d) agricultural trade

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347. The tone used by the author in the last sentence of the passage is :

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- (a) Lamenting
- (b) Sarcastic
- (c) Complimentary
- (d) Ironical

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

The art of growing old is one which the passage of time has forced upon my attention. Psychologically there are two dangers to be guarded against in old age. One of these is undue absorption in the past. It does not do to live in memories, in regrets for the good old days. One's thoughts must be directed to the future. This is not always easy; one's past is a gradually increasing weight. The other thing to be avoided is clinging to youth on the hope of sucking vigour from its vitality.

348. "By the art of growing old", the author means

- (a) some special skill by applying which one can grow old
- (b) that growing old is like creating a work of art
- (c) the acceptance of old age as a fact of life
- (d) the refusal on one's part to grow old

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349. The passage deals with the process of growing old. What does it describe?

- (a) The decay of the senses in old age
- (b) The psychological problems of old men
- (c) The desire in man to grow old

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(d) An old man's ability to recollect his past

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350. "It does not do to live in memories". This statement means that

(a) the past is not contained in memories

(b) the old men are very forgetful

(c) old men often think of the past

(d) thinking of the past does no good to old men

Answer: http://www.apptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

351. It is difficult for old men to think of the future because

(a) they are unable to think

(b) they do not know what the future is like

(c) the past occupies their minds

(d) their feeling that the past was far more happier than the present grows stronger day by day

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

It was Galileo and newton-notwithstanding that Newton himself was a deeply religious man-who destroyed the old comfortable picture of a frinedly universe governed by spiritual values. And this was effected, not by Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation nor by any of Galileo's brilliant investigations, but by the general picture of the world which these men and others of their time made the basis of the science, not only of their own day, but of all succeeding generations down to the present. This is why the century immediately following Newton, the eighteenth century, was notoriously an age of religious skepticism. Skepticism did not have to wait for the discoveries of Darwin and the geologists in the

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nineteenth century. It flooded the world immediately after the age of the rise of science.

352. 'The old comfortable picture of a friendly universe' was :

- (a) a universe governed by religious beliefs
- (b) a universe with men like Newton who were deeply religious
- (c) a universe investigated by Galileo and Newton
- (d) the century immediately following Newton

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

353. Religious skepticism arose because :

- (a) Galileo and Newton were not religious, but scientists
- (b) Newton discovered the law of gravitation
- (c) of the discoveries of Darwin and the geologists of the nineteenth century
- (d) of the picture of the world that became the basis of science after the seventeenth century

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

Although Louis Braille died when he was only forty-three old, he succeeded in devising a system of reading and writing for the blind which is now taught all over the world. Braille lost his sight accidentally as a child. Nevertheless, he was able to complete his education at a school for the blind in Paris and became a teacher. In the day, the few books that were available for blind people were printed in big, raised type; the letters used those of the ordinary alphabet. The reading of such books required immense effort. Not only that, writing was almost impossible, for a blind person was still restricted to an alphabet which was extraordinarily difficult to reproduce on paper. Braille's idea was to use raised dots, instead of raised letters. He evolved a system, which made use of only six dots in all. By

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various combinations of these dots, it not only proved possible to represent each letter in the alphabet, but punctuation marks, numbers and musical notation as well. Reading and writing for the blind have thus become enormously simplified. The sensitive fingers of a blind person can travel rapidly over the dots; and there is a small machine, something like a typewriter, which enables the blind to write quickly and clearly.

354. Louis Braille

(a) was born blind

(b) lost his sight when he was a child

(c) lost his sight accidentally when he was forty-three years old

(d) was not blind, but studied at a school for the blind

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355. Before Braille's invention, the blind had difficulty in reading because

(a) there were only printed books

(b) there were no schools for the blind

(c) the few books available used the raised letters of the ordinary alphabet

(d) the books meant for the blind were heavy

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356. Braille's system uses

(a) only six dots

(b) numbers and musical notations

(c) ordinary alphabets in big raised type

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(d) a combination of alphabet and punctuation

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

357. Braille's system allows the blind

(a) to write with ease

(b) to read easily

(c) to read as well as write with ease

(d) to read easily but to write with great effort

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

The Indian culture of our times is in the making. Many of us are striving to produce a blend of all cultures that seem today to be in clash with one another. No culture can live, if it attempts to be exclusive. There is no such thing as pure Aryan culture in existence in India today. Whether the Aryans were indigenous to India or were unwelcome intruders, does not interest me much. What does interest me is the fact that my remote ancestors blended with one another with the utmost freedom and we of the present generation are a result of that blend.

I don't not want my house to be walled in, on all sides and my windows to be stuffed. I want the cultures of all land to be blown about my house as freely as possible. But I refuse to be blown off my feet by any. I would have any young men and women with literary tastes to learn as much of English and other world-languages as they like, and then expect them to give the benefits of their learning to India and the world alike like a Bose, A Ray or Tagore. But I would not have a single Indian forger, neglect or be ashamed of his mother tongue, or feel that he or she cannot think or express the best thoughts in his or her own vernacular. Mine is not a religion of the prison house.

358. The author views Indian Culture as

(a) pure Aryan culture

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- (b) a clash of cultures
- (c) a continual blend of cultures
- (d) the culture of remote ancestors

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

359. The author thinks that

- (a) the arjans were indigenous to India
- (b) the Aryans were unwelcome intruders
- (c) the question whether the Aryans were indigenous or not is not of interests
- (d) the culture that we have inherited is the Aryan culture

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360. The author wants

- (a) The cultures of others to be kept out
- (b) The cultures of others to replace our old culture
- (c) The freedom to blend other cultures with our own
- (d) the preservation of the culture of our ancestors

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361. The author wants Indians to

- (a) learn only English, as much as they like
- (b) learn English and other world languages
- (c) learn only the mother tongue or the vernacular

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(d) learn english and other world languages in addition to the mother tongue

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

One day we were becalmed among a group of small islands, most of which appeared to be uninhabited. As soon as we were in want of fresh water, the captain sent the boat ashore to bring off a cask or two. But we were mistaken in thinking there were no natives, for scarcely had we drawn near to the shore when a band of savages rushed out of the bush and assembled on the beach, brandishing their clubs and spears in a threatening manner.

362. The captain sent the boat to shore to

(a) look for inhabitants

(b) find help

(c) find a place to settle there

(d) fetch some water

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363. The savages brandished their spears in order to

(a) display their skill

(b) frighten the crew

(c) welcome the crew to the island

(d) tell the crew to leave

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364. The inhabitants of the islands were

(a) man-eaters

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(b) pirates

(c) cruel people

(d) primitive tribes

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

Nelson Mandela was appointed volunteer-in-chief of the Defence Campaign; his deputy was Maulvi Cachalia, whose father had been one of the bravest resisters alongside Gandhi in 1907. Mandela toured the Cape, Natal and the Transvaal, visiting houses in the townships, explaining the plans, sometimes talking through the night. His task was to inspire people with confidence in their ability to overcome oppression through a direct non-violent challenge to the government. As always, there were the problems of being black in small towns, no hotels or taxis for Africans, nor were there telephone lines in township homes. This meant walking miles to the location and knocking on a likely looking door. Sometimes they were welcomed by an enthusiastic stranger; sometimes rebuffed by the cautious.

365. The purpose of Mandela's talks was to help people

(a) court arrests

(b) oppose oppression

(c) join him in his campaign tours

(d) get small town facilities

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366. It is clear from the passage that the black Africans

(a) enjoyed small town facilities

(b) were helped by Gandhi in their freedom struggle

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(c) Had an unfavourable government

(d) like visiting homes in townships

Answer http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

One day an army group won a land battle against the enemy. The commander feared that the enemy's powerful air force might bomb his camp that night in revenge. So he ordered all lights to be put out at 8:00 PM. At midnight the commander went round inspecting the camp. Seeing a light in a tent, he entered it. His son, an officer under him, was writing a letter. The son explained that he was writing to his mother about his brave deeds in battle. The commander told his son to add to his letter that by the time his mother received the letter he would have been shot dead for the indiscipline.

367. The commander went round the camp at midnight because he

(a) was too tired from the day's battle to go to sleep

(b) wished to check if his soldiers had obeyed his order

(c) was too worried about the next day's battle

(d) wished to check if enemies had entered his camp

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368. The commander entered his son's tent because he

(a) wished to see and talk to his son

(b) suspected that enemies had entered his tent

(c) wished to send a message to his wife

(d) had to punish any soldier who disobeyed his order

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369. The son was writing a letter because he

- (a) wanted to write to his mother about his father's brave deeds in battle
- (b) loved his mother so much that he had to write to her
- (c) was eager to tell his mother about his own deeds
- (d) did not care for orders since his father was the commander

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

The heat-waves deepened during the following few days while Jack and I lazed about in the house and yards. wearing ragged shirts and discarded garments, because the more presentable ones were being packed by Mother. She was obviously not strong enough to cycle down to Hampshire, where Father and Jack had been one week-end, to see and rent a cottage in Ropley, near Alresford. From this prospective journey Jack had returned with half a dozen photographs taken with a plate-camera which he had made for himself, the aperture being a pinhole. This was only one of his many ingenious artifacts. I had studied the pictures, which included a church that leaned backwards, in the hope of finding that perpetually teasing certainty which we look for when about to take some adventurous step into the unknown. But Ropley remained unreal.

370. During the hot summer days the author and Jack

- (a) were taking adventurous steps into the unknown
- (b) went visiting several churches in Ropley
- (c) were busy repairing a camera
- (d) were passing their time in idleness

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371. They were planning

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- (a) to move out to Ropley
- (b) a trekking expedition to Alresford
- (c) to do some photography
- (d) to make some artefacts

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372. The author and Jack were wearing ragged shirts and discarded garments because

- (a) they were very poor
- (b) it was summer
- (c) all their good clothes were already packed
- (d) they were lazing about

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373. The plate camera

- (a) was the only artifact made by Father and Jack
- (b) was the only artifact Jack had made for himself
- (c) was only one of Jack's many such artifacts
- (d) was borrowed by Jack from his friend for taking half a dozen photographs

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374. Father and Jack had been to Ropley one week-end

- (a) to take photographs
- (b) because Ropley was unreal
- (c) to take some adventurous step into the unknown

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(d) to see and rent a cottage there

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

One day a tea contractor, Mr. Sharma was working on an estate with his wife and daughter. he noticed a light movement on the edge of the jungle, so he stopped to watch for a moment. To his astonishment a large tigress appeared and came towards Mr. Sharma. The tea contractor was a very brave man. He told his wife and daughter to run towards a nearby road, while he stepped to fight the tigress with a knife.

The tigress sprang at Mr. Sharma and knocked him down, but he managed to wound it with his knife. As a result, the tigress and Mr. Sharma knocked each other unconscious. Luckily for Mr. Sharma, a friend heard the noise of the fight and came to investigate. He found Mr. Sharma and carried him to the road. Then he stopped a car and sent the injured man to a hospital, where he eventually recovered.

The tigress disappeared for a few days but was later hunted down and shot by a Game Ranger. The Game Ranger discovered that the tigress had injured her paw in a wire trap and had been unable to hunt wild animals in its normal manner.

375. When did Mr. Sharma's friend go to see what was wrong?

(a) When he saw the tigress attacking his friend

(b) Just before the tigress was knocked down

(c) When the friend was knocked down

(d) When he heard something unusual

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376. When Mr. Sharma saw the tigress, he was

(a) surprised

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(b) afraid

(c) nervous

(d) angry

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377. Mr. Sharma stayed on to fight the tigress for

(a) he wanted to try to protect his wife and daughter

(b) he was a strong man who loved fighting

(c) he couldn't run as quickly as his wife

(d) the tigress caught him before he could run

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

Literature and history are twin sister, inseparable. In the days of our own grandfathers, and for many generatins before them, the basis of education was the Greek and Roman classics for the educated, and the Bible for all. In the classical authors and in the Bible, history and literature were closely intervolved, and it is that circumstance which made the old form of education so stimulating to the thought and imagination of our ancestors. To read the classical authors and to read the Bible was to read at once the history and the literature of the three greatest races of the ancient world. No doubt the classics and the Bible were read in a manner we now consider uncritical but they were read according to the best tenets of the time and formed a great humanistic education. Today the study both of the classics and of the Bible has dwindled to small proportions. What has taken their place? To some extent the vaccum has been filled by a more correct knowledge of history and a wider range of literature. But I fear that the greater part of it has been filled up with rubbish.

378. Which of the following statements best reflects the underlying tone of the passage?

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- (a) Literature and history are mutually exclusive
- (b) Literature and history are complementary to each other
- (c) The study of literature is meaning-less without any knowledge of history
- (d) Literature and history are inseparably linked together in the classics and the Bible

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379. The author of the above passage says that in the past the basis of education for all people, irrespective of their intellectual calibre, was

- (a) Greek and Roman classics
- (b) The Bible
- (c) A correct knowledge of history
- (d) A wider range of literature

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380. The author of the above passage says that the classics and the Bible were read by his ancestors

- (a) methodicaly and with discretion
- (b) in a manner that broadened their view of life
- (c) wiht great emphasis on their literary values
- (d) without critical discrimination but in the light of their humanistic culture

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381. According to the author of the above passage, the old form of education, based on the study of the classics and of the Bible, has

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- (a) succeeding in creating interest in history
- (b) laid the basis of human civilization
- (c) had a gradual decline in our time
- (d) been rejuvenated in the context of modern education

Answer http://www.apptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

382. The author of the above passage fears that the greater part of the vacuum created by lack of interest in the classics and the Bible has been filled up by

- (a) a new philosophy of life
- (b) a richer sense of history
- (c) a wider range of literature
- (d) worthless ideas

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

During his early days as editor of the popular magazine, Saturday Evening Post, George Lorimer did much of the reading of unsolicited stories. This meant endless hours of sitting at the desk, pouring over big stacks of manuscripts, trying to decide which were worthy of publication and which were not. Lorimer became an expert at making these decisions.

One day he received a huffy letter from a would-be writer who had a complaint. "Last week you rejected my story," she wrote. "I am positive you did not read it, because, as a test, I pasted together pages 14, 15 and 16. The manuscript came back with the pages still pasted. There is no question in my mind but you are a sham and a disgrace to your profession."

Lorimer's reply was succinct : "Madam, at breakfast when I crack open an egg. I don't have to eat the whole egg to know it is bad."

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383. Lorimer did much reading of the stories

- (a) if they were the solicited ones
- (b) when they appeared to be bad
- (c) when they were from women writers
- (d) when they came unsolicited

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384. Lorimer was a good editor because

- (a) his reply to the angry writer was polite
- (b) he apologized for rejecting the story without reading it
- (c) he could find the worth of a story with a little effort
- (d) he was prompt in writing letters

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385. The lady wrote a huffy letter because

- (a) her story was rejected
- (b) her story was rejected unread
- (c) her story was rejected although it was good
- (d) Lorimer was biased in his decision

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386. Lorimer's reply was

- (a) irrelevant

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(b) rude

(c) witty

(d) funny

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387. Lorimer read the stories

(a) because he enjoyed reading them

(b) in order to publish them

(c) only to find fault with them

(d) in order to review them

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

As the tortoise tucks its feet and head inside the shell and will not come out even though you may break the shell into pieces, even so the character of the man who has control over his motives and organs, is unchangeably established. He controls his own inner forces, and nothing can draw them out against his will. By this continuous reflex of good thoughts and good impressions moving over the surface of the mind, the tendency to do good becomes strong, and in consequence, we are able to control the Indriyas or sense organs.

388. The author uses the phrase 'inner forces' in this passage. Which of the following would be its most correct meaning in the context?

(a) Emotional disturbances in man

(b) Strength of the internal organs

(c) Forces produced by sense organs

(d) Reflection of the intellect

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389. Which of the following statements would illustrate the metaphor in the passage?

- (a) Man is slow moving and slow-witted
- (b) A man of character refuses to be influenced by outside compulsions against his will
- (c) Man confines himself to a life of isolation
- (d) Man cannot have a good character or strong will

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390. Which of the following statements may be assumed to reflect the central theme of the passage?

- (a) Good thoughts lead to the control of the sense organs
- (b) Control of the sense organs leads to good thoughts
- (c) Character, though established, may be disturbed by outside forces
- (d) No man can achieve success in destroying the inner forces

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391. Which of the following statements would be most correct in explaining the metaphorical meaning of 'break the shell into pieces'?

- (a) Destruction of the human body
- (b) Breaking of the physical environment of man
- (c) Attempt to destroy man's character
- (d) Inflicting physical and mental agony on man

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392. The passage consists of two long sentences and a short one. The purpose of this style could be to suggest that

- (a) it is impossible for man to attain perfection of character
- (b) the attainment of perfect character is the result of a long process of mental discipline
- (c) the whole life process is clumsy
- (d) there is a lot of confusion in our understanding of sense organs, character etc.

Answer http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

One of the most serious problems confronting our country is that of a fast-growing population. In fact, it is at the root of many other problems. At the moment, thanks to planning, we are able to produce food and cloth sufficient for our people and even in some excess. But if the population continues to grow at this rate, it will not be long before the surplus turns into a bare minimum and even a deficit. The position in regard to accommodation is even now far from satisfactory in spite of our efforts.

393. "it is at the root of many other problems" means that

- (a) it is found along with many other problems
- (b) it is caused by many other problems
- (c) it gives rise to many other problems
- (d) it is buried under many other problems

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394. The present satisfactory position in regard to food and cloth is due to

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- (a) the fact that the population has been controlled
- (b) our good luck
- (c) good rainfall
- (d) our economic planning

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395. If the population of India continues to increase at this rate, the situation in regard to food and cloth

- (a) is likely to remain the same
- (b) is likely to become less satisfactory
- (c) is likely to improve
- (d) is likely to vary up and down

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396. The situation in respect of accommodation

- (a) is less than satisfactory
- (b) is quite satisfactory
- (c) is the result of total neglect

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397. At present Indians have

- (a) more provision for cloth than accommodation
- (b) more provision for accommodation than cloth
- (c) abundance of cloth and accommodation

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(d) scarcity of cloth and accommodation

Answer http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

The sky was already full of rusting wings. But when Jean stepped into the still lusterless water, he seemed to be swimming in an indeterminate darkness until he saw the streaks of red and gold over the horizon. Then he suddenly swam back to land and clambered up the winding path to his house. After a great deal of panting he reached a little gate, pushed it open and climbed a stairway. The house above the world had its huge bay-windows through which one could see the horizon from one edge to the other. Here, no one complained of exhaustion. Every one had his joy to conquer, every day.

398. Which of the following is/are indicated by the description in the passage?

1. Time before sunrise
2. Time after sunset
3. Clouds
4. Birds

(a) 2 and 3 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 2, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1 and 4 only

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399. What do the words "great deal of panting" imply?

1. Jean was too weak to walk
2. Jean's house was on a hill
3. Jean was too tired to walk after swimming
4. Jean's house was too far away from the shore

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(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 only

(c) 2, 3 and 4

(d) 1 and 4

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

Punctually at midday he opened his bag and spread out his professional equipment, which consisted of a dozen cowrie shells, a square piece of cloth with obscure mystic charts on it, a note book, and a bundle of Palmyra writing. His forehead was resplendent with sacred ash and vermillion, and his eyes sparkled with a sharp abnormal gleam which was really an outcome of a continual searching look for customers, but which his simple clients took to be a prophetic light and felt comforted. The power of his eyes was considerably enhanced by their position placed as they were between the painted forehead and the dark whiskers which streamed down his cheeks : even a half-wit's eyes would sparkle in such a setting. To crown the effect he wound a saffron-coloured turban around his head. This colour scheme never failed. People were attracted to him as bees are attracted to cosmos or dahlia stalks

400. From the description of this passage one can make out the person to be a

(a) Snake Charmer

(b) Footpath vendor

(c) Astrologer

(d) Priest

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401. The eyes of the person described sparkled because

(a) He was sitting under midday sun

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(b) He was always looking for possible clients

(c) His forehead was bright with ash and vermillion

(d) He was full of joy

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402. The person opened his bag

(a) to search for something he needed

(b) to indicate the start of his work

(c) to keep his professional equipment

(d) to take out things for display

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403. The tone of the description is

(a) sad

(b) neutral

(c) ironic

(d) sympathetic

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

'Punctuality' said Louis XIV. 'is the politeness of kings'. It is the mark of a gentleman, and 'the necessity of men in business'. Washington once took his Secretary to task for being late. The Secretary laid the blame upon his watch. Washington retorted "Then, sir, either you must get a new watch or I must get a new Secretary". Much of our success in life depends upon our being punctual in

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our undertakings and appointments. hence the necessity of steadily cultivation this virtue in our daily life.

404. Washington wanted

- (a) to get a new watch
- (b) to get a new secretary
- (c) his secretary to get a new watch
- (d) his secretary to be punctual

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

405. Punctuality is a virtue

- (a) which is appreciated by kings
- (b) which is difficult to cultivate
- (c) which is necessary for success in life
- (d) which can make daily life pleasant

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

Fortunately it is as yet only through fantasy that we can see what the destruction of the scholarly and scientific disciplines would mean to mankind. From history we can learn what their existence has meant. The sheer power of disciplined thought is revealed in practically all the great intellectual and technological advances which the human race has made. The ability of the man of disciplined mind to direct this power effectively upon problems for which he has not specifically trained is proved by examples without number. The real evidence for the value of liberal education lies in history and in the biographies of men who have met the valid criteria of greatness. these support overwhelmingly the claim of liberal education that it can equip a man with fundamental powers of decision and action, applicable not only to boy-girl relationship, to tinkering hobbies, or to

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choosing the family dentist, but to all the great and varied concerns of human life ---- not least, those that are unforeseen.

406. Liberal education enables a person to

- (a) read with more discernment than others
- (b) apply general principles to resolve issues
- (c) gain prestige
- (d) develop a clearer understanding of history than others

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407. In this passage, the author stresses the importance of

- (a) education for living
- (b) technological advances
- (c) increased interest in the study of history
- (d) satisfying the desire for security

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408. In this passage, the expression 'specifically trained' refers to

- (a) characteristically trained
- (b) particularly trained
- (c) peculiarly trained
- (d) ostensibly trained

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409. According to the author, 'the great and varied concerns of human life' are about

- (a) fundamental rights
- (b) challenges facing mankind
- (c) tinkering hobbies
- (d) liberal education

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

Nowadays we are amused by professionals. Why listen to your friends singing when you can hear the great singers of the world on the gramophone or the radio? Why read even a detective story if you can see one at the cinema, and why play football with players who are not very good when you can go, by train or car, to see some of the best players in your country playing an important match; or, if you have a television set, just sit comfortably at home and watch the same without the trouble of going outside?

410. The primary criticism of the author about his contemporaries is that

- (a) they are unprofessional and unskilled
- (b) they want to enjoy all the good things of life
- (c) they waste all their time with amusements
- (d) they have a lazy and mechanical attitude towards amusements

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411. The impression you get about the author is that he is

- (a) a cynic
- (b) an old timer

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(c) a reformer

(d) a social critic

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

A male jackdaw's courtship behaviour is astonishingly human. All his movements are consciously strained and his proudly reared head and neck are permanently in a state of self-display. He provokes the other jackdaws continually if the female jackdaw is looking on and he purposefully becomes embroiled in conflicts with otherwise deeply respected superiors. Above all, he seeks to impress his loved one with the possession of a potential nesting site, from which he drives all other jackdaws, irrespective of their rank.

412. A courtship behaviour may best be described as

(a) the behaviour of a jackdaw who shows off his feathers

(b) the behaviour of a male bird to attract a female bird

(c) the behaviour by which a male bird displays its beauty to the female bird

(d) the behaviour of any male to win a female of the same species

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

413. Which of the phrases best helps to bring out the precise meaning of 'consciously strained'?

(a) Proudly reared and exhibited

(b) Permanently in a state of display

(c) Purposefully put in a state of display

(d) Possession of nesting sight

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

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414. The most important 'trick' of the jackdaw to win his female is

- (a) displaying his head and neck
- (b) to be like a human being
- (c) to become embroiled with other birds
- (d) to possess a place for building a nest

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

415. The jackdaw fights with other jackdaws because

- (a) he does not respect the senior birds
- (b) he wants to fight with his rivals
- (c) he does not like to be challenged
- (d) he wants to show off

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416. Which of the following statements best describes the central theme of the passage?

- (a) The courtship behaviour of birds
- (b) The similarities between the courtship behaviours of birds and man
- (c) The astonishing facts about the jackdaw's love life
- (d) The scientific study of the jackdaw's life

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

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Young seekers after peace know that only equal trust shown to all the peoples of the earth and not just to a few of them, can lead to the healing of the wounds that tear them apart and so it is essential never to humiliate the members of a nation whose leaders have committed inhuman acts. Essential also is boundless concern for so many men and women who today, as exiles or immigrants, live on foreign soil. If every home was open to somebody of foreign origin, the racial problem would be partially solved.

417. For the reconciliation and unity it is essential

- (a) to have no discrimination in the trust shown to peoples of the earth
- (b) to have young seekers after peace
- (c) to have confidence in at least a few of the peoples
- (d) to punish the leaders who committed inhuman sins

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

418. To make the members of a nation responsible for the inhuman acts of their leaders is

- (a) unimportant
- (b) understandable
- (c) unjust
- (d) undesirable

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419. Boundless concern should be shown to

- (a) one's own country men alone
- (b) the people belonging to our friendly nations only

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(c) the foreigners who just visit our country

(d) all the exiles living away from their native lands

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420. The theme of the passage is

(a) Rigid nationalism alone can help peacefull co-existence

(b) Trusting all the peoples of the earth may lead to serious problems

(c) Being cautious of others is a must to live in peace

(d) Concern for everyone irrespective of the race or country

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

We shall go on to the end; we shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and strength in the air, we shall defend our island whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills. We shall never surrender, and even if this island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our empire beyond the seas would carry on the struggle, until the New World steps forth to the rescue and the liberation of the Old.

421. On the basis of the passage which of the following statements amy be said to be correct?

(a) The speaker is encouraging his men for the conquest of France

(b) The speaker is aggressive and maniacal war-monger

(c) The speaker is not satisfied with the conquest of the island

(d) The speaker is a patriot urging the defence of his mother-land

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422. The speaker in the passage wants to go on fighting because

- (a) he is a raving lunatic
- (b) he is in a state of utter despair
- (c) he expects help from other quarters
- (d) he is the leader of a suicide squad

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423. Which of the following pairs of the phrases helps best to bring out the intention of the speaker?

- (a) "go on to the end" ; "shall never surrender"
- (b) "growing confidence" ; "subjugated and starving"
- (c) "subjugated and starving" ; "fight on the landing ground"
- (d) "fight in the streets" ; "subjugated and starving"

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424. The passage consists of repetitive patterns in syntax and vocabulary. The effect of this style is that it

- (a) reveals the speaker's defects in giving a speech
- (b) produces the impression of bad poetry
- (c) conveys the speaker's helpless situation
- (d) reinforces the speaker's basic intention

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it?

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Cozette could have been a pretty child, but she was thin and pale and her eyes were strained with weeping. She was dressed in her thin torn cotton dress and she shivered all the time. here and there on her body were blue marks from the beatings that her mistress had given her. Her naked legs were red and rough. When she spoke, her voice tembled. Everything about the child, her looks, her behaviour, her speech, her silence, every small gesture she made, showed a terrible fear. She was so afraid that, even though she was wet through, she dared not go near the fire to warm herself, but sat shivering in a corner of the room.

425. Cozette could not be a pretty child because

- (a) she was pale and emaciated
- (b) she was weeping
- (c) she was scantily dressed
- (d) she was trembling with feat

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426. Cozette's voice trembled because

- (a) she was feeling cold
- (b) she was frightened
- (c) there was no fire near her
- (d) she was wearing a thin, cotton dress

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427. Cozette's terrible fear is conveyed most vividly by the description of

- (a) her constant shivering
- (b) her tear-strained eyes

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(c) her trembling voice

(d) her inability to go near the fire

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428. The cause of Cozette's fear is explained by

(a) her pale appearance

(b) her torn dress

(c) the blue marks on her body

(d) her speech

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

1. Discussions on drug addiction should also be concerned with the vast majority of people who are not addicts. Their homes and lives are insecure because our narcotics laws drive such people to crime. The drug addict is almost never dangerous when he is under the influence of drugs. What makes him dangerous is the desperate need for money to buy the next dose. Drugs are available only in an illegal black market. The cost are stupendous, and this is what drives the addict to steal, rob and even kill.

429. According to the author, discussions of drug addiction are generally concerned with

(a) addicts

(b) non-addicts

(c) criminals

(d) black marketers

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430. Addicts take to criminal acts because

- (a) drugs make them lose self-control
- (b) the habit of robbing and stealing is hard to break
- (c) they need large sums of money to buy drugs
- (d) law is powerless against them

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431. The author seems to criticize the narcotics laws for

- (a) being too lenient
- (b) being too complicated
- (c) being ineffective
- (d) driving addicts to crime

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432. The word 'stupendous' in the passage means

- (a) very high
- (b) foolish
- (c) shocking
- (d) illegal

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433. With reference to the pasage, consider the following statements

1. Addiction to drugs is a criminal act
2. Drug addicts cannot be rehabilitated

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

Even in the most primitive societies the great majority of people satisfy a large part of their material needs by exchanging foods and services. Very few people indeed can make for themselves everything they need—all their food, their clothes, their housing, their tools. Ever since men started living in communities, they have been satisfying their needs by means of specialization and exchange; increasingly each individual has concentrated on what he can do best, and has produced more of the special goods or services in which he has concentrated, than he can consume himself. The surplus he has exchanged with other members of the community, acquiring in exchange the things he needs that others have produced.

434. Very few people can satisfy their needs today by

- (a) providing things for themselves
- (b) exchanging goods and services
- (c) concentrating on what they can do best
- (d) individual specialization

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435. Exchange of goods becomes possible only when

- (a) there is no specialization

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- (b) the goods are produced in surplus
- (c) primitive societies become modern
- (d) individuals make things for themselves

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

436. Specialization and exchange began when men started

- (a) big industries
- (b) concentrating on their work
- (c) producing things for individual use
- (d) living in communities

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437. Exchange of goods and services becomes necessary because

- (a) man is a social animal
- (b) reciprocity is the law of life
- (c) trade and commerce are means of progress
- (d) we cannot produce everything we need ourselves

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Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it
I came home from one vacation to find that my brother Ron had brought a dog while I was away. A big burly, choleric dog, he always acted as if he thought I wasn't one of the family. There was a slight advantage in being one the family. For he didn't bite the family as often as he bit strangers. Mother used to send a box of candy every Christmas to the people he bit. The list finally contained forty or more names. Nobody could understand why we didn't get rid of the dog!

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438. Which of the following description best fits the dog?

- (a) The dog was tiny and delicate
- (b) The dog was huge and cool
- (c) The dog was small and sweet-tempered
- (d) The dog was sturdy and short tempered

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

439. The dog did not consider the writer as one of the family. What do you think was the consequence of this?

- (a) The dog barked at him all the time
- (b) The dog drove him out of his own house
- (c) The dog behaved with him in an unfriendly way
- (d) The dog bit him more than he bit others of the family

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

440. The Christmas list contained more than forty names. What does this suggest

- (a) The writer's mother had a lot of friends
- (b) The writer's family celebrated Christmas well
- (c) The writer's dog had bitten at least forty people
- (d) The writer's mother sent them candy boxes

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Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

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A little girl was learning a history lesson with her governess. All the morning she had been reading it over and hearing it explained by her governess, but no good came of either the reading or teaching. The governess went over the lesson several times, explained the meaning, and for the last time, asked her pupil to read it over. After due time had been given, the girl was examined as to her knowledge of the lesson; but not a single answer could she give correctly. The governess lost patience with her, and threatened to punish her unless she could state where a certain treaty was signed.

441. According to the passage, the little girl read the lesson and heard it explained all the morning because

- (a) The girl did not like her governess
- (b) The governess could not explain it long enough
- (c) The girl could not understand it
- (d) The girl read the lesson only once

Answer http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

442. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements

1. The governess taught the same lesson several times
2. The governess wanted to complete her teaching work quickly

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

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443. After reading the whole passage, which of the following impressions do you think correct about the inability of the girl to answer questions correctly?

- (a) The dullness of the girl
- (b) The incompetence of the governess
- (c) The difficulty of the language
- (d) The lack of time

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

444. Which of the following correctly expresses the meaning of 'lost patience with her'?

- (a) The inability of the governess to endure further the girl's failure to answer
- (b) The governess lost her enthusiasm to teach the girl
- (c) The governess felt that the girl cannot be taught the lesson
- (d) The governess felt that she was not good enough to teach the girl

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

Many doctors flatly refused to believe Jenner when he announced that he had found a preventive against smallpox. They declared vaccination to be a dangerous practice. But the dread of smallpox was in everybody's heart, and people flocked to Jenner to be vaccinated. The Latin word for cow is 'vacca'; it is the root from which the word vaccination was formed. Some of the 'vacca' used by Jenner were not pure and some harms were done; but when supplies of pure vaccine were available, the practice of vaccinating spread all over England and from England to other countries. We hardly hear of outbreaks of smallpox now.

445. The passage describes

- (a) how smallpox can be treated

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(b) how vaccines were manufactured in England

(c) the dangers of vaccination especially for children

(d) the gradual acceptance of vaccination as a preventive against smallpox

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

446. Vaccination sometimes proved harmful because

(a) Vaccination was a dangerous practice

(b) some of the vaccines used were of a poor hygienic standard

(c) there are psychological differences between cows and human beings

(d) vaccination is given at a very early age

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

447. People hastened to get themselves vaccinated because

(a) many doctors supported Jenner's claims

(b) fear of the terrible disease drove them to take the risk of vaccination

(c) supplies of pure vaccine had now become available

(d) the practice of vaccination had spread all over the world

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

448. Vaccination was intended by Jenner to

(a) cure people suffering from smallpox

(b) delay the death of smallpox victims

(c) build up a defense against smallpox germs

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(d) prevent cows from spreading the disease

Answer http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

449. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements

1. Many doctors did not believe that Jenner was a doctor
2. There are no outbreaks of small pox today

Which of the the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

There are eccentric people who enjoy saving money for no other reason than the pleasure of saving money. It is a passion like drinking, and a hobby like collecting of china. Does it usually begin with a money-box? Imagine a painter drawing the Miser's Progress in a number of scenes, with the first scene showing a benevolent grandfather holding out a harmless looking tin money-box to an infant scarcely able to walk. The gift should always be accompanied by a box of tools. As a young man the infant has grown into a miser. By the age of forty he has a substantial bank account. But he persuades himself that he is so poor that he never goes to the theatre, never invites a friend to dinner. By sixty he is a rich man and is convinced that he is all but a pauper.

450. Some people enjoy saving money because

(a) they are able to live a happy life

(b) saving is passion with them

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(c) they are able to enjoy the pleasures of life

(d) they can entertain others

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451. If a money-box is given to a child, what should accompany it?

(a) Tips on the advantages of saving money

(b) Guidelines to preserve it

(c) Instructions on when and how to open it

(d) A box of tools to open it

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

452. A miserly man of forty does not go to the theatre because

(a) he has no liking for plays

(b) he does not want to waste his valuable time

(c) he persuades himself that he is very poor

(d) he is frightened by the darkness of the theatre hall

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

In the fete, for a ticket costing eight annas you stood a chance of acquiring a variety of articles - pin-cushions, sewing machines, cameras or even a road engine. One evening they drew ticket number 1005, and I happened to own the other half of the ticket. They declared that I became the owner of a road engine ! Don't ask me how a road engine came to be included among the prizes. It is more than I can tell you. I looked stunned. People gathered round and gazed at me as if I were some curious animal. 'Fancy anyone becoming the owner of a road engine!' some persons muttered and giggled

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453. The writer purchased a ticket

- (a) to win a prize
- (b) to enter the fete
- (c) to buy some eatables in the fete
- (d) to play some games

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

454. 'they' in the paragraph stands for

- (a) the writer's friends
- (b) the organisers of the fete
- (c) the stall owners in the fete
- (d) the onlookers

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455. The writer was stunned because

- (a) he did not win a prize
- (b) he was at a loss as to what to do with the prize
- (c) people giggled
- (d) the fete organisers were rude to him

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

A holiday in Uttarakhand is about supporting the economy and ecology of this fledgling state with your heart, mind and muscle. Being at the camp with your

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family is a great bonding experience combined with a grand taste of wild life and adventure.

First comes the walk from the lakeside to the camp.

It's one of the best indicators here to 'figure' out how in or out of shape are you. Anything upwards of 15 minutes means it is time to start taking your body and fitness levels more seriously. To cool off there is always the lake where you can swim or learn how to kayak.

456. The word which is used with a double meaning is

(a) figure

(b) fitness

(c) shape

(d) indicators

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457. 'It' in the second paragraph refers to

(a) camp

(b) lake

(c) holiday

(d) walk

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458. If you take about twenty minutes to walk from the lakeside to the camp it means that you

(a) are not healthy enough

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(b) walk too slowly

(c) need practice in walking

(d) must get used to the exercise

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

An astrologer passing through the village called Koopal foretold that Velan would live in a three-storeyed house surrounded by many acres of garden. At this everybody gathered round Velan and made fun of him. For Koopal did not have a more ragged and God-forsaken family than Velan's. His father had mortgaged every bit of property he had and worked with his whole family on other people's lands in return for a few annas a week. A three-storeyed house for Velan indeed!.... But those who made fun of him would have congratulated the astrologer if they had seen Velan about thirty or forty years later. He became the sole occupant of "Kumar Baugh" - that palatial house on the outskirts of Malgudi town.

459. The astrologer

(a) visited the village

(b) belonged to the village

(c) happened to pass through the village

(d) was invited by the villagers

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460. The village where Velan lived was

(a) Malgudi

(b) Koopal

(c) Kumar Baugh

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(d) None of the above

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461. Everybody made fun of the forecast because

(a) Velan was too small to be the owner of the three-storeyed building

(b) Velan was a funny character

(c) In the present situation it was unbelievable

(d) his father had mortgaged the house

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462. The villagers would have congratulated the astrologer because

(a) he indeed became the owner of the palatial house

(b) he could change the fete of the Velan

(c) his forecast turned out to be a reality

(d) he was a man of great knowledge

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Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

I had undertaken this perilous swim, not to gain fame or trophies but to prove to the world that Indians are no longer afraid. To the youth of India this triumph would dramatically demonstrate that nothing is impossible for them. All they have to do is to believe and persevere, and the goal will be theirs ! For it is my firm conviction that unless we individually become adventurous and nationally restless and enterprising, India will not be able to break the bonds of apathy and tradition, whether on the physical or on the intellectual fronts. My Indian Ocean venture was a humble contribution towards this end.

463. The passage suggests that the author is a

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(a) politician

(b) writer

(c) teacher

(d) famous swimmer

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464. The author swam because he wanted

(a) to become famous

(b) to win awards

(c) the young Indians to swim like him

(d) the world to know that the modern Indians are fearless

Answer http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

465. To become winners, the author says the Indian youth must become

(a) richer

(b) persevering

(c) restless

(d) emotional

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466. The expression 'perilous swim' means

(a) painful

(b) useless swim

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(c) risky swim

(d) interesting swim

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Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

"Let us laugh," says, W. Mathews, "it is the cheapest luxury man enjoys. It stirs up the blood, expands the chest, clears away the cobwebs from the brain and gives the whole system a healthy treatment." So is it nice to laugh a lot? It is said, "Laughter is the best medicine." For those who dislike medicine, sweet or bitter, a good joke that provokes laughter is prescribed. It is nice to have a good laugh but a "guffaw" may sometime lock one's jaws and so it is suggested that those who enjoy a loud guffaw go slow and subside into a gurgle but the best thing is, as done in Hon'ble courts before Hon'ble Judges, just titter. And finally, I feel that I should smile, laugh heartily (without the predicament of lockjaw) and be able to enjoy all jokes including ones directed at myself. But never making a laughing stock of myself in the process. Let us remember the wise saying, "He is not laughed at that laughs at himself."

467. It is said that laughter is the best medicine because

(a) it is the cheapest luxury man enjoys

(b) it is available free of cost

(c) it is cheaper whereas medicines in the shops are costly

(d) it provides better treatment than costly medicines

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468. The writer says he would never make a laughing stock of himself. It means he should not

(a) let others ridicule him

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- (b) show disrespect to Judges
- (c) laugh but simply smile at others
- (d) let others laugh

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469. The writer feels laughter is to be prescribed to those who

- (a) are seriously ill
- (b) dislike medicines
- (c) cannot buy medicines
- (d) do not need medicines

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470. By quoting a wise saying in the last line the writer

- (a) reiterates the going that laughter is the best medicine for us
- (b) guides us about what we should do from being laughed at
- (c) cautions us as to how we should conduct ourselves in the Hon'ble Courts
- (d) censures those who cannot laugh at themselves

Answer http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it
 Our Voyage was very prosperous, but I shall not trouble the reader with a journal of it. The captain called in at one or two ports and sent in his long-boat for provisions and fresh water, but I never went out of the ship till we came into the Downs, which was on the 3rd day of June, 1706, about nine months after my escape. I offered to leave my goods in security for payment of my freight, but the captain protested he would not receive one farthing. We took kind leave of each

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other, and I made him promise that he would come to see me at my house in Redriff. I hired a house and a guide for five shillings which I borrowed from the captain.

471. When the writer uses the word "prosperous" to describe the voyage, he means that

- (a) it made him rich
- (b) it made him healthy
- (c) it was very pleasant
- (d) it was uneventful

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472. On the voyage, the author

- (a) left the ship at intervals
- (b) was not able to leave the ship because it did not stop
- (c) never left the ship at all
- (d) never left the ship till they came into the Downs

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

473. In the context of the passage, the word "provisions" means

- (a) mainly food
- (b) mainly security
- (c) money
- (d) mainly ammunition

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474. For the payment of the author's freight, the captain

- (a) kept his goods as security
- (b) refused to accept any money
- (c) protested against being paid only a farthing
- (d) accepted a sum of money

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

475. From the passage, it is clear that the captain's attitude to the author was

- (a) one of hostility
- (b) one of indifference
- (c) one of extreme friendliness and kindness
- (d) one of disgust and irritation

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it
What were the early ideas of men about the sky and the earth? They naturally believed that the earth was motionless, and they also supposed that it was flat. These two ideas do not surprise us. Children now-a-days think the same until they are taught differently. How were men to know that the earth was a ball circling round the sun? They had no telescope for accurate observation. They had not travelled round the world. In fact, many parts of the world in those days were unexplored and unknown. They thought they lived on a kind of flat plate, and that the sky with the sun and the moon and the stars, was a kind of inverted bowl turning round above them. The sun, the moon and the stars were their lamps for day and night.

476. Unless children are taught differently they think that

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- (a) the earth is round and moving
- (b) the sun and the moon are motionless
- (c) the sun and the moon are moving
- (d) the sun and the moon are moving round the earth

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

477. The early ideas of man were wrong because

- (a) man did not use the telescope
- (b) man did not like to travel
- (c) man never had the scientific knowledge
- (d) man was foolish and lazy

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478. What was true for the early man?

- (a) The earth was round and moving
- (b) The telescope was accurate
- (c) Travelling and exploring were the methods to gain knowledge
- (d) The sun was motionless

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479. What was the main cause of the early man's wrong ideas?

- (a) Lack of scientific knowledge
- (b) Seeing and believing

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(c) Lack of desire to know

(d) Lack of desire to observe and explore

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Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

The man sat up in the snow for a moment and struggled for calmness. Then he pulled on his gloves by means of his teeth, and got upon his feet. He glanced down at first in order to assure himself that he was really standing up, for the absence of sensation in his feet left him unrelated to the earth. His erect position in itself started to drive the webs of suspicion from the dog's mind; and when he spoke preemptorily, with the sound of whip-lashes in his voice, the dog rendered its customary allegiance and came to him. As it came within reaching distance, the man lost his control. His arms flashed out to the dog and he experienced genuine surprise when he discovered that his hands could not clutch, that there was neither bend nor feeling in the fingers. He had forgotten for the moment that they were frozen and that they were freezing more and more. All this happened quickly and before the animal could get away, he encircled its body with his arms. He sat down in the snow and in this fashion held the dog, while it snarled and whined and struggled.

480. From the passage, which group of words expresses the effect of snow upon the man's feet

(a) With the sound of whip-lashed in his voice

(b) His arms, flashed out to the dog

(c) The absence of sensation in his feet left him unrelated to the earth

(d) The man sat up in the snow for a moment and struggled for calmness

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

481. The statement that the man experienced genuine surprise when he discovered that his hands could not clutch means that

(a) The man did not see anything to clutch

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- (b) The man had nothing to clutch
- (c) The man was afraid of the dog
- (d) There was neither bend nor feeling in the fingers

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

482. Which word or group of words shows the extract condition of being 'frozen'?

- (a) Whip-lashes in his voice
- (b) He pulled on his gloves
- (c) His hands could not clutch
- (d) Lost his control

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

George was a young man who had gone to the big city from a small rural community and, in a relatively short time, attained prominence in the business world. His sudden rise had gone into his head, however, and he became unbearably conceited.

Eventually, George returned home after a visit, halfway expecting everyone in town to be at the railway station to welcome him.

Much to his surprise, George saw that no one, not even his family, was around to meet him when he descended from the train. He looked very neat in a new suit and carried a bulky suitcase full of fashionable clothes.

After a little while, the station master came from his office and went over to the young fellow. "Well, hello there, George", he called out cheerily, "Are you going away?"

483. The station master's question implied that

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- (a) he offered help to George in climbing the train
- (b) he is known to George very intimately
- (c) he is making fun of George
- (d) George's absence from the town was not noticed by him

Answer http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

484. George hoped for a big welcome because

- (a) of his achievement and success
- (b) he is returning home after a very long time
- (c) people loved him
- (d) his community wanted dynamic leaders like him

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485. George's great expectations are an indication of his

- (a) humility
- (b) optimism
- (c) pride
- (d) love of his community

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486. George's success was most clearly visible in

- (a) the station master's words
- (b) his clothes

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(c) his being unbearably conceited

(d) the manner in which he was received by the village

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Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

The assault on the purity of the environment is the price that we pay for many of the benefits of modern technology. For the advantages of automotive transportation we pay a price in smog-induced diseases; for the powerful effects of new insecticides, we pay a price in dwindling wildlife and disturbances in the relation of living things and their surroundings; for nuclear power, we risk the biological hazards of radiation. By increasing agricultural production with fertilizers, we increase water pollution.

The highly developed nations of the world are not only the immediate beneficiaries of the good that technology can do, they are also the first victims of the environmental diseases that technology breeds. In the past, the environmental effects which accompanied technological progress were restricted to a small place and relatively a short time. The new hazards are neither local nor brief. Modern air pollution covers vast areas of continents. Radioactive fallout from nuclear explosions is worldwide. Radioactive pollutants now on the Earth's surface will be found there for generations, and in the case of Carbon-14, for thousands of years.

486. The passage emphasizes that modern technology

(a) is totally avoidable

(b) has caused serious hazards to life

(c) has greater effect on developed countries

(d) is the source of the miseries of mankind

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487. The harmful effects of modern technology are

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- (a) widespread but short lived
- (b) widespread and long lasting
- (c) local and long lasting
- (d) severe but short lived

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488. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made

1. The widespread use of insecticides has caused ecological imbalance
2. Conservation of natural flora and fauna is impossible in this age of modern technology

Which of the assumptions is/are valid?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

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Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

To what extent, though, are modern farming methods sustainable? There is abundant evidence that a high price has to be paid to sustain the high rates of food production achieved by farmed monocultures. For example, they offer ideal conditions for the epidemic spread of diseases such as mastitis, brucellosis and swine fever among livestock and coccidiosis among poultry. Farmed animals are normally kept at densities far higher than their species would meet in nature with the result that disease transmission rates are magnified. In addition, high rates of transmission between herds occur as animals are sold from one farming

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enterprise to another, and it is easy for the farmers themselves, with mud on their boots and their vehicles, to act as vectors of pests and disease.

489. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements

1. The modern practices of farming are undesirable for developing countries
2. Monoculture practices should be given up to eliminate disease transmission in animals

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

490. What is the essence of this passage?

(a) Farming is a very costly affair

(b) Farmed animals are kept at higher densities in monocultures

(c) There is a widespread transmission of animal diseases now-a-days

(d) Human dependence on monoculture is fragile

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Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it
 "Sit down", the Principal said, but Mr. Tagde continued to stand, gaining courage from his own straight-backed stance, because he was beginning to feel a little afraid now.

The Principal looked unhappy. He disliked being forced to perform this sort of an unpleasant task.

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"I wish you would consider withdrawing this report", he said.

"I am sorry. Sir, I cannot do that" Mr. Tagde said. he was pleased with his unwavering voice and uncompromising words.

"It will be a very damaging report if put on record".

"It is a factual report on very damaging conduct".

"You are asking for the boy's expulsion from school. Don't you think the punishment is too harsh for a few boyish pranks"?

491. Mr. Tagde did not sit down because

(a) he was angry with the Principal

(b) he was in a defiant mood

(c) he did not like the student

(d) he was in a hurry

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492. He would not withdraw the report because

(a) he was arrogant and bitter

(b) it was an accurate report

(c) he wanted to create problems for the principal

(d) he wanted to show his authority

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493. The Principal was unhappy because he

(a) he did not like to deal with an arrogant person

(b) was angry with Mr. Tagde

(c) could not enforce discipline in school

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(d) did not want to expel the boy

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Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

It was a bitterly cold night, and even at the far end of the bus the east wind that raved along the street cut like a knife. The bus stopped, the two women and a man got in together and filled the vacant places. The younger woman was dressed in sealskin and carried one of those Pekinese dogs that women in sealskin like to carry in their laps. The conductor came near and took the fares. Then his eye rested with cold malice on the beady-eyed toy dog. I saw trouble brewing. This was the opportunity for which he had been waiting, and he intended to make the most of it.

494. The wind that blew on the night was

(a) mild

(b) pleasant

(c) bitter

(d) sharp

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495. The younger woman was carrying the dog as

(a) a necessity

(b) a fashion

(c) an expression of provocation

(d) an escort

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496. Which of the following statements best describes the nature of the conductor?

- (a) He was dutiful
- (b) He was a law-abiding person
- (c) he liked dogs
- (d) He was unfriendly and malicious

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497. "It was a bitterly cold night, and even at the far end of the bus the east wind that raved along the street cut like a knife". This sentence gives us an idea of

- (a) a lonely night bus journey
- (b) an unbearable cold night
- (c) the wind at the time that was still and cold
- (d) the hardship of author's journey

Answer http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

Before an armed robber locked Mary Graves in the sweltering trunk of her car, she dialed an emergency number on her portable telephone and slipped it to her three-year old daughter. Though confused, the little girl saved the day. She told emergency operators that her mother was locked in the trunk. Although she didn't know where she was, she provided some important clues : she could see airplanes and the sky, according to the transcript of the emergency phone call. The operator called Tampa international airport police, who searched the top floor of the airport parking garage where the car was parked. The operator told the girl to honk, enabling the police to locate the car and free Mrs. Graves

498. The clues provided by the little girl suggest that the car was parked

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(a) outside but adjacent to the airport

(b) by the main street of the city

(c) at the airport

(d) in a parking garage in the side-lane

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499. The passage indicates that the girl was

(a) clever and brave

(b) had the maturity of an adult

(c) coy and shy

(d) worried and excited

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500. The girl helped the police trace the car by

(a) shouting loudly

(b) making too much din

(c) shrieking frightfully

(d) sounding the horn

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501. Through the passage, the writer suggests the importance and utility of

(a) education of little children

(b) parking garages

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(c) portable telephones

(d) airports

Answer http://www.apptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

For days I trudged from one property-dealer to another, from one "to-let" notice to another, with the estimated advance money tucked safely in the inner lining of my handbag, but in vain. At one place they needed a couple, at another a young man, and at another they wished to know my employment status. And I realized that I was a freak called the single woman and the job status being nothing more than a freelance writer with hardly any assignments in hand, only dreams of making it some day. So the dream-house remained far away, gradually turning into a fantasy.

502. The author "trudged" from one property-dealer to another" means that the author

(a) had to walk a lot of distance

(b) had to do a brisk walk to save the time

(c) visited several property-dealers without any success

(d) acquired a good knowledge about the property-dealers of that area

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503. According to the passage, the author was

(a) a novelist

(b) an independent writer

(c) a publisher of journals

(d) an unemployed person

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504. Which of the following statements best reflects the underlying tone of the passage?

- (a) People always let out their houses to well employed persons only
- (b) People always let out their houses only to couyples
- (c) Single jobless women find it difficult to rent a house
- (d) Women always dream of a house

Answer http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the following questions bassed on it
Martin had many little tricks entertaining to his son. On an evening, returning from the market, he would buy a paper mask, the head of a hissing dragon. He would put it on and knock at the door. On opening the door, the boy would be terrified for a moment, but only for a moment, for he would soon remove it and the two would roll with laughter. Tom would, then, go out with the mask and knock at the door for his father to open. Martin had to act as if he was paralyzed with fear.

505. Martin played his little tricks because

- (a) he was very much interested in them
- (b) he wanted to terrify his son
- (c) his son got pleasure from them
- (d) it was his habit to make tricks

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506. Which of the following statements is the most appropriate description of the mask?

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(a) It is a mask looking like a dragon with long tail and covering the whole body of Martin

(b) It is a mask looking like the head of a dragon with its tongue hanging out

(c) It is a mask looking like an animal with horns, wings and a pair of ferocious eyes emitting fire

(d) It is a mask looking like the head of a king cobra

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507. The father and son rolled with laughter after the

(a) father put on the mask

(b) opening of the door

(c) son saw the mask

(d) father removed the mask

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Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

I once saw a tigress stalking a month old kid. The ground was very open and the kid saw the tigress while she was still some distance away and started bleating, whereon the tigress gave up her stalk and walked straight up to it. When the tigress had approached to within a few yards, the kid went forward to meet her, and on reaching the tigress stretched out its neck and put up its head to smell her. For the duration of a few heart beats the month-old kid and the queen of the forest stood nose to nose, and then the queen turned and walked off in the direction from which she had come.

508. 'Stalking' in this context means

(a) running threateningly

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- (b) moving about in circles
- (c) targeting a victim
- (d) moving quietly without being seen or heard

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509. The tigress walked straight up to the kid because

- (a) running would frighten the kid
- (b) stalking was useless now
- (c) the tigress was patient
- (d) she was sure of her victim

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510. The kid's behaviour indicates that

- (a) it was familiar with the sight of the tigress
- (b) it was attracted with the tigress's smell
- (c) it took the tigress for a playmate
- (d) it was not aware of the danger involved

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

511. The expression 'for the duration of a few heart beats' suggests

- (a) the few seconds the tigress and the kid spent smelling each other
- (b) the fear of the kid
- (c) the excitement of the tigress

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(d) the anxiety of the watcher

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The door led to the back of a steep tier of narrow wooden benches rising from the lecturer's desk like a football stand. Behind the desk were three large blackboards screwed to the walls, which were otherwise panelled with stained perpendicular planks. The roof was lost in a criss-cross of thin iron girders through which half a dozen electric globes were suspended to supplement the thin light that filtered through the windows through the eaves.

512. The passage describes

(a) a stadium

(b) a lecture theatre

(c) an operation theatre

(d) a cinema hall

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html.

513. The word "eaves" means

(a) heavy curtains

(b) electric globes

(c) over-hanging parts of a sloping roof

(d) the ceiling

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

514. The writer says "The roof was lost..."because

(a) it was very dark

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(b) the roof was covered with soot

(c) the roof was covered with a large number of iron beams

(d) there was a canopy

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

515. What is the appropriate description of the passage?

(a) Objective

(b) Rhetorical

(c) Impressionistic

(d) Verbose

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

No doubt, the 'green revolution' has led to self-sufficiency in food production but it has also brought with it the formidable problem of poisoning of food grains and other eatables. This is caused by excessive use of chemicals on crops and pesticide residues. It has also created havoc by exterminating the species of useful parasites and viruses which keep pests under control. Scientists are now worried about the resurgence of such formidable pests in menacing proportions which seem to undermine all that they have achieved in agricultural production.

516. From the reading of the passage, which one of these statements do you think is correct?

(a) The 'green revolution' has solved all problems in agriculture

(b) Application of chemicals has resulted in everlasting preservation of grains

(c) The 'green revolution' is a mixed blessing

(d) Scientists are satisfied with achievements in agricultural production

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

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517. The statement that "the green revolution has also created havoc by exterminating the species of useful parasites and viruses" means

- (a) all parasites and viruses keep pests under control
- (b) pesticides and chemicals kill parasites and viruses, which control pests
- (c) the pests are controlled by parasites
- (d) application of chemicals to grains has created havoc

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

518. Which one of the following statements best reflects the underlying implication of the passage?

- (a) Man's effort to control nature to his advantage has always created unseen dangers side by side
- (b) Research in one area leads to a challenge for further research in the same field
- (c) At present, research in preservation of agricultural production is at the cross-roads
- (d) The excessive use of chemicals and pesticides is dangerous

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

519. Which one of these phrases best helps to bring out the precise meaning of 'menacing proportions'?

- (a) To an extent which becomes threatening
- (b) Assuming dimensions that cause concern
- (c) Unimagined, dangerous proportion
- (d) Harmful size

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Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Water is the basis of life. Every animal and every plant contains a substantial proportion of free or combined water in its body, and no kind of physiological activity is possible in which this fluid does not play an essential part. Water is, of course, necessary for animal life, while moisture in the soil is equally imperative for the life and growth of plants and trees, though the quantity necessarily varies enormously with the species. The conservation and utilization of water is thus fundamental to human life. Apart from artesian water, the ultimate source in all cases is rain or snowfall.

520. Water is the basis of life, because

- (a) it is seen everywhere on the earth
- (b) it is obtained from the sea and rain
- (c) it helps living things to exist
- (d) it is necessary for the birth and growth of all living things

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

521. No kind of physiological activity is possible without water, because

- (a) water is a fluid
- (b) water plays very important role in it
- (c) water flows easily
- (d) water does not play any role at all

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522. The passage is on

- (a) the use of water in day-to-day life

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- (b) the use of water in agriculture
- (c) the use of wastewater
- (d) the importance of water in human life

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

The importance of early detection of tuberculosis (TB), regular treatment and nutritious food are just not known widely enough. Often TB victims discontinue the treatment when the symptoms disappear, without waiting for a complete cure; the next attack is more virulent from bacteria which have thus become drug-resistant.

Anti-TB drugs are produced in India. The capability to meet the country's requirements of anti-TB drugs in full already exists. yet millions of Indians suffer from TB and thousands of them die every year.

Voluntary organizations and government agencies are doing commendable work. But we have so far tackled only the fringe of the problem. What is now needed is a nation-wide determination to fight TB. India eradicated smallpox with a national campaign. We can eradicate TB too.

523. Treatment is discontinued by TB victims, when

- (a) they think that the disease is completely cured
- (b) the apparent signs of TB are no longer visible to them
- (c) they run out of resources like money or medicine
- (d) they are attacked by drug-resistant bacteria

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

524. Millions of Indians suffer from from TB, because

- (a) people discontinue the treatment too soon or do not start the treatment early enough

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- (b) India does not produce anti-TB drugs of the required quality
- (c) anti-TB drugs are not available at a reasonable price
- (d) people do not have nutritious food

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

525. When the treatment of TB is discontinued too early

- (a) the old symptoms reappear
- (b) the patient gradually gets better, although slowly
- (c) the disease appears in a new, more dangerous form
- (d) the patient must get good, nutritious food

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

526. 'The fringe of the problem' means

- (a) the basic cause of the problem
- (b) the root of the problem
- (c) the side effects of the drugs
- (d) the edge of the problem, not the main point

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

527. Who or what become 'drug resistant', according to the passage?

- (a) TB patients who are treated for a long time
- (b) People who do not want to take medicine for their illness
- (c) TB bacteria that have not been fully eradicated

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(d) Patients who have discontinued the treatment

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

People start smoking for various reasons. Sometimes they get into this habit because they feel it makes them look sophisticated. People may get hooked to this habit. Then smoking becomes a part of their lifestyle. They become addicted to the nicotine in the cigarettes. However, there is a definite link between smoking and lung cancer, heart disease and chronic bronchitis. Besides heavy smokers wrinkle faster. Passive smoking is equally harmful. Non-smokers are cautioned not to stay around smokers. The inhalation of smoke by non-smokers is dangerous. Wives of smokers are more at risk of lung cancer than the wives of non-smokers.

528. In this passage, the expression "get hooked to" means to become

- (a) dull-witted
- (b) habituated and addicted
- (c) emotionally unpleasant
- (d) completely committed

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

529. Smoking primarily causes

- (a) lung cancer
- (b) infectious disease
- (c) ageing
- (d) nicotine addiction

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

530. "Passive smoking" refers to

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- (a) people who smoke occasionally
- (b) wives of smokers who inhale smoke
- (c) non-smokers who inhale smoke
- (d) people who like to inhale smoke

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

My father wished me to become a carpenter like himself. For five generations we have carried on the same trade, from father to son. Perhaps that is the wisdom of life, to tread your father's steps, and look neither to the right nor to the left. When I was a little boy I said I would marry the daughter of the harness-maker who lived next door. she was a little girl with blue eyes and a flaxen pigtail. She would have kept my house like a new pin, and I should have had a son to carry on the business after me.

531. The author's father wished the author to become a carpenter because

- (a) he himself was a carpenter
- (b) he had great love for handicrafts
- (c) the author was unfit for any other thing
- (d) carpentry was their hereditary occupation

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

532. The phrase "The wisdom of life" in the passage means

- (a) the right way of leading one's life
- (b) following the traditional way of life faithfully
- (c) not looking either to the right or to the left
- (d) leading one's life in an independent manner

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Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

533. From the passage, we can say that the author

- (a) followed his father's occupation
- (b) did not follow the occupation of his family
- (c) did not do anything
- (d) became a harness-maker

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Could Washington, Madison, and the other framers of the Federal Constitution revisit the earth in this year 1922, it is likely that nothing would bewilder them more than the recent Prohibition Amendment. Railways, steamships, the telephone, automobiles, flying machines, submarines – all these developments, unknown in their day, would fill them with amazement and admiration. They would marvel at the story of the rise and downfall of the German Empire; at the growth and present greatness of the Republic they themselves had founded. None of these things, however, would seem to them to involve any essential change in the beliefs and purposes of men as they had known them. The Prohibition Amendment, on the contrary, would evidence to their minds the breaking down of a principle of government which they had deemed axiomatic, the abandonment of a purpose which they had supposed immutable.

534. It can be inferred that the paragraph is intended as

- (a) an introduction to a discussion of a constitutional amendment
- (b) a summary of social and political change since the writing of the Federal Constitution
- (c) an introduction to a history of the Constitution
- (d) a clarification of the author's view of a controversy

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535. The author apparently believes that the “principle of government” mentioned in the last sentence is

- (a) not implicit in the original Constitution
- (b) to be taken as true for all time
- (c) apparently violated by the Prohibition Amendment
- (d) an essential change in the beliefs of the American people

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage and answer the following 5 questions based on it

Once upon a time there was a professor. He was very proud of his learning. One day he had to go to a village twenty miles away from his city. He set out on foot. After some distance he had to cross the river to go to the village.

He hired a boat and got into it. The boatman was a villager and was illiterate. The professor wanted to show off his knowledge. When the boat started sailing, he asked the boatman if he knew Shakespeare, the great dramatist ! the boatman said, 'no'. The professor laughed at his ignorance and told him that he had wasted his life. The boatman kept silent.

Now the boat was in the middle of the river. Suddenly there was a storm. It turned the boat upside down. Both the boatman and the professor struggled for life in the water. The professor did not know swimming. He was sure to be drowned. The boatman asked the learned man if he knew swimming. The professor sadly replied that he did not. The boatman laughed at him scornfully. He said, "Learned Sir, you have not only wasted your life but you are also losing it".

536. What was the professor proud of?

- (a) His learning
- (b) Swimming

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(c) Shakespeare

(d) Ignorance of the boatmen

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

537. Why did the professor laughed at the boatman?

(a) because he knew Shakespeare

(b) because he was a villager and he was illiterate

(c) because boatman was ignorant and hence had wasted his life

(d) because boatman gave a negative reply

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

538. Choose one correct point of difference between the professor and the boatman?

(a) The professor - was learned, did not know Shakespeare

(b) The professor - was learned, didn't know negative reply

(c) The boatman- was illiterate, knew Shakespeare

(d) The boatman - was illiterate, knew swimming

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

539. He was very proud (Rewrite as an exclamatory sentence)

(a) Was he very proud!

(b) How proud he was!

(c) Very proud was he!

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(d) Was very proud he!

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

540. Write the opposite word of 'politely'

(a) Proudly

(b) Scornfully

(c) Laughably

(d) Negatively

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Men and women should be treated primarily as people. and not primarily as members of opposite sexes. Their shared humanity and common attributes should be stressed and not their gender difference. Neither sex should be stereotyped or arbitrarily assigned to a leading or secondary role. Women and men should be treated with the same respect, dignity and seriousness. Women should not be described by physical attributes when men are being described by mental attributes or professional position. Instead, both sexes should be dealt with in the same terms. References to a man's or woman's appearance, charm or intuition should be avoided when irrelevant.

541. Men and women should be treated first

(a) as human beings

(b) as belonging to opposite sexes

(c) in terms of their physical attributes

(d) as stereotypes

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

542. Dealing with both sexes "in the same terms" means

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- (a) stereotyping both men and women
- (b) describing them by physical attributes
- (c) treating them equally
- (d) describing women by mental attributes

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

543. All the suggestions in the passage are meant

- (a) to make women more powerful
- (b) to reduce the power of men
- (c) to minimize the possibility of conflict between men and women
- (d) to remove gender discrimination

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Socrates used to move about the roads or stand in the market place all day long. He talked to anyone who cared to greet him. He argued and asked many questions. Sometimes he left his listeners in a very confused state of mind because he seemed to be questioning, doubting or trying to change things about which people had never really thought, but had taken for granted. Socrates believed that everyone should learn to think for himself. He believed that every one should have the power to see what was right, just, true and beautiful. He wanted Athens to be a perfect state and he believed that this could happen if every citizen educated his own mind to see what was right and noble.

544. People were confused by Socrates' questions because

- (a) he asked them in the market place
- (b) the questions were addressed to anyone and everyone
- (c) he was argumentative and asked too many questions

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(d) the questions were on topics that people had never really thought about

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

545. Socrates believed that everyone should learn

(a) to read and write

(b) to be wise

(c) to think for himself

(d) whatever was good and noble

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

546. Socrates thought that Athens would become a perfect state if

(a) its people attained perfection

(b) everyone became educated in the arts

(c) its people did great things

(d) its people developed a sense of right and just

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

The difficulty of keeping the glasses clean is one of the minor discomforts of glasses, but it is nevertheless a most annoying one. On damp and rainy days, the atmosphere clouds them. On hot days the perspiration from the body may have a similar effect. On cold days, they are often clouded by the moisture of the breath. Everyday they are so subject to contamination by dust and moisture, the touch of the fingers and to unavoidable handling, that they seldom afford an absolutely unobstructed view of the objects regarded.

547. The reason why glasses seldom afford an absolutely clear view of objects is that

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(a) Glasses are always contaminated by the atmosphere

(b) People use them carelessly

(c) It is very difficult to keep them absolutely clear

(d) Of handling by dirty fingers

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

548. What is the major cause of poor view afforded by glasses on a hot day?

(a) Moisture in the atmosphere

(b) Dampness of the weather

(c) perspiration from the body

(d) Contamination by the touch of fingers

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

549. What is the general effect produced on the reader on reading the above passage?

(a) He knows more about weather

(b) He knows more about glasses

(c) He is warned against handling glasses carelessly

(d) He is persuaded not to use glasses, if avoidable

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On the day of the Christmas concert the entire orchestra entered the gymnasium where a large throng of pupils and parents were gathered. The school choir had gathered on the balcony with candles and the orchestra began "Silent Night". Slowly the lights dimmed, leaving us in darkness except for the hundred glimmering candles held by the choir as they softly sang the carol. Slowly, and just

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as dramatically, the orchestra began to falter -in direct proportion to the dimming of the lights, when the lights faded out completely, so did the orchestra, because no one read his music. Except for me, for my music was in my head. From a corner of the stage, the sound of my violin filled the gymnasium. The choir and I went through verse after verse. When it was all over, the ovation was positively thunderous.

550. The narrator is

- (a) a priest
- (b) the leader of pupils
- (c) an instrumentalist
- (d) a singer

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551. Why did the orchestra begin to falter?

- (a) The orchestra was not led properly
- (b) The dimming of lights caused it
- (c) The violin dominated the other instruments
- (d) There was no coordination in the chorus

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552. How could the choir sing when the lights dimmed?

- (a) They had memorized the songs
- (b) They could sing in candle light
- (c) There was some natural light at the choir side

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(d) The narrator helped them sing

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553. The statements that "the ovation was positively thunderous" means that

(a) There was a joyful expression of appreciation by the people

(b) The audience joined the singers and sang aloud

(c) The audience made circles and danced in ecstasy

(d) The audience made a noise resembling thunder

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554. How was it possible for the narrator to continue with his music?

(a) He was at the corner of the stage where he could get light

(b) His instrument did not need electric power

(c) He played in candle light

(d) He did not need to read his music

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Patriotism is easy enough during war. For one thing, people become actively conscious of their country when it is threatened. For another, since everyone or nearly everyone feels it, there is a strong collective emotion flowing through the country. But when the war is over, the country recedes from the consciousness, and it is rarely even at the back of the mind. The question, "Am I doing any good to the country?" doesn't occur to the mind; and even the question, "Is what I am doing good or bad for the country?" occurs only rarely. A limited patriotism is better than none, but it is not enough.

555. The author says that one reason why patriotism is easy during war-time is that

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- (a) war is the only factor responsible for arousing patriotism
- (b) when the country is in danger, we become conscious of it
- (c) we become patriotic when we are in a fighting mood
- (d) patriotism is always in the consciousness

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556. Another reason suggested by the author for the emergence of patriotic feeling during war-time is that

- (a) patriotism is specially required during war-time
- (b) we become deeply conscious of danger to ourselves during war-time
- (c) patriotism become contagious because one finds a lot of other people feeling patriotism
- (d) every one feels that he/she should strive to protect the others

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557. When the threat of war is over,

- (a) there is no need for people to be interested in other's welfare
- (b) people do not consider it necessary to serve the country
- (c) people tend to become totally unmindful of national interests
- (d) people are generally anxious to serve the country

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558. When the author says that the country "recedes from the consciousness", he means to say that

- (a) people no longer feel that they belong to the country

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- (b) people do not have the country clearly in the forefront of their mind
- (c) people are not capable of understanding what is good and desirable for them
- (d) the moral values which they have so far upheld would disappear from their minds

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559. By a "limited patriotism", the author refers to

- (a) the people's attitude of indifference to the welfare of their country
- (b) the attitude of people who love other countries as much as they love their own country
- (c) those who are self-centered and mainly concerned about their own welfare
- (d) the attitude of people who are indifferent to the welfare of their country except during war-time

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Most people lead the lives that circumstances have thrust upon them. But Wilson had boldly taken the course of his life into his own hands. At 35, he had quit his job to lead a pleasant life on an exotic island with just enough money to last for twenty five years. Once, fifteen years after he had been on the island, I happened to meet him and enquired about his financial situation. He said, "It will carry me on till I am sixty." "But one cannot be sure of dying at sixty", I said. "Well..." he replied, "it depends on oneself, doesn't it"?

560. According to the author, most people

- (a) do not allow circumstances to affect their lives
- (b) have fatalistic attitude towards life
- (c) do not know how to cope with their situation

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(d) do nothing to change the condition they live in

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561. Wilson's boldest decision was that he

(a) quit his job

(b) saved a lot of money to lead a pleasant life

(c) preferred to live in isolation

(d) wanted to live without depending on others

Answer: [http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy Passage Reading Ebook.html](http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html)

562. "..... depends on oneself" suggests that Wilson, at 60, would

(a) depend on his own resources

(b) surrender himself to destiny

(c) take away his own life

(d) carry on living in the same way

Answer: [http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy Passage Reading Ebook.html](http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html)

A soap opera is a kind of a sandwich, whose recipe is simple enough. Between thick slices of advertising, spread twenty minutes of dialogue, and predicament, villainy, and female suffering in equal measure, throw in a dash of nobility, sprinkle with tears, season with organ music, cover with a rich announcer sauce, and serve five times a week. It may also contain a teaser, a give-away, a contest offer, or a cowcatcher or hitch-hike for another of the sponsor's products. It is the hope of every advertiser to habituate the housewife to an engrossing narrative whose optimum length is forever and at the same time to saturate all levels of her consciousness with the miracle of a given product, so that she will be aware of it all the days of her life and mutter its name in her sleep.

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563. The second sentence of the passage contains the description of a/an

- (a) programme announcement
- (b) recipe for sandwich
- (c) advertisement
- (d) melodrama

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

564. Which of the following accurately describes the author's style in the passage?

- (a) Scientific and objective style
- (b) Romantic style
- (c) Satirical style
- (d) Sentimental and melodramatic style

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565. According to the author, the advertisers aim is at

- (a) educating and enlightening the housewives
- (b) brainwashing the housewives
- (c) selling their wares very cheap
- (d) offering pure and wholesome entertainment

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Slavery is a system under which certain persons are totally deprived of personal freedom and compelled to perform labor or services. Although outlawed in nearly all countries, slavery is still practiced in some parts of the world. The evidence for

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slavery predates written records. It can be found in almost all cultures and continents. Historically, most slaves were captured in wars but some persons were sold into slavery by their parents, or by themselves, as a means of surviving extreme conditions. Ancient Warfare often resulted in slavery for prisoners and their families. Captives were often considered the property of those who captured them and were looked upon as a prize of war. Those captured sometimes differed in ethnicity, nationality, religion, or race from their enslavers, but often were the same as the captors. The dominant group in an area might take captives and turn them into slaves. The possibility always existed of reversals of fortune at the height of the Roman Empire, when powerful nations fought among themselves, anyone could find himself enslaved.

566. According to the passage, slavery

- (a) is a system in which the enslaved person has some amount of freedom
- (b) started with the establishment of the Roman Empire
- (c) was banned by international agreements between countries a long time ago
- (d) meant for some people surviving the conditions they had to endure

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567. It is stated in the passage that the practice of slavery

- (a) was the most common in the Roman Empire
- (b) goes back to ancient times
- (c) has been abolished by all nations now
- (d) still exists secretly in many communities today

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568. It can be understood from the passage that the captives of the wars in ancient times

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- (a) were killed as soon as they were caught
- (b) were accepted as the property of the leader of the dominant group in an area
- (c) usually shared certain features in common with the ones who captured them
- (d) were mostly the civilians as the captured soldiers were quickly executed

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

Read the following passage below and answer the following questions

Accounting is the language of the business. Corporations need to communicate their results to the world. Their audience includes employees, investors, creditors, customers, suppliers and communities. Within the company, accounting information provides a means to control, evaluate and plan operations. Whatever the audience or function, accounting is numbers. Accountants "count the beans" so that the business activity can be recorded, summarized and analysed. Accountants have been around from the beginning of time and professors don't let you forget it. In biblical times the accountants kept track of how much grain was stored in the communities' silos. How do you think King Solomon knew that there was only a thirty-day supply of grain during a drought? It was from the accountants. Throughout the ages accountants have kept track with their fingers, abacusses and calculators. In modern times accounting has gone beyond the physical count of grain in storage to complex accounting activities.

569. Accounting in different forms has been around since the times of

- (a) Biblical times
- (b) King Solomon
- (c) Britishers
- (d) Abacusses

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

570. Accounting is need to communicate ----- to the world

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- (a) Company news
- (b) news
- (c) Company results
- (d) Company status

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

571. Internally, accounting is essential for planning and -----

- (a) Business
- (b) News
- (c) Control
- (d) Summary

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

572. Accounting is a ----- method of summarising and analysing business

- (a) Numerical
- (b) Statistical
- (c) Mathematical
- (d) Rational

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

573. Accounting primarily deals with

- (a) People
- (b) Statistics

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(c) Investors

(d) Numbers

Answer: [http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy Passage Reading Ebook.html](http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html)

Most of you probably did not see Mohan at close quarters. He had amazing qualities. One of these qualities was that he managed to draw out the good in another person. The other person may have had plenty of evil in him. But he somehow spotted the good and laid emphasis on the good. The result was that the poor man had to try to be good. He could not help it. He would feel ashamed when he did something wrong.

574. The author assumes that most of us

(a) have not seen Mohan

(b) have not heard of Mohan

(c) are not well-acquainted with Mohan's powers

(d) have not observed Mohan's house closely

Answer: [http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy Passage Reading Ebook.html](http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html)

575. One of Mohan's greatest qualities was that

(a) he could completely destroy the evil in another man

(b) he could discover the good in another man

(c) he always maintained a good life

(d) he always kept away from bad men

Answer: [http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy Passage Reading Ebook.html](http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html)

576. The other man is called poor because

(a) he usually came from a poor family

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(b) he was always very evil

(c) he must try to become good and give up his evil ways

(d) he did not know what to do and was helpless

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

577. The other man tried to be good because

(a) Mohan forced him to do so

(b) he wanted to imitate Mohan

(c) he was ashamed of doing a wrong thing

(d) he did not want to remain poor

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

An old man with steel-rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes sat by the side of the road. There was a pontoon bridge across the river and carts, trucks, and men, women and children were crossing it. The mule-drawn carts staggered up the steep bank from the bridge with soldiers helping to push against the spokes of the wheels. The trucks wound up and away heading out of it all. The peasants plodded along it in the ankle-deep dust. But the old man sat there without moving.

578. The term "pontoon bridge" means

(a) a temporary bridge constructed with the help of ropes

(b) a bridge made by soldiers during a war

(c) a bridge supported by floating flat-bottomed boats

(d) a bridge made with wooden planks

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Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

579. The soldiers were "helping to push against the spokes of the wheels" because

- (a) they wanted to stop the carts
- (b) the spokes of the wheels were broken
- (c) the mules refused to draw the carts
- (d) there was a steep elevation

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

580. The mule-drawn carts staggered up because

- (a) there were too many mule-carts
- (b) the mules were indisciplined
- (c) it was a steep uphill journey
- (d) the carts were blocked by the peasants

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

581. The reference to the old man in the beginning and the end of the passage indicates that

- (a) the writer wants to compare between the bridge and the motionless old man
- (b) the description that takes place between the first sentence and the last sentence is irrelevant
- (c) there is an unnecessary repetition in the reference to the old man
- (d) the figure of the old man is brought under a sharp focus

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

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When vegetation sprouts in the desert, it is a good sign but when the ice in the Arctic and Antarctic begins to turn green, there is something terribly wrong. Reports say that an iceberg, approximately the size of New York City, has broken off from the icy continent. An Argentine team discovered huge cracks in the polar ice caps. These developments can have serious implications. If polar ice fields melt, our coastal cities might be submerged, and sea levels across the world could rise between 3.65 and 6.09 metre in different parts of the earth. This is probably due to global warming.

582. What can be considered as a "good sign" in the desert?

- (a) when shrubs and trees grow there
- (b) when it snows in the desert
- (c) when ice caps melt and there is water
- (d) when there is vegetation found in the desert

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

583. The melting of ice fields in the Arctic and Antarctic regions is dangerous because

- (a) the ice will turn green and poisonous
- (b) it will cause huge floods which will destroy coastal regions
- (c) it will create global warming and will badly affect our climate
- (d) huge cracks will develop all over the world

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

584. Polar ice caps develop huge cracks because

- (a) of the movement of the earth

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(b) of the breaking off of icebergs

(c) of the crowding cities like New York

(d) of rising temperatures

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

585. What do you think the intention of the author is?

(a) to describe strange phenomena in nature

(b) to report findings of research teams working in the polar regions

(c) to make us aware of the dangers of global warming

(d) to compare developments in deserts and Arctic regions caused by global warming

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

It was a very cold evening and so few people were seen out on the streets. I did not go out myself although it was my habit not to keep indoors after sunset. So I closed all the doors and windows of my room, took the book which had been lying opened on the table, and tried to read it. The cold was getting so severe that I started shivering, so I wrapped myself up with a bigger blanket. But I could not continue reading the book because I was nearly rendered incapable of turning the pages.

586. The author's habit was to

(a) read in the evening

(b) sleep in the evening

(c) go out in the evening

(d) play in the evening

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

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587. If it was not so cold the author would have

- (a) liked to work
- (b) liked to sit and look out to the streets
- (c) liked to read
- (d) liked to have a stroll

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

588. The author could not continue reading the book because

- (a) he did not like to
- (b) he was feeling tired
- (c) he was feeling very cold
- (d) the lights had gone off

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

589. There were not many people outside because

- (a) it was rainy evening
- (b) it was a cold evening
- (c) it was a dark evening
- (d) there was heavy snow outside

Answer: http://www.apitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

When we talk of education in our present age, we think largely in terms of schools and colleges. The man who is well-to-do spends money in sending his son to foreign lands, in the belief that some wonderful process will take place there

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transforming a dull fellow into a genius. Yet the products of expensive schools and universities often fail to make good. On the other hand, the poor man who has struggled against adversity often earns the highest honour. The fact is that the true background of early education is the home. The home, the influence of the mother, the inspiring examples that are held before the child at an age while he is impressionable, are the true groundwork of character.

590. According to the passage, who helps in our character-building?

- (a) A foreign university
- (b) A well-to-do man
- (c) Examples that inspire
- (d) A man who has earned honour

Answer: http://www.aptitudetests4me.com/Buy_Passage_Reading_Ebook.html

591. The proper background of early education is

- (a) a school
- (b) a college
- (c) a religious institution
- (d) the home

592. From the passage, we get an impression that the highest honour is earned by

- (a) a man who has received education in a foreign country
- (b) a man who has struggled against adversity
- (c) a man who has seen prosperity alone

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(d) the son of a prosperous man

Answer:

593. A well-to-do man sends his son to foreign lands

(a) because it is the fashion of the day

(b) in the belief that his dull son will be transformed into a genius

(c) so that the son may learn the customs of those countries

(d) in order to make his son familiar with the persons and places of those countries

Answer:

594. The expression "the products of expensive schools and universities often fail to make good" means

(a) they fail to make a mark in life

(b) they fail to become intelligent

(c) they fail to earn proper living

(d) they do not earn good reputation

Answer:

The functional declines of advancing age are depressing. The heart's ability to pump blood drops about one percent : blood flow to arms and legs decreases by thirty to forty percent in old age. The amount of air a person can exhale after deep breath lessens and the chest wall stiffens with age. However, recent studies have shown that most of these age-associated declines can be delayed by exercise. Exercise lowers the resting heart-rate and increases the amount of blood pumped with each beat in older people. When stress is placed on bones through exercise, calcium content rises, with the result that resistance to fracture is increased.

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595. Old age is generally a depressing period, because

- (a) old people worry more than others
- (b) old people tend to regret their past
- (c) various organs of the body function less efficiently
- (d) old people do very little work

Answer:

596. The strength of bones can be increased by exercise, because it

- (a) increases the amount of blood pumped by the heart
- (b) increases calcium content in bones
- (c) increases the amount of air exhaled by a person
- (d) lessens the stiffness of the chest wall

Answer:

597. The word 'exhale' means

- (a) breathe in
- (b) breathe out
- (c) breathe slowly
- (d) breathe fast

Answer:

598. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Exercise delays natural decay of old age

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- (b) Old-age problems increase due to exercise
- (c) Exercise increases the heart-beat which is dangerous
- (d) Exercise creates stress which is harmful to bones

Answer:

599. The chest wall becomes stiff in old age, because

- (a) the heart's ability to pump blood to it drops about one percent
- (b) the blood flow to various organs decreases
- (c) the resting heart-rate becomes high
- (d) the person's ability to exhale sufficient air lessens

Answer:

Autism is a brain development disorder that impairs social interaction and communication and causes restricted and repetitive behavior, all starting before a child is three years old. The genetics of autism are complex and it is generally unclear which genes are responsible for it. Autism affects many parts of the brain but how this occurs is also poorly understood. Autism is strongly associated with agents that cause birth defects. Other proposed causes, such as childhood vaccines, are controversial and the vaccine hypotheses lack convincing scientific evidence. The number of people known to have autism has increased dramatically since the 1980s. Parents usually notice signs in the first two years of their child's life. Early behavioral cognitive intervention can help children gain self-care, social and communication skills but there is no cure for it. Few children with autism live independently after reaching adulthood, but some become successful and an autistic culture has developed, with some seeking a cure and others believing that autism is a condition rather than a disorder.

600. According to the passage, autism is a developmental disorder of the human brain

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- (a) that gives its first signs early in the childhood period
- (b) which is caused by childhood vaccines
- (c) which can't be diagnosed until after the child is three years old
- (d) for which there has been a successful cure in recent years

Answer:

601. It can be understood from the passage that autism

- (a) is caused by a childhood vaccine that affects the development of the brain
- (b) is accepted as a condition rather than a disorder by all specialists
- (c) is a condition in which a child suffers from severe pains in the head
- (d) is characterized by abnormalities of behavior patterns

Answer:

602. It can be understood from the passage that

- (a) autistic children cannot hear the sounds and are unable to talk with others
- (b) even if the treatment for autism starts early, the child doesn't have any chance to recover completely
- (c) when they become an adult all autistic people can live as actively as normal people do
- (d) people with autism should be encouraged to live on their own

Answer:

Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

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Long ago there was a King of Britain whose name was Lear. He was over eighty years of age. So, old and worn with cares of his kingdom, he decided that the time had come to give up his crown and his possessions and spend his few remaining years in peace.

But King Lear had no son to succeed him; he had only three daughters. The eldest of these was Goneril, wife of Duke of Cornwall; and the youngest and most beautiful, Cordelia was still unmarried. The aged king determined to divide his kingdom among his three daughters; so he called them together to tell them of his purpose, saying that he would give the largest share to the one that loved him most.

Goneril, a selfish cold-hearted woman, pretended that she loved him more than her eye-sight, grace, health, beauty, honour - more than life itself. Regan, who was like her elder sister in character, protested that even the extravagant declaration of Goneril's love for her father was not strong enough for her. All her joy, she said, was in finding favour with her father.

Carried away by the loving words of these false, selfish women, the old king gave each a third of his kingdom; but when the kind-hearted Cordelia, who did truly love her father, would not exaggerate the terms of her love beyond those which a dutiful daughter should employ, Lear was enraged at her and gave her nothing, dividing his share of his kingdom between her two sisters.

603. The passage has an expression containing a word which means 'deprived of self-control'. Identify the correct one

- (a) protested
- (b) determined
- (c) enraged
- (d) exaggerate

Answer:

604. Why does King Lear decide to give up his Crown and Possession?

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- (a) He wanted to give his kingdom to his eldest daughter Goneril
- (b) He wanted Cordelia as his successor
- (c) He wanted to give his kingdom to his second daughter Regan
- (d) He became old and worn with cares of his kingdom

Answer:

605. What is meant by 'Worn with Cares'?

- (a) Very unhappy with cares
- (b) Very pathetic with cares
- (c) Very happy with cares
- (d) Very tired with cares

Answer:

606. Why was King Lear angry with Cordelia?

- (a) Because she was false and selfish
- (b) Because she was frank and honest
- (c) Because she was disrespectful and disobedient
- (d) Because she was selfish and like her sisters

Answer:

607. Select out of the following one adjective as suit the character of the King Lear

- (a) wise

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(b) modest

(c) foolish

(d) kinf

Answer:

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

If we think about the men and women whose judgement on practical affairs and on conduct we respect, we should certainly agree that academic education did not seem to be very important in their being. We should say that some of them were learned and others not, some rich, others poor. They had no special training or accomplishment. That is why we contrast the one-sidedness of the expert with the good sense or common sense of an ordinary man and why democrats think that the proposals of the expert should be improved by the ordinary man.

608. The use of epithet 'academic' is

(a) honorific

(b) referential

(c) pejorative

(d) sardonic

Answer:

609. Sound judgment derives from

(a) meditation

(b) emotianility

(c) specialization

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

(d) experience

Answer:

610. The observation that men and women of (sound) judgment have no special training is

(a) a sweeping generalization

(b) indifferent

(c) condensed

(d) superimposed

Answer:

611. The inference drawn by the author in the passage is

(a) balanced

(b) self-contradictory

(c) open-ended

(d) ambiguous

Answer:

The clock struck a quarter past nine as Mary hurried into the big block of offices where she was going to work. Her bus had crawled through the dense city traffic, making her a few minutes late for her very first job. She resolved to leave home earlier the next day.

Inside the building she had to wait once again, this time for the lift to take her up to the sixth floor. When at last she reached the door marked 'J King, Manager', she knocked rather nervously and waited. There was no answer. She tapped on the door again, but still there was no reply. From inside the next room she could hear the sound of voices, so she opened the door and went in.

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612. Mary was late for the office because

- (a) it took time for her to walk through the dense city traffic
- (b) she had to cross several blocks of offices to reach her office buildings
- (c) she started late from home
- (d) the bus took more time for the journey than expected

Answer:

613. Mary was nervous because

- (a) she was afraid of seeing the Manager
- (b) she was new to the city
- (c) she was late
- (d) of the strain of the journey to office

Answer:

614. Consider the following statements

Mary opened the door and entered the room because

1. she was impatient and impolite
 2. she was nervous
 3. she thought that the Manager hadn't come although other office workers have
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 3 only

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(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer:

615. The impression Mary gave is of

(a) an unpunctual person

(b) a person who cannot manage her own affairs

(c) a person who had not worked in any office before

(d) a restless person

Answer:

The life cycle of a butterfly is very dramatic and action packed, because so much happens in so short a time. The most interesting is the caterpillar stage. They are very vulnerable to attacks and use camouflage to protect themselves. Generally their colours help them blend with the surroundings. Also, their bodies have thin lines much like the veins of a leaf. Some caterpillars use the leaf to make themselves invisible. Some of them are very beautiful, especially the ones that are grass-yellow. This shade of green is fabulous but strangely the adult is not so beautiful.

Butterflies have many enemies but most stay away from them because they are very bitter to the taste! This saves them from many aggressors. The swallowtail caterpillar emits a strong odour to keep its enemies at bay. Some caterpillars simply drop to the ground and climb back up the tree only after the enemy has gone.

616. The life cycle of butterfly is said to be dramatic because

(a) several actions take place at the same time

(b) the changes in its life cycle take place very fast

(c) they exhibit different colours and are beautiful

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(d) they know the art of camouflage

Answer:

617. Which of the following methods are not used by caterpillar to save itself from the enemies?

1. Making their appearance akin to the leaves
2. Chnaging the shape of their bodies very fast
3. Giving off smells that repulse the enemies

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 3

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer:

618. The expression 'very vulnerable to attacks' in this passage means

(a) prone to attack others

(b) prone to being overcome by enemies

(c) they provoke others to attack

(d) they are immune to attacks from others

Answer:

I went into a restaurant, which was already crowded, and ordered my meal. While I was waiting for the soup to arrive, I looked around to see if I knew anyone in the restaurant. It was then I noticed a man sitting at a corner table near the door kept glancing in my direction, as he knew me. I certainly did not know him, for I never forget a face. The man had a newspaper open in front of him, which he was pretending to read, though all the while I could see that he was keeping an eye on me. When the waiter brought my soup, the man was clearly puzzled by the familiar way in which the waiter and I addressed each other. He became even

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more puzzled as time went on and it grew more and more obvious that I was well-known in the restaurant. Eventually he got up and went into the kitchen. After a few minutes he came out again, paid his bill and left without another glance in my direction.

619. The narrator observed somebody watching him

- (a) immediately after entering the restaurant
- (b) sometime after he settled down in his seat
- (c) while he was eating his meal
- (d) when the waiter drew his attention to him

Answer:

620. The narrator puzzled the man who was watching him because

- (a) he was sitting idle without eating
- (b) he came to an overcrowded restaurant
- (c) he sat without talking to anyone
- (d) he appeared to be well-known in the restaurant

Answer:

621. The man watching the narrator gives us an impression that

- (a) he wanted to make friends with the narrator
- (b) he intended to observe without being noticed
- (c) he wanted to wait until the narrator finished his meal

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(d) he was an idler

Answer:

622. The narrator went into an overcrowded restaurant because

(a) he loved crowds

(b) that restaurant was nearest to his office

(c) the food there is delicious

(d) he is in the habit of going there regularly

Answer:

From the first, two facts are obvious : the lady had been quite willing to undergo the wedding ceremony, and she had repented of it within a few minutes of returning home. Obviously something had occurred during the morning, then, to cause her to change her mind. What could that something be? She could not have spoken to anyone when she was out, for she had been in the company of bridegrooms. Had she seen someone then? If she had, it must be someone from America, because she had spent so short a time in this country that she could hardly have allowed anyone to acquire so deep an influence over her that mere sight of him would induce her to change her plans so completely. So she might have seen an American.

623. The writer sees clearly that the bride

(a) wanted at one and the same time to marry and remain unmarried

(b) agreed to marry on certain conditions

(c) willingly married and then wanted the marriage undone

(d) was unsure what she wanted to do

Answer:

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624. Soon after the marriage, the bride

- (a) became angry
- (b) experienced something quite unexpected
- (c) grew impatient
- (d) fell sick

Answer:

625. The bride was apparently from America because

- (a) her accent was American
- (b) she had a casual manner
- (c) most of the guests were from America
- (d) it was only there she had time enough to develop a strong relationship

Answer:

Elephants spray water over their ears to stay cool. The rhythm of an elephant's day is set largely by its watering routine. An adult needs about thirty gallons of water a day. When water is abundant there is no problem. But during droughts, elephants resort to an intriguing technique : digging wells. In a dried-up river bed they scoop out holes with their forefeet until they reach water. After waiting patiently for the sand to settle, they drink in order of seniority, calves last.

626. According to the passage, water is

- (a) quite important for the elephant
- (b) vital for the elephant's survival

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(c) occasionally useful for the elephant

(d) often a problem for the elephant

Answer:

627. According to the passage, elephants spray water over themselves

(a) to have fun

(b) to ward off the heat

(c) to cool their heels

(d) to quench their thirst

Answer:

628. During droughts, elephants

(a) burrow in the sand to avoid heat

(b) find water in rivers

(c) dig holes in the river bed to reach the water

(d) find new water holes

Answer:

629. When the elephants find water

(a) the baby elephants drink first

(b) the oldest adult drinks first

(c) the largest elephant drinks first

(d) the youngest adult drinks first

Answer:

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One day my brother brought home a new song-bird. It was the smallest of them all, a tiny creature of a blue and a red that sparkled when brushed by the sun. But there was a problem : While the others sang, this new bird remained silent. My brother tried coaxing music out of him, in vain. He tried attacking with a stick, but the bird was unmoved. My brother first tried withholding food, but later when the incentive was offered the bird ignored it, and twice he knocked over his dish, scattering the seed.

630. One day the writer's brother brought home a bird

- (a) which never ate food
- (b) which flew so high it seemed to touch the sun
- (c) whose colours shone brightly in the sunlight
- (d) which was the largest of all the birds in his collection

Answer:

631. At first his brother tried to get the bird sing by

- (a) tempting with food
- (b) placing it in the company of other birds while they sang
- (c) singing to the bird himself
- (d) withholding food

Answer:

632. What does the word "coaxing" means?

- (a) to behave rudely

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(b) to use violent means

(c) to gently persuade

(d) to beg repeatedly

Answer:

Gandhi was not born great. He was a blundering boy, a mediocre student, a poor lawyer, an ordinary individual until he remade himself. He was a self-remade man. He had faith in himself. But above all, he had a deep, touching faith in peasants, miners, labourers, and young unformed men and women whom he drew into his work. He fed them all an elixir of growth which often transformed nameless, uneducated people into leonine heroes. The elixir was fearlessness.

633. Consider the following assumptions

1. Gandhi was a great man throughout his life
 2. Men are not born great, but they are made great by self effort
 3. Gandhi liked the ordinary people and neglected the rich
 4. Gandhi transformed the ordinary masses into great heroes
- Which of the above assumptions can be drawn from the above passage?

(a) 2 and 4

(b) 1 and 2

(c) 3 and 4

(d) None of the above

Answer:

634. Gandhi transformed the uneducated people by teaching them

(a) work-mindedness

(b) self confidence

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(c) fearlessness

(d) heroism

Answer:

635. Gandhi's attitude to the labour class was one of

(a) generosity

(b) pity

(c) compassion

(d) fearlessness

Answer:

636. The word 'leonine' in the passage means

(a) lean

(b) courageous

(c) timid

(d) learning

Answer:

The dog fence in Australia has been erected to keep out hostile invaders, in this case hordes of yellow dogs called dingoes. The empire it preserves is that of wool growers. yet the fence casts a much broader ecological shadow. For the early explorers, a kangaroo or a wallaby sighting marked a noteworthy event. Now try not to see one. Without a native predator there is no check on the marsupial population. The kangaroos are now cursed more than the dingoes. They have become rivals of sheep, competing for water and grass. The State Governments now cull more than three million kangaroos a year to keep Australia's natural symbol from over running the pastoral lands.

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637. The fence is meant to keep

- (a) kangaroo in and the dingo out
- (b) kangaroo in and the sheep out
- (c) sheep in and the kangaroo out
- (d) sheep in and the dingo out

Answer:

638. Australia's national symbol is

- (a) Kangaroo
- (b) Wallaby
- (c) Sheep
- (d) Dingo

Answer:

639. What has led to the unchecked growth of the marsupial population?

- (a) The building of fences
- (b) The absence of native predators
- (c) The culling of kangaroos
- (d) The availability of water and grass

Answer:

640. The marsupial population is up in Australia because

- (a) both wallaby and kangaroos count as marsupial

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(b) the kangaroo consumes the water and grass of the sheep

(c) the dingo cannot get at the kangaroo

(d) the kangaroos are fenced out

Answer:

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions given below

Some years ago, I had the privilege of meeting the world's oldest man. At least, he said he was. And he was so dogmatic about it that the promoters of a cartoon strip that specialised in unbelievable oddities brought the old man to New York from his native Columbia to have him examined by a team of doctors at the Cornell Medical Centre. He was an Indian, he was four feet four inches tall ; he had an alligator - hide complexion and a tendency to swing to his right, whenever he passed from one medico to another. He said he was 167, born the same year as the American Constitution. When the name of George Washington was suggested to him to help him fix his generation, he said he remembered the man well. But he resented coming all the way to New York. He wanted to be left alone to go about his business, which at that time was the business of looking for a sixth wife to comfort him in his approaching old age.

641. The old man did not like being brought to New York because

(a) at that time he was busy looking for a sixth wife

(b) he did not like travelling much

(c) he didn't like New York

(d) he preferred to be left alone in his village

Answer:

642. The old man claimed that the Americans gave themselves a Constitution

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- (a) before he was born
- (b) in the year of George Washington's birth
- (c) two centuries ago
- (d) one hundred and sixty seven years ago

Answer:

643. The cartoon - strip creators got interested in him because

- (a) he was a comical nature
- (b) they wanted to feature him in a cartoon - strip
- (c) a person surviving at that age was odd and unbelievable
- (d) he had the tendency of swinging to his right

Answer:

644. The old man was 'dogmatic' about the fact that

- (a) he was four feet four inches tall
- (b) he was the world's oldest living man
- (c) he belonged to Columbia
- (d) he had an alligator- hide complexion

Answer:

645. George Washington's name was mentioned to him

- (a) to teach him a bit of history
- (b) to know whether he had any personal contacts with Washington

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(c) to make fun of his advanced age

(d) to determine his age

Not all nocturnal animals have good eyesight. Many of them concentrate on the other senses for finding their way about and for finding food. The sense of touch is very well developed in many nocturnal animals, whether they have good eyes or not. The large hairs on whiskers on the faces of cats and mice are sense organs and the animals react rapidly if these whiskers are touched. The sense of smell is also very important for nocturnal animals such as hedgesnakes and field mice. The moist night air holds scent much better than dry air does.

646. Which one of the following statements is correct?

(a) All nocturnal animals are blind

(b) Many nocturnal animals do not have good eyesight

(c) Most nocturnal animals cannot see anything in the dark

(d) No nocturnal animal has good eyesight

Answer:

647. The cat's whiskers are organs associated with the sense of

(a) taste

(b) touch

(c) hearing

(d) smell

Answer:

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Have you ever heard a parrot or pet talk?, Or perhaps you have seen the roadside astrologer who has a couple of parrots in his cage, which, at his command, picks out your fortune card from a pile of cards. You may also have heard of pigeons which once acted as messengers.

All these make you ask the question : are birds intelligent? Can they learn things? Formerly the biologists thought that birds could not learn anything, because their brains were too small and too simple, compared to the intricate nervous system and brain of higher animals. They can act only by instinct, following certain fixed behavioural patterns. Recent studies have shown that bird behaviour is a combination of instinctive or fixed behaviour and learned or flexible behaviour.

648. The given passage deals with

- (a) bird behaviour
 - (b) the learning capacity of birds/pets
 - (c) the roadside astrologer
 - (d) the use of instinct and command by birds
- Answer:

649. The writer evidently

- (a) believes that birds are intelligent by birth
 - (b) suggests that birds can learn by practice
 - (c) negates the capacity of birds
 - (d) likes to experiment with pets
- Answer:

650. Formerly the biologists thought birds could not learn anything because

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- (a) they blindly follow their instinct
- (b) they are only interested to eat
- (c) they do not have an intricate nervous system
- (d) None of the above

Answer:

651. Recent studies have shown that birds behave in a particular/peculiar way because

- (a) of training and hard-work
- (b) they have such unborn qualities
- (c) they listen to the command of their instinct
- (d) of their instinctive or fixed behaviour and learned or flexible behavior

Answer:

652. What can be the most suitable title to the passage?

- (a) Birds and other pets
- (b) Birds : Their instinct and behaviour
- (c) How to train birds?
- (d) The brain of birds

In the early decade of the twentieth century, German was one of the most important languages of scientific communication. A scientist did not need the knowledge of any other language to stay abreast of current developments in his/her field. But a recent survey shows that scientists are using German less and less, and are switching over to English. Even in the field of medicine, where on the

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whole, German still occupies a place of importance, the general trend is towards English.

Greek was the language in which medical treatises appeared. In the Middle Ages, Latin was the language of learning in the countries of Europe. In the eighteenth century, the national languages displaced Latin. In Germany, doctors began to use German. Now, in the last thirty years, there has been a further change. English has become the best, perhaps the only medium, through which communication with a wider audience is feasible.

653. What is the reason for the decline in the use of German as a language for medical writing?

- (a) German's defeat in the World War II
- (b) The preference of English worldwide with a larger audience
- (c) The first medical treatise did not appear in German
- (d) English is easier than German

Answer:

654. What was the language in which the first medical treatises appeared?

- (a) English
- (b) French
- (c) Greek
- (d) German

Answer:

655. In the given context, the author recommends the use of English in medical books because

- (a) English has a universal appeal and it keeps abreast of current developments

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(b) English has replaced most national languages

(c) most medical journals are published in English

(d) scientists are using less and less German

656. The author suggests that if a scientist wants to stay abreast of current developments in his/her field, he/she must

(a) read medical magazines in all languages

(b) read medical magazines only in English

(c) travel across the globe

(d) learn all national languages

Answer:

657. The most suitable title to this passage is?

(a) English versus German

(b) English as a medium of communication

(c) Medical science

(d) English as the language of medical sciences

Answer:

What interests many people is the possibility of finding an Earth-like planet, and many science fiction stories have been woven around the possibility of there existing a planet somewhere in the universe which is an exact replica of the Earth. There are too many variable quantities for this to be a possibility worth considering. What is possible, if planetary systems are common as they seem to be, is the existence of planets where the conditions are similar to conditions on the Earth and to which our form of life could rapidly adapt. If life had gained a

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foothold on such a planet, it is possible that life closely paralleling our own planet could have developed.

What sort of conditions is necessary for life as we know it to develop? First of all of course a suitable planetary body is essential. Given this, then two vital conditions must be satisfied. The temperature must neither be too hot nor too cold, since intense heat breaks down organic molecules and severe cold prevents activity from going on. Too much short-wave radiation also upsets living organisms. The other prerequisite is a suitable atmosphere sufficiently dense to give protection from radiation and meteorites and containing oxygen and water vapour in reasonable quantities.

658. This passage suggests that there

- (a) cannot be another planet like the Earth
- (b) are other planets like the Earth mentioned only in stories
- (c) may be other planets like the Earth in this universe
- (d) is a planet which is exactly like the Earth

659. The hypothesis about the possibility of planets parallel to the Earth gets its strength from the fact that

- (a) the scientists have discovered them
- (b) books have been written about them
- (c) the planetary system exists
- (d) many people have shown interest in it

Answer:

660. The statement that "If life had gained a foothold on such a planet" means that

- (a) if there is life on the planet, it would be like ours

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(b) if we go there, we can develop it like this Earth

(c) even if we try, we cannot go and live there

(d) it is impossible for life to develop there

Answer:

"The doctor's coming in a minute, Inspector", said Miss Smith.

"Yes, thank you for phoning, Miss Smith. It is very kind of you the lady's name is Mrs. West, you say"

"Yes, that's right."

"And what about Mr. West?"

"Doctor West, Inspector."

"Oh, I see Well, Doctor West, then. Do you know where he is?"

"Not exactly, Inspector. he never told Mrs. West where he was going. You see, they hated each other."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, Doctor West thought that Mrs. West was in love with another man, and everyone knows Doctor West went to see another woman."

661. The conversation appears to be taking place

(a) in a street where an accident has just occurred

(b) in a hotel where Mrs. West suddenly became ill

(c) in Mrs. West's house where the police are enquiring into lady's murder

(d) in Mrs. West's house where a theft has taken place the night before

Answer:

662. The questions the Inspector asks are

(a) inquisitive

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(b) foolish

(c) disturbing

(d) searching

Answer:

663. "You see, they hated each other." "What do you mean?"

The Inspector seems

(a) to know Doctor West's secret

(b) surprised to get the information

(c) not to have understood Miss Smith

(d) not impressed by Miss Smith's information

Answer:

I was quite happy in my new place, and if there was one thing that I missed, it must not be thought I was discontented; all who had to do with me were good, and I had a light airy stable and the best of food. What more could I want? Why, liberty! For three years and a half of my life I had all the liberty I could wish for; but now, week after week, month after month, and no doubt year after year, I must stand up in a stable night and day except when I am wanted, and then I must be just as steady and quiet as any old horse who has worked for twenty years. Now, I am not complaining. I only mean to say that for a young fellow, full of strength and spirits, who has been used to some large field or plain, where he can fling up his head, and toss up his tail and gallop away at full speed, then round and back again with a snort to his companions - I say it is hard never to have a bit more liberty to do as you like.

664. Who is the speaker of this passage?

(a) A young stable boy in his new work place

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- (b) An old and discontented animal
- (c) A young and energetic horse
- (d) An old stable hand in new surroundings

Answer:

665. Referring to his new surroundings, the speaker says that

- (a) he has found peace and happiness
- (b) he is quite happy there
- (c) he does not care whether or not he is happy
- (d) he is more or less happy

Answer:

666. In his new surroundings, the speaker is denied

- (a) the freedom to roam around at will
- (b) the freedom to speak at will
- (c) the freedom to see who he wills
- (d) nothing

Answer:

667. What is the over-all tone of the speaker?

- (a) A complaining attitude
- (b) Highly rebellious
- (c) Wistful and longing

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(d) Happy and carefree

Answer:

Jefferson believed in democracy because of his fearless belief in reason. He knew that reason was far from perfect, but he also knew that it was the best faculty we have. He knew that it was better than all the frightened and angry intolerances with which we fence off our own back-yards at the cost of injustice. Thought must be free. Discussion must be free. Reason must be free to range among the widest possibilities. Even the opinion we hate, and have reasons for believing wrong, we must leave free so that reason can operate on it, so that we advertise our belief in reason and demonstrate a faith unafraid of the consequences - because we know that the consequences will be right. Freedom is really not the aim and end of Jeffersonian democracy : freedom is the means by which democracy can rationally choose justice for all.

668. Jefferson believed in democracy because

- (a) he believed in fearlessness
- (b) he believed in freedom for all
- (c) he believed in reason
- (d) he believed that reason can act only in freedom

Answer:

669. For Jefferson, reason was

- (a) perfect and tolerant
- (b) just and intolerant
- (c) perfect and intolerant
- (d) tolerant, though not perfect

Answer:

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670. A wrong opinion must be

- (a) demonstrated
- (b) hated
- (c) freely propagated
- (d) rationally examined

Answer:

671. The aim of democracy is

- (a) freedom
- (b) discussion
- (c) justice
- (d) fearlessness

Answer:

672. "Back-yards" refers to

- (a) yards at the back of houses
- (b) private prejudices
- (c) fears
- (d) angry intolerances

Answer:

The grey wolf also known as the timber wolf or wolf is a mammal of the order Carnivore. Genetic studies indicate the grey wolf shares a common ancestry with the domestic dog and might be its ancestor. Many other grey wolf subspecies

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have been identified however the actual number of subspecies is still open to discussion. Though once abundant over much of North America and areas of Europe and Asia, the grey wolf inhabits a very small portion of its former range because of the widespread destruction of its habitat.

Grey wolves are highly adaptable and have thrived in forests, deserts, mountains, tundra and grasslands. They function as social predators and hunt in packs organized according to strict social hierarchies. It was originally believed that this comparatively high level of social organization was related to hunting success, and while this still may be true to a certain extent, emerging theories suggest that the pack has less to do with hunting and more to do with reproductive success.

673. We can understand from the passage that the grey wolf

- (a) is able to survive in a wide variety of habitats
 - (b) prefers to hunt individually rather than in groups
 - (c) was once found in every continent of the world in great numbers
 - (d) has been proved to be the ancestor of the domestic dog and all its subspecies
- Answer:

674. It is understood from the passage that

- (a) the number of grey wolf subspecies has been determined with certainty by researchers
- (b) there are few grey wolf subspecies which continue living today
- (c) grey wolf subspecies have increased in number in the last decades
- (d) there is no consensus on how many grey wolf subspecies exist

675. According to the passage, in the light of the genetic studies carried out, It has been found out that

- (a) the domestic dog could have descended from the grey wolf

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(b) the grey wolf and the domestic dog are the subspecies of a kind of wolf having lived thousands of years ago

(c) the dog is believed to be ancestor of the grey wolf

(d) grey wolves live in very large packs

Answer:

Read the following passage and answer the following questions

Have you ever noticed strange bumps on stems, leaves, flowers or tree branches? Well, they are part of the plant and grown by the plant, but they are homes for tiny insects! These bumps are called galls. Insects form galls. The plant does not decide to grow them. Typically, a female insect lay her eggs on a plant. After the baby insects hatch, special chemicals are left on the plant. These special chemicals cause the plant to bubble up and form a gall. Once a gall has grown, the insects have a safe place to live and eat, or do they?

Other animals, besides insects, benefit from galls. Galls are also great places for birds and small animals to find a meal. Woodpeckers, squirrels, mice and bat all use galls as a source for a tasty insect snack. If a gall has a large hole poked into it, a larger creature may have stopped for a bite.

Now that you know what a gall is, you will probably begin to notice them everywhere. Look around. You may even decide to break open a gall and take a peek inside. If the gall has a little hole, the owner has probably left. Can you believe it? A little house for an insect made by a plant?

676. Based on the information given in the passage, it can be understood that an unhatched insect egg laid on a plant would most likely cause

(a) the plant to die

(b) no gall to form

(c) a large gall

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(d) a bird to eat the egg

Answer:

677. Which statement from the passage best describes how galls are formed?

(a) "Once a gall has grown, the insects have a safe place to live and eat, or do they?"

(b) "These bumps are called galls"

(c) "These special chemicals cause the plant to bubble up and form a gall"

(d) "Typically, a female insect lay her eggs on a plant"

Answer:

678. In the passage the author asks the question "Or do they?" The author does this to

(a) explain why insects may not be safe inside their galls

(b) ask the reader if the insects are safe inside their galls

(c) admits that he or she does not really know the answer

(d) encourage us to keep reading to discover the answer

Answer:

679. If a gall has a large hole in it, this means that

(a) a larger creature may have stopped for a bite

(b) the owner has probable left

(c) special chemicals are left on the plant

(d) they are homes for tiny insects

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Answer:

680. This passage is most likely meant to

(a) entertain

(b) inform

(c) persuade

(d) describe

Answer:

681. The information presented in the passage most likely resulted from the work of which of the following types of scientist

(a) a zoologist

(b) an ecologist

(c) an entomologist

(d) a chemist

Answer:

There was a farewell ceremony on her last day at school, to which my parents and I were invited. It was a touching ceremony in a solemn kind of way. The City Corporation sent a representative and so did the two main political parties. There were many speeches and my grandmother was garlanded by a girl from every class. Then the head-girl, a particular favourite of hers, unveiled the farewell present the girls had bought for her by subscription. It was a large marble model of the Taj Mahal; it had a bulb inside and could be lit up like a table lamp. My grandmother made a speech too, but she couldn't finish it properly, for she began to cry before she got to the end of it and to stop to wipe away her tears. I turned away when she began dabbing at her eyes with a huge green handkerchief, and

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discovered, to my surprise, that many of the girls sitting around me were wiping their eyes too. I was very jealous, I remember, I had always taken it for granted that it was my own special right to love her; I did not know how to cope with the discovery that my right had been infringed by a whole school.

682. The farewell ceremony described in the passage is for the

- (a) author's mother used to teach at his/her school
- (b) mother of head-girl teaching at her school
- (c) grandmother of head-girl no longer teaching at her school
- (d) grandmother of the author who used to teach at his/her school

Answer:

683. The farewell ceremony made everyone feel

- (a) sad
- (b) unhappy
- (c) happy
- (d) bad

Answer:

684. Before the writer attended the ceremony he/she had thought

- (a) he/she was the only child who loved his/her grandmother
- (b) all the girls in the school loved his/her grandmother
- (c) only a few girls in the school loved his/her grandmother
- (d) only his/her parents loved his/her grandmother

Answer:

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It is no doubt true that we cannot go through life without sorrow. There can be no sunshine without shadow, we must not complain that roses have thorns but rather be grateful that thorns bear flowers. Our existence here is so complex that we must expect much sorrow and suffering. yet it is certain that no man was ever discontented with the world who did his duty in it. The world is like a looking glass; if you smile, it smiles; if you frown, it frowns back. Always try, then, to look at the bright side of things. There are some persons whose very presence seems like a ray of sunshine and brightens the whole room. Life has been described as a comedy to those who think and a tragedy to those who feel.

685. The author says that we cannot go through life without sorrow because

- (a) it is our fate
- (b) we are always discontented
- (c) life is a tragedy
- (d) human life is very complex

Answer:

686. According to the author no man can be discontented with the world if he

- (a) is determined to be happy
- (b) is sincere in discharging his duties
- (c) has a healthy attitude to life
- (d) likes sunshine

Answer:

687. the expression "life is a tragedy to those who feel" means that it is a tragedy to those who

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- (a) think about the world
- (b) believe in fate
- (c) do not understand the world
- (d) are sensitive and emotional

Answer:

688. The author says, "There are some persons whose very presence seems like a ray of sunshine and brightens the whole room". The reason for this is that they

- (a) have the capacity to love
- (b) talk more of roses and less of thorns
- (c) are happy and spread happiness
- (d) look good and behave well

Answer:

689. What is the author's message in this passage?

- (a) Look at the bright side of things
- (b) Our existence is so complex
- (c) The world is a looking glass
- (d) Expect much sorrow and suffering

Answer:

It has often been said that the scale of natural phenomena in India and her total dependence on the monsoon, have helped to form the character of her people. Even today, major disasters, such as flood, famine and plague, are hard to check, and in older times, their control was almost impossible. Many other ancient civilizations, such as those of the Greeks, Roman and Chinese, had to contend

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with hard winters which encouraged sturdiness and resourcefulness. India, on the other hand, was blessed by a bounteous nature, who demanded little of man in return for sustenance, but in her terrible anger could not be appeased by any human effort. Hence it has been suggested, the Indian character has tended to quietism, accepting fortune and misfortune alike without complaint.

690. The author's main argument is

- (a) description of natural phenomena of India
- (b) unpredictability of Indian monsoon
- (c) correlation between the climate and the character of the inhabitants of a region
- (d) hardships caused by natural calamities

Answer:

691. Which one of the following civilizations did not have to face hardships due to bad winter?

- (a) Indian
- (b) Greek
- (c) Chinese
- (d) Roman

Answer:

692. The expression "India, on the other hand, was blessed by a bounteous nature " means

- (a) Indian soil is fertile
- (b) India is a blend of flora and fauna

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(c) Indian people have been rewarded more generously by nature in proportion to their efforts

(d) Indian soil is suited for growing a variety of crops

Answer:

693. Which trait of Indian character has been formed by the monsoon?

(a) Fatalism

(b) Sturdiness

(c) Asceticism

(d) Epicureanism

Answer:

The shy Mr. Smith was regarded as a kind of luck-bringer among the miners, who took care of him, did all he gently asked of them, built his house and spent hours of their free time assisting him. When in a sentimental mood he first wrote about miners, Smith described them as large, muscular men ; when he met them working underground and unclothed, he was struck by the slightness of their build. They were slim and tough, of the stuff from which swift footballers were made. On big holidays they dressed smartly, but the comradeship among them was such that a dressy young man did not mind being seen with one who neither wore nor owned a collar.

694. The miners regarded Smith

(a) with awe, as someone very powerful

(b) with admiration, as an expert in mining

(c) impatiently, as a bore

(d) with superstition and affection as a source of good fortune

Answer:

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695. Smith's attitude towards miners was one of

- (a) detachment
- (b) suspicion
- (c) affection
- (d) inquisitiveness

Answer:

696. Smith had formed false impression of miners'

- (a) bodily structure
- (b) mental ability
- (c) capacity for work
- (d) generosity

Answer:

697. We learn that a miner, when well dressed

- (a) was like a new man
- (b) was unchanged in his friendship with poor co-workers
- (c) wanted to change his employment
- (d) looked uncomfortable

Answer:

But I did not want to shoot the elephant. I watched him beating his bunch of grass against his knees, with that preoccupied grandmotherly air that elephants have. It seemed to me that it would be murder to shoot him. I had never shot an elephant and never wanted to. (Somehow it always seems worse to kill a large animal.)

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Besides, there was the beast's owner to be considered. But I had got to act quickly. I turned to some experienced-looking Burmans who had been there when we arrived, and asked them how the elephant had been behaving. They all said the same thing : he took no notice of you if you left him alone, but he might charge if you went too close to him.

698. The author did not want to shoot the elephant because he

- (a) was afraid of it
- (b) did not have the experience of shooting big animals
- (c) did not wish to kill an animal which was not doing anybody any harm
- (d) did not find the elephant to be ferocious

Answer:

699. The phrase ' preoccupied grandmotherly air' signifies

- (a) being totally unconcerned
- (b) pretending to be very busy
- (c) a very superior attitude
- (d) calm, dignified and affectionate

Answer:

700. From the passage it appears that the author was

- (a) kind and considerate
- (b) a cruel hunter
- (c) a confused and worried man
- (d) possessed with fear

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Answer:

For nearly twenty years I taught boys, lovingly and was being loved in return. When, after twenty-eight years of political work, I returned to education, I might have confined myself to administrative side, but took part in the actual instruction. This I did because I found happiness in it. Modern conditions do not tolerate caste and its monopolies, and the high calling of the educator is open to all.

701. The author suggests that he left teaching after twenty years because

- (a) he was dissatisfied with teaching
- (b) he wanted to become administrator
- (c) he wanted to take part in political activities
- (d) he was busy with family and domestic affairs

Answer:

702. Which of the following types of educational activities did the author take up?

- (a) Educational administration
- (b) Teaching
- (c) Advising educational institutions
- (d) All the above

Answer:

703. Which one of the following phrases best helps to bring out the precise meaning of the term 'high calling of the educator'?

- (a) The noble profession of teaching

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- (b) The serious advice to the teacher
- (c) The difficult work of educational administration
- (d) The high-sounding phrases used to describe a teacher

Answer:

Archaeology as a profession faces two major problems. First, it is the poorest of the poor. Only paltry sums are available for excavating and even less is available for publishing the results and preserving the sites once excavated. Yet archaeologists deal with priceless objects every day. Second, there is the problem of illegal excavation, resulting in museum-quality pieces being sold to the highest bidder.

I would like to make an outrageous suggestion that would at one stroke provide funds for archaeology and reduce the amount of illegal digging. I would propose that scientific archeological expeditions and governmental authorities sell excavated artifacts on the open market. Such sales would provide substantial funds for the excavation and preservation of archaeological sites and the publication of results. At the same time, they would break the illegal excavator's grip on the market, thereby decreasing the inducement to engage in illegal activities.

You might object that professionals excavate to acquire knowledge, not money. Moreover, ancient artifacts are part of our global cultural heritage, which should be available for all to appreciate, not sold to the highest bidder. I agree. Sell nothing that has unique artistic merit or scientific value. But, you might reply everything that comes out of the ground has scientific value. Here we part company. Theoretically, you may be correct in claiming that every artifact has potential scientific value. Practically, you are wrong.

I refer to the thousands of pottery vessels and ancient lamps that are essentially duplicates of one another. In one small excavation in Cyprus, archaeologists recently uncovered 2,000 virtually indistinguishable small jugs in a single courtyard. Even precious royal seal impressions known as l'melekh handles have been found in abundance—more than 4,000 examples so far.

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The basements of museums are simply not large enough to store the artifacts that are likely to be discovered in the future. There is not enough money even to catalogue the finds; as a result, they cannot be found again and become as inaccessible as if they had never been discovered. Indeed, with the help of a computer, sold artifacts could be more accessible than are the pieces stored in bulging museum basements. Prior to sale, each could be photographed and the list of the purchasers could be maintained on the computer. A purchaser could even be required to agree to return the piece if it should become needed for scientific purposes.

It would be unrealistic to suggest that illegal digging would stop if artifacts were sold on the open market. But the demand for the clandestine product would be substantially reduced. Who would want an unmarked pot when another was available whose provenance was known, and that was dated stratigraphically by the professional archaeologist who excavated it?

704. The primary purpose of the passage is to propose

- (a) an alternative to museum display of artifacts
- (b) a way to curb illegal digging while benefiting the archaeological profession
- (c) a way to distinguish artifacts with scientific value from those that have no such value
- (d) the governmental regulation of archaeological sites

Answer:

705. The author implies that all of the following statements about duplicate artifacts are true EXCEPT:

- (a) A market for such artifacts already exists
- (b) Such artifacts seldom have scientific value
- (c) There is likely to be a continuing supply of such artifacts

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(d) Museums are well supplied with examples of such artifacts.

Answer:

706. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a disadvantage of storing artifacts in museum basements?

(a) Museum officials rarely allow scholars access to such artifacts

(b) Space that could be better used for display is taken up for storage

(c) Artifacts discovered in one excavation often become separated from each other

(d) Such artifacts' often remain uncatalogued and thus cannot be located once they are put in storage

Answer:

707. The author mentions the excavation in Cyprus to emphasize which of the following points?

(a) Ancient lamps and pottery vessels are less valuable, although more rare, than royal seal impressions

(b) Artifacts that are very similar to each other present cataloguing difficulties to archaeologists

(c) Artifacts that are not uniquely valuable, and therefore could be sold, are available in large quantities

(d) Cyprus is the most important location for unearthing large quantities of salable artifacts.

Answer:

708. The author's argument concerning the effect of the official sale of duplicate artifacts on illegal excavation is based on which of the following assumptions?

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- (a) Prospective purchasers would prefer to buy authenticated artifacts
- (b) The price of illegally excavated artifacts would rise
- (c) Computers could be used to trace sold artifacts
- (d) Illegal excavators would be forced to sell only duplicate artifacts.

Answer:

709. The author anticipates which of the following initial objections to the adoption of his proposal?

- (a) Museum officials will become unwilling to store artifacts
- (b) An oversupply of salable artifacts will result and the demand for them will fall
- (c) Artifacts that would have been displayed in public places will be sold to private collectors
- (d) Illegal excavators will have an even larger supply of artifacts for resale

Answer:

710. The author implies that which of the following would occur if duplicate artifacts were sold on the open market?

- I. Illegal excavation would eventually cease completely
- II. Cyprus would become the primary source of marketable duplicate artifacts
- III. Archaeologists would be able to publish the results of their excavations more frequently than they currently do

- (a) I only
- (b) III only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) I, II, and III

Answer:

Opponents of compulsory national service claim that such a program is not in keeping with the liberal principles upon which Western democracies are founded. This reasoning is reminiscent of the argument that a tax on one's income is undemocratic because it violates one's right to property. Such conceptions of the liberal state fail to take into account the intricate character of the social agreement that undergirds our liberties. It is only in the context of a community that the notion of individual rights has any application; individual rights are meant to define the limits of people's actions with respect to other people. Implicit in such a context is the concept of shared sacrifice. Were no taxes paid, there could be no law enforcement, and the enforcement of law is of benefit to everyone in society. Thus, each of us must bear a share of the burden to ensure that the community is protected.

The responsibility to defend one's nation against outside aggression is surely no less than the responsibility to help pay for law enforcement within the nation. Therefore, the state is certainly within its rights to compel citizens to perform national service when it is needed for the benefit of society. It might be objected that the cases of taxation and national service are not analogous: While taxation must be coerced, the military is quite able to find recruits without resorting to conscription. Furthermore, proponents of national service do not limit its scope to only those duties absolutely necessary to the defense of the nation. Therefore, it may be contended, compulsory national service oversteps the acceptable boundaries of governmental interference in the lives of its citizens.

By responding thus, the opponent of national service has already allowed that it is a right of government to demand service when it is needed. But what is the true scope of the term "need"? If it is granted, say, that present tax policies are legitimate intrusions on the right to property, then it must also be granted that need involves more than just what is necessary for a sound national defense. Even the most conservative of politicians admits that tax money is rightly spent on programs that, while not necessary for the survival of the state, are nevertheless of great benefit to society. Can the opponent of national service truly claim that activities of the military such as quelling civil disorders, rebuilding dams and bridges, or assisting the victims of natural disasters—all extraneous to the defense of society against outside aggression—do not provide a similar

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benefit to the nation? Upon reflection, opponents of national service must concede that such a broadened conception of what is necessary is in keeping with the ideas of shared sacrifice and community benefit that are essential to the functioning of a liberal democratic state.

711. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's attitude toward the relationship between citizenship and individual rights in a democracy?

- (a) confidence that individual rights are citizens' most important guarantees of personal freedom
- (b) satisfaction at how individual rights have protected citizens from unwarranted government intrusion
- (c) alarm that so many citizens use individual rights as an excuse to take advantage of one another
- (d) dissatisfaction at how some citizens cite individual rights as a way of avoiding certain obligations to their government

Answer:

712. The author indicates all politicians agree about the

- (a) legitimacy of funding certain programs that serve the national good
- (b) use of the military to prevent domestic disorders
- (c) similarity of conscription and compulsory taxation
- (d) importance of broadening the definition of necessity

Answer:

713. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes what the author means by the term "social agreement"?

- (a) an agreement among members of a community that the scope of their individual liberties is limited somewhat by their obligations to one another

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(b) an agreement among members of a community that they will not act in ways that infringe upon each other's pursuit of individual liberty

(c) an agreement among members of a community that they will petition the government for redress when government actions limit their rights

(d) an agreement between citizens and their government detailing which government actions do or do not infringe upon citizen's personal freedoms

Answer:

714. According to the author, national service and taxation are analogous in the sense that both

(a) do not require that citizens be compelled to help bring them about

(b) are at odds with the notion of individual rights in a democracy

(c) require different degrees of sacrifice from different citizens

(d) allow the government to overstep its boundaries and interfere in the lives of citizens

Answer:

715. Based on the information in the passage, which one of the following would most likely be found objectionable by those who oppose compulsory national service?

(a) the use of tax revenues to prevent the theft of national secrets by foreign agents

(b) the use of tax revenues to fund relief efforts for victims of natural disasters in other nations

(c) the use of tax revenues to support the upkeep of the nation's standing army

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(d) the use of tax revenues to fund programs for the maintenance of domestic dams and bridges (E) the use of tax revenues to aid citizens who are victims of natural disasters

Answer:

716. In a recent study, anthropologists surveyed 250 adults who own pets and 250 adults who do not own pets on their interpersonal capacities. The questions asked of those who own pets and of those who do not own pets include tests for "computational requirements," that is, tuning in to all the little signals necessary to operate as a couple. While members of each group displayed outstanding interpersonal capacities, in general the adults who own pets were much more empathetic than those who do not own pets. This indicates that people who are especially empathetic are more likely to adopt a pet in spite of the personal sacrifice and the occasional inconvenience than people who are less empathetic. Which one of the following best expresses the main conclusion of the argument above?

- (a) Most of the people surveyed, whether they own pets or do not own pets, display outstanding interpersonal capacities
- (b) The adoption of a pet involves personal sacrifice and occasional inconvenience
- (c) The adoption of a pet involves personal sacrifice and occasional inconvenience
- (d) Interpersonal capacities entail tuning in to all the little signals necessary to operate as a couple

Answer:

717. In Eagletown High School, the average grades of the honor students have improved steadily in the science courses ever since the science program has been reinforced with increased hours of study and with outstanding teachers to help the below-average students raise their grades in science. However, even with the reinforced science program, many of the school's weakest students are still failing in science. Thus, the reinforced science program has failed to achieve its intended purpose.

Which one of the following identifies the flaw in the argument above?

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- (a) It overlooks the possibility that even many of the honor students would not have raised their grades in science without the reinforced science program
- (b) It does not take into account that at least some of the below-average students could have raised their grades in science without the reinforced science program
- (c) It presumes incorrectly that the grades in science of the weakest students could have been raised by the reinforced science program
- (d) It rules out the possibility that the reinforced science program could have helped many of the below-average students raise their grades in science even if many weak students were not helped by it

Answer:

718. Agronomists are hard at work developing a drought-resistant species of grass. They contend that this is essential even if the agricultural project will not yield any new knowledge about the genetic engineering of grass that could not be gotten by other means. For a future climate of increased global warming, they say, we will need the biotechnical knowledge that such an agricultural project will give us about the ability of grass to grow in a hot, dry environment.

Which one of the following is an underlying assumption of the above argument?

- (a) People will continue to plant grass lawns in the future era of global warming
- (b) Global warming will turn all regions of the world into drought-stricken areas
- (c) This agricultural project will succeed in developing a new species of grass
- (d) A drought-resistant species of grass will rarely need to be watered

Answer:

719. Revenues from the sales of existing homes increased 30 percent last year over the previous year. Thus, the real estate industry overall evidently is prospering. Yet twice as many real estate firms went bankrupt last year as in the preceding three years combined.

Which one of the following, if true, would most strengthen the above argument?

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- (a) Real estate prices have been increasing steadily over the last five years
- (b) The real estate industry is presently undergoing consolidation, with the financially strongest firms aggressively buying up the smaller businesses
- (c) The cost of a new home is currently one and one half times on average that of an existing home, down from about double only eighteen months
- (d) Demographic surveys show that the age-group 30-45, which traditionally comprised the bulk of existing housing consumers, is 25% smaller than it was during the baby boom

Answer:

720. Daring Designs, a fashion house, promises its new and inexperienced employees that they will be promoted to designer within five years. As evidence, consider the fact that Daring Design's top designer, Ms. Pompadour, worked as a pattern cutter, an entry-level job requiring no experience, when she first started at Daring Design.

Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the above argument?

- (a) Ms. Pompadour worked at Daring Designs for five full years before being promoted to top designer
- (b) While employed at the less-skilled tasks, Daring Design's employees receive the lowest salary in the industry
- (c) It does not take more than five years to learn the skills required of a top designer
- (d) Daring Designs hires fashion graduate interns and employs them briefly in each of the lower-level positions before promoting them to designer

Answer:

A well-dressed young man entered a big textile shop one evening. He was able to draw the attention of the salesmen who thought him rich and likely to make heavy purchases. He was shown the superior varieties of suit lengths and sarees.

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But after casually examining them, he kept moving to the next section where readymade goods were being sold and further on to the hosiery section. By then, the salesmen had begun to doubt his intentions and drew the attention of the manager. The manager asked him what exactly he wanted and he replied that he wanted courteous treatment. He explained that he had come to the same shop in casual dress that morning and drawn little attention. His pride was hurt and he wanted to assert himself. He had come in good dress only to get decent treatment not for getting any textiles. He left without making any purchases.

721. The young man was well dressed because

- (a) it was his habit to dress well
- (b) it was his wedding day
- (c) he wanted to meet the manager of the shop
- (d) he wanted to impress the salesmen

Answer:

722. The salesmen in the shop are described as people who pay attention to

- (a) only young men and women
- (b) pretty women
- (c) only rich customers
- (d) regular customers

Answer:

723. The manager asked the young man what he wanted because

- (a) he would give him exactly what he was looking for
- (b) the salesman had drawn his attention to the indifferent attitude on the young man

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(c) he thought they could do more business with him that way

(d) he thought the visitor was dissatisfied

Answer:

724. The young man left without making any purchases because he

(a) did not have money

(b) could not find any item of his choice

(c) had come only to make a point about the indifferent attitude of the salesmen towards casually dressed customers

(d) decided to come to make the purchases later on

Answer:

The prisoner awaited his chance. For three solid years he had schemed for this opportunity. Now that escape seemed so near at hand, those three years lost some of their monotony. But he would never forget the lashes, the close confinement, low diet and worse still the mental strain of those black days. Suddenly the warden did what he had hoped. He stopped to unlock the lower padlock. With a dull thud he slumped forward with keys in his hands. Swiftly the prisoner seized his keys, unlocked the cell and ran into the courtyard. It took him four seconds to reach the rope-ladder secretly placed there by his accomplices, five more to clamber over the wall, and three more to jump into the waiting car to be whisked away to freedom. Even though he was guilty, the prisoner felt he had paid for his crime, for the man he had robbed three years ago was still a millionaire.

725. For what crime had the prisoner been punished?

(a) Murder

(b) Arson

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(c) Robbery

(d) Kidnapping

Answer:

726. When had the crime been committed?

(a) Just before the escape

(b) Three years earlier

(c) Long ago

(d) Day earlier

Answer:

727. Who slumped forward with a dull thud?

(a) The millionaire

(b) The warden

(c) The prisoner

(d) Prisoner's accomplice

Answer:

728. What did the prisoner suffer the most during the imprisonment?

(a) Poor health

(b) Mental strain

(c) Physical torture

(d) Absence from his family

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Answer:

Nationalism is only a curse when it becomes narrow and fanatical. Like so many other thing available to man, say his religion, it can lead men astray. Nationalism can lead people into thinking only of themselves, of their own struggles. of their own misery. It can also cause a nation to become suspicious and fearful of its neighbours. to look upon itself as superior, and to become aggressive. And it is when nationalism impels a state to become expansionist and seek domination over others that it becomes a positive curse and harmful internationally.

729. From the passage, which of the following statements most correctly reflects the opinion of the author?

- (a) Nationalism makes people self centered and self-concerted
- (b) It helps a nation to become superior to other nations
- (c) It regulates international relationships
- (d) It helps a nation to expand its territories and become powerful

Answer:

730. Which of the following phrases most correctly suggests the central theme of the passage?

- (a) Nationalism and religion
- (b) Nationalism as an inspiration for development
- (c) Nationalism as a cause of war
- (d) Evils of narrow and aggressive nationalism

Answer:

731. From the passage which of the following statements can be assumed to be most likely to be true?

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- (a) The author believes that nationalism is always a curse
- (b) He believes that religion always leads men astray
- (c) He thinks that religion leads men astray
- (d) He pleads for a mix-up of religion and nationalism

Answer:

Brown and his men, huddling round a fire, ate the last of the food that Kassim had brought them that day. Cornelius sat among them, half asleep. Then one of the crew remembered that some tobacco had been left in the boat, and said he would go and fetch it. He didn't think there was any danger in going to the creek in the dark. He disappeared down the hillside, and a moment later he was heard climbing into the boat and then climbing out again.

732. Consider the following statements

1. Brown and Cornelius sat round the fire
2. Cornelius lay half-asleep at a little distance from the fire
3. All the people sat round the fire

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1 and 3

Answer:

733. One of them disappeared down the hill implies that

- (a) the slope of the hill was slippery

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(b) he fell from the edge of the hill

(c) there was suddenly a sea beside the hill

(d) he walked down the hill

Answer:

734. "He didn't think ... in the dark". This sentence actually implies that he

(a) was bold and adventurous

(b) was addicted to smoking

(c) would face some trouble

(d) was the only person who knew where in the boat tobacco was

Answer:

735. What does the word "huddling" imply?

(a) Moving around

(b) Falling into a slumber

(c) Being close together

(d) Merrymaking

Answer:

As soon as I saw the elephant I knew with perfect certainty that I ought not to shoot him. It is a serious matter to shoot a working elephant - it is comparable to destroying a huge and costly piece of machinery - and obviously one ought not to do it if it can possibly be avoided. And at that distance, peacefully eating, the elephant looked no more dangerous than a cow.

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736. The writer was against shooting the elephant because

- (a) he suspected it to be a wild one and was afraid of it
- (b) his heart was full of compassion for animals
- (c) he was certain that the elephant was innocent
- (d) it would amount to avoidable waste of useful property

Answer:

737. The author compares the elephant to a costly machine because

- (a) ivory is very expensive
- (b) it can do as much work as an expensive machine
- (c) elephants look like big machines
- (d) elephants and machines have similar prices

Answer:

738. The elephant looked no more dangerous than a cow because

- (a) it was quietly doing its work
- (b) unlike lions, it is a vegetarian animal
- (c) its tusks resemble the cow's horns
- (d) cows can be very dangerous sometimes

Answer:

I was very fond of the old soldier in our little town. He had only one leg, having lost the other somewhere in Assam in 1942. He used to tell me about his adventures. He told me that he had run away from home to join the army. He had

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experienced his first battle in the Libyan desert. Out of his dozens of war stories, the one I liked best was the one of his escape from a Japanese prison-of-war camp in Burma. He told me again and again how he walked two hundred miles in two weeks. On the way he was bitten on the toe by a poisonous snake and he had to cut off part of the toe in order to survive. But by the time he got to an Indian camp the wound had turned septic and the leg had to be amputated , He is, however, quite contented with his lot.

739. The author was very fond of the old soldier because

- (a) He had lost one of his legs in war
- (b) he used to tell the author about his adventures
- (c) he was contented with his lots
- (d) he had been to many countries

Answer:

740. Why did the old soldier repeatedly tell that he walked two hundred miles?

- (a) He ran away from home to join the army
- (b) He had to cross the Libyan desert
- (c) He had to escape from a prison-of-war
- (d) He was a strong soldier

Answer:

741. The story of the old soldier that the author liked most was that about

- (a) his running away from home to join the army
- (b) his first battle in the Libyan desert

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(c) the loss of his leg in Assam

(d) his escape from a Japanese prison-of-war camp

Answer:

742. The old soldier, according to the author, was

(a) unhappy about his life

(b) satisfied with his lot

(c) angry about his fate

(d) disgusted with his misfortune

Answer:

743. The soldier's leg had to be amputated because

(a) he had walked two hundred miles in two weeks

(b) he was wounded in war

(c) the wounded toe turned septic

(d) he was shot in the leg while escaping from the Japanese camp

Answer:

A large number of people had come to attend the meeting to be addressed by the gifted speaker. The organizers had a difficult time keeping the assembled people quiet as the meeting did not commence at the scheduled time. After some time the people lost their patience and began to shout and heckle. The organizers had great difficulty in assuaging the anger of the crowd when they were forced to cancel the meeting as the speaker had to be hospitalized due to sudden illness.

744. What was the actual reason for the organizers to have a difficult time?

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- (a) a large number of people had come to the meeting
- (b) the organizers could not make proper arrangements
- (c) the meeting could not be started in time
- (d) the speaker was ill

Answer:

745. What does the word "assuaging" imply?

- (a) accepting
- (b) tolerating
- (c) reducing
- (d) removing

Answer:

746. Further delay resulted in the people

- (a) leaving the place
- (b) fighting with the organizers
- (c) making noise
- (d) making the speaker ill

Answer:

Wealth should not be an end in itself but only a means of satisfying one's as well as other's needs. It should be a means of creating a happy and humane society. Riches can profitably be spent in removing the wants of the poor and the needy, by providing them with food and clothing, by establishing hospitals for the sick, shelters for children who have none to look after them, and old-age homes to

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provide comfort and company to the growing number of old and helpless people. Wealth can also be put to public use by establishing trusts to open up more and more educational institutions, to finance research work for promotion of science, health care and agriculture. When used only as a means of creating more and more luxuries and procuring objects of sensual gratification, it leads to corruption and sin. Even wealth used only to generate more wealth loses its intrinsic worth. We should not forget that wealth came into existence to facilitate the fulfilment of human needs and development of society.

747. By saying 'Wealth should not be an end in itself' the writer means that

- (a) One should not stop creating wealth
- (b) Creating more and more wealth should not be one's object
- (c) Wealth should not be used for personal purpose
- (d) Wealth is exhausted if not used in different tasks

Answer:

748. In 'Riches can be profitably spent' the word 'profitably' in this context means

- (a) Riches can be used in manifold ways
- (b) Riches can be used for financial gains
- (c) Riches can be used in beneficial way
- (d) Riches can be used to acquire fame

Answer:

749. The central idea of the passage is

- (a) Wealth should not be used for personal comfort but for comfort of others
- (b) Personal use of wealth leads to sin

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(c) Wealth should be judiciously used for personal as well as social and humanitarian purposes

(d) Wealth should be used for others only after fulfilling one's needs

750. The intrinsic worth of wealth lies in

(a) its use for charitable purpose

(b) its use for enjoyment of life

(c) its use for fulfillment of human needs and development of society

(d) its use for self-aggrandizement

Answer:

Read the following passage and answer the following questions

When it comes to work boots, durability is paramount. The hard workers at Rival know that ; We pride ourselves on creating boots that last a lifetime. That's why we're making the following offer to all new customers; buy any new pair of Rival boots and get yourself a second pair at half price. Because that's the Rival way.

751. As used in the passage, which is the best antonym for paramount?

(a) inferior

(b) boring

(c) pathetic

(d) trivial

Answer:

752. What logical weakness is present in the offer as stated in the passage?

(a) It is irresponsible to make an offer that logically cannot be upheld

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(b) It is contradictory to maintain that Rival boots last a lifetime while simultaneously offering a second pair

(c) It is financially unsound to offer a product a half price simply as an incentive to buy another price

(d) It is wrong to assume that a construction worker would only be able to afford a single pair of boots in his or her entire life.

Answer:

Read the following passage and answer the following questions

A new discovery has prompted astronomers to rethink one of their most basic assumptions regarding the types of solar systems that can support life. Previously, astronomers believed that any solar system containing more than one sun would produce an orbit too volatile to support an Earth-like planet. However, recent images from the Kepler spacecraft have uncovered evidence of a two-star system - what astronomers call a binary system - with a stable orbit containing at least one planetary body.

753. The largest audience for this passage would most likely include a(n)

(a) scientist who wants to evaluate a peer's recent research

(b) dentist who has a general interest in science and astronomy

(c) third grade student who is learning the basics of astronomy

(d) government official assessing the success of the Kepler project

754. As used in the passage, it can be inferred that volatile belongs to which of the following word groups?

(a) dangerous, hazardous, troubling

(b) explosive, charged, detonative

(c) irregular, abnormal, weird

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(d) unstable, unpredictable, uneven

Answer:

755. Based on information presented in the passage, it can be concluded that

(a) solar systems must mirror our home in order to support life

(b) life likely exists outside our own solar system

(c) binary solar systems may harbour life

(d) the Kepler space program has been largely successful

Answer:

Opera refers to a dramatic art form, originating in Europe, in which the emotional content is conveyed to the audience as much through music, both vocal and instrumental, as it is through the lyrics. By contrast, in musical theater an actor's dramatic performance is primary, and the music plays a lesser role. The drama in opera is presented using the primary elements of theater such as scenery, costumes, and acting. However, the words of the opera, or libretto, are sung rather than spoken. The singers are accompanied by a musical ensemble ranging from a small instrumental ensemble to a full symphonic orchestra.

756. It is pointed out in the reading that opera

(a) has developed under the influence of musical theater

(b) is a drama sung with the accompaniment of an orchestra

(c) is not a high-budget production

(d) is often performed in Europe

Answer:

757. We can understand from the reading that

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(a) people are captivated more by opera than musical theater

(b) drama in opera is more important than the music

(c) orchestras in operas can vary considerably in size

(d) musical theater relies above all on music

Answer:

758. It is stated in the reading that

(a) acting and costumes are secondary to music in musical theater

(b) many people find musical theater more captivating than opera

(c) music in musical theater is not as important as it is in opera

(d) an opera requires a huge orchestra as well as a large choir

Answer:

Dolphins are regarded as the friendliest creatures in the sea and stories of them helping drowning sailors have been common since Roman times. The more we learn about dolphins, the more we realize that their society is more complex than people previously imagined. They look after other dolphins when they are ill, care for pregnant mothers and protect the weakest in the community, as we do. Some scientists have suggested that dolphins have a language but it is much more probable that they communicate with each other without needing words. Could any of these mammals be more intelligent than man? Certainly the most common argument in favor of man's superiority over them that we can kill them more easily than they can kill us is the least satisfactory. On the contrary, the more we discover about these remarkable creatures, the less we appear superior when we destroy them.

759. It is clear from the passage that dolphins

(a) don't want to be with us as much as we want to be with them

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(b) are proven to be less intelligent than once thought

(c) have a reputation for being friendly to humans

(d) are the most powerful creatures that live in the oceans

Answer:

760. The fact that the writer of the passage thinks that we can kill dolphins more easily than they can kill us

(a) means that they are better adapted to their environment than we are

(b) shows that dolphins have a very sophisticated form of communication

(c) proves that dolphins are not the most intelligent species at sea

(d) does not mean that we are superior to them

Answer:

761. One can infer from the reading that

(a) dolphins are quite abundant in some areas of the world

(b) communication is the most fascinating aspect of the dolphins

(c) dolphins have skills that no other living creatures have such as the ability to think

(d) dolphins have some social traits that are similar to those of humans

Answer:

Naval architects never claim that a ship is unsinkable, but the sinking of the passenger-and-car ferry Estonia in the Baltic surely should have never have happened. It was well designed and carefully maintained. It carried the proper number of lifeboats. It had been thoroughly inspected the day of its fatal voyage. Yet hours later, the Estonia rolled over and sank in a cold, stormy night. It went down so quickly that most of those on board, caught in their dark, flooding

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cabins, had no chance to save themselves: Of those who managed to scramble overboard, only 139 survived. The rest died of hypothermia before the rescuers could pluck them from the cold sea. The final death toll amounted to 912 souls. However, there were an unpleasant number of questions about why the Estonia sank and why so many survivors were men in the prime of life, while most of the dead were women, children and the elderly.

762. One can understand from the reading that

- (a) the lifesaving equipment did not work well and lifeboats could not be lowered
- (b) design faults and incompetent crew contributed to the sinking of the Estonia ferry
- (c) 139 people managed to leave the vessel but died in freezing water
- (d) most victims were trapped inside the boat as they were in their cabins

Answer:

763. It is clear from the passage that the survivors of the accident

- (a) helped one another to overcome the tragedy that had affected them all
- (b) were mostly young men but women, children and the elderly stood little chance
- (c) helped save hundreds of lives
- (d) are still suffering from severe post-traumatic stress disorder

Answer:

764. According to the passage, when the Estonia sank

- (a) there were only 139 passengers on board
- (b) few of the passengers were asleep

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(c) there were enough lifeboats for the number of people on board

(d) faster reaction by the crew could have increased the Estonia's chances of survival

Answer:

Erosion of America's farmland by wind and water has been a problem since settlers first put the prairies and grasslands under the plow in the nineteenth century. By the 1930s, more than 282 million acres of farmland were damaged by erosion. After 40 years of conservation efforts, soil erosion has accelerated due to new demands placed on the land by heavy crop production. In the years ahead, soil erosion and the pollution problems it causes are likely to replace petroleum scarcity as the nation's most critical natural resource problem.

765. As we understand from the reading, today, soil erosion in America

(a) causes humans to place new demands on the land

(b) is worse than it was in the nineteenth century

(c) happens so slowly that it is hardly noticed

(d) is the most critical problem that the nation faces

Answer:

766. The author points out in the passage that erosion in America

(a) has damaged 282 million acres ever since settlers first put the prairies and grasslands under the plow

(b) has been so severe that it has forced people to abandon their settlements

(c) occurs only in areas with no vegetation

(d) can become a more serious problem in the future

Answer:

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

767. It is pointed out in the reading that in America

- (a) petroleum is causing heavy soil erosion and pollution problems
- (b) heavy crop production is necessary to meet the demands and to prevent a disaster
- (c) soil erosion has been hastened due to the overuse of farming lands
- (d) water is undoubtedly the largest cause of erosion

Answer:

Data from the Pioneer spacecraft of NASA apparently prove the theory that the high surface temperature of Venus is due to an atmospheric greenhouse effect caused mainly by a blanket of carbon dioxide. Such a greenhouse effect is created when energy in the form of sunlight easily passes through a planet's atmosphere, warms its surface, and is converted to heat radiation that is then held in by the atmosphere from top to bottom. Venus has a relatively thin atmosphere like the Earth's, but Venus' atmosphere consists of more than ninety percent carbon dioxide, compared to less than four percent in that of the Earth. Because of its higher percentage of carbon dioxide, Venus' atmosphere traps much more heat radiation than does the Earth's. Thus, the Venus studies are believed to be important to the understanding of possible adverse effects on the Earth's agriculture that could result from the long-term use of fossil fuels, which add carbon dioxide to the atmosphere.

768. According to the passage, data from the Venus study can be used to

- (a) measure the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere accurately
- (b) increase the emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere
- (c) test the efficiency of the spacecraft sent to Venus by NASA
- (d) predict future agricultural problems on Earth

Answer:

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

769. We understand from the passage that the atmosphere of Venus

- (a) is thinner than the atmosphere of the Earth
- (b) contains much more carbon dioxide than that of the Earth
- (c) traps less heat radiation compared to the atmosphere of the Earth
- (d) blocks out dangerous rays from the sun

Answer:

770. One can infer from the passage that

- (a) there is no difference between the atmospheres of Venus and the Earth
- (b) the atmosphere of the Earth consists of mainly carbon dioxide
- (c) the more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, the warmer the world will tend to get
- (d) lack of atmosphere causes a very high surface temperature on Venus

Answer:

Theories about how brain works remain a topic of debate. It is agreed, though, that the hippocampus, a part of the brain, is undeniably important for memory. When we experience something, the information is sent via our senses to the hippocampus, where it is processed. Scientists believe that brain cells called neurons first transform the sensory stimuli we experience into images in our immediate memory. Then, these images are sent to the hippocampus and stored temporarily in short term memory. In the hippocampus information is organized, and it is during this process that parts of the image of our experience fade away. Finally, certain information is then transferred to long term memory in a section in the frontal lobe of the brain known as the cerebral cortex. Scientists think this process may happen while we are sleeping, but exactly how the information is transferred from one area of the brain to another is a mystery.

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771. This reading is mainly concerned with

- (a) how to improve our memory
- (b) why some of the information in short term memory fades away
- (c) illness that results in severe memory loss
- (d) how human brain processes and stores information

Answer:

772. According to the passage scientists

- (a) know that information is sent from the long term memory to the hippocampus
- (b) have found out why some of the information is lost in the hippocampus
- (c) don't know exactly how the information is transferred from one area of the brain to another
- (d) agree on how the brain works

Answer:

773. It is pointed out in the reading that

- (a) the brain was not considered as a highly complex organ in the past
- (b) damage to hippocampus doesn't cause memory loss
- (c) all of the information stored in the short term is transferred to long time memory
- (d) scientists agree that the hippocampus is important in processing information

Answer:

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

The majority of successful senior managers do not closely follow the classical rational model of first clarifying goals, assessing the problem, formulating options, estimating likelihoods of success, making a decision, and only then taking action to implement the decision. Rather, in their day-by-day tactical maneuvers, these senior executives rely on what is vaguely termed “intuition” to manage a network of interrelated problems that require them to deal with ambiguity, inconsistency, novelty, and surprise; and to integrate action into the process of thinking.

Generations of writers on management have recognized that some practicing managers rely heavily on intuition. In general, however, such writers display a poor grasp of what intuition is. Some see it as the opposite of rationality; others view it as an excuse for capriciousness.

Isenberg’s recent research on the cognitive processes of senior managers reveals that managers’ intuition is neither of these. Rather, senior managers use intuition in at least five distinct ways. First, they intuitively sense when a problem exists. Second, managers rely on intuition to perform well-learned behavior patterns rapidly. This intuition is not arbitrary or irrational, but is based on years of painstaking practice and hands-on experience that build skills. A third function of intuition is to synthesize isolated bits of data and practice into an integrated picture, often in an “Aha!” experience. Fourth, some managers use intuition as a check on the results of more rational analysis.

Most senior executives are familiar with the formal decision analysis models and tools, and those who use such systematic methods for reaching decisions are occasionally leery of solutions suggested by these methods which run counter to their sense of the correct course of action. Finally, managers can use intuition to bypass in-depth analysis and move rapidly to engender a plausible solution. Used in this way, intuition is an almost instantaneous cognitive process in which a manager recognizes familiar patterns. One of the implications of the intuitive style of executive management is that “thinking” is inseparable from acting. Since managers often “know” what is right before they can analyze and explain it, they frequently act first and explain later. Analysis is inextricably tied to action in thinking/acting cycles, in which managers develop thoughts about their companies and organizations not by analyzing a problematic situation and then acting, but by acting and analyzing in close concert.

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Given the great uncertainty of many of the management issues that they face, senior managers often instigate a course of action simply to learn more about an issue. They then use the results of the action to develop a more complete understanding of the issue. One implication of thinking/acting cycles is that action is often part of defining the problem, not just of implementing the solution.

774. According to the passage, senior managers use intuition in all of the following ways EXCEPT to

- (a) speed up of the creation of a solution to a problem
- (b) identify a problem
- (c) bring together disparate facts
- (d) stipulate clear goals

Answer:

775. The passage suggests which of the following about the “writers on management”

- (a) They have criticized managers for not following the classical rational model of decision analysis
- (b) They have not based their analyses on a sufficiently large sample of actual managers
- (c) They have relied in drawing their conclusions on what managers say rather than on what managers do
- (d) They have misunderstood how managers use intuition in making business decisions

Answer:

776. Which of the following best exemplifies “an ‘Aha!’ experience” as it is presented in the passage?

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- (a) A manager risks taking an action whose outcome is unpredictable to discover whether the action changes the problem at hand
- (b) A manager performs well-learned and familiar behavior patterns in creative and uncharacteristic ways to solve a problem
- (c) A manager suddenly connects seemingly unrelated facts and experiences to create a pattern relevant to the problem at hand
- (d) A manager rapidly identifies the methodology used to compile data yielded by systematic analysis.

Answer:

777. According to the passage, the classical model of decision analysis includes all of the following EXCEPT

- (a) evaluation of a problem
- (b) creation of possible solutions to a problem
- (c) establishment of clear goals to be reached by the decision
- (d) action undertaken in order to discover more information about a problem

Answer:

778. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following would most probably be one major difference in behavior between Manager X, who uses intuition to reach decisions, and Manager Y, who uses only formal decision analysis?

- (a) Manager X analyzes first and then acts; Manager Y does not
- (b) Manager X checks possible solutions to a problem by systematic analysis; Manager Y does not

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(c) Manager X takes action in order to arrive at the solution to a problem; Manager Y does not

(d) Manager Y draws on years of hands-on experience in creating a solution to a problem; Manager X does not

Answer:

779. It can be inferred from the passage that “thinking/acting cycles” in managerial practice would be likely to result in which of the following?

- I. A manager analyzes a network of problems and then acts on the basis of that analysis
- II. A manager gathers data by acting and observing the effects of action
- III. A manager takes action without being able to articulate reasons for that particular action

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II only

(d) II and III only

Answer:

780. The passage provides support for which of the following statements?

(a) Managers who rely on intuition are more successful than those who rely on formal decision analysis

(b) Managers cannot justify their intuitive decisions

(c) Managers’ intuition works contrary to their rational and analytical skills

(d) Intuition enables managers to employ their practical experience more efficiently

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Answer:

781. Which of the following best describes the organization of the first paragraph of the passage?

- (a) An assertion is made and a specific supporting example is given
- (b) A conventional model is dismissed and an alternative introduced
- (c) The results of recent research are introduced and summarized
- (d) Two opposing points of view are presented and evaluated.

Answer:

Nearly a century ago, biologists found that if they separated an invertebrate animal embryo into two parts at an early stage of its life, it would survive and develop as two normal embryos. This led them to believe that the cells in the early embryo are undetermined in the sense that each cell has the potential to develop in a variety of different ways. Later biologists found that the situation was not so simple. It matters in which plane the embryo is cut. If it is cut in a plane different from the one used by the early investigators, it will not form two whole embryos.

A debate arose over what exactly was happening. Which embryo cells are determined, just when do they become irreversibly committed to their fates, and what are the “morphogenetic determinants” that tell a cell what to become? But the debate could not be resolved because no one was able to ask the crucial questions in a form in which they could be pursued productively. Recent discoveries in molecular biology, however, have opened up prospects for a resolution of the debate. Now investigators think they know at least some of the molecules that act as morphogenetic determinants in early development. They have been able to show that, in a sense, cell determination begins even before an egg is fertilized.

Studying sea urchins, biologist Paul Gross found that an unfertilized egg contains substances that function as morphogenetic determinants. They are located in the cytoplasm of the egg cell; i.e., in that part of the cell’s protoplasm that lies outside of the nucleus. In the unfertilized egg, the substances are inactive and are not

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distributed homogeneously. When the egg is fertilized, the substances become active and, presumably, govern the behavior of the genes they interact with. Since the substances are unevenly distributed in the egg, when the fertilized egg divides, the resulting cells are different from the start and so can be qualitatively different in their own gene activity.

The substances that Gross studied are maternal messenger RNA's—products of certain of the maternal genes. He and other biologists studying a wide variety of organisms have found that these particular RNA's direct, in large part, the synthesis of histones, a class of proteins that bind to DNA. Once synthesized, the histones move into the cell nucleus, where section of DNA wrap around them to form a structure that resembles beads, or knots, on a string. The beads are DNA segments wrapped around the histones; the string is the intervening DNA. And it is the structure of these beaded DNA strings that guide the fate of the cells in which they are located.

782. The passage is most probably directed at which kind of audience?

- (a) State legislators deciding about funding levels for a state-funded biological laboratory
- (b) Scientists specializing in molecular genetics
- (c) Readers of an alumni newsletter published by the college that Paul Gross attended
- (d) Marine biologists studying the processes that give rise to new species

Answer:

783. It can be inferred from the passage that the morphogenetic determinants present in the early embryo are

- (a) located in the nucleus of the embryo cells
- (b) evenly distributed unless the embryo is not developing normally

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(c) inactive until the embryo cells become irreversibly committed to their final function

(d) identical to those that were already present in the unfertilized egg

Answer:

784. The main topic of the passage is

(a) the early development of embryos of lower marine organisms

(b) the main contribution of modern embryology to molecular biology

(c) the role of molecular biology in disproving older theories of embryonic development

(d) cell determination as an issue in the study of embryonic development

Answer:

785. According to the passage, when biologists believed that the cells in the early embryo were undetermined, they made which of the following mistakes?

(a) They did not attempt to replicate the original experiment of separating an embryo into two parts

(b) They did not realize that there was a connection between the issue of cell determination and the outcome of the separation experiment

(c) They assumed that the results of experiments on embryos did not depend on the particular animal species used for such experiments

(d) They assumed that different ways of separating an embryo into two parts would be equivalent as far as the fate of the two parts was concerned

Answer:

786. It can be inferred from the passage that the initial production of histones after an egg is fertilized takes place

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- (a) in the cytoplasm
- (b) in the maternal genes
- (c) throughout the protoplasm
- (d) in the beaded portions of the DNA strings

Answer:

787. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is dependent on the fertilization of an egg?

- (a) Copying of maternal genes to produce maternal messenger RNA's
- (b) Synthesis of proteins called histones
- (c) Division of a cell into its nucleus and the cytoplasm
- (d) Determination of the egg cell's potential for division

Answer:

788. According to the passage, the morphogenetic determinants present in the unfertilized egg cell are which of the following?

- (a) Proteins bound to the nucleus
- (b) Histones
- (c) Maternal messenger RNA's
- (d) Cytoplasm

Answer:

789. The passage suggests that which of the following plays a role in determining whether an embryo separated into two parts will develop as two normal embryos?

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- I. The stage in the embryo's life at which the separation occurs
- II. The instrument with which the separations is accomplished
- III. The plane in which the cut is made that separates the embryo

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II only

(d) I and III only

Answer:

Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on it

When she came to my window for some time neither of us said anything. But when she moved on, I found myself leaving my seat and going to the carriage door. she noticed me at the door, and stood waiting on the platform, looking the other way. I walked across to the tea stall. A kettle was boiling over on a small fire, but the owner of the stall was busy serving tea somewhere on the train. The girl followed me behind the stall.

'Do you want to buy a basket?' she asked.

'They are very strong, made of the finest cane.'

'No,' I said, 'I don't want a basket.'

We stood looking at each other for what seemed a very long time and then she said, 'Are you sure you don't want a basket?'

'All right, give me one,' I said, and I took the one on top and gave her a rupee, hardly daring to touch her fingers.

As she was about to speak, the guard blew his whistle; she said something, but it was lost in the clanging of the bell and the hissing of the engine. I had to run back to my compartment. The carriage shuddered and jolted forward.

I watched her as the platform slipped away. She was alone on the platform and she did not move, but was looking at me and smiling. I watched her till the signal box came in the way, and then the jungle hid the station but I could still see her standing alone...

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790. Where did the strangers meet?

- (a) In the city
- (b) On the platform
- (c) In a village
- (d) In the railway compartment

Answer:

791. What was she doing there?

- (a) She was selling tea
- (b) She was selling baskets
- (c) She was collecting rags
- (d) She was waiting for somebody

Answer:

792. The person in the story purchased the basket because

- (a) he needed one
- (b) it was cheap
- (c) it was a beautiful basket
- (d) the girl was very persuasive

Answer:

793. What did she do when the train was leaving the station?

- (a) She followed him to the compartment

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- (b) She began to collect her baskets
- (c) She kept looking at him and smiling
- (d) She neglected him and went away

Answer:

794. This passage is about

- (a) selling of baskets on the platform
- (b) strange things on the platform
- (c) deep hatred between the strangers
- (d) first-sight-love between the strangers

Answer:

Fictional stories about people who have extraordinary abilities have always attracted people's attention. One of them is the story of Vera Petrova, who is able to perceive things with different parts of her skin, and through solid walls. One day she comes into his father's office and puts her hands on the door of a locked safe. Suddenly she asks her father why he keeps so many old newspapers locked away there. Vera's curious talent is brought to the notice of a scientific research institute and she is given a series of tests by a special commission. During these tests she manages to read a newspaper through an opaque screen and then she describes the figures and colors of a picture hidden under a carpet. During all these tests Vera is blindfold; and, indeed, except when blindfold she lacks the ability to perceive things with her skin. It was also found that although she could perceive things with her fingers this ability ceased the moment her hands were wet.

795. As we understand from the reading, Vera Petrova

- (a) can only perceive things with her fingers

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(b) is a curious child

(c) is not the only fictional character who has extraordinary abilities

(d) fails most of the tests administered by a special commission

Answer:

796. It is pointed out in the reading that Vera Petrova loses the ability to perceive objects with her fingers

(a) when her father first notices this ability

(b) when she is asked to read a newspaper through an opaque screen

(c) after she is given a series of tests

(d) as soon as her hands get wet

Answer:

797. According to the reading

(a) Vera Petrova's father asks her why she keeps the old newspapers in the locked safe

(b) the scientific research institute is not interested in Vera Petrova's talent

(c) Vera can't perceive objects with her skin unless she is blindfold

(d) there are several scientific research institutes which examine people like Vera
Answer:

The Bermuda Triangle occupies a disturbing and almost unbelievable place in the world's catalog of unexplained mysteries. More than a hundred planes and ships have vanished in this area into the air since 1945, and more than a thousand lives have been lost, without a single body or even a piece wreckage from the vanishing planes or ships having been found. Many of the planes concerned have

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vanished while in normal radio contact with their base until the very moment of their disappearance, while others have radioed the most extraordinary messages, implying that they could not get their instruments to function, that their compasses were spinning, that the sky had turned yellow and hazy on a clear day, and the ocean, which was calm nearby, didn't look right without further clarification of what was wrong.

798. One can infer from the reading that

- (a) the wreckages of some ships and planes have been found in the Bermuda Triangle
 - (b) the number of incidents involving lost ships is no larger than that of any other heavily traveled region of the world
 - (c) the ships. and the planes couldn't contact with their base due to the lack of equipments
 - (d) the first mention of disappearances in the area was made in 1945
- Answer:

799. It is pointed out in the passage that

- (a) thousands of people lost their lives in the Bermuda Triangle in 1945
- (b) all of the disappearances happened during the day time
- (c) the Bermuda Triangle mystery was solved in 1945
- (d) the ocean floor near Bermuda, highly unexplored, is host to many strange phenomena

Answer:

800. The reading mainly deals with

- (a) why so many ships and planes disappear in the Bermuda Triangle

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(b) the mysterious disappearances of ships and planes in the Bermuda Triangle

(c) the location of the Bermuda Triangle

(d) the frequency of the disappearances in the Bermuda Triangle

Answer:

When the air is clear, the sunset will appear yellow, because the light from the sun has passed a long distance through air and the blue light has been scattered away. If the air is polluted with small particles, natural or otherwise, the sunset will be more red. Sunsets over the sea may also be orange, due to salt particles in the air. The sky around the sun is seen reddened, as well as the light coming directly from the sun. This is because all light is scattered relatively well through small angles, but blue light is then more likely to be scattered twice over the greater distances, leaving the yellow, red and orange colors.

801. As it is pointed out in the passage, the color of the sunset

(a) may be lighter than expected due to salt particles in the air

(b) is red if the sky is clear

(c) owes its blueness to the distance between the sun and the earth

(d) depends on the weather conditions and the location where it takes place

Answer:

802. One can infer from the passage that the sunset looks yellow because

(a) scattering does not play an appreciable role in determining the color of the transmitted light

(b) the blue light is scattered on the long way through the air at that time

(c) the light coming directly from the sun is blue

(d) the air is polluted to such a degree that the Earth's climate is actually changing

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Answer:

803. As it is pointed out in the passage

- (a) our eyes are more sensitive to light with blue frequencies
- (b) the red light passes easily through the air without scattering at all
- (c) when the sun sets, only the blue light is left
- (d) the sunset is likely to look orange when small particles, such as salt from sea spray, are in the air

Answer:

An ultralight airplane is very different from a conventional airplane. It looks like a lawn chair with wings, weighs no more than 254 pounds, flies up to 60 miles an hour, and carries about 5 gallons of fuel. Most ultralights are sold as kits and take about 40 hours to assemble. Flying an ultralight is so easy that a pilot with no experience can fly one. Accidents are rarely fatal or even serious because the ultralight lands so slowly and gently and carries so little fuel. Some models now have parachutes attached, while others have parachute packs which pilots can wear.

804. According to the passage, pilots

- (a) prefer to fly with ultralights rather than with regular aircraft
- (b) can weigh up to 250 pounds, depending on the model of the ultralight airplane
- (c) don't think that their ultralight airplanes are simple to use
- (d) don't need a special training to fly an ultralight airplane

Answer:

805. We learn from the passage that an ultralight airplane

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- (a) provides the only opportunity to fly affordably
- (b) doesn't fly very well if it weighs less than 254 pounds
- (c) is inexpensive but difficult to fly
- (d) can be put together in a short time

Answer:

806. It is pointed out in the reading that

- (a) there is more risk involved in flying ultralight aeroplanes than in flying general aviation aircraft
- (b) ultralight airplanes can remain airborne for more than an hour
- (c) the risk of injury to a passenger in an ultralight airplane is very low
- (d) the gear an ultralight airplane carries can be more fragile than traditional equipment

Modern scientific and technological developments in the practice of medicine and public health have drawn nursing into new and wider fields of activity, and its functions have been expanded accordingly. Therefore, nursing is no longer limited mainly to activities within the hospital, or to what is called curative nursing. It has become also a community service in which preventive and rehabilitative functions are a vital part of its program. The modern concept of nursing considers the hospital, however central, as only one of many health agencies in the community.

807. As we understand from the reading, today

- (a) the only reason people go to hospitals is for nursing care
- (b) most of the nursing practice now takes place in people's homes
- (c) hospitals are not the only setting where people receive care or support

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(d) scientific and technological developments can't improve the quality of care that is delivered in hospitals

Answer:

808. One can infer from the passage that

(a) nurses were treating more people in the patient's own home in the past

(b) hospitals are the only places where nursing care is crucial

(c) nurses don't see the hospital and clinic as important units in the community health program

(d) hospitals are still the most important component of the healthcare sector

809. According to the passage, the nurse's function has been expanded because of

(a) the nurse's activities in the hospital

(b) hospitals, which are the most common work environments for nurses

(c) the reluctance of nurses to work in the hospital

(d) the progress in science and technology in related fields

Answer:

Much of the blood on the street flows essentially from uncivil behavior of drivers who refuse to respect the legal and moral rights of others. So the massacre on the road may be regarded as a social problem. Safety standards for vehicle have been raised both at the point of manufacture and through periodic road-worthiness inspections. In addition, speed limits have been lowered. Due to these measures, the accident rate has decreased. But the accident experts still worry because there has been little or no improvement in the way drivers behave.

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810. According to the passage, traffic accidents may be regarded as a social problem since

- (a) the motor vehicle is a very dangerous invention
- (b) the accidents have more to do with hazardous conditions than hazardous drivers
- (c) most of the accidents are caused by drivers who don't pay attention to the traffic rules
- (d) the irresponsibility that accounts for much of the problem is not confined to drivers

Answer:

811. According to the passage, the number of accidents has fallen because

- (a) significant advances have been made towards safer driving
- (b) many people now know that driving is a skilled task requiring constant care and concentration
- (c) drivers are warned to take extra care on the roads
- (d) drivers have finally learned how to behave

Answer:

812. It is pointed out in the passage that those who violate traffic regulations

- (a) are the most inexperienced drivers that we have on the roads
- (b) always blame the road conditions
- (c) don't have prior traffic violations or crashes on their records
- (d) are the biggest threat to those with whom they share the road

Answer:

813. In an attempt to find a solution to global climate change, scientists are researching the effects of releasing large quantities of iron into the upper ocean. This process is known as iron seeding and it can enhance the reproduction of phytoplankton, which in turn may lower global carbon dioxide levels, lowering global temperature. This process is also known as iron fertilisation or ocean nourishment and is the topic of an on-going debate by climate scientists. One criticism of the approach is that iron seeding may lead to a harmful algal bloom, which leads to the phenomena known as the red tide, releasing numerous toxic chemicals into the ocean.

What is a name for the potential solution to climate change?

- (a) Iron nourishment
- (b) Algal boom
- (c) Iron seeding
- (d) Ocean seeding

Answer:

814. The alternative energy market has been growing year upon year, and bio fuels are seen as a major alternative energy source of the future. Renewable biofuels made from corn and other plants are as sustainable alternative to fossil fuels. However a major criticism of biofuels is the amount of arable land required to grow the plants required for bio fuels, and with growing populations and food shortages around the world, it may not seem feasible. The bio fuel industry however states that numerous part of crops that are not eaten, and would normally be thrown away could be converted into bio fuel, creating greater opportunity for agriculture not creating problems.

What are Bio-fuels not referred to as?

- (a) Sustainable

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(b) Alternative

(c) Renewable

(d) Ecological

Answer:

815. Pay day loans are becoming an increasing common phenomenon in the United Kingdom, with pay-day loans a now 3 billion pounds industry. These loans are often extremely high interest rates, missing payments can lead to a debt spiralling effect, in which debtors are trapped under an ever increasing mountain of debt, often using new loans to pay off existing loans, worsening the problem. However for many people that are able to pay back the loan quickly and without incident, pay day loans may be seen as a more convenient alternative to credit cards and bank overdrafts.

Which statement is not definitely true?

(a) Pay day loans are a \$2 billion dollar industry

(b) Pay day loans often reach or exceed 4000% APR

(c) Pay day loans can lead to a debt spiralling effect

(d) Pay day loans can lead to bankruptcy

Answer:

816. The people's republic of china has enjoyed a rapidly growing economy for decades, with china's export market the key factor in its economic success. However recently economic growth, import and export growth have been declining and are at their lowest rates since the late 2000 crisis. These may be indications of a slowing economy, which could spell disaster for People's Republic, which have set their sights at competing with America for economic superpower status. It is possible that the increase in living standards and wages throughout china has increased the prices of its exports, making them less financially desirable. Only time will tell if the world's second largest economy still has the steam to maintain high rates of growth.

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What is the suggested reason for China's slow growth?

- (a) The Eurozone debt crisis
- (b) Increase in wages
- (c) The late 2000 economic crisis
- (d) Competition with America

Answer:

817. Egalitarianism is a trend of thought that favours equality among all people. The premise is that all people are or should be equal in their worth and social status, and oppose all types of social inequality such as class stratification, caste systems and elitism. This school of thought has been applied to numerous practical applications such as politics, economics and law. However the extent of proposed equality may vary, for example equality of opportunity seeks to give everyone equally, unless distinctions can be explicitly justified, and equality of outcome involves ensuring total equality between individuals in all measures i.e, wealth, status, income etc.

What does egalitarianism not definitely oppose?

- (a) Class stratification
- (b) Capitalism
- (c) Caste systems
- (d) Elitism

Answer:

818. In the United Kingdom, the number of home repossession has reached an 18 month low of recent. Despite economic problems lingering from the 2008 economic crisis and the impending Eurozone debt crisis, repossessions have dropped from 9,600 in the first quarter to 8,500 in the second quarter. The reason

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for this drop is believed to be collaboration between lenders, borrowers and debt advisors to avoid repossession, as well as lower interest rates and help for unemployed borrowers.

Which of the following may not be a cause of the drop in number of home repossessions?

- (a) Lower interest rates
- (b) Help for unemployed borrowers
- (c) Financial regulation
- (d) Collaboration between relevant parties

819. The Pareto principle, also known as the 80-20 rule states that for many events, roughly 80% of the effects come from 20% of the causes. For example in a business setting, it is suggested that 80% of a company's sales will likely come from 20% of their client base. This phenomenon was first identified when it was found that 80% of Italy's land was owned by 20% of its population. Similar results have been found in the USA, France and the UK. The theory was further supported by its founder when he discovered that 20% of the peapods in his garden contained 80% of the peas.

What country did the identifier of the Pareto principle first identified this phenomenon?

- (a) Italy
- (b) USA
- (c) UK
- (d) France

Answer:

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820. The democracy index, devised by the Economist intelligence unit measures the state of democracy in 167 countries around the world, 166 of which are sovereign states and 165 are members of the United Nations. In this index there are 4 different groupings which denote a countries' level of democracy, at the top is a full democracy, of which many North American and Western European countries belong. Next is a flawed democracy, of which many South American and Latin American countries belong. Next are hybrid regimes, of which may Asian and Eastern European countries belong. Last, and therefore the least democratic countries are authoritarian regimes, which many North African and Middle Eastern countries belong.

Which countries tend to contain hybrid regimes?

- (a) South America and Latin America countries
- (b) Asian and eastern European countries
- (c) North African and middle eastern
- (d) West African and sub-Sahara

Answer:

821. The emperor penguin is the tallest and heaviest specific of penguin, and is native to Antarctica. Both males and females of the species are of similar height (122 cm) and weight (22-45 kg). Its diet is primarily of fish but also includes crustaceans such as krill and cephalopods such as squid. When hunting, the species can remain submerged for up to 18 minutes, diving to a depth of 535 m (1755 ft). To allow it to function at low oxygen levels, it has evolved solid bones to reduce barotrauma and the ability to reduce its metabolism.

How deep can the emperor penguin submerge while hunting?

- (a) 1775ft
- (b) 1775m
- (c) 535ft

(d) 535m

Answer:

Milankovitch proposed in the early twentieth century that the ice ages were caused by variations in the Earth's orbit around the Sun. For sometime this theory was considered untestable, largely because there was no sufficiently precise chronology of the ice ages with which the orbital variations could be matched.

To establish such a chronology it is necessary to determine the relative amounts of land ice that existed at various times in the Earth's past. A recent discovery makes such a determination possible: relative land-ice volume for a given period can be deduced from the ratio of two oxygen isotopes, 16 and 18, found in ocean sediments. Almost all the oxygen in water is oxygen 16, but a few molecules out of every thousand incorporate the heavier isotope 18. When an ice age begins, the continental ice sheets grow, steadily reducing the amount of water evaporated from the ocean that will eventually return to it.

Because heavier isotopes tend to be left behind when water evaporates from the ocean surfaces, the remaining ocean water becomes progressively enriched in oxygen 18. The degree of enrichment can be determined by analyzing ocean sediments of the period, because these sediments are composed of calcium carbonate shells of marine organisms, shells that were constructed with oxygen atoms drawn from the surrounding ocean. The higher the ratio of oxygen 18 to oxygen 16 in a sedimentary specimen, the more land ice there was when the sediment was laid down.

As an indicator of shifts in the Earth's climate, the isotope record has two advantages. First, it is a global record: there is remarkably little variation in isotope ratios in sedimentary specimens taken from different continental locations. Second, it is a more continuous record than that taken from rocks on land. Because of these advantages, sedimentary evidence can be dated with sufficient accuracy by radiometric methods to establish a precise chronology of the ice ages. The dated isotope record shows that the fluctuations in global ice volume over the past several hundred thousand years have a pattern: an ice age occurs roughly once every 100,000 years. These data have established a strong

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connection between variations in the Earth's orbit and the periodicity of the ice ages.

However, it is important to note that other factors, such as volcanic particulates or variations in the amount of sunlight received by the Earth, could potentially have affected the climate. The advantage of the Milankovitch theory is that it is testable: changes in the Earth's orbit can be calculated and dated by applying Newton's laws of gravity to progressively earlier configurations of the bodies in the solar system. Yet the lack of information about other possible factors affecting global climate does not make them unimportant.

822. In the passage, the author is primarily interested in

- (a) suggesting an alternative to an outdated research method
- (b) introducing a new research method that calls an accepted theory into question
- (c) emphasizing the instability of data gathered from the application of a new scientific method
- (d) presenting a theory and describing a new method to test that theory

Answer:

823. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the Milankovitch theory?

- (a) It is the only possible explanation for the ice ages
- (b) It is too limited to provide a plausible explanation for the ice ages, despite recent research findings
- (c) It cannot be tested and confirmed until further research on volcanic activity is done
- (d) It is one plausible explanation, though not the only one, for the ice ages

Answer:

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824. It can be inferred from the passage that the isotope record taken from ocean sediments would be less useful to researchers if which of the following were true?

- (a) It indicated that lighter isotopes of oxygen predominated at certain times
- (b) It had far more gaps in its sequence than the record taken from rocks on land
- (c) It indicated that climate shifts did not occur every 100,000 years
- (d) It indicated that the ratios of oxygen 16 and oxygen 18 in ocean water were not consistent with those found in fresh water

Answer:

825. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the ratios of oxygen isotopes in ocean sediments?

- (a) They indicate that sediments found during an ice age contain more calcium carbonate than sediments formed at other times
- (b) They are less reliable than the evidence from rocks on land in determining the volume of land ice
- (c) They can be used to deduce the relative volume of land ice that was present when the sediment was laid down
- (d) They are more unpredictable during an ice age than in other climatic conditions.

Answer:

826. It can be inferred from the passage that precipitation formed from evaporated ocean water has

- (a) the same isotopic ratio as ocean water
- (b) less oxygen 18 than does ocean water

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(c) less oxygen 18 than has the ice contained in continental ice sheets

(d) a different isotopic composition than has precipitation formed from water on land

Answer:

827. According to the passage, which of the following is (are) true of the ice ages?

I. The last ice age occurred about 25,000 years ago

II. Ice ages have lasted about 10,000 years for at least the last several hundred thousand years

III. Ice ages have occurred about every 100,000 years for at least the last several hundred thousand years

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) III only

(d) I and only

Answer:

828. It can be inferred from the passage that calcium carbonate shells

(a) are not as susceptible to deterioration as rocks

(b) are less common in sediments formed during an ice age

(c) are found only in areas that were once covered by land ice

(d) reflect the isotopic composition of the water at the time the shells were formed

Answer:

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829. The purpose of the last paragraph of the passage is to

- (a) offer a note of caution
- (b) introduce new evidence
- (c) present two recent discoveries
- (d) summarize material in the preceding paragraphs

Answer:

830. According to the passage, one advantage of studying the isotope record of ocean sediments is that it

- (a) corresponds with the record of ice volume taken from rocks on land
- (b) shows little variation in isotope ratios when samples are taken from different continental locations
- (c) corresponds with predictions already made by climatologists and experts in other fields
- (d) provides data that can be used to substantiate records concerning variations in the amount of sunlight received by the Earth

Answer:

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

Most of us need blood but very few wish to donate. The reason is 'fear psychosis'. Most people believe that donation means loss of strength, workdays and prolonged listlessness. Whether it is an accident case, a heart bypass surgery, a hysterectomy or congenital anaemia like Thalassaemia, the family of the patient has to run from pillar to post for arranging blood. If the patient has compassionate and healthy family members and friends, it may not be difficult. But, in the event of 'unfit' or 'unwilling' donors, the patient's treatment invariably suffers.

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However large our requirement, it is estimated that if only one or two percent of the population starts donating blood voluntarily, the crisis can be overcome. Unfortunately, India has not been able to achieve this target. The fact is that our country doesn't have the culture of voluntary blood donation. Hence the perennial shortage.

831. The 'fear psychosis' behind donation is due to

- (a) belief in loss of strength, workdays, listlessness
- (b) psychology of fear
- (c) not having wish to donate
- (d) not having good health

Answer:

832. To run from pillar to post means

- (a) to go to the post office
- (b) to go to several places
- (c) to post
- (d) to run fast

Answer:

833. According to the passage, how does a patient's treatment suffer?

- (a) There are no good doctors
- (b) Patients don't go to doctors
- (c) There are no good hospitals

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(d) There are 'unfit' or 'unwilling' donors of blood

Answer:

834. The percentage of blood donors in India is

(a) more than 2%

(b) 2%

(c) only one to two percent

(d) None of the above

Answer:

835. There is shortage of blood because

(a) we don't have the culture of voluntary blood donation

(b) there are health problems

(c) there are poor people

(d) None of the above

Answer:

When early humans hunted and gathered food, they were not in control of their environment. They could only interact with their surroundings as lower organisms did. When humans learned to make fire, however, they became capable of altering their environment. To provide themselves with fuel they stripped bark from trees, causing the trees to die. Clearings were burned in forests to increase the growth of grass and to provide a greater grazing area for the wild animals that humans fed upon. This development led to farming and the domestication of animals. Fire also provided the means for cooking plants which had previously been inedible. Only when the process of meeting the basic need for food reached

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a certain level of sophistication was it possible for humans to follow other pursuits such as the founding of cities.

836. This passage is mainly concerned with

- (a) the evolution of farming techniques
- (b) the role of hunting as a source of food
- (c) how the discovery of fire changed the development of mankind
- (d) basic food-gathering techniques of early humans

Answer:

837. One can infer from the passage that the discovery of how to make fire

- (a) improved the hunting skills of early humans
- (b) caused early humans to interact with their surroundings as lower organisms did
- (c) taught early humans how to live with lower organisms
- (d) increased alimentary options for early humans

Answer:

838. As we understand from the passage, early humans

- (a) didn't eat plants before they learned how to control fire
- (b) used fire as a tool to alter their surroundings
- (c) gained better control of their environment when they learned to live with lower organisms
- (d) started to maintain their food supply by hunting and gathering food when they started cooking with fire

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Answer:

The Great Hanshin earthquake, or the Kobe earthquake as it is more commonly known overseas, was an earthquake in Japan that measured 7.2 on the Japanese Scale. It occurred on January 17, 1995 at 5:46 am 52 seconds in the southern part of Hyogo Prefecture and lasted for approximately 20 seconds. The epicenter of the earthquake was on the northern end of Awaji Island, near the cosmopolitan city of Kobe with a population of 1.5 million. A total of 6,433 people, mainly in the city of Kobe, lost their lives. Additionally, it caused approximately ten trillion yen in damage. It is listed in the Guinness Book of Records as the costliest natural disaster. It was the worst earthquake in Japan since the Great Kanto earthquake in 1923, which claimed 140,000 lives.

839. It is stated in the passage that the number of deaths in the city of Kobe

- (a) was greater than that of Hurricane Katrina
- (b) was not as high as in the Great Kanto earthquake
- (c) exceeded that of any known earthquake
- (d) was extremely high for an earthquake of this magnitude

Answer:

840. According to the passage, the Kobe earthquake is listed in the Guinness Book of Records because

- (a) it has been the highest magnitude earthquake recorded so far
- (b) it has been the highest magnitude earthquake recorded so far it lasted less than 20 seconds
- (c) it caused more financial damage than any other natural disaster in the world
- (d) the city of Kobe suffered the highest number of deaths among affected regions

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Answer:

841. We understand from the passage that the Kobe earthquake

- (a) is internationally known as the Great Hanshin earthquake
- (b) didn't cause any damage in the neighborhood of Kobe
- (c) was the first to cause widespread and serious damage to modern buildings
- (d) is not the deadliest earthquake in the history of Japan

Answer:

First language, also known as mother tongue, is generally the language a person learns first. However, one can have two or more native languages thus being a native bilingual or indeed multilingual. The order in which these languages are learned is not necessarily the order of proficiency. Incomplete first language skills often make learning other languages difficult. Often a child learns the basics of his or her first language or languages from his or her family. The term mother tongue, however, should not be interpreted to mean that it is the language of one's mother. For instance, in some paternal societies, the wife moves in with the husband and thus may have a different first language or dialect than the local language of the husband. Yet their children usually only speak their local language.

842. According to the passage, first language skills

- (a) take a very long time to develop
- (b) play an important role in learning a new language
- (c) are not transferable to the second language
- (d) can also have negative effects in foreign language acquisition

Answer:

843. We understand from the passage that

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- (a) most bilinguals don't have a dominant language
- (b) the acquisition of a first language is the most complex skill anyone ever learns
- (c) most children have learning difficulties in acquiring their first language
- (d) one's mother tongue might not be the language of the parents

Answer:

844. One can infer from the reading that

- (a) one cannot be a native speaker of more than two languages
- (b) very few children throughout the world learn to speak two languages
- (c) it is possible for a bilingual to become more competent in his second language
- (d) bilinguals use their two languages for different purposes and functions

Answer:

Many consider World War I to have been the first modern war, a total war where the civilian populations were deliberately endangered as a direct tactic of war, which has continued in all subsequent wars. While civilians have always died in wars, World War I made civilian casualties accepted and commonplace, from, for example, aerial bombardment. All aspects of the societies fighting were affected by the conflict, often causing profound social change, even if the countries were not in the war zone.

845. It is stated in the reading that World War I

- (a) caused a major depression in countries that were against killing civilians
- (b) introduced the killing of civilians as a method of warfare
- (c) is the bloodiest war in history

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(d) marked the end of the most peaceful period in modern history

Answer:

846. It is pointed out in the passage that

(a) the war's economic impact was felt sharply in countries that were close to the war zone

(b) the aftermath of World War I brought more attempts to protect civilians in war

(c) unlike all subsequent wars, World War I was worldwide

(d) the impact of the World War I was felt even by the countries which were not close to the war fronts

Answer:

847. We can understand from the passage that

(a) very few countries had designed or built aircraft specifically for war functions before World War I

(b) World War I was not the first war in which civilians died

(c) many consider World War I the defining moment of modern life

(d) the aerial bombardment of civilians was , widely criticized

Answer:

Stonehenge is an ancient monument situated about ten miles north of Salisbury in England. It was built about 4500 years ago, but by whom and for what purpose remains a mystery. The builders must have known of geometry. They may have been influenced by the Mycenaeans, whose architecture was similar. Some of the stones must have been brought from West Wales, over 135 miles away. These

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stones weigh more than fifty tons. They may have been brought on rafts and rollers. Experts say that it must have taken 1500 men more than five years to transport them. Stonehenge was probably built in three stages. First, settlers from continental Europe built a temple for sun worship. Later the "Beaker" people added the stone circles. Finally, people of the Wesse Culture transformed Stonehenge into an observatory. They could calculate the exact time of Midsummer and Midwinter and of equinoxes.

848. We understand from the passage that the construction of the Stonehenge

- (a) began 135 miles away from Salisbury
- (b) is thought to have taken place in more than one stage
- (c) was first documented by the Mycenaeans
- (d) is not a mystery that needs to be solved

Answer:

849. It is pointed out in the reading that the Stonehenge

- (a) was built by the Mycenaeans, who were very advanced in geometry
- (b) probably has religious origins, possibly for worship of the sun
- (c) had no astrological purposes
- (d) was erected thousands of years ago in West Wales

Answer:

850. According to the passage, there is no certainty about

- (a) where the Stonehenge was built
- (b) what kind of stones were used in the construction of the Stonehenge

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(c) how to calculate the exact time of Midsummer and Midwinter and of equinoxes

(d) how the stones used in the construction of the Stonehenge were transported

Answer:

A tic is a repeated, impulsive action, reflexive in nature, which the actor feels powerless to control or avoid. Only when the individual performs the tic, is tension and anxiety released within the individual with a tic disorder. Tics can be triggered by an emotional state or sensation, or can happen for no obvious reason. General types of tics include verbal tics, facial tics, and other muscular tics. Physical and psychological therapy and medication can cause tics to go away, often permanently. Muscular tics look something like twitches or quick grimaces, and often affect the eyes and hands. Muscular tics can affect multiple muscles at once. Some forms of stuttering are caused by muscular tics in the throat, tongue, or vocal cords when speaking or preparing to speak.

851. According to the reading, tics

- (a) are nothing to be fearful of
- (b) are not voluntary movements and they can't be consciously controlled
- (c) can be stopped voluntarily for brief periods
- (d) do not need particular treatment

Answer:

852. As it is pointed out in the passage

- (a) there is usually no need to see the health care provider for a tic
- (b) a tic can involve only one muscle at a time
- (c) people with tics often feel relief after the tic is over
- (d) drugs used to treat tics have a low rate of success

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Answer:

853. One can infer from the passage that

- (a) anxiety can be a side effect of medication to treat tics
- (b) the cause may be harder to detect in the case of a facial tic
- (c) most tics are mild and hardly noticeable
- (d) psychological support may be helpful for those with tics

Answer:

Species interdependence in nature confers many benefits on the species involved, but it can also become a point of weakness when one species involved in the relationship is affected by a catastrophe. Thus, flowering plant species dependent on insect pollination, as opposed to self-pollination or wind pollination, could be endangered when the population of insect-pollinators is depleted by the use of pesticides.

In the forests of New Brunswick, for example, various pesticides have been sprayed in the past 25 years in efforts to control the spruce budworm, an economically significant pest. Scientists have now investigated the effects of the spraying of Matacil, one of the anti-budworm agents that is least toxic to insect-pollinators. They studied Matacil's effects on insect mortality in a wide variety of wild insect species and on plant fecundity, expressed as the percentage of the total flowers on an individual plant that actually developed fruit and bore seeds. They found that the most pronounced mortality after the spraying of Matacil occurred among the smaller bees and one family of flies, insects that were all important pollinators of numerous species of plants growing beneath the tree canopy of forests.

The fecundity of plants in one common indigenous species, the red-osier dogwood, was significantly reduced in the sprayed areas as compared to that of plants in control plots where Matacil was not sprayed. This species is highly dependent on the insect-pollinators most vulnerable to Matacil. The creeping dogwood, a species similar to the red-osier dogwood, but which is pollinated by

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large bees, such as bumblebees, showed no significant decline in fecundity. Since large bees are not affected by the spraying of Matacil, these results add weight to the argument that spraying where the pollinators are sensitive to the pesticide used decreases plant fecundity.

The question of whether the decrease in plant fecundity caused by the spraying of pesticides actually causes a decline in the overall population of flowering plant species still remains unanswered. Plant species dependent solely on seeds for survival or dispersal are obviously more vulnerable to any decrease in plant fecundity that occurs, whatever its cause. If, on the other hand, vegetative growth and dispersal (by means of shoots or runners) are available as alternative reproductive strategies for a species, then decreases in plant fecundity may be of little consequence. The fecundity effects described here are likely to have the most profound impact on plant species with all four of the following characteristics: a short life span, a narrow geographic range, an incapacity for vegetative propagation, and a dependence on a small number of insect-pollinator species. Perhaps we should give special attention to the conservation of such plant species since they lack key factors in their defenses against the environmental disruption caused by pesticide use.

854. Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the passage?

- (a) Species interdependence is a point of weakness for some plants, but is generally beneficial to insects involved in pollination
- (b) Efforts to control the spruce budworm have had deleterious effects on the red-osier dogwood
- (c) The use of pesticides may be endangering certain plant species dependent on insects for pollination
- (d) Plant species lacking key factors in their defenses against human environmental disruption will probably become extinct

Answer:

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855. According to the author, a flowering plant species whose fecundity has declined due to pesticide spraying may not experience an overall population decline if the plant species can do which of the following?

- (a) Reproduce itself by means of shoots and runners
- (b) Survive to the end of the growing season
- (c) Survive in harsh climates
- (d) Respond to the fecundity decline by producing more flowers.

Answer:

856. The passage suggests that the lack of an observed decline in the fecundity of the creeping dogwood strengthens the researchers conclusions regarding pesticide use because the

- (a) creeping dogwood is a species that does not resemble other forest plants
- (b) creeping dogwood is a species pollinated by a broader range of insect species than are most dogwood species
- (c) creeping dogwood grows primarily in regions that were not sprayed with pesticide, and so served as a control for the experiment
- (d) creeping dogwood is similar to the red-osier dogwood, but its insect pollinators are known to be insensitive to the pesticide used in the study

Answer:

857. The passage suggests that which of the following is true of the forest regions in New Brunswick sprayed with most anti-budworm pesticides other than Matacil?

- (a) The fecundity of some flowering plants in those regions may have decreased to an even greater degree than in the regions where Matacil is used

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(b) Insect mortality in those regions occurs mostly among the larger species of insects, such as bumblebees

(c) The number of seeds produced by common plant species in those regions is probably comparable to the number produced where Matacil is sprayed

(d) Many more plant species have become extinct in those regions than in the regions where Matacil is used.

Answer:

858. It can be inferred that which of the following is true of plant fecundity as it is defined in the passage?

(a) A plant's fecundity decreases as the percentage of unpollinated flowers on the plant increases

(b) A plant's fecundity decreases as the number of flowers produced by the plant decreases

(c) A plant's fecundity increases as the number of flowers produced by the plant increases

(d) A plant's fecundity is usually low if the plant relies on a small number of insect species for pollination.

Answer:

859. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following plant species would be LEAST likely to experience a decrease in fecundity as a result of the spraying of a pesticide not directly toxic to plants?

(a) A flowering tree pollinated by only a few insect species

(b) A kind of insect-pollinated vine producing few flowers

(c) A wind-pollinated flowering tree that is short-lived

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(d) A flowering shrub pollinated by a large number of insect species

Answer:

860. Which of the following assumptions most probably underlies the author's tentative recommendation

(a) Human activities that result in environmental disruption should be abandoned

(b) The use of pesticides is likely to continue into the future

(c) It is economically beneficial to preserve endangered plant species

(d) Conservation efforts aimed at preserving a few well-chosen species are more cost-effective than are broader-based efforts to improve the environment

Answer:

Studies of the Weddell seal in the laboratory have described the physiological mechanisms that allow the seal to cope with the extreme oxygen deprivation that occurs during its longest dives, which can extend 500 meters below the ocean's surface and last for over 70 minutes. Recent field studies, however, suggest that during more typical dives in the wild, this seal's physiological behavior is different. In the laboratory, when the seal dives below the surface of the water and stops breathing, its heart beats more slowly, requiring less oxygen, and its arteries become constricted, ensuring that the seal's blood remains concentrated near those organs most crucial to its ability to navigate underwater. The seal essentially shuts off the flow of blood to other organs, which either stop functioning until the seal surfaces or switch to an anaerobic (oxygen-independent) metabolism. The latter results in the production of large amounts of lactic acid which can adversely affect the pH of the seal's blood, but since the anaerobic metabolism occurs only in those tissues which have been isolated from the seal's blood supply, the lactic acid is released into the seal's blood only after the seal surfaces, when the lungs, liver, and other organs quickly clear the acid from the seal's bloodstream.

Recent field studies, however, reveal that on dives in the wild, the seal usually heads directly for its prey and returns to the surface in less than twenty minutes.

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The absence of high levels of lactic acid in the seal's blood after such dives suggests that during dive, the seal's organs do not resort to the anaerobic metabolism observed in the laboratory, but are supplied with oxygen from the blood. The seal's longer excursions underwater, during which it appears to be either exploring distant routes or evading a predator, do evoke the diving response seen in the laboratory. But why do the seal's laboratory dives always evoke this response, regardless of their length or depth? Some biologists speculate that because in laboratory dives the seal is forcibly submerged, it does not know how long it will remain underwater and so prepares for the worst.

861. The passage provides information to support which of the following generalizations?

- (a) Observations of animals' physiological behavior in the wild are not reliable unless verified by laboratory studies
- (b) It is generally less difficult to observe the physiological behavior of an animal in the wild than in the laboratory
- (c) The level of lactic acid in an animal's blood is likely to be higher when it is searching for prey than when it is evading predators
- (d) The physiological behavior of animals in a laboratory setting is not always consistent with their physiological behavior in the wild

Answer:

862. It can be inferred from the passage that by describing the Weddell seal as preparing "for the worst", biologists mean that it

- (a) prepares to remain underwater for no longer than twenty minutes
- (b) exhibits physiological behavior similar to that which characterizes dives in which it heads directly for its prey
- (c) exhibits physiological behavior similar to that which characterizes its longest dives in the wild

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(d) begins to exhibit predatory behavior

Answer:

863. The passage suggests that during laboratory dives, the pH of the Weddell seal's blood is not adversely affected by the production of lactic acid because

(a) only those organs that are essential to the seal's ability to navigate underwater revert to an anaerobic mechanism

(b) the seal typically reverts to an anaerobic metabolism only at the very end of the dive

(c) organs that revert to an anaerobic metabolism are temporarily isolated from the seal's bloodstream

(d) oxygen continues to be supplied to organs that clear lactic acid from the seal's bloodstream

Answer:

864. Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the passage?

(a) Recent field studies have indicated that descriptions of the physiological behavior of the Weddell seal during laboratory dives are not applicable to its most typical dives in the wild

(b) The Weddell seal has developed a number of unique mechanisms that enable it to remain submerged at depths of up to 500 meters for up to 70 minutes

(c) The results of recent field studies have made it necessary for biologists to revise previous perceptions of how the Weddell seal behaves physiologically during its longest dives in the wild

(d) Biologists speculate that laboratory studies of the physiological behavior of seals during dives lasting more than twenty minutes would be more accurate if the seals were not forcibly submerged.

Answer:

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865. According to the author, which of the following is true of the laboratory studies?

- (a) They fail to explain how the seal is able to tolerate the increased production of lactic acid by organs that revert to an anaerobic metabolism during its longest dives in the wild
- (b) They present an oversimplified account of mechanisms that the Weddell seal relies on during its longest dives in the wild
- (c) They provide evidence that undermines the view that the Weddell seal relies on an anaerobic metabolism during its most typical dives in the wild
- (d) They are based on the assumption that Weddell seals rarely spend more than twenty minutes underwater on a typical dive in the wild.

Answer:

866. The author cites which of the following as characteristic of the Weddell seal's physiological behavior during dives observed in the laboratory?

- I. A decrease in the rate at which the seal's heart beats
- II. A constriction of the seal's arteries
- III. A decrease in the levels of lactic acid in the seal's blood
- IV. A temporary halt in the functioning of certain organs

- (a) I and III only
- (b) II and IV only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) I, II, and IV only

Answer:

867. The passage suggests that because Weddell seals are forcibly submerged during laboratory dives, they do which of the following?

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- (a) Exhibit the physiological responses that are characteristic of dives in the wild that last less than twenty minutes
- (b) Exhibit the physiological responses that are characteristic of the longer dives they undertake in the wild
- (c) Cope with oxygen deprivation less effectively than they do on typical dives in the wild
- (d) Produce smaller amounts of lactic acid than they do on typical dives in the wild.

Answer:

Traditionally, many linguists stressed the importance of mastering grammar structures first while teaching English. In recent years, the majority of educators have become more aware of the fallacy of this approach and other approaches promoting vocabulary development have gained popularity. It has been found out without vocabulary to put on top of the grammar system, the learners can actually say very little despite being able to manipulate complex grammatical structures in exercise drills.

It is obvious that to learn English, one needs to learn many words. Native speakers have a vocabulary of about 20,000 words but foreign learners of English need far fewer. They need only about 5,000 words to be quite competent in speaking and listening. The reason for this seemingly small number is the nature of words and the frequency with which they appear in a language. It seems clear that frequent words should be among the first words to learn because they will be met most of time and will be needed in speech or writing.

868. According to the passage, it is true that while learning English, one

- (a) cannot achieve competency in language skills just through mastering grammar structures

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(b) needs to be taught at least 20,000 words to communicate with foreigners easily

(c) must learn grammar structures right away

(d) must focus on practicing as many grammar structures as possible according to contemporary language teaching approaches

Answer:

869. According to the passage, when the approaches to English language teaching are taken into consideration

(a) the best method is the one which focuses on developing the learners' speaking and listening skills first

(b) each method has its own strong and weak points

(c) the ones emphasizing the importance of developing learners' vocabulary first have already become outdated

(d) most educators are not in favor of the traditional approach having dominated the language teaching field once anymore

Answer:

870. It is stated in the passage that

(a) a great number of educators today believe that mastering grammar points is more important than learning words while studying a foreign language

(b) grammar drills are effective in teaching the most frequently encountered English words

(c) an approach based on mastering grammar structures first to teach English is at most unlikely to find supporters today

(d) the learners of English are required to learn all grammar structures perfectly in order to make themselves understood by foreigners

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Answer:

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

It was in surgery that the most spectacular results of that discovery were obtained, and it was there that the battle between the new idea and the old prejudices was fought out most dramatically. It's coming into that field changed the whole conditions under which operations were performed, and so enormously extended its possibilities that we reckon the art act in two eras : one covering the history of mankind from the earliest times to this time of Lister ; the other, the period since. For in ancient India, in Egypt, Greece and Rome, surgery was practised, and the instruments and knowledge were already remarkable. If it stagnated under medieval influences, it revived again under such men as Paracelsus in the sixteenth century, and moved steadily forward through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as human anatomy and physiology yielded their secrets to the scientists. In the nineteenth century one great discovery came to the aid of the surgeon James Young Simpson experimented with anesthetics, and so gave him time to perform his delicate work on patients unconscious of pain.

871. The name of the sixteenth century doctor who revived surgery was

- (a) Pasteur
- (b) Simpson
- (c) Paracelsus
- (d) Semmelweis

Answer:

872. The theme of the passage seems to be

- (a) The battle of discovery
- (b) Human anatomy and physiology

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(c) Making surgery safer

(d) The history of surgeon

Answer:

873. The word 'anesthetics' means

(a) that prevents the existence of harmful germs

(b) something that prevents passing through

(c) that causes much suffering

(d) drug which prevents a person from feeling pain

Answer:

874. According to this passage the discovery of anesthetics belongs to

(a) the middle ages

(b) the nineteenth century

(c) seventeenth and eighteenth century

(d) the sixteenth century

Answer:

875. The reason that the most spectacular results of that discovery were obtained is

(a) battle

(b) new idea

(c) old prejudice

(d) surgery

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Answer:

In the 1920s, new technology allowed filmmakers to attach to each film a soundtrack of speech, music and sound effects synchronized with the action on the screen. These sound films were initially distinguished by calling them talking pictures, or talkies. The next major step in the development of cinema was the introduction of color. While the addition of sound to film revolutionized the medium, quickly driving out silent movies, color was adopted more gradually. The public was relatively indifferent to color photography as opposed to black-and-white. But as color processes improved and became as affordable as black-and-white film, more and more movies were filmed in color after the end of World War II, as the industry in America came to view color an essential to attracting audiences in its competition with television, which remained a black-and-white medium until the mid-60s. By the end of the 1960s, color had become the norm for filmmakers.

876. We can understand from the passage that the introduction of sound films

(a) occurred at the time of the introduction of color films

(b) was not easy because it was not affordable

(c) made color movies a possibility on a commercial basis

(d) was an important milestone in the film industry

Answer:

877. It is stated in the reading that

(a) 1920s marked the end to the era of sound films

(b) the transition to color films was not as rapid as the transition to sound films

(c) color movies did not appear until the mid- 60s

(d) television didn't become popular until the mid-60s

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Answer:

878. One can understand from the passage that

- (a) black-and-white films are still a wonderful source of entertainment
- (b) the film industry fell into a serious crisis after the end of World War II
- (c) the arrival of sound films ended the popularity of silent movies
- (d) the introduction of color to movies didn't help movie industry in its competition with television

Answer:

People seldom feel neutral about poetry. Those who love it sometimes give the impression that it is an adequate substitute for food, shelter, and love. But it isn't. Those who dislike poetry on principle sometimes claim, on the other hand, that poetry is only words and good for nothing. That's not true either. When words represent and recreate genuine human feelings, as they often do in poetry, they can be very important. Poems provide, in fact, a language for feeling, and one of poetry's most insistent merits involves its attempt to express the inexpressible. One of the joys of experiencing poetry occurs when we read a poem and want to say, "yes, that is just what it is like; I know exactly what that line means but I have never been able to express it so well." Poetry can be the voice of our feelings even when our minds are speechless with grief or joy.

879. One can understand from the passage that people

- (a) seldom feel that poetry is an equivalent for life itself
- (b) rarely take a biased opinion about poetry
- (c) generally think that poetry expresses what might otherwise seem unutterable
- (d) generally think of poetry as extremely important or totally useless

Answer:

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880. One point made by the author in the passage is that poetry

- (a) tends to make the reader disappointed
- (b) is an adequate substitute for food, shelter, and love
- (c) is only words and good for nothing
- (d) often captures real human feelings

881. The author points out in the reading that

- (a) poetry is not closely concerned with feelings
- (b) poems are primarily about how people think rather than how people feel
- (c) poetry can't be the expression of one's deepest feelings
- (d) few people think that poetry is neutral

Answer:

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behaviors are formed. Two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed. The two approaches are very different from one another, The controversy is often referred to as nature and nurture, Those who support the nature side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behavior patterns are largely determined by biological and genetic factors. That our environment has little to do with our abilities, characteristics, and behavior is central to this theory. Proponents of the nurture theory claim that our environment is more important than our biologically based instinct in determining how we will act. They see humans as beings whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. Neither of these theories can yet fully explain human behavior. In fact, it is quite likely that the key to our behavior lies somewhere between these two extremes. That the controversy will continue for a long time is certain.

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882. One can understand from the passage that supporters of the nature theory believe that

- (a) environment is important in determining a person's behavior and personality
- (b) a person's instincts have little effect on his actions
- (c) it is impossible to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviors
- (d) biological reasons have a strong influence on how we act

Answer:

883. One point made by the writer in the passage is that

- (a) heredity is more important than the environment in the development of human beings
- (b) the correct explanation of human behavior will probably take ideas from both theories
- (c) environment is the most important factor in determining personality
- (d) the behaviorists' view correctly explains how we act

Answer:

884. It is stated in the passage that, according to the nurture theory,

- (a) a trait is always shaped by both genetic dispositions and the environments in which people develop
- (b) it is possible to measure the heritability of a trait within a population
- (c) we are almost completely governed by our instincts

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(d) a person's character is greatly influenced by his environment

Answer:

Scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body aches all spell misery, but being able to tell if the cause is a cold or flu may make a difference in how long the flu lasts. That's because the prescription drugs available for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness sets in although the symptoms can be eased with over the counter medications. As for colds, the sooner a person starts taking over-the-counter remedy, the sooner relief will come. Cold symptoms such as stuffy nose, runny nose and scratchy throat typically develop gradually, and adults and teens often do not get a fever. On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic features of the flu for all ages. And in general, flu symptoms including fever and chills, sore throat and body aches come on suddenly and are more severe than cold symptoms.

885. According to the passage, knowing the cause of scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body aches

- (a) reduces the likelihood of catching cold
- (b) sometimes doesn't help patients lessen the severity of symptoms
- (c) encourages patients to buy over-the-counter medications
- (d) will shorten the duration of the flu

Answer:

886. According to the passage, to combat the flu effectively,

- (a) the virus which causes the disease has to be identified
- (b) patients should only use over-the-counter medications
- (c) one should take the necessary medications upon catching the disease
- (d) there is no reason to see a doctor

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887. It is pointed out in the reading that

- (a) fever is the most important feature of a cold
- (b) flu symptoms are not as severe as cold symptoms
- (c) the flu can be prevented by the flu vaccine
- (d) over-the-counter drugs can be taken to ease the misery caused by a cold or the flu

Answer:

In bringing up children, every parent, regardless of ethnicity, income, education, or geographic location, watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill. However, it is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, which can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of worry in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural enthusiasm for life and his desire to find out new things for himself. Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters. Others are severe over times of coming home at night or punctuality for meals. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own benefit.

888. According to the passage, in the process of children's learning new skills, parents

- (a) must encourage them to read before they know the meaning of the words they read
- (b) should achieve a balance between pushing them too hard and leaving them on their own

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(c) never expect too much of their children

(d) should create as many learning opportunities as possible for themselves

Answer:

889. It is pointed out in the reading that

(a) parents should be strict with their children

(b) parental controls reflect only the needs of the parents and the values of the community

(c) parents must maintain strict control over their children's pocket money

(d) parental restrictions vary, and are not always enforced for the benefit of the children alone

Answer:

890. As we understand from the passage, watching the child's acquisition of new skills

(a) sets up dangerous states of worry in the parents

(b) is universal among parents

(c) ensures the security of their children

(d) will make him lose interest in learning new things

Answer:

Psychologist George Spilich at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, decided to find out whether, as many smokers say, smoking helps them to think and concentrate. He put non-smokers, active smokers and smokers deprived of cigarettes through a series of tests. In the first test, each subject sat before a computer screen and pressed a key as soon as he or she recognized a target letter. In this simple test, smokers, deprived smokers and non-smokers performed

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equally well. The next test was more complex. Non-smokers were faster, but under the stimulation of nicotine, active smokers were faster than deprived smokers. In the third test of short-term memory, non-smokers made the fewest errors, but deprived smokers committed fewer errors than active smokers. In the fourth test, non-smokers were the best and deprived smokers bested those who had smoked a cigarette just before testing. As the tests became more complex, non-smokers performed better than smokers by wider and wider margins.

891. It is pointed out in the passage that the purpose of George Spilich's experiments is

- (a) to test whether smoking has a positive effect on the mental capacity of smokers
 - (b) to show how smoking damages people's mental capacity
 - (c) to prove that smoking affects people's regular performance
 - (d) to show that non-smokers are less productive at work than smokers
- Answer:

892. We understand from the passage that

- (a) active smokers in general performed better than deprived smokers
 - (b) active smokers responded more quickly than the other subjects in all tests
 - (c) the other subjects were not better than nonsmokers in the simplest test
 - (d) deprived smokers gave the slowest responses to the various tasks
- Answer:

893. George Spilich's experiment was conducted in such a way as to

- (a) check the effectiveness of nicotine on nonsmokers
- (b) put the subjects through increasingly complex tests

(c) finish the tests as quickly as possible

(d) force the subjects to recall the words they learned

Answer:

As the economic role of multinational, global corporations expands, the international economic environment will be shaped increasingly not by governments or international institutions, but by the interaction between governments and global corporations, especially in the United States, Europe, and Japan. A significant factor in this shifting world economy is the trend toward regional trading blocs of nations, which has a potentially large effect on the evolution of the world trading system. Two examples of this trend are the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and Europe 1992, the move by the European Community (EC) to dismantle impediments to the free flow of goods, services, capital, and labor among member states by the end of 1992. However, although numerous political and economic factors were operative in launching the move to integrate the EC's markets, concern about protectionism within the EC does not appear to have been a major consideration. This is in sharp contrast to the FTA; the overwhelming reason for that bilateral initiative was fear of increasing United States protectionism. Nonetheless, although markedly different in origin and nature, both regional developments are highly significant in that they will foster integration in the two largest and richest markets of the world, as well as provoke questions about the future direction of the world trading system.

894. The primary purpose of the passage as a whole is to

(a) describe an initiative and propose its continuance

(b) chronicle a development and illustrate its inconsistencies

(c) identify a trend and suggest its importance

(d) report a phenomenon and outline its probable future

Answer:

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895. According to the passage, all of the following are elements of the shifting world economy EXCEPT

- (a) an alteration in the role played by governments
- (b) an increase in interaction between national governments and international regulatory institutions
- (c) an increase in the formation of multinational trading alliances
- (d) an increase in integration in the two richest markets of the world

Answer:

896. The passage suggests which of the following about global corporations?

- (a) Their continued growth depends on the existence of a fully integrated international market
- (b) Their potential effect on the world market is a matter of ongoing concern to international institutions
- (c) They will have to assume quasi-governmental functions if current economic trends continue
- (d) Their influence on world economics will continue to increase

Answer:

897. According to the passage, one similarity between the FTA and Europe 1992 is that they both

- (a) overcame concerns about the role of politics in the shifting world economy
- (b) originated out of concern over unfair trade practices by other nations
- (c) exemplify a trend toward regionalization of commercial markets

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(d) help to ensure the continued economic viability of the world community

Answer:

898. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the European Community prior to the adoption of the Europe 1992 program?

- (a) There were restrictions on commerce between the member nations
- (b) The economic policies of the member nations focused on global trading issues
- (c) There were few impediments to trade between the member nations and the United States
- (d) The flow of goods between the member nations and Canada was insignificant.

Answer:

899. The author discusses the FTA and Europe 1992 most likely in order to

- (a) point out the similarities between two seemingly disparate trading alliances
- (b) illustrate how different economic motivations produce different types of trading blocs
- (c) provide contrasting examples of a trend that is influencing the world economy
- (d) identify the most important characteristics of successful economic integration

Answer:

900. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- (a) An argument is put forth and evidence for and against it given
- (b) An assertion is made and opposing evidence presented
- (c) Two hypotheses are described and shown to inconsistent with one another
- (d) A phenomenon is identified and illustrations of this phenomenon offered.

Answer:

The sensation of pain cannot accurately be described as “located” at the point of an injury, or, for that matter, in any one place in the nerves or brain. Rather, pain signals—and pain relief—are delivered through a highly complex interacting circuitry.

When a cell is injured, a rush of prostaglandins sensitizes nerve endings at the injury. Prostaglandins are chemicals produced in and released from virtually all mammalian cells when they are injured: these are the only pain signals that do not originate in the nervous system. Aspirin and other similar drugs (such as indomethacin and ibuprofen) keep prostaglandins from being made by interfering with an enzyme known as prostaglandin synthetase, or cyclooxygenase. The drugs’ effectiveness against pain is proportional to their success in blocking this enzyme at the site of injury.

From nerve endings at the injury, pain signals move to nerves feeding into the spinal cord. The long, tubular membranes of nerve cells carry electrical impulses. When electrical impulses get to the spinal cord, a pain-signaling chemical known as substance P is released there. Substance P then excites nearby neurons to send impulses to the brain. Local anesthetics such as novocaine and xylocaine work by blocking the electrical transmission along nerves in a particular area. They inhibit the flow of sodium ions through the membranes, making the nerves electrically quiescent; thus no pain signals are sent to the spinal cord or to the brain.

Recent discoveries in the study of pain have involved the brain itself—the supervising organ that notices pain signals and that sends messages down to the spinal cord to regulate incoming pain traffic. Endorphins—the brain’s own morphine—are a class of small peptides that help to block pain signals within the brain itself. The presence of endorphins may also help to explain differences in response to pain signals, since individuals seem to differ in their ability to produce endorphins. It now appears that a number of techniques for blocking chronic pain—such as acupuncture and electrical stimulation of the central brain stem—involve the release of endorphins in the brain and spinal cord.

901. The passage is primarily concerned with

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- (a) analyzing ways that enzymes and other chemicals influence how the body feels pain
- (b) describing the presence of endorphins in the brain and discussing ways the body blocks pain within the brain itself
- (c) describing how pain signals are conveyed in the body and discussing ways in which the pain signals can be blocked
- (d) demonstrating that pain can be influenced by acupuncture and electrical stimulation of the central brain stem

Answer:

902. According to the passage, which of the following is one of the first things to occur when cells are injured?

- (a) The flow of electrical impulses through nerve cells at the site of the injury is broken
- (b) The production of substance P traveling through nerve cells to the brain increases
- (c) Endorphins begin to speed up the response of nerve cells at the site of the injury
- (d) A flood of prostaglandins sensitizes nerve endings at the site of the injury

Answer:

903. Of the following, which is most likely attributable to the effect of endorphins as described in the passage?

- (a) After an injection of novocaine, a patient has no feeling in the area where the injection was given
- (b) After taking ibuprofen, a person with a headache gets quick relief

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(c) After receiving a local anesthetic, an injured person reports relief in the anesthetized area

(d) After being given aspirin, a child with a badly scraped elbow feels better.

Answer:

904. It can be inferred from the passage that if the prostaglandin synthetase is only partially blocked, which of the following is likely to be true?

(a) Some endorphins will be produced, and some pain signals will be intensified

(b) Some substance P is likely to be produced, so some pain signals will reach the brain

(c) Some sodium ions will be blocked, so some pain signals will not reach the brain

(d) Some prostaglandins will be produced, but production of substance P will be prevented. (E) Some peptides in the brain will receive pain signals and begin to regulate incoming pain traffic

Answer:

Historians sometimes forget that history is continually being made and experienced before it is studied, interpreted, and read. These latter activities have their own history, of course, which may impinge in unexpected ways on public events. It is difficult to predict when “new pasts” will overturn established historical interpretations and change the course of history.

In the fall of 1954, for example, C. Vann Woodward delivered a lecture series at the University of Virginia which challenged the prevailing dogma concerning the history, continuity, and uniformity of racial segregation in the South. He argued that the Jim Crow laws of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries not only codified traditional practice but also were a determined effort to erase the considerable progress made by Black people during and after Reconstruction in the 1870's. This revisionist view of Jim Crow legislation grew in part from the research that Woodward had done for the NAACP legal campaign during its preparation for *Brown v. Board of Education*. The Supreme Court had issued its ruling in this epochal desegregation case a few months before Woodward's lectures.

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The lectures were soon published as a book, *The Strange Career of Jim Crow*. Ten years later, in a preface to the second revised edition, Woodward confessed with ironic modesty that the first edition “had begun to suffer under some of the handicaps that might be expected in a history of the American Revolution published in 1776.” That was a bit like hearing Thomas Paine apologize for the timing of his pamphlet *Common Sense*, which had a comparable impact. Although *Common Sense* also had a mass readership, Paine had intended to reach and inspire: he was not a historian, and thus not concerned with accuracy or the dangers of historical anachronism. Yet, like Paine, Woodward had an unerring sense of the revolutionary moment, and of how historical evidence could undermine the mythological tradition that was crushing the dreams of new social possibilities. Martin Luther King, Jr., testified to the profound effect of *The Strange Career of Jim Crow* on the civil rights movement by praising the book and quoting it frequently.

905. The “new pasts” mentioned can best be described as the

- (a) occurrence of events extremely similar to past events
- (b) history of the activities of studying, interpreting, and reading new historical writing
- (c) change in people’s understanding of the past due to more recent historical writing
- (d) overturning of established historical interpretations by politically motivated politicians

Answer:

906. It can be inferred from the passage that the “prevailing dogma” held that

- (a) Jim Crow laws were passed to give legal status to well-established discriminatory practices in the South
- (b) Jim Crow laws were passed to establish order and uniformity in the discriminatory practices of different southern states

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(c) Jim Crow laws were passed to erase the social gains that Black people had achieved since Reconstruction

(d) the continuity of racial segregation in the South was disrupted by passage of Jim Crow laws

Answer:

907. Which of the following is the best example of writing that is likely to be subject to the kinds of “handicaps”?

(a) A history of an auto manufacturing plant written by an employee during an auto-buying boom

(b) A critique of a statewide school-desegregation plan written by an elementary school teacher in that state

(c) A newspaper article assessing the historical importance of a United States President written shortly after the President has taken office

(d) A scientific paper describing the benefits of a certain surgical technique written by the surgeon who developed the technique

Answer:

908. The passage suggests that C. Vann Woodward and Thomas Paine were similar in all of the following ways EXCEPT:

(a) Both had works published in the midst of important historical events

(b) Both wrote works that enjoyed widespread popularity

(c) Both exhibited an understanding of the relevance of historical evidence to contemporary issues

(d) Both were able to set aside worries about historical anachronism in order to reach and inspire

Answer:

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909. The attitude of the author of the passage toward the work of C. Vann Woodward is best described as one of

- (a) respectful regard
- (b) qualified approbation
- (c) implied skepticism
- (d) pointed criticism

Answer:

910. Which of the following best describes the new idea expressed by C. Vann Woodward in his University of Virginia lectures in 1954?

- (a) Southern racial segregation was continuous and uniform
- (b) Black people made considerable progress only after Reconstruction
- (c) Jim Crow legislation was conventional in nature
- (d) Jim Crow laws did much more than merely reinforce a tradition of segregation

Answer:

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

Long ago there was a ruler called the Duke of Ferrara, who for many years had been suffering from an illness which seemed to be incurable. The whole court was sad, but no one grieved more than Gonella, the Duke's faithful jester. Finally, the doctors said that if anyone were bold enough to give the Duke a sudden fright, it might cure him.

Out of love for his master, Gonella agreed to risk the Duke's anger and administer the fright. So one day, while they were walking in the grounds, he suddenly pushed his master into the lake. The Duke was of course promptly rescued, and to everyone's joy it was found that the shock had completely cured him.

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Unfortunately, he was angry with Gonella for playing this trick on him, and planned to give jester a fright in return. He ordered Gonella to be put in prison and then sentenced him to death. On the day of execution the poor frightened jester was blindfolded and made to lay his head on the block. Then the executioner, at the Duke's order, instead of the axe let a single drop of water fall on his neck. All the onlookers laughed merrily at the Duke's joke. But the jester did not rise. When the executioner lifted him up it was found that he was dead, from shock.

911. It was the jester who

- (a) frightened the Duke
- (b) gave the Duke the required shock
- (c) rescued the Duke
- (d) made the Duke angry

Answer:

912. The Duke was suffering from

- (a) an incurable illness
- (b) an unknown fright
- (c) sleeplessness
- (d) a severe disease

Answer:

913. The passage is about

- (a) the Duke's jester
- (b) the Duke's revenge

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(c) the Duke's anger

(d) jester's death

Answer:

914. The Duke decided

(a) to imprison the jester

(b) to kill the jester

(c) to take revenge on the jester

(d) to feel grateful to the jester

Answer:

915. The Duke's joke proved to be a cruel practical joke because

(a) the jester was frightened

(b) the jester was accidentally executed

(c) the executioner took revenge on the jester

(d) the jester died from shock

Answer:

Although there is a great deal of variation within each gender, on the average men and women discuss a surprisingly different range of topics. According to some studies, women and men ranging in age from seventeen to eighty described the range of topics each discussed with friends of the same sex. Certain topics were common to both men and women: work, movies, and television proved to be frequent topics for both groups. The differences between men and women were more striking than the similarities. Female friends spent much more time discussing personal and domestic subjects, relationship problems, family, health and reproductive matters, weight, food and clothing. Men, on the other hand, were more likely to discuss music, current events, sports and business. Women

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were more likely to gossip about close friends and family. By contrast, men spent more time gossiping about sports figures and media personalities. These differences can lead to frustration when men and women try to converse with one another.

916. It is stated in the passage that women

- (a) are unwilling to discuss personal subjects
- (b) are more interested in discussing relationship problems than are men
- (c) never talk about other men and women
- (d) don't like gossiping about anything

Answer:

917. According to the passage, men

- (a) need to learn to communicate better
- (b) like talking about movies and television as much as women do
- (c) are not likely to gossip on anything
- (d) have no common topics with women

Answer:

918. The passage mainly discusses

- (a) what women's conversational topics are
- (b) why men don't like conversing with women
- (c) the topics men like discussing
- (d) the conversational topics of men and women

Answer:

One of the major processes that takes place in schools, of course, is that students learn. When they graduate from high school, many can use a computer, write essays with three-part theses, and differentiate equations. In addition to learning specific skills, they learn to think critically, to weigh evidence and to develop independent judgment. The extent to which this development takes place is related to both school and home environments. Teachers who are more open to new ideas and less authoritarian produce students who have greater intellectual flexibility and higher achievement test scores. Studies show that teachers are most demanding when they are of the same social class as their students. The greater the difference between their own social class and that of their pupils, the more rigidly they structure their classrooms and the fewer demands they place on their students.

919. It is stated in the passage that teachers who are more open to new ideas

- (a) produce more successful students in terms of test scores and intellectual flexibility
- (b) often come from a lower social class than their students
- (c) are more authoritarian towards students
- (d) discourage intellectual flexibility in schools

Answer:

920. We learn from the reading that when students graduate from high school

- (a) none of them are able to think critically
- (b) they can take the overall responsibility of anything
- (c) all of them have a good knowledge of computer usage
- (d) many of them have gained specific skills like writing essays and differentiating equations

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Answer:

921. According to the reading, it is true that

- (a) teachers who are from a higher social class than their students should be hired
- (b) it is not so difficult to constitute ideal learning conditions
- (c) with close supervision every student can get high test scores
- (d) both the school and home environments greatly influence a student's achievement in school

Answer:

Parents teach their children to be fearful and cautious of specific dangers, such as fire or crossing the road. Anxiety can be useful, because it helps protect the child from harm. However, children can be fearful of situations or objects that adults don't consider threatening. The sources of fear may change as the child matures; for example, a fear of the dark or monsters under the bed may give way to fears of burglary or violence. Tactics that don't work include teasing the child for being afraid, or compelling them to confront fearful situations. Helping the child to deal with fear includes taking their feelings seriously, encouraging them to talk about their anxieties, telling them the facts, and giving them the opportunity to confront their fears at their own pace and with your support.

922. It is stated in the article that

- (a) parents should not teach their children to be cautious of specific dangers
- (b) the best way to avoid fears during childhood is to ignore them
- (c) every single child has a fear of burglary and violence
- (d) the fears of the childhood can lead to some other fears in the adulthood

Answer:

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923. It is clear from the passage that forcing the child to face his fears directly

- (a) works when the child isn't eager to talk about his fears
- (b) helps the child to learn the facts and realities
- (c) may protect him from some certain dangers
- (d) is not a good way to follow

Answer:

924. It can be understood from the article that adults

- (a) prefer to cope with difficult situations at their own pace
- (b) should talk to the child about his fears in an open and honest way
- (c) may have same fears but may not be aware of them
- (d) do not want to talk about their own fears unlike children

Answer:

Panda is the name for two nocturnal Asian mammals: the red panda and the giant panda. The red panda, also known as lesser panda and cat bear, is found at high elevations in the Himalayas. It resembles a raccoon but has a longer body and tail and a more rounded head. Its thick fur is rust color to deep chestnut, with black on the under parts, limbs, and ears. The red panda spends much of its time in trees but feeds on the ground, eating primarily bamboo leaves but also fruit and roots. The giant panda superficially resembles a bear. The body is chiefly white, and the limbs are brownish black, with the dark color extending up over the shoulder. The ears and eye patches are black. Giant pandas live in restricted areas of the high mountain bamboo forests of central China; their diet consists entirely of bamboo shoots. Rare in the wild, they produce young poorly when they are not in their natural environment. Giant pandas are protected by law in China.

925. It can be understood from the passage that

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- (a) all the nocturnal mammals in China are called panda
- (b) the diets of the red panda and the giant panda are not totally the same
- (c) there are no pandas in China for the time being
- (d) the under parts, limbs, and ears of the giant panda are all white

Answer:

926. It is clear from the passage that

- (a) giant pandas do have breeding problems in captivity
- (b) the red panda is also called raccoon in the Himalayas
- (c) the giant panda never spends its time in trees
- (d) cat bear is a more dangerous animal than the red panda

Answer:

927. It can be inferred from the passage that

- (a) though they share a name, red and giant pandas are not alike in many ways
- (b) the number of the bamboo forests of China is decreasing
- (c) red pandas usually live on chestnuts just like giant pandas
- (d) it is surprising that the giant pandas are not in danger of becoming extinct

Answer:

Many women in Western society, aware of the power of names to influence identity, are aware that choosing how to identify themselves after marriage can be a significant decision. They may follow the tradition of taking their husband's last name, hyphenate their own name and their husband's, or keep their birth

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name. One fascinating survey reveals that a woman's choice is likely to reveal a great deal about herself and her relationship with her husband. Women who take their husband's name place the most importance on relationships. On the other hand, women who keep their birth names put their personal concerns ahead of relationships and social expectations. Female forms of address influence others' perceptions as well. Research conducted in the late 1980s showed that women who choose the title Ms give the impression of being more achievement oriented, socially self-confident, and dynamic but less interpersonally warm than counterparts who prefer the more traditional forms Miss or Mrs.

928. According to the passage, women who take their husband's name

- (a) are achievement oriented
 - (b) give importance to their relationship
 - (c) are considered somewhat selfish by others
 - (d) are usually the dominant partner in the marriage
- Answer:

929. We conclude from the passage that the names and titles women choose after getting married

- (a) actually reveal a lot about themselves
 - (b) concern others, especially their husbands, a great deal
 - (c) have nothing to do with how women perceive their relationships with their husbands
 - (d) have caused a great concern in Western societies since 1980s
- Answer:

930. it is stated in the passage that women who use the title Ms

- (a) are generally very warm and sensitive

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(b) tend to be traditional in their outlook regarding marriage

(c) like to show that they are more achievement oriented

(d) are somewhat considered as selfish by others

Answer:

Tea had a reputation for being both safe and almost always beneficial. However, scientists are now suggesting that tea may not be as safe as we had previously believed. Tea contains caffeine, and caffeine has been linked to sleeplessness and to the unpleasant jumpy feeling some people get when stressed. More seriously, there is a link between miscarriages, and pregnant women are advised to reduce their intake of tea until after their baby is born. Due its dangerous side-effects, many people who drink a lot of tea solve the problem by drinking a beverage from which the caffeine has been removed, decaffeinated tea, but others claim that it simply doesn't taste right. The sensible course is probably one of moderation: continue to enjoy your cup of tea, but don't enjoy too many!

931. As it is pointed out in the passage, tea used to be considered to be

(a) having no damaging effect on people's health

(b) beneficial in moderation

(c) more dangerous than alcohol

(d) causing jumpy feeling if drunk excessively

Answer:

932. According to the passage, tea can be dangerous because it

(a) causes people to suffer from stress more than ever

(b) makes all drinkers nervous and unable to sleep

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(c) reduces miscarriages if it is drunk too much by a pregnant woman

(d) may cause the loss of the baby before it is able to survive

Answer:

933. The writer points out that the best solution is to drink

(a) decaffeinated tea

(b) instant coffee

(c) tea in moderation

(d) other beverages like hot chocolate

Answer:

Excess inventory, a massive problem for many businesses, has several causes, some of which are unavoidable. Overstocks may accumulate through production overruns or errors. Certain styles and colors prove unpopular. With some products—computers and software, toys, and books—last year's models are difficult to move even at huge discounts. Occasionally the competition introduces a better product. But in many cases the public's buying tastes simply change, leaving a manufacturer or distributor with thousands (or millions) of items that the fickle public no longer wants.

One common way to dispose of this merchandise is to sell it to a liquidator, who buys as cheaply as possible and then resells the merchandise through catalogs, discount stores, and other outlets. However, liquidators may pay less for the merchandise than it cost to make it. Another way to dispose of excess inventory is to dump it. The corporation takes a straight cost write-off on its taxes and hauls the merchandise to a landfill. Although it is hard to believe, there is a sort of convoluted logic to this approach. It is perfectly legal, requires little time or preparation on the company's part, and solves the problem quickly. The drawback is the remote possibility of getting caught by the news media. Dumping perfectly useful products can turn into a public relations nightmare. Children living in poverty are freezing and XYZ Company has just sent 500 new snowsuits to the local dump. Parents of young children are barely getting by and QRS Company dumps 1,000 cases of disposable diapers because they have slight imperfections.

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The managers of these companies are not deliberately wasteful; they are simply unaware of all their alternatives. In 1976 the Internal Revenue Service provided a tangible incentive for businesses to contribute their products to charity. The new tax law allowed corporations to deduct the cost of the product donated plus half the difference between cost and fair market selling price, with the proviso that deductions cannot exceed twice cost. Thus, the federal government sanctions—indeed, encourages—an above-cost federal tax deduction for companies that donate inventory to charity.

934. The author mentions each of the following as a cause of excess inventory EXCEPT

- (a) production of too much merchandise
- (b) inaccurate forecasting of buyers' preferences
- (c) unrealistic pricing policies
- (d) products' rapid obsolescence

Answer:

935. The passage suggests that which of the following is a kind of product that a liquidator who sells to discount stores would be unlikely to wish to acquire?

- (a) Furniture
- (b) Computers
- (c) Kitchen equipment
- (d) Baby-care products

Answer:

936. The passage provides information that supports which of the following statements?

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- (a) Excess inventory results most often from insufficient market analysis by the manufacturer
- (b) Products with slight manufacturing defects may contribute to excess inventory
- (c) Few manufacturers have taken advantage of the changes in the federal tax laws
- (d) Most products available in discount stores have come from manufacturers' excess-inventory stock

Answer:

937. The author cites the examples most probably in order to illustrate

- (a) the fiscal irresponsibility of dumping as a policy for dealing with excess inventory
- (b) the waste-management problems that dumping new products creates
- (c) the advantages to the manufacturer of dumping as a policy
- (d) alternatives to dumping explored by different companies

Answer:

938. By asserting that manufacturers "are simply unaware", the author suggests which of the following?

- (a) Manufacturers might donate excess inventory to charity rather than dump it if they knew about the provision in the federal tax code
- (b) The federal government has failed to provide sufficient encouragement to manufacturers to make use of advantageous tax policies
- (c) Manufacturers who choose to dump excess inventory are not aware of the possible effects on their reputation of media coverage of such dumping

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(d) The manufacturers of products disposed of by dumping are unaware of the needs of those people who would find the products useful.

Answer:

939. The information in the passage suggests that which of the following, if true, would make donating excess inventory to charity less attractive to manufacturers than dumping?

(a) The costs of getting the inventory to the charitable destination are greater than the above-cost tax deduction

(b) The news media give manufacturers' charitable contributions the same amount of coverage that they give dumping

(c) No straight-cost tax benefit can be claimed for items that are dumped

(d) The fair-market value of an item in excess inventory is 5 times its cost.

Answer:

940. Information in the passage suggests that one reason manufacturers might take advantage of the tax provision mentioned in the last paragraph is that

(a) there are many kinds of products that cannot be legally dumped in a landfill

(b) liquidators often refuse to handle products with slight imperfections

(c) the law allows a deduction in excess of the cost of manufacturing the product

(d) media coverage of contributions of excess-inventory products to charity is widespread and favorable

Answer:

Traditionally, the first firm to commercialize a new technology has benefited from the unique opportunity to shape product definitions, forcing followers to adapt to a standard or invest in an unproven alternative. Today, however, the largest payoffs may go to companies that lead in developing integrated approaches for successful mass production and distribution.

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Producers of the Beta format for videocassette recorders (VCR's), for example, were first to develop the VCR commercially in 1975, but producers of the rival VHS (Video Home System) format proved to be more successful at forming strategic alliances with other producers and distributors to manufacture and market their VCR format. Seeking to maintain exclusive control over VCR distribution, Beta producers were reluctant to form such alliances and eventually lost ground to VHS in the competition for the global VCR market.

Despite Beta's substantial technological head start and the fact that VHS was neither technically better nor cheaper than Beta, developers of VHS quickly turned a slight early lead in sales into a dominant position. Strategic alignments with producers of prerecorded tapes reinforced the VHS advantage. The perception among consumers that prerecorded tapes were more available in VHS format further expanded VHS's share of the market. By the end of the 1980's, Beta was no longer in production.

941. The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following?

- (a) Evaluating two competing technologies
- (b) Tracing the impact of a new technology by narrating a sequence of events
- (c) Reinterpreting an event from contemporary business history
- (d) Illustrating a business strategy by means of a case history

Answer:

942. According to the passage, today's successful firms, unlike successful firms in the past, may earn the greatest profits by

- (a) investing in research to produce cheaper versions of existing technology
- (b) being the first to market a competing technology
- (c) adapting rapidly to a technological standard previously set by a competing firm

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(d) emphasizing the development of methods for the mass production and distribution of a new technology

Answer:

943. According to the passage, consumers began to develop a preference for VCR's in the VHS format because they believed which of the following?

(a) VCR's in the VHS format were technically better than competing-format VCR's

(b) VCR's in the VHS format were less expensive than competing-format VCR's

(c) VHS was the first standard format for VCR's

(d) VHS prerecorded videotapes were more available than Beta-format tapes.

Answer:

944. The author implies that one way that VHS producers won control over the VCR market was by

(a) carefully restricting access to VCR technology

(b) giving up a slight early lead in VCR sales in order to improve long-term prospects

(c) retaining a strict monopoly on the production of prerecorded videotapes

(d) sharing control of the marketing of VHS-format VCR's

Answer:

945. The alignment of producers of VHS-format VCR's with producers of prerecorded videotapes is most similar to which of the following?

(a) The alignment of an automobile manufacturer with another automobile manufacturer to adopt a standard design for automobile engines

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(b) The alignment of an automobile manufacturer with an automotive glass company whereby the manufacturer agrees to purchase automobile windshields only from that one glass company

(c) The alignment of an automobile manufacturer with a petroleum company to ensure the widespread availability of the fuel required by a new type of engine developed by the manufacturer

(d) The alignment of an automobile manufacturer with its dealers to adopt a plan to improve automobile design.

Answer:

946. Which of the following best describes the relation of the first paragraph to the passage as a whole?

(a) It makes a general observation to be exemplified

(b) It outlines a process to be analyzed

(c) It poses a question to be answered

(d) It advances an argument to be disputed.

Answer:

The debate over the environment crisis is not new: anxiety about industry's impact on the environment has existed for over a century. What is new is the extreme polarization of views. Mounting evidence of humanity's capacity to damage the environment irreversibly coupled with suspicions that government, industry, and even science might be impotent to prevent environmental destruction have provoked accusatory polemics on the part of environmentalists. In turn, these polemics have elicited a corresponding backlash from industry. The sad effect of this polarization is that it is now even more difficult for industry than it was a hundred years ago to respond appropriately to impact analyses that demand action.

Unlike today's adversaries, earlier ecological reformers shared with advocates of industrial growth a confidence in timely corrective action. George P. Marsh's pioneering conservation tract *Man and Nature* (1864) elicited wide acclaim

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without embittered denials. Man and Nature castigated Earth's despoilers for heedless greed, declaring that humanity "has brought the face of the Earth to a desolation almost as complete as that of the Moon." But no entrepreneur of industrialists sought to refute Marsh's accusations, to defend the gutting of forests or the slaughter of wildlife as economically essential, or to dismiss his ecological warnings as hysterical. To the contrary, they generally agreed with him.

Why? Marsh and his followers took environmental improvement and economic progress as givens: they disputed not the desirability of conquering nature but the bungling way in which the conquest was carried out. Blame was not personalized, Marsh denounced general greed rather than particular entrepreneurs, and the media did not hound malefactors. Further, corrective measures seemed to entail no sacrifice, to demand no draconian remedies. Self-interest underwrote most prescribed reforms. Marsh's emphasis on future stewardship was then a widely accepted ideal (if not practice). His ecological admonitions were in keeping with the Enlightenment premise that humanity's mission was to subdue and transform nature.

Not until the 1960s did a gloomier perspective gain popular ground. Fredric Clements' equilibrium model of ecology, developed in the 1930s, seemed consistent with mounting environmental disasters. In this view, nature was most fruitful when least altered. Left undisturbed, flora and fauna gradually attained maximum diversity and stability. Despoliation thwarted the culmination or shortened the duration of this beneficent climax: technology did not improve nature but destroyed it.

The equilibrium model became an ecological mystique: environmental interference was now taboo, wilderness adored. Nature as unfinished fabric perfected by human ingenuity gave way to the image nature debased and endangered by technology. In contrast to the Enlightenment vision of nature, according to which rational managers construct an ever more improved environment, twentieth-century reformers' vision of nature calls for a reduction of human interference in order to restore environmental stability.

947. Which one of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?

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- (a) Mounting evidence of humanity's capacity to damage the environment should motivate action to prevent further damage
- (b) The ecological mystique identified with Frederic Clements has become a religious conviction among ecological reformers
- (c) George P. Marsh's ideas about conservation and stewardship have heavily influenced the present debate over the environment
- (d) The views of ecologists and industrial growth advocates concerning the environment have only recently become polarized.

Answer:

948. The author refers to the equilibrium model of ecology as an "ecological mystique" most likely in order to do which one of the following?

- (a) underscore the fervor with which twentieth-century reformers adhere to the equilibrium model
- (b) point out that the equilibrium model of ecology has recently been supported by empirical scientific research
- (c) express appreciation for how plants and animals attain maximum diversity and stability when left alone
- (d) indicate that the idea of twentieth-century ecological reformers are often so theoretical as to be difficult to understand

Answer:

949. Which one of the following practices is most clearly an application of Frederic Clements' equilibrium model of ecology?

- (a) introducing a species into an environment to which it is not help control the spread of another species that no longer has any natural predators
- (b) developing incentives for industries to take corrective measures to protect the environment

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(c) using scientific methods to increase the stability of plants and animals in areas where species are in danger of becoming extinct

(d) setting areas of land aside to be maintained as wilderness from which the use of extraction of natural resources is prohibited

Answer:

950. The passage suggests that George P. Marsh and today's ecological reformers would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?

(a) Regulating industries in order to protect the environment does not conflict with the self interest of those industries

(b) Solving the environmental crisis does not require drastic and costly remedies

(c) Human despoliation of the Earth has caused widespread environmental damage

(d) Rather than blaming specific industries, general greed should be denounced as the cause of environmental destruction

Answer:

951. The passage is primarily concerned with which one of the following?

(a) providing examples of possible solutions to a current crisis

(b) explaining how conflicting viewpoints in a current debate are equally valid

(c) determining which of two conflicting viewpoints in a current debate is more persuasive

(d) outlining the background and development of conflicting viewpoints in a current debate

Answer:

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it

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A multi - national firm wanted to engage a result- oriented bright young man in the top position of their sales department. In order to avoid personal bias and to ensure fairness, it was decided that all the applications would be screened by a computer and the applicant who was given the highest ranking by the computer was to be appointed.

As there was just one vacancy and three young men secured the identical highest score it was decided that the candidate coming up with the correct answer was to get the job. The question placed before the candidate was the same. "How much do two plus two make?"

The first candidate who belonged to the middle class gave a brief reply, "four", he said and stood respectfully. The second candidate came from the business community . He said shrewdly. "The answer can be either three or five. It depends on whether you are buying or selling." The third candidate was from the higher strata of the society. His suave reply was . "well gentlemen, the answer can be whatever you want it to be. I can make it anything from zero to infinity, according to your requirements."

It was difficult to guess who got the job.

952. 'Screened' in the context means

- (a) watched
- (b) worked
- (c) checked
- (d) separated

Answer:

953. The first candidate's reply is

- (a) either three or five
- (b) none

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(c) four

(d) zero to infinity

Answer:

954. The third candidate belongs to

(a) middle class

(b) poor class

(c) business community

(d) the upper class

Answer:

955. The passage is about

(a) A multi - national firm

(b) The final selection

(c) A need of efficient and enterprising young man

(d) IQ Test

Answer:

956. His suave reply was, means

(a) confident, elegant and polite

(b) logical, ideal and straight

(c) overawed and bothered

(d) confusing, wrong and careless

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Answer:

It often appears that we have more to gain by speaking than by listening. One big advantage of speaking is that it gives you a chance to control others' thoughts and actions. Whatever your goal is, the key to success seems to be the ability to speak well. Another apparent advantage of speaking is the chance it provides to gain the admiration, respect, or liking of others. Finally, talking gives you the chance to release energy in a way that listening can't. In the same way, you can often lessen your anger by letting it out verbally.

957. According to the passage, speaking can result in

- (a) decreasing anger
- (b) increasing stress
- (c) losing admiration of others
- (d) decreasing excitement

Answer:

958. As it is stated in the passage, speaking

- (a) has advantages over listening
- (b) doesn't help one to release harmful emotions
- (c) like listening has many advantages
- (d) is as equally important as listening is

Answer:

959. The article is mainly about

- (a) why keeping quiet cannot help others solve their problems
- (b) how to let your anger out by speaking

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(c) the advantages and disadvantages of both speaking and listening

(d) the advantages of speaking

Answer:

A book has just been published to help parents to deal with their children's naughty behavior at home. The author, Dr James Bruno, says that the first positive discipline technique is for parents to remain calm because nervous parents don't get good results. Parents who cannot often remain calm find that their children stop taking any notice of them. The second challenge is to know how to correct bad behavior in an effective way. For instance, punishing children by preventing them from watching their favorite TV program is not an ideal solution. Dr Bruno believes parents should establish clear rules for children to follow. If children refuse to follow these, they know they will be disciplined. Finally, the most effective way of encouraging good behavior is to give positive feedback as often as possible, to show that it is not only naughtiness that attracts attention.

960. According to the article, when parents get angry too often,

(a) they yell at their children to make them obey an order

(b) they tell them off in front of their friends

(c) children often act as if they didn't hear them

(d) they utter increasing number of verbal warnings

Answer:

961. The author of the book seems to suggest that in order to discipline children, parents first of all should

(a) find an effective way to correct their children's behaviour

(b) treat them as harshly as possible

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(c) stop beating them

(d) not lose their temper

Answer:

962. We learn from the reading that

(a) clear rules which are set by the parent must be followed by the children unconditionally

(b) restricting the activities that children like doing is not useful when disciplining a child

(c) giving feedback all the time is not advised when correcting bad behavior

(d) the book by Dr James Bruno helped the parents a lot who try to discipline their naughty children

Answer:

The sad situation of the homeless remains a problem. It is difficult to estimate how many people are homeless because the number depends on how the homeless are defined. There are street people - those who sleep in bus stations, parks, and other areas. Many of these people are youthful runaways. There are the so-called sheltered homeless - those who sleep in government supported or privately funded shelters. Many of these individuals used to live with their families or friends. While street people are almost always single, the sheltered homeless include numerous families with children. Conservatives argue that many homeless are alcoholics, drug users, or mentally ill. In contrast, many liberals argue that homelessness is caused by a reduction in welfare benefits and by excessively priced housing. They want more shelters to be built for the homeless.

963. We can understand from the reading that the number of homeless people

(a) is not so great as many people think

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(b) is on the increase in many countries

(c) is counted annually

(d) is difficult to know

Answer:

964. According to the passage, liberals

(a) think that the problem of homelessness cannot be solved

(b) want more shelters for the homeless

(c) are of the opinion that most homeless people are mentally ill

(d) want the government to ban sleeping on park benches

Answer:

965. It is clearly stated in the reading that the sheltered homeless

(a) are mostly youthful runaways

(b) sleep in parks or in bus stations

(c) can have families with children

(d) are generally drug users and alcoholics

Answer:

The sheer number of people in a group affects the amount of communication. Consider the difference between communication between two friends and communication in a group of five people. When friends talk, there are two people sending and receiving messages. In a group of five, there are five people doing the same thing. Each idea that is expressed must be understood by four others, who may also choose to respond. Consequently, the greater number of people in a group, the fewer contributions any individual may make. Because there are disadvantages to large groups, you might assume that small groups would be the

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most effective. However, groups can be too small as well as too large. With too few members, a group has limited resources, which eliminates a primary advantage of groups for decision making. Also, in very small groups, members may be unwilling to disagree or criticize each other's ideas. I believe that five to seven members is the ideal size for a small group.

966. We can conclude from the reading that in large groups

- (a) there is always a chaos at the end of each discussion
- (b) no one criticizes each other's ideas
- (c) before a decision is made everyone has to express their ideas individually
- (d) there is less opportunity for each person to speak

Answer:

967. According to the passage, small groups

- (a) are always more successful than large groups in terms of decision making
- (b) can have some disadvantages as well
- (c) express their criticism more freely than large groups
- (d) have always infinite resources

Answer:

968. The author of the article suggests that

- (a) the number of people in a small group must not be more than five
- (b) large groups are always superior to small groups
- (c) the ideal size for a small group should be five to seven

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(d) small groups are better as members of them have a chance to criticize each other

Answer:

A recent opinion poll discovered that many people were very concerned about the amount of sex and violence depicted in movies, television shows, and popular music. This poll also discovered, however, that most people thought that individuals should take responsibility to correct the problems. The vast majority favoured such solutions as tighter parental supervision, warning labels on records, and voluntary self-restraints by entertainment companies. Only 27 per cent favoured government censorship. At the same time, there was growing concern about the impact of television on children. Research has shown that by the time our children reach age 18, they have spent more time watching television than in school. The problem was that our television system was attuned to the marketplace. Children are treated as a market to be sold to advertisers at so much money per thousand eyeballs.

969. According to the reading, to prevent the bad effects of television, only a minority

- (a) support individual action
- (b) say parents should supervise their children
- (c) believe in the necessity of censorship applied by governments
- (d) think television companies have to control their own programmes

Answer:

970. It is stated in the passage that

- (a) many people think pop music videos are not so violent as movies
- (b) movies today are a good means to show the young the possible dangers awaiting for them in the real world

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(c) parents believe there should be more television programmes on television suitable for the young's sexual education

(d) television has covered more place in an eighteen-year-old teenager's life than school

Answer:

971. It is emphasized in the reading that

(a) many children have eyesight problems due to watching television excessively

(b) children are a main focus of the advertisers

(c) there are not enough advertisements on television

(d) our television programmes should be designed according to our children's preferences

Answer:

Motherly love by its very nature is unconditional. Mother loves the newborn infant because it is her child, not because the child has fulfilled any specific condition, or lived up to any specific expectations. Unconditional love corresponds to one of the deepest longings, not only of the child, but also of every human being. On the other hand, to be loved because of one's merit or because one deserves it, always leaves doubt and there is always a fear that love could disappear. Furthermore deserved love easily leaves a bitter feeling that one is not loved for himself but is loved only because he pleases, and that he is not loved at all but used. No wonder that we cling to the longing for motherly love, as children and also as adults.

972. One can conclude from the reading that in order for a mother to love her child,

(a) a child has to earn such love

(b) the child is expected to do what is required from him

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(c) they have to share many memories

(d) the child doesn't need to do anything

Answer:

973. It is understood from the passage that if you are to do something to be loved

(a) you cannot get as much satisfaction as motherly love

(b) you won't have any doubts about the others' feelings towards you

(c) it is impossible that you may lose love one day

(d) your mother will love you more

Answer:

974. As it is pointed out in the passage, motherly love

(a) is the only love a baby can get

(b) is what we need even if we are grown-up

(c) is necessary only for children

(d) is not related to unconditional love

Answer:

Australian researchers have discovered electroreceptors (sensory organs designed to respond to electrical fields) clustered at the tip of the spiny anteater's snout. The researchers made this discovery by exposing small areas of the snout to extremely weak electrical fields and recording the transmission of resulting nervous activity to the brain. While it is true that tactile receptors, another kind of sensory organ on the anteater's snout, can also respond to electrical stimuli, such receptors do so only in response to electrical field strengths about 1,000 times greater than those known to excite electroreceptors.

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Having discovered the electroreceptors, researchers are now investigating how anteaters utilize such a sophisticated sensory system. In one behavioral experiment, researchers successfully trained an anteater to distinguish between two troughs of water, one with a weak electrical field and the other with none. Such evidence is consistent with researchers' hypothesis that anteaters use electroreceptors to detect electrical signals given off by prey; however, researchers as yet have been unable to detect electrical signals emanating from termite mounds, where the favorite food of anteaters live. Still, researchers have observed anteaters breaking into a nest of ants at an oblique angle and quickly locating nesting chambers. This ability to quickly locate unseen prey suggests, according to the researchers, that the anteaters were using their electroreceptors to locate the nesting chambers.

975. According to the passage, which of the following is a characteristic that distinguishes electroreceptors from tactile receptors?

- (a) The manner in which electroreceptors respond to electrical stimuli
- (b) The tendency of electroreceptors to be found in clusters
- (c) The unusual locations in which electroreceptors are found in most species
- (d) The amount of electrical stimulation required to excite electroreceptors

Answer:

976. Which of the following can be inferred about the experiment described in the first paragraph?

- (a) Researchers had difficulty verifying the existence of electroreceptors in the anteater because electroreceptors respond to such a narrow range of electrical field strengths
- (b) Researchers found that the level of nervous activity in the anteater's brain increased dramatically as the strength of the electrical stimulus was increased
- (c) Researchers found that some areas of the anteater's snout were not sensitive to a weak electrical stimulus

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(d) Researchers tested small areas of the anteater's snout in order to ensure that only electroreceptors were responding to the stimulus

Answer:

977. The author of the passage most probably discusses the function of tactile receptors in order to

(a) eliminate an alternative explanation of anteaters' response to electrical stimuli

(b) highlight a type of sensory organ that has a function identical to that of electroreceptors

(c) point out a serious complication in the research on electroreceptors in anteaters

(d) introduce a factor that was not addressed in the research on electroreceptors in anteaters

Answer:

978. Which of the following can be inferred about anteaters from the behavioral experiment mentioned in the second paragraph?

(a) They are unable to distinguish between stimuli detected by their electroreceptors and stimuli detected by their tactile receptors

(b) They are unable to distinguish between the electrical signals emanating from termite mounds and those emanating from ant nests

(c) They can be trained to recognize consistently the presence of a particular stimulus

(d) They react more readily to strong than to weak stimuli.

Answer:

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979. The passage suggests that the researchers mentioned in the second paragraph who observed anteaters break into a nest of ants would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

- (a) The event they observed provides conclusive evidence that anteaters use their electroreceptors to locate unseen prey
- (b) The event they observed was atypical and may not reflect the usual hunting practices of anteaters
- (c) It is likely that the anteaters located the ants' nesting chambers without the assistance of electroreceptors
- (d) Anteaters possess a very simple sensory system for use in locating prey.

Answer:

980. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the hypothesis mentioned?

- (a) Researchers are able to train anteaters to break into an underground chamber that is emitting a strong electrical signal
- (b) Researchers are able to detect a weak electrical signal emanating from the nesting chamber of an ant colony
- (c) Anteaters are observed taking increasingly longer amounts of time to locate the nesting chambers of ants
- (d) Anteaters are observed using various angles to break into nests of ants.

Answer:

According to a recent theory, Archean-age gold-quartz vein systems were formed over two billion years ago from magnetic fluids that originated from molten granite-like bodies deep beneath the surface of the Earth. This theory is contrary to the widely held view that the systems were deposited from metamorphic fluids, that is, from fluids that formed during the dehydration of wet sedimentary rocks.

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The recently developed theory has considerable practical importance. Most of the gold deposits discovered during the original gold rushes were exposed at the Earth's surface and were found because they had shed trails of alluvial gold that were easily traced by simple prospecting methods. Although these same methods still lead to an occasional discovery, most deposits not yet discovered have gone undetected because they are buried and have no surface expression.

The challenge in exploration is therefore to unravel the subsurface geology of an area and pinpoint the position of buried minerals. Methods widely used today include analysis of aerial images that yield a broad geological overview; geophysical techniques that provide data on the magnetic, electrical, and mineralogical properties of the rocks being investigated; and sensitive chemical tests that are able to detect the subtle chemical halos that often envelop mineralization. However, none of these high-technology methods are of any value if the sites to which they are applied have never mineralized, and to maximize the chances of discovery the explorer must therefore pay particular attention to selecting the ground formations most likely to be mineralized. Such ground selection relies to varying degrees on conceptual models, which take into account theoretical studies of relevant factors.

These models are constructed primarily from empirical observations of known mineral deposits and from theories of ore-forming processes. The explorer uses the models to identify those geological features that are critical to the formation of the mineralization being modeled, and then tries to select areas for exploration that exhibit as many of the critical features as possible.

981. The author is primarily concerned with

- (a) advocating a return to an older methodology
- (b) explaining the importance of a recent theory
- (c) enumerating differences between two widely used methods
- (d) describing events leading to a discovery

Answer:

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982. According to the passage, the widely held view of Archean-age gold-quartz vein systems is that such systems

- (a) were formed from metamorphic fluids
- (b) originated in molten granite-like bodies
- (c) were formed from alluvial deposits
- (d) generally have surface expression

Answer:

983. The passage implies that which of the following steps would be the first performed by explorers who wish to maximize their chances of discovering gold?

- (a) Surveying several sites known to have been formed more than two billion years ago
- (b) Limiting exploration to sites known to have been formed from metamorphic fluid
- (c) Using an appropriate conceptual model to select a site for further exploration
- (d) Using geophysical methods to analyze rocks over a broad area

Answer:

984. Which of the following statements about discoveries of gold deposits is supported by information in the passage?

- (a) The number of gold discoveries made annually has increased between the time of the original gold rushes and the present.
- (b) New discoveries of gold deposits are likely to be the result of exploration techniques designed to locate buried mineralization

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(c) It is unlikely that newly discovered gold deposits will ever yield as much as did those deposits discovered during the original gold rushes

(d) Modern explorers are divided on the question of the utility of simple prospecting methods as a source of new discoveries of gold deposits.

Answer:

985. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is easiest to detect?

(a) A gold-quartz vein system originating in magnetic fluids

(b) A gold-quartz vein system originating in metamorphic fluids

(c) A gold deposit that is mixed with granite

(d) A gold deposit that has shed alluvial gold

Answer:

986. The theory mentioned in line 1 relates to the conceptual models discussed in the passage in which of the following ways?

(a) It may furnish a valid account of ore-forming processes, and, hence, can support conceptual models that have great practical significance

(b) It suggests that certain geological formations, long believed to be mineralized, are in fact mineralized, thus confirming current conceptual models

(c) It suggests that there may not be enough similarity across Archean-age gold-quartz vein systems to warrant the formulation of conceptual models

(d) It corrects existing theories about the chemical halos of gold deposits, and thus provides a basis for correcting current conceptual models.

987. According to the passage, methods of exploring for gold that are widely used today are based on which of the following facts?

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- (a) Most of the Earth's remaining gold deposits are still molten
- (b) Most of the Earth's remaining gold deposits are exposed at the surface
- (c) Most of the Earth's remaining gold deposits are buried and have no surface expression
- (d) Only one type of gold deposit warrants exploration, since the other types of gold deposits are found in regions difficult to reach.

Answer:

988. It can be inferred from the passage that the efficiency of model-based gold exploration depends on which of the following?

- I. The closeness of the match between the geological features identified by the model as critical and the actual geological features of a given area
- II. The degree to which the model chosen relies on empirical observation of known mineral deposits rather than on theories of ore-forming processes
- III. The degree to which the model chosen is based on an accurate description of the events leading to mineralization

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) I and III only

Answer:

You may have heard that tomatoes and processed tomato products like tomato sauce and canned tomatoes protect against some types of cancer. The cancer-preventing properties of tomato products have been attributed to lycopene. It is a bright red pigment found in tomatoes and other red fruits and is the cause of their red color. Unlike other fruits and vegetables, where nutritional content such

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as vitamin C is diminished upon cooking, processing of tomatoes increases the concentration of lycopene.

Lycopene in tomato paste is four times more than in fresh tomatoes. This is because lycopene is insoluble in water and is tightly bound to vegetable fiber. Thus, processed tomato products such as pasteurized tomato juice, soup, sauce, and ketchup contain the highest concentrations of lycopene. Cooking and crushing tomatoes as in the canning process and serving in oil-rich dishes such as spaghetti sauce or pizza greatly increase assimilation from the digestive tract into the bloodstream. Lycopene is a fat-soluble substance, so the oil is said to help absorption to a great extent.

989. According to the passage, it is true that lycopene

- (a) can only be found in processed tomato products
- (b) loses its cancer-preventing property when the tomato is processed
- (c) lowers the risk of having cancer only when it is consumed together with vitamin
- (d) is absorbed by the body more easily when accompanied by the oil

Answer:

990. It can be understood from the passage that as far as the lycopene intake is concerned

- (a) lycopene hardly offers any protection against diseases such as cancer
- (b) one can get the highest amount of lycopene through eating fresh tomatoes
- (c) there is a correlation between the lycopene consumption and the prevention of some cancer types
- (d) there have been no reported side effects or toxicity associated with lycopene intake

Answer:

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991. It can be understood from the passage that

- (a) lycopene is what gives some fruits their color
- (b) no credible evidence has been found to support an association between lycopene intake and a reduced risk of cancer
- (c) processed tomato products include the lowest concentrations of lycopene
- (d) there are several health problems that may result from consuming a great deal of lycopene

Answer:

992. There are several forms of public transport in the UK. Statistics suggest that forms of public transport are becoming increasingly popular, due to relatively cheap cost when compared to private transport. In addition to this, public transport is often quicker and more reliable, especially when travelling in busy cities, such as London.

One reason why public transport is increasingly popular in London is the ease in which people can travel around the city centre. Services such as the Underground provide the opportunity to beat traffic congestion and negate the need for often costly parking. In addition, the regularity of such services is popular. However, public transport is often less popular in less densely populated areas. A possible reason for this is that services tend to be less regular, making public transport a less practical option.

Which of the following reasons does the writer give for the popularity of public transport in cities?

- (a) Public transport can be cheaper and more practical in busy cities
- (b) Public transport is more entertaining than private transport
- (c) Public transport is often safer than parking in busy cities

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(d) Public transport offers less regular services and can be impractical

Answer:

993. YoGo is a company that makes low-fat dairy products. It built its reputation making virtually fat-free yogurts, but has since branched out to produce low fat ice-creams, milkshakes and cooking sauces. YoGo's biggest competitor is DairyFree, a company that makes fat-free products. In order to compete with DairyFree, YoGo is trying to lower the cost of its products. It hopes to do this by buying its ingredients in bulk, using automated production lines and reducing the amount of packaging.

Since implementing these changes, YoGo has seen an increase in its profit margin but sales figures are yet to change. In comparison, DairyFree has out-sold its target for this month, as a result of a marketing scheme. This scheme included the giving away free samples and discount vouchers, a marketing ploy that YoGo will not be able to compete with.

Which of the following has YoGo implemented in an attempt to compete with DairyFree?

- (a) A scheme that gives away free samples and discount vouchers
- (b) A scheme that aims to reduce the cost of production
- (c) YoGo has lowered the costs and given away free samples
- (d) YoGo will go into administration

Answer:

994. The following passage provides information regarding the most popular type of foods in the United Kingdom. Such information has been compiled by the UK Foods Standards Agency since 1990 as part of an on-going project to encourage consumers to purchase healthier products, such as fruits and vegetables, whole grain foods and foods low in saturated fat.

Currently, the most popular types of food in the UK are those which are easy to prepare. Items requiring time consuming preparation continue to suffer

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comparatively lower sales rates. In this way, the Foods Standard Agency has found that 'pack items', those containing ready-measured baking ingredients, are more popular than buying fresh ingredients in bulk. Similarly, ready baked items, such as bread and biscuits, continue to sell well.

Select one of the following answers to complete the following sentence.

Since 1990, the UK Foods Standards Agency has ...

- (a) Discouraged the purchase of 'pack items'
- (b) Encouraged consumers to purchase items such as fruit
- (c) Encouraged consumers to purchase items that are easy to prepare
- (d) Encouraged consumers to purchase items with no fat

Answer:

995. The Tea Palace, a popular shop in London's West End, opened its doors in 1880. Nowadays, over an estimated one million consumers pass through its doors every year. The shop, commonly known as 'the palace', imports products from all over the world. A major attraction for tourists, "the palace" has continued to make tea in the same way since opening.

Large ladles of dried tea leaves are placed in metal cauldrons over the fires of the open kitchen, customers are able to see this process and the tea, in traditional pots, is then brought to the table. Many customers take pictures of this process and like to pose for pictures in front of the shop's world-famous front door.

Which one of the following statements is most likely to be false?

- (a) The Tea Palace receives half a million people every six months
- (b) The Tea Palace makes its tea at the customer's table
- (c) The Tea Palace imports items from all over the globe
- (d) The Tea Palace is a major attraction for tourists

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Answer:

996. An important skill when working in an office environment is the ability of get on well with those around you. As many people spend the majority of their waking day at work, the ability to be polite and respectful has never been more important. For this reason, when hiring new staff, employers look at the interpersonal skills of possible employees. How well is this person able to get on with those around them? Are they respectful of other people or do they push through their own will at the expense of others?

Such skills are also of value in occupations where there is prolonged contact with clients. many businesses making a lasting impression through the way their staffs represent them, and are unlikely to employ those who make a negative impression.

Which of the following statements is not mentioned by the passage?

- (a) Respectful individuals are more likely to get promoted
- (b) Respectful individuals are likely to appear attractive to an employer
- (c) Businesses are less likely to employ those who have a negative attitude
- (d) Many people spend the majority of their day at work

Answer:

The origins of a written literature can be found in most of the civilizations of the ancient world; in India, China, and among the Jewish people whose great work of literature is taken to present. The start of Western literature is the Old Testament of the Bible. Their greatest single contribution was drama, a form of literature that has continued undiminished to the present day. Other literary forms that developed from the time of the Greeks and Romans onwards have been Poetry in its many different styles and forms; the essay; biography and autobiography; and the novel.

997. According to the passage,

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- (a) the ancient world was based upon the written literature
- (b) Bible is submitted to the Jewish people as their holy book
- (c) Western literature is considered to be constructed upon the Greek literature
- (d) Greek literature is not the start of western Chinese and Indian literatures

Answer:

998. Written literature

- (a) has existed since the civilizations of the ancient world
- (b) is a branch of drama
- (c) is established primarily on poetry, biography, autobiography and the novel
- (d) is separated into two; oral literature and written literature

Answer:

999. It can be drawn out of the passage that

- (a) holy book Bible is a form of drama
- (b) although poetry was invented by Greeks and Romans, it was changed considerably by the Chinese
- (c) the origin of drama is based upon the Old Testament
- (d) biography and autobiography are the only branches of Roman and Greek literature

Answer:

Obese people don't want pity and we don't want anything but a hand up so we can get back to work. Some of us would like to contribute and even pay taxes

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again but we need some assistance. There are all kinds of programs assisting young people to go to school, like student loans and grants. This really large group of our population could benefit from some sort of program that might involve education, liposuction, special footwear, and a part-time personal trainer who would develop individualized solutions for each person. Let's get some intelligent kind of operation going. Let's develop a war on fat.

1000. According to the passage, the obese people want

- (a) a lot of money to live without working
- (b) assistance to live a normal life
- (c) some hospitals for cosmetic surgeries to remove their fats
- (d) to pay taxes for everything that they buy

Answer:

1001. It's understood from the passage that an assistance program

- (a) may consist of education, liposuction or special footwear
- (b) will provide a lot of money to the fats
- (c) will be available next year
- (d) is use in all over the country

Answer:

1002. The author suggests that obese people

- (a) to make war against all kinds of programs
- (b) to help their peers
- (c) to struggle against obesity

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(d) to be more educated

Answer:

Pride and Prejudice, by far the most popular of all Jane Austen's novels, requires no detailed description. Jane Austen said of it that it "is rather too light, and bright, and sparkling; it wants shade," and this is perhaps the reason for its popularity. The precision and vivacity of style carry the reader through the novel with ease and spirit; there is a sparkling life about the characters and rainwashed freshness about the scenery which combine to make this gayest of Jane Austen's novels, in spite of deeper overtones which emerge when Charlotte Lucas agrees to marry Mr. Collins or when Lydia is discovered to have run off with Wickham with no prospect of marriage. The speed and skill with which the author moves into the story is remarkable.

1003. According to the passage, Pride and Prejudice

(a) doesn't need elaborate explanation

(b) is the most famous novel in English literature

(c) doesn't require shade to be understood by the readers

(d) is popular due to its vivacity of style

Answer:

1004. It's implied in the passage that

(a) there is no promising life about the characters in the novel

(b) Lydia and Wickham become happy after they have married

(c) Charlotte Lucas had an unhappy life with Mr. Collin's

(d) the landscape of the novel adds lively atmosphere into it

Answer:

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1005. Author Jane Austen confessed

- (a) that she didn't write the novel on her own
- (b) the reasons why Pride and Prejudice is so popular
- (c) the ugliness of her novel
- (d) her own skill and ability to affect public

Answer:

Life processes are similar in all animals with backbones. So physiologists can find out a lot about the human body by studying animals such as frogs, rats and rabbits. Sometimes research involves the death of these animals. But physiologists take great care not to hurt the animals. The animals are usually put to sleep during the experiments so they do not feel pain. Many people think animals should not be used for experiments. But it is only by physiological research that medicine has been able to advance. Polio is a disease that attacks the nerves. Millions of people have been protected from polio by a fluid called a vaccine. Tissue from monkeys is used to make the vaccine.

1006. According to the passage,

- (a) animals with bones are of no great importance in experimental researches
- (b) animals can die if not vaccinated by experimental team
- (c) although many people resist against animals being utilized in researches, it is necessary
- (d) by the help of experimental researches, millions of people have been protected against rats and frogs

Answer:

1007. Experimental researches

- (a) are of paramount significance for the polio infected monkeys

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(b) are the mere way that medicine can progress

(c) are carried out to remove infected tissues from the animals

(d) include only reptiles to discover the vaccines

Answer:

1008. It's clearly stated in the passage that

(a) millions of people have been killed by polio disease so far

(b) physiologists can cure rats, rabbits and frogs as well as people

(c) experimental animals are first put to sleep and then used for research

(d) monkeys are usually infected with polio

Answer:

Magellan is a Portuguese navigator who shared the idea of Christopher Columbus and others that the Far East could be reached by sailing westward. He embarked from Spain in August 1519 with a fleet of five ships, sailed southward down the coast of South America and reached the Pacific Ocean through the Strait named after him. He then gave the Pacific its name, because his first impression of it was one of peace and calm. Magellan was killed by warring tribesmen in the Philippines, but one of his ships finally arrived back in Spain in September 1522 via the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, the first to have circumnavigated the world.

1009. According to the passage

(a) the name Pacific comes from the harshness and hostility of the Pacific Ocean

(b) Christopher Columbus is also a Portuguese seafarer

(c) Magellan had difficulties while fighting with the tribesmen

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(d) four of the five ships were destroyed and only one of them was able to arrive back after 3 years

Answer:

1010. Magellan's crew

(a) was not as experienced as Christopher Columbus

(b) returned alive from his sailing

(c) was not alone in his thought about sailing

(d) named the Indian and Atlantic Oceans as well as the Pacific

Answer:

1011. According to the passage

(a) Magellan departed from Spain; however, he was not able to return

(b) Magellan named the Philippines and the strait

(c) Columbus and Magellan discovered the South America and named it

(d) the strait Magellan passed through gave him the impression that it was so calm and peaceful

Answer:

The most dangerous animals on the North American continent, by a margin of 1000 to one, are not bears, mountain lions or wolves but poisonous snakes. Attacks occur far more frequently than most people suspect; 6500 to 7000 humans are bitten by venomous snakes in the United States each year. Fortunately, the death rate from snakebite is low, largely because of widespread knowledge about snakes and the fact that in most cases treatment is prompt. Yet for the victims, even though they survive, the ordeal is a dreadful experience sometimes resulting weeks or months of illness, permanent crippling, the loss of a hand or foot, or other lasting handicaps.

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1012. The North American continent

- (a) has the most dangerous animal in the world
- (b) suffers much from wolves than bears
- (c) cannot bear mountain lions and wolves
- (d) is usually subject to poisonous snake attacks

Answer:

1013. The death rate from snakebite

- (a) is quite high despite the well-informed people
- (b) cannot be estimated by citizens in America
- (c) created much more problems due to lack of knowledge
- (d) is considered to be small regarding the number of bites

Answer:

1014. According to the passage, snakebite

- (a) doesn't need immediate treatment
- (b) usually causes death
- (c) is a sort of danger for people
- (d) has only about 6500 victims

Answer:

Seeking a competitive advantage, some professional service firms (for example, firms providing advertising, accounting, or health care services) have considered offering unconditional guarantees of satisfaction. Such guarantees specify what

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clients can expect and what the firm will do if it fails to fulfill these expectations. Particularly with first-time clients, an unconditional guarantee can be an effective marketing tool if the client is very cautious, the firm's fees are high, the negative consequences of bad service are grave, or business is difficult to obtain through referrals and word-of-mouth.

However, an unconditional guarantee can sometimes hinder marketing efforts. With its implication that failure is possible, the guarantee may, paradoxically, cause clients to doubt the service firm's ability to deliver the promised level of service. It may conflict with a firm's desire to appear sophisticated, or may even suggest that a firm is begging for business.

In legal and health care services, it may mislead clients by suggesting that lawsuits or medical procedures will have guaranteed outcomes. Indeed, professional service firms with outstanding reputations and performance to match have little to gain from offering unconditional guarantees. And any firm that implements an unconditional guarantee without undertaking a commensurate commitment to quality of service is merely employing a potentially costly marketing gimmick.

1015. The primary function of the passage as a whole is to

- (a) account for the popularity of a practice
- (b) evaluate the utility of a practice
- (c) demonstrate how to institute a practice
- (d) weigh the ethics of using a strategy

Answer:

1016. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as circumstances in which professional service firms can benefit from offering an unconditional guarantee EXCEPT

- (a) The firm is having difficulty retaining its clients of long standing
- (b) The firm is having difficulty getting business through client recommendations

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(c) The firm charges substantial fees for its services

(d) The adverse effects of poor performance by the firm are significant for the client.

Answer:

1017. Which of the following is cited in the passage as a goal of some professional service firms in offering unconditional guarantees of satisfaction?

(a) A limit on the firm's liability

(b) Successful competition against other firms

(c) Ability to justify fee increases

(d) Attainment of an outstanding reputation in a field

Answer:

1018. The passage's description of the issue raised by unconditional guarantees for health care or legal services most clearly implies that which of the following is true?

(a) The legal and medical professions have standards of practice that would be violated by attempts to fulfill such unconditional guarantees

(b) The result of a lawsuit of medical procedure cannot necessarily be determined in advance by the professionals handling a client's case

(c) The dignity of the legal and medical professions is undermined by any attempts at marketing of professional services, including unconditional guarantees

(d) Clients whose lawsuits or medical procedures have unsatisfactory outcomes cannot be adequately compensated by financial settlements alone.

Answer:

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1019. Which of the following hypothetical situations best exemplifies the potential problem noted in the second sentence of the second paragraph?

- (a) A physician's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction encourages patients to sue for malpractice if they are unhappy with the treatment they receive
- (b) A lawyer's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction makes clients suspect that the lawyer needs to find new clients quickly to increase the firm's income
- (c) A business consultant's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction is undermined when the consultant fails to provide all of the services that are promised
- (d) An architect's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction makes clients wonder how often the architect's buildings fail to please clients

Answer:

1020. The passage most clearly implies which of the following about the professional service firms mentioned?

- (a) They are unlikely to have offered unconditional guarantees of satisfaction in the past
- (b) They are usually profitable enough to be able to compensate clients according to the terms of an unconditional guarantee
- (c) They usually practice in fields in which the outcomes are predictable
- (d) Their fees are usually more affordable than those charged by other professional service firms

Answer:

Although genetic mutations in bacteria and viruses can lead to epidemics, some epidemics are caused by bacteria and viruses that have undergone no significant genetic change. In analyzing the latter, scientists have discovered the importance of social and ecological factors to epidemics. Poliomyelitis, for example, emerged as an epidemic in the United States in the twentieth century; by then, modern

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sanitation was able to delay exposure to polio until adolescence or adulthood, at which time polio infection produced paralysis.

Previously, infection had occurred during infancy, when it typically provided lifelong immunity without paralysis. Thus, the hygiene that helped prevent typhoid epidemics indirectly fostered a paralytic polio epidemic. Another example is Lyme disease, which is caused by bacteria that are transmitted by deer ticks. It occurred only sporadically during the late nineteenth century but has recently become prevalent in parts of the United States, largely due to an increase in the deer population that occurred simultaneously with the growth of the suburbs and increased outdoor recreational activities in the deer's habitat. Similarly, an outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever became an epidemic in Asia in the 1950's because of ecological changes that caused *Aedes aegypti*, the mosquito that transmits the dengue virus, to proliferate. The stage is now set in the United States for a dengue epidemic because of the inadvertent introduction and wide dissemination of another mosquito, *Aedes albopictus*.

1021. The passage suggests that a lack of modern sanitation would make which of the following most likely to occur?

- (a) An outbreak of Lyme disease
- (b) An outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever
- (c) An epidemic of typhoid
- (d) An epidemic of paralytic polio among infants

Answer:

1022. According to the passage, the outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever in the 1950's occurred for which of the following reasons?

- (a) The mosquito *Aedes aegypti* was newly introduced into Asia
- (b) The mosquito *Aedes aegypti* became more numerous
- (c) The mosquito *Aedes albopictus* became infected with the dengue virus

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(d) Individuals who would normally acquire immunity to the dengue virus as infants were not infected until later in life

Answer:

1023. It can be inferred from the passage that Lyme disease has become prevalent in parts of the United States because of which of the following?

- (a) The inadvertent introduction of Lyme disease bacteria to the United States
- (b) The inability of modern sanitation methods to eradicate Lyme disease bacteria
- (c) A genetic mutation in Lyme disease bacteria that makes them more virulent
- (d) An increase in the number of humans who encounter deer ticks

Answer:

1024. Which of the following can most reasonably be concluded about the mosquito *Aedes albopictus* on the basis of information given in the passage?

- (a) It is native to the United States
- (b) It can proliferate only in Asia
- (c) It transmits the dengue virus
- (d) It caused an epidemic of dengue hemorrhagic fever in the 1950's.

Answer:

1025. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- (a) A paradox is stated, discussed and left unresolved
- (b) Two opposing explanations are presented, argued, and reconciled
- (c) A theory is proposed and is then followed by descriptions of three experiments that support the theory

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(d) A generalization is stated and is then followed by three instances that support the generalization.

Answer:

1026. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's assertion about the cause of the Lyme disease outbreak in the United States?

(a) The deer population was smaller in the late nineteenth century than in the mid-twentieth century

(b) Interest in outdoor recreation began to grow in the late nineteenth century

(c) In recent years the suburbs have stopped growing

(d) Outdoor recreation enthusiasts routinely take measures to protect themselves against Lyme disease.

Answer:

Most office workers assume that the messages they send to each other via electronic mail are as private as a telephone call or a face-to-face meeting. That assumption is wrong. Although it is illegal in many areas for an employer to eavesdrop on private conversations or telephone calls—even if they take place on a company-owned telephone—there are no clear rules governing electronic mail. In fact, the question of how private electronic mail transmissions should be has emerged as one of the more complicated legal issues of the electronic age.

People's opinions about the degree of privacy that electronic mail should have vary depending on whose electronic mail system is being used and who is reading the messages. Does a government office, for example, have the right to destroy electronic messages created in the course of running the government, thereby denying public access to such documents? Some hold that government offices should issue guidelines that allow their staff to delete such electronic records, and defend this practice by claiming that the messages thus deleted already exist in paper versions whose destruction is forbidden. Opponents of such practices argue that the paper versions often omit such information as who received the messages and when they received them, information commonly carried on electronic mail systems. Government officials, opponents maintain, are civil

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servants; the public should thus have the right to review any documents created during the conducting of government business.

Questions about electronic mail privacy have also arisen in the private sector. Recently, two employees of an automotive company were discovered to have been communicating disparaging information about their supervisor via electronic mail. The supervisor, who had been monitoring the communication, threatened to fire the employees. When the employees filed a grievance complaining that their privacy had been violated, they were let go. Later, their court case for unlawful termination was dismissed; the company's lawyers successfully argued that because the company owned the computer system, its supervisors had the right to read anything created on it.

In some areas, laws prohibit outside interception of electronic mail by a third party without proper authorization such as a search warrant. However, these laws do not cover "inside" interception such as occurred at the automotive company. In the past, courts have ruled that interoffice communications may be considered private only if employees have a "reasonable expectation" of privacy when they send the messages. The fact is that no absolute guarantee of privacy exists in any computer system. The only solution may be for users to scramble their own messages with encryption codes; unfortunately, such complex codes are likely to undermine the principal virtue of electronic mail: its convenience.

1027. Which one of the following statements most accurately summarizes the main point of the passage?

- (a) Until the legal questions surrounding the privacy of electronic mail in both the public and private sectors have been resolved, office workers will need to scramble their electronic mail messages with encryption codes
- (b) The legal questions surrounding the privacy of electronic mail in the work place can best be resolved by treating such communications as if they were as private as telephone conversations or face-to-face meetings
- (c) Any attempt to resolve the legal questions surrounding the privacy of electronic mail in the workplace must take into account the essential difference between public-sector and private sector business

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(d) At present, in both the public and private sectors, there seem to be no clear general answers to the legal questions surrounding the privacy of electronic mail in the workplace

Answer:

1028. According to the passage, which one of the following best expresses the reason some people use to oppose the deletion of electronic mail records at government offices?

(a) Such deletion reveals the extent of government's unhealthy obsession with secrecy

(b) Such deletion runs counter to the notion of government's accountability to its constituency

(c) Such deletion clearly violates the legal requirement that government offices keep duplicate copies of all their transactions

(d) Such deletion violates the government's own guidelines against destruction of electronic records.

Answer:

1029. Which one of the following most accurately states the organization of the passage?

(a) A problem is introduced, followed by specific examples illustrating the problem: a possible solution is suggested, followed by an acknowledgment of its shortcomings

(b) A problem is introduced, followed by explications of two possible solutions to the problem: the first solution is preferred to the second, and reasons are given for why it is the better alternative

(c) A problem is introduced, followed by analysis of the historical circumstances that helped bring the problem about a possible solution is offered and rejected as being only a partial remedy

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(d) A problem is introduced, followed by enumeration of various questions that need to be answered before a solution can be found: one possible solution is proposed and argued for.

Answer:

1030. Based on the passage, the author's attitude towards interception of electronic mail can most accurately be described as

- (a) outright disapproval of the practice
- (b) support for employers who engage in it
- (c) support for employees who lose their jobs because of it
- (d) intellectual interest in its legal issues

1031. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would most likely hold which one of the following opinions about an encryption system that could encode and decode electronic mail messages with a single keystroke?

- (a) It would be an unreasonable burden on a company's ability to monitor electronic mail created by its employees
- (b) It would significantly reduce the difficulty of attempting to safeguard the privacy of electronic mail
- (c) It would create substantial legal complications for companies trying to prevent employees from revealing trade secrets to competitors
- (d) It would guarantee only a minimal level of employee privacy, and so would not be worth the cost involved in installing such a system.

Answer:

1032. Given the information in the passage, which one of the following hypothetical events is LEAST likely to occur?

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- (a) A court rules that a government office's practice of deleting its electronic mail is not in the public's best interests
- (b) A private-sector employer is found liable for wiretapping an office telephone conversation in which two employees exchanged disparaging information about their supervisor
- (c) A court upholds the right of a government office to destroy both paper and electronic versions of its in-house documents
- (d) A court upholds a private-sector employer's right to monitor messages sent between employees over the company's in-house electronic mail system.

Answer:

1033. The author's primary purpose in writing the passage is to

- (a) demonstrate that the individual right to privacy has been eroded by advances in computer technology
- (b) compare the legal status of electronic mail in the public and private sectors
- (c) draw an extended analogy between the privacy of electronic mail and the privacy of telephone conversations or face-to-face meeting
- (d) illustrate the complexities of the privacy issues surrounding electronic mail in the workplace

Answer:

1034. Engineering firm Westerns reported annual net profits of one-billion pounds over the last financial year. The company plans to re-invest this money into the business by creating three hundred apprenticeships. Westerns, who are known for hiring from within their own apprentices, hope that such a step will encourage other companies to offer more jobs for younger workers.

Youth unemployment rates are currently at an all-time high in the UK. A possible reason for this is a lack of training placements and non-academic routes for

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school leavers. However, as the average unemployment rates continues to rise, mirroring that of youths, differing reasons may be to blame.

Select the answer that most accurately completes the following sentence.
Westerns engineering firm ...

- (a) Reported net-profits of one-million pounds over the last financial year
- (b) Are known for the careful selection of their apprentices
- (c) Always re-invest their profits back into the business
- (d) Plan to create a number of new apprenticeship placements

Answer:

1035. Many graduates opt to house-share during the beginning of their careers. A benefit of this is that it provides the opportunity to save money, it reduces rent without compromising the standard of accommodation. In this way, house-sharing is often a popular option. However, living in close proximity with non-family members can often be taxing. Issues such as division of chores, payment of bills and respecting personal privacy can make such arrangements difficult.

Statistics suggest that over sixty percent of graduates who opt to house-share live with the same people for no more than one year before finding other arrangements. For this reason there has been an increase in the number of graduates renting self-sufficient accommodation.

Which of the following statements is most likely to be true?

- (a) A source of disruption between house-mates is tax
- (b) House-sharing became popular in the nineteen-fifties
- (c) House-sharing is a popular option amongst graduates
- (d) Graduates live with their house-mates for much less than one year

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Answer:

1036. A leading holiday provider was forced to close the doors of 200 hundred of its stores yesterday. The travel giant, who had been in operation for almost 170 years, made this move after it reported a loss of over 350 million pounds at its annual shareholders' meeting.

The company, which has over 1,000 stores in the UK, confirmed that 660 members of staff were also being let go. Business analysts suggest that the company faces another difficult year, as consumer confidence is at an all-time low.

Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The holiday provider has over 1.000 UK stores and 660 staff
- (b) The holiday provider recently confirmed that staff were being let go
- (c) The holiday provider has been in operation for exactly 170 years
- (d) More closures are planned for the future

Answer:

1037. A leading supermarket recently announced plans to open twenty-five new stores, despite the difficult economic conditions facing the country. It is hoped that the expansion will create more than 6,500 jobs over the next year, with focus placed on local residents who are currently unemployed. This announcement comes as official statistics suggest unemployment is at a seventeen-year high in Britain.

It was recently announced that --?

- (a) Unemployment in Britain is at an all-time high
- (b) Local people are more likely to be unemployed
- (c) A supermarket opens new stores, despite financial problems

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(d) A supermarket opens new stores, despite the economic climate

Answer:

1038. A growing number of university and A-level students are turning to extreme means as a way of funding their education. The national Union of Students (NUS) found that an alarming number of students are working as escorts, gambling or volunteering to take part in medical experiments to bolster their income. According to NUS, the increased cost of living and the reduction in graduate jobs and educational maintenance allowance (EMA) is behind such drastic action. The NUS predicts that 15% of women working in lap-dancing clubs are students.

Responding to the release of this information, a spokesman for the Department of Education stated that there is currently over one hundred and eighty million pounds of financial support available each year for the most vulnerable students, but further support from the universities and colleges themselves is required, in the form of bursaries, for any real change to take place.

Which one of the following statements cannot be deduced?

- (a) More female students are lap dancers than female non-students
- (b) 180 million pounds of funding is available for vulnerable students
- (c) Some students rely extreme measures such as escorting
- (d) The number of graduate jobs has available has reduced

Answer:

Alcohol consumption may be linked to a women's risk of infertility, say researches supported by the National Institute of Child Health. In a study of nearly 6000 women, researchers from the Harvard School of Public Health looked at Data from those evaluated at seven infertility clinics. After adjusting for other factors that could affect results, such as age and cigarette smoking, researchers found a strong association between alcohol (more than the equivalent of seven cans of beer a week) and infertility due to ovulation problems. The inability to conceive

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was about 30 percent more likely to occur in women who drank moderately and about 60 percent more likely in women who drank heavily.

1039. The researchers supported by the National Institute of Child Health

(a) took care of women who're suffering from alcohol

(b) have spent a lot of money on fertility

(c) have been victims of infertility

(d) said alcohol may affect women's fertility

Answer:

1040. According to the passage, one can assume that women who are infertile

(a) possibly drink more than seven cans of beer a week

(b) are students at Harvard university

(c) smoked a lot of cigarettes when they were very young

(d) used to go hospitals because of serious problems

Answer:

1041. The passage tells us that

(a) smoking is not as harmful as alcohol

(b) a lot of researches have been done on smoking

(c) we are unaware of the side-effects of infertility

(d) women who drink heavily have the risk of infertility

Answer:

Over the past thirty years or so the quality of many people's lives has deteriorated in some respects because of technological progress. Those people living near

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airports are constantly assailed by the noise of increasingly larger and more powerful jet aircraft taking off and landing. We have ugly buildings which have sprung up in towns and cities. Some of these are blocks of flats-high-rise buildings built because of the high price of land, which seem more like breeding boxes than houses where people have space to live. Worse still, much of our building effort has been channeled into the construction of more and more large office blocks at the expense of much needed housing for the growing urban population.

1042. It's obvious in the passage that

- (a) the quality of people's lives has declined by technology
- (b) those people living around airports are happy with their condition
- (c) technology progressed the life standards
- (d) airports are usually constructed in urban areas

Answer:

1043. We have ugly buildings

- (a) so we need to improve technology
- (b) because the land is expensive
- (c) but we don't have much complaint about it
- (d) where people find enough space to live

Answer:

1044. Technological progress

- (a) has negative effects on people's lives
- (b) requires more large office blocks
- (c) became much faster than expected

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(d) enabled people to live in large blocks

Answer:

Earthquake is a sudden movement in Earth's crust which produces vibration. These vibrations may be detectable only by sensitive instruments called seismographs, or else they may kill thousands as they destroy cities. Many earthquakes are caused when rocks move along faults. Severe earthquakes are most common near the edges of the "plates" in the Earth's crust, such as around the Pacific Ocean, along the mid-Atlantic ridge and in the Mediterranean and South- West Asian regions. They occur when the plates move. So the earthquakes are caused by volcanic action, explosions and other factors, Earthquakes under the sea trigger off huge waves called tsunamis.

1045. According to the passage,

(a) rocks move when the earthquakes occur

(b) seismographs may devastate cities if not detected

(c) earthquakes are caused by huge waves called tsunamis

(d) earthquakes are more likely to happen where there are faults

Answer:

1046. It's obvious in the passage that

(a) many big cities are founded upon the faults

(b) big cities are more likely to confront earthquakes

(c) the Pacific Ocean is the most likely place for the earthquakes

(d) Earth's most perilous places are the Pacific Ocean, the Mid-Atlantic, South-West Asia and the Mediterranean

Answer:

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1047. We can understand from the passage that

- (a) some of the volcanic blasts are caused by earthquakes
- (b) tsunamis are more likely to exist in the Mediterranean and the Mid-Atlantic
- (c) severe earthquakes cannot be detected beforehand
- (d) movements of plates leads to big earthquakes

Answer:

One can write notes either in the novel one is reading or in a separate notebook. The advantage of the former method is that it doesn't disturb one's reading too much; disadvantage is that it spoils a book, it affects one's second reading of the novel, there is not always too much room for the notes in the book. One way round these problems is to write brief notes in pencil in a novel as one is reading, then to copy these up and expand them in a separate notebook. These also allow one to copy out brief extracts from the novel which strike one as important, and it means that you file for future reference only notes about which you have thought a second time after having finished reading the novel.

1048. It's stated in the passage that

- (a) there is more than one way to take notes
- (b) writing notes in the novel doesn't harm the book so much
- (c) taking notes in a separate book has only disadvantages
- (d) one 's reading too much spoils a book

Answer:

1049. According to the passage

- (a) writing a novel is more difficult than reading it
- (b) short notes may be helpful in the future

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(c) making notes larger is no longer valid for readers

(d) one can read either novel or short story easily

Answer:

1050. The main concern of the passage is

(a) the methods of reading a book

(b) how to cope with problems of reading a novel

(c) the notes that are taken while reading a novel

(d) the obstacles during writing

Answer:

The novel develops, after the death of Defoe, with S. Richardson (1689-1761), a professional printer who took to novel-writing when he was fifty. Richardson liked to help young women with the composition of their love-letters, and was asked by a publisher to write a volume of model letters for use on various occasions. He was inspired to write a novel in the form of a series of letters, a novel which should implant a moral lesson in the minds of its readers (he thought of these readers primarily as women). This novel was Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded, which describes the defamation made on the honor of a virtuous housemaid by a young man.

1051. It can be inferred from the passage that S. Richardson

(a) is more interested in printing

(b) wrote more than one novel

(c) forced the young women to write love-letters

(d) became only an expert printer in his life

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Answer:

1052. We learn that Samuel Richardson

- (a) aimed at giving moral message to people
- (b) asked a publisher to write a novel
- (c) liked being helped by females
- (d) made chiefly the women read his novels

Answer:

1053. It's implied that Richardson's "Pamela"

- (a) is composed only of defamation made by a man
- (b) has more than one title
- (c) explains the causes of defamation
- (d) intends to give ethical message to men

Answer:

Aristotle, who lived from 384 BC to 322 BC, taught that the heart contained the intelligence. Except for a few guesses like this, he observed carefully. He described the habits and the bodily structure (anatomy) of many animals, birds and fish. Another Greek, Galen, who lived in the second century AD, performed biological experiments. Both careful observation of living things and experiments are used today in the study of biology. Galen observed and described the internal anatomy of the human body. -He described many parts that he saw in the body. But he was not always careful. He sometimes described what he expected to see and did not look carefully to see what was really there. For centuries after Galen, people studied anatomy from his books instead of trusting their own observations.

1054. It's obvious that Aristotle

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(a) thinks that it is the brain which contains the intelligence

(b) died in his sixties

(c) observed only birds and fish

(d) is both a great philosopher and a biologist

Answer:

1055. A Greek scientist, Galen

(a) became more successful than Aristotle

(b) studied the exterior parts of the body

(c) sometimes depended more on his ideas than observation

(d) lived in Greece during his whole life-time

Answer:

1056. It can be inferred from the passage that

(a) there is a strong link between Galen and Aristotle in terms of friendship

(b) Galen studied the external part of the body while Aristotle studied the internal part

(c) the studies of Aristotle couldn't satisfy the expectations of people

(d) Galen and Aristotle have been influential in the following centuries

Answer:

In an attempt to improve the overall performance of clerical workers, many companies have introduced computerized performance monitoring and control systems (CPMCS) that record and report a worker's computer-driven activities. However, at least one study has shown that such monitoring may not be having the desired effect. In the study, researchers asked monitored clerical workers and

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their supervisors how assessments of productivity affected supervisors' ratings of workers' performance.

In contrast to unmonitored workers doing the same work, who without exception identified the most important element in their jobs as customer service, the monitored workers and their supervisors all responded that productivity was the critical factor in assigning ratings. This finding suggested that there should have been a strong correlation between a monitored worker's productivity and the overall rating the worker received. However, measures of the relationship between overall rating and individual elements of performance clearly supported the conclusion that supervisors gave considerable weight to criteria such as attendance, accuracy, and indications of customer satisfaction.

It is possible that productivity may be a "hygiene factor," that is, if it is too low, it will hurt the overall rating. But the evidence suggests that beyond the point at which productivity becomes "good enough," higher productivity per se is unlikely to improve a rating.

1057. According to the passage, before the final results of the study were known, which of the following seemed likely?

- (a) That workers with the highest productivity would also be the most accurate
- (b) That workers who initially achieved high productivity ratings would continue to do so consistently
- (c) That the highest performance ratings would be achieved by workers with the highest productivity
- (d) That the most productive workers would be those whose supervisors claimed to value productivity

Answer:

1058. It can be inferred that the author of the passage discusses "unmonitored workers" primarily in order to

- (a) compare the ratings of these workers with the ratings of monitored workers

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- (b) provide an example of a case in which monitoring might be effective
- (c) provide evidence of an inappropriate use of CPMCS
- (d) illustrate the effect that CPMCS may have on workers' ratings

Answer:

1059. Which of the following, if true, would most clearly have supported the conclusion

- (a) Ratings of productivity correlated highly with ratings of both accuracy and attendance
- (b) Electronic monitoring greatly increased productivity
- (c) Most supervisors based overall ratings of performance on measures of productivity alone
- (d) Overall ratings of performance correlated more highly with measures of accuracy than with measures of productivity

Answer:

1060. According to the passage, a "hygiene factor" is an aspect of a worker's performance that

- (a) has no effect on the rating of a worker's performance
- (b) is so basic to performance that it is assumed to be adequate for all workers
- (c) is given less importance than it deserves in rating a worker's performance
- (d) is not likely to affect a worker's rating unless it is judged to be inadequate

Answer:

1061. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (a) explain the need for the introduction of an innovative strategy

(b) discuss a study of the use of a particular method

(c) recommend a course of action

(d) resolved a difference of opinion

Answer:

Until recently, scientists did not know of a close vertebrate analogue to the extreme form of altruism observed in eusocial insects like ants and bees, whereby individuals cooperate, sometimes even sacrificing their own opportunities to survive and reproduce, for the good of others. However, such a vertebrate society may exist among underground colonies of the highly social rodent *Heterocephalus glaber*, the naked mole rat.

A naked mole rat colony, like a beehive, wasp's nest, or termite mound, is ruled by its queen, or reproducing female. Other adult female mole rats neither ovulate nor breed. The queen is the largest member of the colony, and she maintains her breeding status through a mixture of behavioral and, presumably, chemical control. Queens have been long-lived in captivity, and when they die or are removed from a colony one sees violent fighting for breeding status among the larger remaining females, leading to a takeover by a new queen.

Eusocial insect societies have rigid caste systems, each insect's role being defined by its behavior, body shape, and physiology. In naked mole rat societies, on the other hand, differences in behavior are related primarily to reproductive status (reproduction being limited to the queen and a few males), body size, and perhaps age. Smaller non-breeding members, both male and female, seem to participate primarily in gathering food, transporting nest material, and tunneling. Larger nonbreeders are active in defending the colony and perhaps in removing dirt from the tunnels. Jarvis' work has suggested that differences in growth rates may influence the length of time that an individual performs a task, regardless of its age.

Cooperative breeding has evolved many times in vertebrates, but unlike naked mole rats, most cooperatively breeding vertebrates (except the wild dog, *Lycaon pictus*) are dominated by a pair of breeders rather than by a single breeding

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female. The division of labor within social groups is less pronounced among other vertebrates than among naked mole rats, colony size is much smaller, and mating by subordinate females may not be totally suppressed, whereas in naked mole rat colonies subordinate females are not sexually active, and many never breed.

1062. Which of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?

- (a) Naked mole rat colonies are the only known examples of cooperatively breeding vertebrate societies
- (b) Naked mole rat colonies exhibit social organization based on a rigid caste system
- (c) Behavior in naked mole rat colonies may well be a close vertebrate analogue to behavior in eusocial insect societies
- (d) The mating habits of naked mole rats differ from those of any other vertebrate species.

Answer:

1063. The passage suggests that Jarvis' work has called into question which of the following explanatory variables for naked mole rat behavior?

- (a) Size
- (b) Age
- (c) Reproductive status
- (d) Rate of growth

Answer:

1064. It can be inferred from the passage that the performance of tasks in naked mole rat colonies differs from task performance in eusocial insect societies in which of the following ways?

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- (a) In naked mole rat colonies, all tasks are performed cooperatively
- (b) In naked mole rat colonies, the performance of tasks is less rigidly determined by body shape
- (c) In naked mole rat colonies, breeding is limited to the largest animals
- (d) In eusocial insect societies, reproduction is limited to a single female.

Answer:

1065. According to the passage, which of the following is a supposition rather than a fact concerning the queen in a naked mole rat colony?

- (a) She is the largest member of the colony
- (b) She exerts chemical control over the colony
- (c) She mates with more than one male
- (d) She attains her status through aggression.

Answer:

1066. The passage supports which of the following inferences about breeding among *Lycaon pictus*?

- (a) The largest female in the social group does not maintain reproductive status by means of behavioral control
- (b) An individual's ability to breed is related primarily to its rate of growth
- (c) Breeding is the only task performed by the breeding female
- (d) Breeding is not dominated by a single pair of dogs

Answer:

1067. According to the passage, naked mole rat colonies may differ from all other known vertebrate groups in which of the following ways?

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- (a) Naked mole rats exhibit an extreme form of altruism
- (b) Naked mole rats are cooperative breeders
- (c) Among naked mole rats, many males are permitted to breed with a single dominant female
- (d) Among naked mole rats, different tasks are performed at different times in an individual's life

Answer:

1068. One function of the third paragraph of the passage is to

- (a) state a conclusion about facts presented in an earlier paragraph
- (b) introduce information that is contradicted by information in the fourth paragraph
- (c) qualify the extent to which two previously mentioned groups might be similar
- (d) demonstrate that of three explanatory factors offered, two may be of equal significance

Answer:

Scientists typically advocate the analytic method of studying complex systems: systems are divided into component parts that are investigated separately. But nineteenth-century critics of this method claimed that when a system's parts are isolated its complexity tends to be lost. To address the perceived weakness of the analytic method these critics put forward a concept called organicism, which posited that the whole determines the nature of its parts and that the parts of a whole are interdependent.

Organicism depended upon the theory of internal relations, which states that relations between entities are possible only within some whole that embraces them, and that entities are altered by the relationships into which they enter. If an entity stands in a relationship with another entity, it has some property as a consequence. Without this relationship, and hence without the property, the

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entity would be different—and so would be another entity. Thus, the property is one of the entity's defining characteristics. Each of an entity's relationships likewise determines a defining characteristic of the entity.

One problem with the theory of internal relations is that not all properties of an entity are defining characteristics: numerous properties are accompanying characteristics—even if they are always present, their presence does not influence the entity's identity. Thus, even if it is admitted that every relationship into which an entity enters determines some characteristic of the entity, it is not necessarily true that such characteristics will define the entity; it is possible for the entity to enter into a relationship yet remain essentially unchanged.

The ultimate difficulty with the theory of internal relations is that it renders the acquisition of knowledge impossible. To truly know an entity, we must know all of its relationships; but because the entity is related to everything in each whole of which it is a part, these wholes must be known completely before the entity can be known. This seems to be a prerequisite impossible to satisfy.

Organicists' criticism of the analytic method arose from their failure to fully comprehend the method. In rejecting the analytic method, organicists overlooked the fact that before the proponents of the method analyzed the component parts of a system, they first determined both the laws applicable to the whole system and the initial conditions of the system; proponents of the method thus did not study parts of a system in full isolation from the system as a whole. Since organicists failed to recognize this, they never advanced any argument to show that laws and initial conditions of complex systems cannot be discovered. Hence, organicists offered no valid reason for rejecting the analytic method or for adopting organicism as a replacement for it.

1069. Which one of the following most completely and accurately summarizes the argument of the passage?

(a) By calling into question the possibility that complex systems can be studied in their entirety, organicists offered an alternative to the analytic method favored by nineteenth-century scientists

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(b) Organicists did not offer a useful method of studying complex systems because they did not acknowledge that there are relationship into which an entity may enter that do not alter the entity's identity

(c) Organicism is flawed because it relies on a theory that both ignores the fact that not all characteristics of entities are defining and ultimately makes the acquisition of knowledge impossible

(d) Organicism does not offer a valid challenge to the analytic method both because it relies on faulty theory and because it is based on a misrepresentation of the analytic method.

Answer:

1070. According to the passage, organicists' chief objection to the analytic method was that the method

(a) oversimplified systems by isolating their components

(b) assumed that a system can be divided into component parts

(c) ignored the laws applicable to the system as a whole

(d) claimed that the parts of a system are more important than the system as a whole

Answer:

1071. The passage offers information to help answer each of the following questions EXCEPT:

(a) Why does the theory of internal relations appear to make the acquisition of knowledge impossible?

(b) Why did the organicists propose replacing the analytic method?

(c) What is the difference between a defining characteristic and an accompanying characteristic?

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(d) What are some of the advantages of separating out the parts of a system for study?

Answer:

1072. The passage most strongly supports the ascription of which one of the following views to scientists who use the analytic method?

(a) A complex system is best understood by studying its component parts in full isolation from the system as a whole

(b) The parts of a system should be studied with an awareness of the laws and initial conditions that govern the system

(c) It is not possible to determine the laws governing a system until the system's parts are separated from one another

(d) Because the parts of a system are interdependent, they cannot be studied separately without destroying the system's complexity.

Answer:

1073. Which one of the following is a principle upon which the author bases an argument against the theory of the internal relations?

(a) An adequate theory of complex systems must define the entities of which the system is composed

(b) An acceptable theory cannot have consequences that contradict its basic purpose

(c) An adequate method of study of complex systems should reveal the actual complexity of the system it studies

(d) An acceptable theory must describe the laws and initial conditions of a complex system.

Answer:

1074. Current figures suggest that one in five British children will be obese by the time they reach the final year of primary school. This statement comes from a

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survey conducted by the National Child Measurement Programme, which collected data based on more than one million school children.

London was found to have the highest percentage of obese children, with 20% of final year pupils affected by the issue. The survey also noted that the problem was twice as acute in deprived areas, with 14% of four and five year olds in deprived areas being obese, compared to only 6% in well-off areas. In comparison to the rising rates of obesity in children, the percentage of obese adults in the UK has fallen, currently standing at 23%.

What percentage of obese children will become obese adults?

- (a) 20%
 - (b) 14%
 - (c) 23%
 - (d) Cannot say
- Answer:

1075. The Office of Fair Trading (OFT) has begun an investigation into Britain's car insurance industry after prices soared by twenty five percent in the last two years. The regulatory body believe that a restriction has been placed on the market by a lack of competition between insurance providers.

In addition, the OFT suggest that the increasing popularity of comparison sites has led to an increase in referral fees, which insurance companies passed on to drivers. Further research into the issue is being carried out and is predicted to be completed in the spring of next year.

Which one of the following reasons the OFT blame for the rise in cost for car insurance?

- (a) An increase in referral fees covered by the insurance provider
- (b) An increase in referral fees that get passing on to drivers

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(c) An increase in referral fees that are passed on to the OFT

(d) A lack of competition between OFT providers

Answer:

1076. The luxury goods market has seen a sudden slump in sales in China thanks to the emergence of Chinese labels. While China's love of Western brands, such as Prada and Louis Vuitton, shows no sign of ending, a new group of smaller luxury Chinese companies is gaining in popularity.

Such companies try to promote traditional Chinese values, rather than the exclusivity of Western labels that have been ever popular in China. Feedback for the new rivals has been positive so far, yet they are expected to face an up-hill struggle as Western heavy-weights rise to meet the challenge.

Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

(a) Luxury Chinese labels decreased sales of western luxury goods

(b) Chinese companies are emulating the exclusivity of Western luxury goods

(c) Chinese companies are trying to promote traditional values

(d) The Western market is rising to the challenge of Chinese companies

Answer:

1077. The National Institute of Clinical Excellence (NICE) has announced that the number of cases of anaphylactic shock in the UK has risen by over 600 per cent in the past twenty years. Anaphylaxis is usually triggered by an allergic reaction and can cause a decrease in blood pressure, swelling of the affected area and a difficulty to breathe. Such reactions, which can cause death or serious illness in otherwise healthy individuals, are estimated to affect an average of fifty-thousand people over the course of their lifetime. Guidelines for dealing with anaphylactic shock were published by NiCE and include advise such as giving those who have previously suffered from anaphylaxis an adrenaline injection, which they can

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administer themselves in the advent of a future attack. Such measures may prove lifesaving.

Which one of the following statements is definitely correct?

- (a) UK annual Anaphylactic shock cases are numbered at fifty-thousand
- (b) UK Anaphylactic shock cases have risen over six hundred percent in ten years
- (c) Injection of adrenaline is the only cure for anaphylactic shock
- (d) Anaphylactic shock can cause death or serious illness in healthy individuals

Answer:

1078. Over the past decade, the process of out-sourcing has become a common aspect of daily life for many British companies. However, a local government authority recently took this phenomenon to a new level when it out-sourced its waste-collection, leisure facilities, planning, licensing and pest control. Acting now in a supervisory role, the local authority now has only fourteen remaining employees. A spokesman for the council stated that this move aimed to reduce spending cuts, as central government grant money is cut substantially across the country.

Talking about their work load since the job cuts, a remaining employee commented that the cuts have brought more variety to her day as different tasks now come under one officer, when they would have been suggested prior to the cuts. It remains to be seen whether such changes will stream line local government authorities into more commercial like operations.

Which of the following statements is not mentioned by the passage?

- (a) Local authorities are considering new ways to save money
- (b) Since outsourcing, remaining employees have more variety in their day
- (c) Out-sourcing has become common practice in many companies

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(d) Authorities must act like commercial operations to survive funding cuts

Answer:

1079. The rise and fall in the annual gross income of Britain's biggest supermarkets is well documented. For this reason it came as not surprise to many when Tesco's annual figures represented a loss in this quarter. Official figures suggest that a price-cutting campaign by Britain's biggest retailer failed to plug the losses, as Texco made its fourth quarterly loss in a row.

Commentators suggest that the fall in sales is a result of the current economic climate, with shoppers' not only spending less on clothing and electronic items, but also on their weekly food shops. However, this view is controversial as smaller competitor's such as Sainsbury's and Morrison's continue to make a profit.

Complete the following sentence. Competitor's such as Sainsbury's and Morrison's ...

- (a) Continually pose a threat to Tesco
- (b) continually made a loss in the last four quarters
- (c) Continue to make a profit, despite the economic downturn
- (d) Continue to make a profit on clothing and electronic items

Answer:

1080. UK unemployment has reached a new high after the public sector made a new wave of cuts this week. Statistics suggest that those particularly hit by the cuts will be youths, as a record high of over 1 million youths were recorded as unemployed at the beginning of this month. This figure is just under the half of the total national statistic for unemployment, a reported 2.5 million.

Yet, the number of people claiming unemployment benefits has not risen as far as it was expected to. Economists predicted that the number of people claiming support would rise by an estimated 15,000, yet the actual figure demonstrates a rise of less than 4,000. Perhaps things are not as bad as they seem after all.

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what does the writer mean when he states 'perhaps things are not as bad as they seem ...'?

- (a) Unemployment is about to fall, improving the economic outlook
- (b) The government is likely to make new public sector cuts
- (c) Economists are mistaken and unemployment is lower
- (d) Economists overestimated the number rise in benefits claims

Answer:

1081. The Law Commission has recommended, as part of a major overhaul to inheritance law, that unmarried couples should have equal inheritance rights. The proposal suggests that unmarried couples who live together for five years or more should be able to inherit from each other without writing a will. This provision would also apply to couples who had lived together for two years or more and who had a child, providing that the child lived with the couple at the time one parent died.

An exception to the proposed law would be where one partner had been previously married to another partner and had not divorced them. In this situation, the surviving co-habitant would have no right to the deceased's estate. If passed, this British law is thought to affect roughly 7 million families who cohabit but never married.

Which one of the following statements can we not know based on the information provided in the passage?

- (a) 7 million families in Britain are cohabiting but never married
- (b) Recommendations to change inheritance laws have been made
- (c) Children without married parents are not entitled to inherit their parent's estate
- (d) Cohabiting with a partner still married to someone else would be an exception

Answer:

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1082. Official statistics from countries around the European Union suggest that Britain has the second-highest standard within the EU. Research suggests that a major reason for this is the service provided by the NHS. The European research body, 'Eurostat', compared the figures for Britain with the services supplied by the NHS and without such services.

It found that without the aid of the NHS, Britain moved down to the 10th in the scale for its standard of living. In the recent report Bulgaria was found to be the worst-off country in the EU, with Norway and Sweden as the richest. Denmark was found to be the most expensive to live in within the EU.

These figures represent a dramatic change since the last survey carried out in 2007. At the time of the 2007 survey, Ireland was found to be one of the richest countries with its standard of living 48% above the average, beating even Sweden. However, this is no longer the case.

Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) 'Eurostat' is backed by the European Commission
- (b) Denmark is one of the richest countries in the EU
- (c) The richest countries are Sweden and Norway
- (d) The richest countries are Denmark and Norway

Answer:

1083. To what extent does advertising a product at a sporting event increase sales? In light of the London Olympics, the relationship between events and advertising is under greater scrutiny by British companies than ever before. Research suggests that in the year prior to the Games, twelve percent of adults talked about the Olympics on a typical day.

With this in mind, it is estimated that more than one billion pounds have been invested in the Games in the form of sponsorship from companies. In return for

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their investment, the exposure gained by sponsors is now legally protected by statute to prevent non-official sponsors from profiting.

Choose the option that best completes the following sentence. As a result of the London Olympics ...

- (a) Sporting events and advertising has been researched for the first time
- (b) Sporting events and advertising is receiving more attention from companies
- (c) Sporting events and advertising is receiving more attention from adults
- (d) Sporting events and advertising is now protected by statute

Answer:

1084. The AAA rating currently enjoyed by British banks may be about to change, as the governor of Banque de France, Christian Noyer, lashed out at the amount of British debt. This statement was made in response to warnings received by the French government that a number of banks across Europe, including France, are being considered for downgrading.

Noyer's outburst continued, as he stated that a downgrade for France was 'unjust', and that the downgrades should start with the UK, which currently has a larger amount of debt, more inflation and weaker growth than France. However, the French economy is expected to shrink both this quarter and the next, suggesting the nation is suffering from recession. In light of this, a warning for Mr. Noyer not to throw stones in glass houses appears apt.

Which of the following statements is definitely correct?

- (a) British banks will be downgraded from their AAA status
- (b) Christian Noyer called it unjust for French banks to lose their AAA status
- (c) British bankers are all members of the AA insurance group
- (d) The governor of the Banque de France lives in a glass house

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Answer:

1085. Official statistics suggest that only a third of drivers' tax is spent on the roads. In 2010, figures suggest that drivers spent eight billion pounds in fuel taxes, yet, in the same year, only five billion was spent on local roads and a further four billion on national highways. In addition to fuel taxes, excise tax has almost doubled since 1988. Speaking on this subject, the president of the AA stated that the poorest motorists are often the most affected by tax hikes.

How much tax, in total, was spent on local roads and national highways in 2010?

- (a) Four billion pounds
- (b) Five billion pounds
- (c) Nine billion pounds
- (d) Twenty three billion pounds

Answer:

1086. The prime minister recently announced a new plan to kick-start social recovery and 'troubleshoot' dysfunctional families. Under the scheme, the government plans to invest 450 million pounds into families, providing more case workers, probation officers and social workers. While forty percent of the total bill is expected to be provided by central government, the remaining sixty percent is to be provided by local councils.

Those in opposition appear skeptical as to the worth of the scheme, highlighting that the funding must be gained by cuts to other key areas. In this way, the prime minister has been accused of 'taking with one hand while giving with the other'.

What does the author mean when he refers to the proposed scheme as 'taking with one hand while giving with the other'?

- (a) The author means the scheme will be detrimental to families
- (b) The author means funding for the scheme may come from other areas

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(c) The author means that only local government will be giving funds

(d) The author means that funds will come from companies

Answer:

1087. A British surgeon has invented a new device that kills pain without the use of drugs. The gadget, which aims to reduce knee pain and the need of operations, is said to block the pain signal as the spinal cord is unable to carry both the pain and the vibration at the same time. This technique, using vibration to block pain signals, is not new, first appearing in the American civil war before being re-examined in the 1960s and eventually appearing on the market in 2009. This technology, which is powered by AAA batteries, is the first time the product has been widely available for knee pains.

When was the technology to specifically kill knee pain by the use of vibrations first invented?

(a) In the American civil war

(b) In the 1960's

(c) In 2009

(d) Cannot say

Answer:

1088. Experts warn that the growing number of dementia cases may become the social problem of this century. The World Alzheimer Report predicts that the burden placed on social resources by cases of dementia will continue to grow as the number of cases escalates. A reason behind the growing number of people suffering from dementia is due to an increase in life expectancy, with more people living into their eighties and nineties than ever before.

In addition to the increasing number of cases, a difference in how differing European countries fare for patients with Alzheimer's has also been found. The World Alzheimer report noted that in countries with higher income, patients are

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more likely to be looked after by professional healthcare workers, than by family members themselves.

Which one of the following statements cannot be deduced?

- (a) Increased dementia cases will be a burden on social resources
- (b) Life expectancy can be seen to be increasing
- (c) European countries employ more nurses than other countries
- (d) Wealthy European countries are more likely to employ healthcare workers

Answer:

1089. Australia's economic growth slows down in second quarter, say economists. Annual economic growth in Australia has begun to slow as demand for natural resources slows around the world. Decreased growth in key developing countries such as China and India has taken its toll on the Australian economy, which is heavily based on the mining sector. Similarly commodity prices such as iron ore have also fallen in recent months, negatively effecting Australian mining company profits. A knock on effect of this is decreased investment in the Australian mining sector, hurting investment in the country. It is believed that this decline in demand for natural resources will continue throughout the year, and Australian economic growth is not likely to increase for some time.

Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) Australian mining company profits have been negatively effected
- (b) The price of iron ore has fallen
- (c) Increased growth in developing countries is to blame
- (d) Investment into Australia has been hurt

Answer:

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1090. What is the reason behind the traditional red, white and green of the Christmas period? A professor at Cambridge University has set out to question the popular idea that the Victorians are to thank for the colour coding of the festive season. The research, which began in 2009, looks at the possible influence of medieval wooden art and the traditional decorations that can still be found in churches today.

According to popular belief, why do we associate red, white and green with the festive period?

- (a) We associate these colours due to the Victorians
- (b) We associate these colours due to Coca-Cola
- (c) We associate these colours due to medieval wooden art
- (d) We associate these colours due to traditional decorations

Answer:

1091. The price of gold has increased by almost thirty-five percent across the globe across the globe over the last year. As a result, previously abandoned gold mines, which were once seen as financially unviable, have been reopened. An example of this can be seen at the southern Indian state of Karnataka, where companies are re-opening gold mines as even low grade ore becomes valuable. India is currently the largest consumer of gold globally, however, the majority of this demand is currently met by import. Commentators question whether this trend will continue as more and more abandoned mines are re-opened.

Which of the following statements is definitely correct?

- (a) India's demand for gold is increasing
- (b) It is uncertain if India's demand for gold will continue
- (c) The majority of India's demand for gold is met by import
- (d) India's demand for imported gold is increasing

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Answer:

1092. The outlook for Ireland's economy looked bleak at the end of 2011, as the Central Statistics Office (CSO) announced that the nation's economy had shrunk by three percent. Economists suggest that this is the result of the Irish government's austerity measures, which have knocked consumer confidence and reduced spending. Not all parts of the Irish economy have suffered, however, as agricultural exports are up by ten percent. The worst affected industry is that of construction, which recorded a record drop of twenty-five percent.

What part of the Irish economy is worst hit?

- (a) Agricultural exports
- (b) Agricultural imports
- (c) The construction industry
- (d) Consumer confidence

Answer:

1093. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has announced plans to give the Republic of Ireland a further loan of four billion pounds over the next three years. This announcement comes as the Irish economy shows signs of stabilizing after new spending cuts were recently implemented. In addition to spending cuts, a rise in tax has also been announced. This would take the level of tax in the Republic of Ireland to twenty nine percent, forcing some members of the Dail (Irish Parliament) to voice concerns that shoppers will go to the North instead. A cut in the number of public service workers is also expected.

Which of the following statements is definitely correct?

- (a) More Irish shoppers are going to the North instead
- (b) The Republic of Ireland does not expect the loan back
- (c) Public sector jobs made up the majority of the cuts

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(d) The Irish economy shows signs of stabilizing

Answer:

1094. Technology, such as smart-phones and business software, are said to be making a marked difference to life of local people in Ghana. An example of this can be seen in Janga, in the North of Ghana. Janga's economy is predominantly dependant on the collection and export of Shea nuts, traditionally collected by the wome of the community.

Thanks to the introduction of smart phones, Shea nut collectors are now able to attach barcodes to each bag of nuts that they collect. Scanning these barcodes on smart-phones means that tan individual can keep track of the delivery. The barcodes also identify ehich bags belong to whom, so that the collectore receives the right price for their product, based on the amount of and the quality of nuts they collected. While this business model is simple, it wndows local workers with more control and bargaining power.

Which statement is definitely true?

(a) Technology increased the workers control over the products they sell

(b) Technology has enabled individual workers to keep in contact

(c) The business model is described in the passage complicated

(d) The barcode on each bag identifies which area the nuts came from

Answer:

1095. The traditional view, that gaining a degree will provide long-term employment security, has been questioned. The traditional story goes that to get ahead in society, one must spend three to four years and, in most cases, accumulate debt along the way. To leave school with no further education is to gain an unsatisfying career with little potential.

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However, it can be questioned whether this pattern provides a valid representation of contemporary society. With the rise of tuition fees, the average student debt is at an all time high. In addition, there is even greater competition for graduate jobs.

The Chronicle of Higher Education notes that between 2007 and 2009 the number of students going to university increased by 20% in the USA, 60% in Europe and almost 200% in Asia. With these increases in competition, it is little wonder that the traditional path is being questioned.

Which statement is not true?

- (a) The average student debt is at an all-time high
- (b) There has been an increase in the number of people going to university
- (c) There has been a decrease in the number of people going to university
- (d) The traditional university path is being questioned

Answer:

1096. The right of those working in the public sector to strike is controversial. Many private sector workers are of the opinion that the cost to tax payers and delays or closures in services outweighs any benefit that may be achieved through industrial action. In addition to this, employers have been criticised for their inability to prevent their workers from striking; it is the responsibility of employers to provide for the continual smooth running of public services, many of which provide a vital aspect of day to day life. An example of this can be seen in the transport industry, where severe delays can have a knock-on effect on the functioning of other industries. Union should be encouraged to find a less disruptive way of settling disputes.

Which one of the following is a problem caused by industrial action?

- (a) Delays or closures, in public service such as public transport
- (b) A lack of control over workers by employers

(c) An increase in the power of unions

(d) The right of those working in the public sector to belong to a union

Answer:

1097. The level of air pollution in London is at a record high, with the level of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) the highest of any EU country. As a result of such high levels of pollution, the UK has received a number of warnings from the EU for its failure to comply with European laws, and may face a possible fine.

In addition to this, experts warn that the levels of pollution will affect the weather; leading to periods of storm like weather throughout the summer months and an increase in temperature in the winter. Such pollutants are particularly problematic for those who run in the city on a regular basis; leading to chest pains, a decrease in lung capacity and coughing and other problems.

Which one of the following statement is true?

(a) The UK has been fined for high levels of pollution in London

(b) London has the highest level of nitrogen dioxide in Europe

(c) European laws ban the production of nitrogen dioxide

(d) Running often in the city does not cause chest pains

Answer:

1098. What qualities and attributes make a political leader successful? A recent poll asked voters what they looked for in the ideal political leader; a good economic strategy perhaps, a willingness to admit the past mistakes of one's party or the ability to be likeable as a person. The popular answer seems to be 'credibility'; voters want someone they can trust.

How does this translate into a political strategy? To begin with, the poll suggests confusion surrounds the very basics of politics; what do the parties stand for anymore? The past few years has seen such a convergence in political ideals that

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once clear 'blue' conservative and 'red' labour lines are now somewhat purple. To be credible, to be a successful political leader, you mustn't be afraid of hanging the banners and stating your policy. By this, and not doing a political 180 after the election, is the key to number 10.

What does the author mean by stating that 'a convergence in political ideals' has blurred the once clear blue and red lines?

- (a) Conservative and Labour parties have become similar
- (b) Conservative and Labour parties have become more distinct
- (c) Conservative and Labour MPs have become geographically closer
- (d) Conservative and Labour party are currently merging

Answer:

1099. In 2011, the army announced that thirty thousand redundancies were to be made over the next ten years as a result of the economic climate. Such cuts, while perhaps economically necessary, are likely to leave those troops on the front line exposed and at further risk. At what point do the hindrances of economical cut back outweighs the benefits? Further cut-backs expected are those to legal aid and speech therapy services; leaving some of the most vulnerable individuals in society worse off. However, some commentators suggest cut backs to legal aid are not only needed, but welcomed. It is hoped, somewhat naively, that a reduction in the amount of legal aid will prevent fictitious claims and reduce the number of divorces. This author is of the view that such cuts will only affect those who have suffered and need help; those wrongly accused who can no longer afford the legal price of freedom. After all, aren't our remaining soldiers fighting for freedom?

Which one of the following statements is false?

- (a) The army plans to make thirty thousand redundancies
- (b) The budget cuts will affect the most vulnerable individuals most

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(c) The budget for legal aid may be cut

(d) Legal aid provides for fictitious claims and encourages divorce

Answer:

1100. This passage discusses the process of creating glow in the dark stars. These plastic stars have an adhesive on one side and stick to the ceiling, providing a dim light in dark rooms. The target audience for this item ranges from young children to teenagers, who may be afraid of the dark or wish to decorate their room. Glow in the dark stars are created from thin sheets of plastic.

These sheets are passed through a stamp-cutting machine which passes the sheet of plastic along a conveyor-belt and cuts the star shapes from the plastic. The cut stars are lefted from the sheet by a further part of this machine, whilst the remaining scrap material continues along the conveyor-belt and is then disposed of. Double -sided adhesive stickers are applied to one side of the stars by hand.

Which one of the following statements is most true?

(a) The stars are made by hand

(b) The stars are made from recyclable materials

(c) The stars are normally yellow in colour

(d) The stars are cut by a machine but the adhesive is attached by hand

Answer:

1101. In today's competitive job market, educational achievement is of even greater importance. For this reason, it is not only the result of exams which are important, or even which university or college you attend. In today's climate, a further worry is which primary school students attend.

In 2010, over 30,000 parents joined waiting lists for their children to attend a fee paying primary school. This figure is almost double that for the year 2000. In this way, the UK is following in the footsteps of the United States, where it is estimated that one eighth of all primary schools are fee paying.

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Which of the following statements is false?

- (a) The waiting list for primary private schools in 2010 was double that of 2000
- (b) Roughly one in eight primary schools in the United States are fee paying
- (c) Educational achievement is highly important in the current job market
- (d) One in eight primary schools in UK is private

Answer:

1102. This passage is based on the popularity of websites. It compares figures published by 'Ranking's Today', a publishing group which collects and analysis information on the popularity of products. 'Ranking's Today' note that such figures are based on the annual income generated by such websites and the number of visitors to websites, also known as website traffic.

As a result of these figures, we can see that the two most popular types of website are price comparison sites and social networking sites. It is estimated that over three billion pounds in advertising is generated by such websites every year. As a result of this information, companies are better informed as to where they should advertise to reach the largest possible audience.

Which of the following statements best completes the following sentence?

'Ranking's Today' is a company which ...

- (a) Collects and provides information on products
- (b) Collects and provides information on social networking websites only
- (c) Provides information on how to achieve the greatest profit
- (d) Makes an annual total profit of three million pounds every year

Answer:

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1103. Statistics suggest that the city of London is the number one work destination in the United Kingdom. As one of the most popular cities in the world, London is renowned for its cosmopolitan atmosphere, fast-paced environment and not-stop social scene.

As a result of this, London attracts many recent graduates and young-workers. In addition to this, London boasts strengths in areas such as law, commerce, arts and politics. It is the legal capital of England, the home of English politics and proudly welcomes a diverse population. The second most-popular work destination in the UK is Manchester, closely followed by Birmingham. Both of these cities boast continually rising rates of employment.

Which one of the following statements is false?

- (a) London is one of the most popular destination in the UK for young workers
- (b) London is the legal capital of the UK
- (c) London boasts continually rising rates of employment
- (d) Birmingham is the third most popular work destination in the UK

Answer:

Rousseau (1712-78) was one of the forerunners of the Romantic movement, and also one of the prophets of the French Revolution. He was by nature a rebel against existing conceptions of religion, art, education, marriage, government, and in book after book he propounded his own theories on these subjects. Rousseau advocated a return to nature. In the natural state, he held, man is happy and good, and it is only society that, by making life artificial, produces evil. His Emile, a treatise on education, advocated that children should be brought up in an atmosphere of truth, and it condemned the elaborate lies that society imposed on the average child including myths and fairy-stories.

1104. According to the passage, Rousseau

- (a) is the unique person who is a member of the Romantic movement

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(b) is among the pioneers of the Romantic movement

(c) is rebellious against the French Revolution

(d) is the advocate of marriage

Answer:

1105. We can conclude that Emile

(a) is an essay on education

(b) has been thoroughly discussed by academicians

(c) has no philosophical background at all

(d) is a work of Rousseau on how children should be brought up

Answer:

1106. According to Rousseau, by making life artificial

(a) Rousseau wrote a treatise on education

(b) Rousseau's works produced evil concept

(c) civilized man may become happy

(d) civilization corrupts the human being

Answer:

Our demand for electricity is climbing so fast that over the next decade our generating capacity must increase by a third. Fossil fuels supply nearly three-quarters of this energy. But the smoke expelling coal, gas, and oil-fired plants are also responsible for half of our air pollution. That might be considered as a small price to pay for progress. But there's an alternative, one that produces no smoke and can actually create more fuel than it consumes. In many regions it's even cheaper than coal-fired electricity: nuclear power. It may directly bring danger of

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radioactivity to the mind, but if other types of power didn't present equal and even worse problems, it would make no sense to consider nuclear power at all. But they do.

1107. Although 3/4 of the electricity is generated from fossil fuels,

- (a) we should consider the potential dangers of nuclear power
- (b) everything has got an expense; and nuclear power's is its radioactivity
- (c) it may contribute to global warming, the greenhouse effect
- (d) half of the air pollution is caused by the plants using them

Answer:

1108. It's claimed in the passage that nuclear power

- (a) supplies three-quarters of the country's energy demand
- (b) is less dangerous and cheaper than other types of power
- (c) is a potential danger because it's radioactive
- (d) will present us a more polluted environment E) is more expensive to generate, but not a pollutant

Answer:

1109. In the passage, the writer is worried that in the future

- (a) fossil based plants might bring bigger problems than nuclear energy
- (b) there's not a better alternative than fossil fuels
- (c) nuclear waste might be more dangerous than air pollution
- (d) they will have to build nuclear power stations one day

Answer:

Often mistaken for insects, spiders actually belong to a different classification of creatures, called arachnids. They're insects' worst enemies. Although a few species, such as the black widow and the brown recluse, are dangerous, the majority are harmless to humans. Moreover, they can be helpful. Pest control, for example is just one of the many ways spiders can help us. Because they kill far more pests than commercial insecticides do. In the future, perhaps if farmers employ armies of spiders to protect their fields, our grocery bills will be lower and our soil and water and food will have fewer pesticide remains.

1110. Unlike many people think,

- (a) spiders can be used in insecticide industry
- (b) the black widow is a dangerous species of the spider
- (c) spiders are the worst enemy of insects
- (d) a spider is not a kind of insect at all

Answer:

1111. The black widow and the brown recluse

- (a) are often confused with other species of spiders
- (b) do the greatest harm to soil, water, and food
- (c) are two of the few dangerous species of spiders
- (d) don't belong to the classification of creatures called "arachnids."

Answer:

1112. In the future, agricultural products might be cheaper and healthier if

- (a) farmers used cheaper commercial insecticides
- (b) they found an effective way to get rid of spiders

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- (c) some species of spiders weren't so harmful
- (d) armies of spiders are employed to protect the fields

Answer:

Homer is a Greek epic poet. Both the date and the place of his birth and death are not known precisely, but recent research suggests a date between 1050 and 800 BC. It has even been claimed that no such man as Homer existed and that the Iliad and the Odyssey are collections of traditional ballads and not the work of one man. In any event they were known all over the Greek-speaking world before the sixth century BC. The Iliad is an epic poem dealing with the siege of Troy by the Greeks. The Odyssey describes the wandering of Odysseus, a Greek seafarer, on his way back to Ithaca after the fall of Troy.

1113. We can infer from the passage that

- (a) it's not definite when and where Homer was born
- (b) Homer only deals with poetry
- (c) recent research shows the impossibility of finding Homer's birth date
- (d) some suggest that he was born in 800 BC

Answer:

1114. The Odyssey

- (a) belongs to another poet rather than Homer
- (b) explains the voyage of a sailor
- (c) has no connection with the Iliad
- (d) doesn't have a specific protagonist

Answer:

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1115. The works of Homer

- (a) have no potential readers
- (b) deal with the siege of Troy by the Greeks
- (c) have been thought to have different writers
- (d) are collections of traditional ballads

Answer:

Can you imagine a deaf woman writing stories about a war? Well, Laura Redden Searing did this. Moreover, she went to foreign countries to write stories. She was very ill when she was 11 years old. Because of this, she lost her hearing. She went to the Missouri School for the Deaf. Laura was 19 years old when she went to work for a newspaper. She wrote about people, places, and art. In 1859, most women were wives and mothers. They did not work outside the home; otherwise, their husbands would be angry. Due to this feeling, Laura used a man's name when she wrote her stories. She called herself Howard Glyndon. She thought that unless she used a man's name, people would be hostile since they did not think that women should write for newspapers. However, she would have no trouble provided that people did not know she was a woman.

1116. According to the passage, Laura Redden

- (a) happened to be ill because of her parents
- (b) was quite sad when hearing she would be deaf
- (c) did something incredible despite her handicap
- (d) was a deep supporter of feminism during her lifetime

Answer:

1117. It is implied in the passage that in the 19th century, women

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- (a) were sent to the Missouri School for the Deaf
- (b) didn't have as an active role in the society as men
- (c) regarded themselves higher than the males ones
- (d) didn't agree on what to do for gaining equal status

Answer:

1118. It is easy to infer from the passage that

- (a) Laura wasn't liked by her readers at all
- (b) writing wasn't an easy task for Laura
- (c) Howard Glyndon was Laura's close friend
- (d) being a female was an advantage for being an author

Answer:

Sometimes an animal copes with a changed situation, not by adapting to it, but by moving from it to another location. There it may still have to adapt, but the type of adaptation may be easier. There are primitive races of man that have attempted to avoid the pressures or changes that civilization brings. They have had to adjust to living in remote or harsh condition. Examples are the pygmies of the Congo who have escaped into the thickest jungles which are full of dangers. They have learned to obtain a living there and to cope with the hazards of savage animals. African bushmen manage to live off the arid Kalahari Desert where there is hardly any other life. Life is tough for the bushmen but they are left in peace. These social adaptations could well lead to biological adaptations over a number of generations, but this is a very slow progress and it is unlikely that any one person would be aware of it taking place.

1119. Instead of adaptation, an animal

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- (a) goes around for finding a prey
- (b) prefers not to live in another environment
- (c) is in need of food and water
- (d) moves into different habitat from time to time

Answer:

1120. Some earliest human beings

- (a) have nothing to do with adaptation
- (b) are not primitive at all
- (c) had to live in distant and unpleasant environment
- (d) become civilized easily

Answer:

1121. It is clear in the passage that

- (a) life is hard for the bushmen so they gave up
- (b) the pygmies of the Congo were subject to the dangers of wild animals
- (c) Possibly the slow change is still taking place in mankind today
- (d) No man has more difficulties than African bushmen

Answer:

It was a man who lived before the time of Christopher Columbus that was the world's first great traveler. His name was Marco Polo. With his father and his uncle, he traveled from Italy to China, crossing mountains and deserts to get there. In China a king called Kublai Khan was pleased to see the Poles and had them live near to him. They stayed for twenty-three years. Kublai Khan sent

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Marco to other countries to do business for him. When Marco finally returned to Italy, he wrote all about his adventures in a book, which was read by Columbus and many other people, who also became interested in traveling to strange countries.

1122. This story is mainly about

- (a) the world's first great traveler
- (b) travelling from Italy to China
- (c) why Polo went to the far east
- (d) Marco Polo and Kublai Khan

Answer:

1123. The reason that Marco Polo is called great is not that

- (a) he traveled very far to reach China for a new world
- (b) he wrote about his adventures in a book, which many people read
- (c) he was so well liked by the king of China
- (d) he achieved fame thanks to his good reasoning

Answer:

1124. We know from the story that after he turned back

- (a) Marco brought out a book inspiring new voyages
- (b) Marco stayed in Italy for twenty-three years
- (c) Kublai Khan knew that Marco had crossed mountains and deserts
- (d) Kublai Khan sent Columbus to other countries for business

Answer:

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Have you ever wondered whether fish drink or not? All living things must drink, and they require a fresh supply of water often. A person can go without food for many days, but he or she cannot go for long without water. Fishes drink, and fishes that live in salt water must drink salt water. However, when we watch them in an aquarium and see them opening and closing their mouths, we must not assume that they are drinking. Fishes need water for its oxygen. The water that they seem to be gulping gives them oxygen, which is in the water. On the other hand, when a fish drinks, it swallows water, just in the way we do.

1125. It is stated in the passage that a fish opens and closes its mouth

- (a) in order to get oxygen
 - (b) so as to gulp
 - (c) to drink to stay alive
 - (d) to swim in an aquarium
- Answer:

1126. We are informed by the passage that a person

- (a) can live for a long time without water
 - (b) can live for a long time without food
 - (c) has no need for food and water
 - (d) does need water to get oxygen
- Answer:

1127. When a fish drinks water

- (a) it requires fresh water
- (b) it swallows water just like us

(c) it requires salt water

(d) it drinks water for its oxygen

Answer:

The health-care economy is replete with unusual and even unique economic relationships. One of the least understood involves the peculiar roles of producer or “provider” and purchaser or “consumer” in the typical doctor-patient relationship. In most sectors of the economy, it is the seller who attempts to attract a potential buyer with various inducements of price, quality, and utility, and it is the buyer who makes the decision. Where circumstances permit the buyer no choice because there is effectively only one seller and the product is relatively essential, government usually asserts monopoly and places the industry under price and other regulations. Neither of these conditions prevails in most of the health-care industry.

In the health-care industry, the doctor-patient relationship is the mirror image of the ordinary relationship between producer and consumer. Once an individual has chosen to see a physician—and even then there may be no real choice—it is the physician who usually makes all significant purchasing decisions: whether the patient should return “next Wednesday,” whether X-rays are needed, whether drugs should be prescribed, etc. It is a rare and sophisticated patient who will challenge such professional decisions or raise in advance questions about price, especially when the ailment is regarded as serious.

This is particularly significant in relation to hospital care. The physician must certify the need for hospitalization, determine what procedures will be performed, and announce when the patient may be discharged. The patient may be consulted about some of these decisions, but in the main it is the doctor’s judgments that are final. Little wonder then that in the eyes of the hospital it is the physician who is the real “consumer.” As a consequence, the medical staff represents the “power center” in hospital policy and decision-making, not the administration.

Although usually there are in this situation four identifiable participants—the physician, the hospital, the patient, and the payer (generally an insurance carrier

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or government)—the physician makes the essential decisions for all of them. The hospital becomes an extension of the physician; the payer generally meets most of the bona fide bills generated by the physician/hospital; and for the most part the patient plays a passive role. In routine or minor illnesses, or just plain worries, the patient's options are, of course, much greater with respect to use and price. In illnesses that are of some significance, however, such choices tend to evaporate, and it is for these illnesses that the bulk of the health-care dollar is spent. We estimate that about 75-80 percent of health-care expenditures are determined by physicians, not patients. For this reason, economy measures directed at patients or the general public are relatively ineffective.

1128. The author's primary purpose is to

- (a) speculate about the relationship between a patient's ability to pay and the treatment received
- (b) criticize doctors for exercising too much control over patients
- (c) analyze some important economic factors in health care
- (d) urge hospitals to reclaim their decision-making authority

Answer:

1129. It can be inferred that doctors are able to determine hospital policies because

- (a) it is doctors who generate income for the hospital
- (b) most of a patient's bills are paid by his health insurance
- (c) hospital administrators lack the expertise to question medical decisions
- (d) a doctor is ultimately responsible for a patient's health

Answer:

1130. According to the author, when a doctor tells a patient to "return next Wednesday," the doctor is in effect

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- (a) taking advantage of the patient's concern for his health
- (b) instructing the patient to buy more medical services
- (c) warning the patient that a hospital stay might be necessary
- (d) advising the patient to seek a second opinion

Answer:

1131. The author is most probably leading up to

- (a) a proposal to control medical costs
- (b) a discussion of a new medical treatment
- (c) an analysis of the causes of inflation in the United States
- (d) a comparison of hospitals and factories

Answer:

1132. The tone of the passage can best be described as

- (a) whimsical
- (b) cautious
- (c) analytical
- (d) inquisitive

Answer:

1133. With which of the following statements would the author be likely to agree?

- I. Most patients are reluctant to object to the course of treatment prescribed by a doctor or to question the cost of the services

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II. The more serious the illness of a patient, the less likely it is that the patient will object to the course of treatment prescribed or to question the cost of services

III. The payer, whether insurance carrier or the government, is less likely to acquiesce to demands for payment when the illness of the patient is regarded as serious

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II only

(d) II and III only

Answer:

1134. The author's primary concern is to

(a) define a term

(b) clarify a misunderstanding

(c) refute a theory

(d) discuss a problem

Answer:

1135. The most important feature of a "consumer" is that the "consumer" is the party that

(a) pays for goods or services

(b) delivers goods or services

(c) orders goods or services

(d) reimburses a third party for goods or services

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Answer:

The Brazil nut tree is one of the Amazon's longest living trees, of an age 1,000 years. Its flowers depend on bees for pollination. Once pollinated, a coconut-sized seed containing some tiny 20 seeds, develops for over 15 months before falling to the forest floor. They are found exclusively in Amazon forests since harvesting is exhausting, even for the strong. Apart from bees and the Brazil nut harvesters, the life of many other plants and animals is intertwined with this tree. The empty seeds fill with rainwater and provide breeding grounds for flies, frogs, all of which depend on these small ponds on the forest floor.. The major threat to the trees is forest clearing. Sustainable harvesting of Brazil nuts is therefore vital way to provide protection of forests and saving the Amazon.

1136. We can clearly understand from the passage that the Brazil nut

(a) has been harvested throughout South American countries as it is beneficial for their economy

(b) is only found in Amazon forests because harvesting it requires demanding work

(c) is the only food bees show interest in

(d) is the fruit of the longest living tree in Amazon region

Answer:

1137. We can infer from the passage that when considered ecologically

(a) seeds of the Brazil nut spread through many countries of the world through pollination

(b) the empty seeds provide breeding grounds for all the animals in the Amazon

(c) bees depend mainly on the flowers of Brazil nut trees to survive

(d) the Brazil nut is important not only for some animals but also the Amazon's survival

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Answer:

1138. It is clearly pointed out in the passage that

- (a) since the Brazil nut tree only grows in the Amazon, it is the main attraction of this region
- (b) the process of pollination can be disturbed by the interference of bees
- (c) the reason why the Brazil nut is important for some animals is that its seeds serve like water ponds for them
- (d) it is necessary to restrict the growth of the Brazil nut to save the Amazon

Answer:

When he died on November 27, 1953, Gladstone O'Neill was universally recognized as one of the major dramatists of the modern world. Four times a Pulitzer Prize-winner, he had also been awarded the 1936 Nobel Prize for Literature. His plays have been translated into most major languages and read by more people than those of any other playwright except W. Shakespeare and maybe G. Bernard Shaw. O'Neill was a puzzle to his friends - a genuinely shy, brooding, complicated man in whom cruelty alternated with touching kindness. He was both naive and worldly. One biographer found him "sentimental one instant, hard as nails the next." His widow, after 26 years with O'Neill, said, "To understand his work you must understand the man, for the work and the man are one."

1139. According to the passage, O'Neill

- (a) knew nearly all the important dramatists of the modern world
- (b) passed away in the 20th century
- (c) only had been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature
- (d) knew more than four languages

Answer:

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1140. We can infer from the passage that

- (a) O'Neill's cruelty affected his friends very much
- (b) not only Shakespeare but Bernard Shaw appreciated his works
- (c) O'Neill sometimes had childlike behavior
- (d) his wife can't understand O'Neill, either

1141. We can easily infer from the passage that

- (a) his wife divorced O'Neill after 26 years-long marriage
- (b) there's a Close connection between O'Neill and his works
- (c) it's not necessary to understand him in order to understand his works
- (d) he was emotional, not so strict man

Answer:

Early man know about the natural fire of lightning and volcanoes long before he began to use fire himself. He didn't know what fire was, but he had seen the damage it could cause. Fire was powerful and dangerous, and so he was frightened. Greek legend tells how Prometheus stole fire from God Zeus, and brought it to Earth for man to use. Zeus was very angry. He ordered Prometheus to be chained to a rock. Every day an eagle pecked out his liver, and every night his liver grew again. So Prometheus suffered a terrible punishment for his deed. The name "Prometheus" means "the fore thinker". One Greek philosopher wrote that all arts, all skills, men owe to the forethinker. By this he meant that civilization is founded on fire and using fire. When man eventually learned how to use fire, he guarded it carefully. Some ancient peoples worshiped fire as a goddess. Even when man learned to make fire whenever he liked, often kept sacred fires burning.

1142. It's obvious from the passage that Prometheus

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- (a) doesn't mean a person who thinks beforehand
- (b) was able to protect himself from the eagle
- (c) intended to bring fire from the sky for human
- (d) ordered the gods to be chained to a rock

Answer:

1143. It is made clear in the passage that

- (a) fire enabled early man to live in peace
- (b) a bird of prey eats an organ of Prometheus
- (c) Prometheus is regarded as a hero by all Greek people
- (d) man never realized how to use the advantages of fire

Answer:

1144. A Greek philosopher thinks that

- (a) if Prometheus hadn't stolen fire from Zeus, there wouldn't have been a civilization
- (b) Prometheus can't exactly imagine what will happen in the future
- (c) man has not got the ability to use fire
- (d) Zeus can't have punished Prometheus

Answer:

Albert Einstein was born in 1879 in the German city of Ulm. He had been no infant prodigy; indeed, he was so late in learning to speak that his parents feared he was fool. In school, though his teachers saw no special talent in him, the signs were already there. He taught himself calculus, for example, and he told me that his

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teachers seemed a little afraid of him because he asked questions they could not answer. At the age of 16, he asked himself whether a light wave would seem stationary if one ran side by side of it. It seems an innocent question, but this shows Einstein going to the heart of a problem. From it there would arise, ten years later, his theory of relativity.

1145. Albert Einstein

- (a) is the most genius scientist of all
 - (b) was born in the 18th century
 - (c) was spoiled by his teachers in school
 - (d) made his parents afraid due to his problem in speech in his childhood
- Answer:

1146. When he was in school, Einstein

- (a) showed no signals about his genius
 - (b) was afraid of his teachers due to their innocent questions
 - (c) asked difficult questions to his teachers
 - (d) was understood as genius by public when he was a teenager
- Answer:

1147. It's obvious in the passage, Einstein's

- (a) genius was a gift
- (b) character was perfect to most of his teachers
- (c) life encouraged most of the scientist in the world
- (d) question is the origin of his theory of relativity

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Answer:

Mahalia Jackson was born into a preacher's family in 1911, and she grew up in a riverfront shanty in New Orleans. She was motherless at five, working as a maid and loudness in her mid-teens. As a little girl, she would whisper to herself before she went to sleep, "someday the sun is going to shine down on me in some faraway place." In pursuit of that dream, Mahalia migrated to Chicago when she was still a teenager. She never expected to support herself by singing, and by the time I joined her, the hands she used so expressively in her performances had scrubbed floors, laundered and helped her earn a living as a hotel maid, factory worker, beautician and florist. But her remarkable voice brought her more and more invitations to sing-at funerals, in churches, at concerts. And, through her warm friendly personality and a life based on sound spiritual values and hard work, she eventually found her place in the sun.

1148. We can infer from the passage Mahalia

- (a) had no mother during her whole life
- (b) lived in a fashionable house in New Orleans
- (c) was orphaned when she wasn't even a teenager
- (d) grew up in a religious family

Answer:

1149. It's stated in the passage that Mahalia

- (a) always dreams when she puts her head on the pillow
- (b) never wants the sun to set
- (c) worked only as a maid during her middle age
- (d) never hoped to have a job by using her voice

Answer:

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1150. Mahalia Jackson

- (a) used to sing only at funerals
- (b) never fulfilled her dreams
- (c) always found a seat under the sunrays
- (d) also earned a living by selling flowers

Answer:

A group of researchers has demonstrated that pleasure and positive states of mind are better for our health. This new intellectual approach to health is not only more powerful, but also has no side effects. Central to this claim are recent findings that even getting an education may add as much as 10 years to your health. That is why National Geographic featured John de Rosen in its book *The Incredible Machine*, which discussed old age. De Rosen, an artist, continued to paint until the week he died at age 91. The book notes: "Some scientists believe that retirement to a sedentary lifestyle initiates or aggravates medical problems, thus shortening life. According to a study of retired people, adults over 65 can learn a creative skill, like oil painting, as readily as younger students." So retiring from a job in a sense means retiring from life unless supplemented by some other, preferably new activity.

1151. It's implied in the passage that De Rosen

- (a) passed away while he was painting his last picture
- (b) was the author of the book *The Incredible Machine*
- (c) questioned his spinster-hood before he died
- (d) proved National Geographic's claim about the effects of work on people's life-duration

Answer:

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1152. As Incredible Machine's note suggests some scientists believed that retirement to a sedentary lifestyle

- (a) deteriorates one's health considerably
- (b) makes his life longer than working man
- (c) forces one to find new hobbies
- (d) comforts the older to some extent

Answer:

1153. It can be inferred from the passage that there is no

- (a) difference in learning a creative skill between adults over 65 and younger students
- (b) success in the researchers' experiments
- (c) activity after retiring from a job
- (d) pleasure in developing one 's abilities

Answer:

Atoms of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen are put together to make molecules of sugar -a carbohydrate food substance. The carbon comes from carbon dioxide gas in the air. Air enters through holes, called stomata, in the plant's leaves. The hydrogen and oxygen come from water. The water is taken up from the soil by the plant's roots. The light energy is trapped by a special chemical called chlorophyll. Chlorophyll is green and gives green plants their color. The gas oxygen is left over at the end of photosynthesis and goes into the air.

1154. It is clear in the passage that

- (a) all the gases come from the air through the stomata
- (b) plants' seeming green is owing to a substance called chlorophyll

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(c) the water is split up by a chemical reaction in the plant's leaves

(d) the carbon enters the plant by means of its roots

Answer:

1155. Water

(a) can be used in photosynthesis interchangeably

(b) is the converted form of trapped light energy

(c) is the product of both photosynthesis and gases

(d) is crucial since it provides the plant with oxygen and hydrogen

Answer:

1156. It could be concluded from the passage that

(a) gases, water and light are absorbed and turned into sugar and oxygen

(b) water is absorbed through the holes of leaves

(c) chlorophyll is not used in the photosynthesis as a chemical

(d) absorbed carbon is doubled in the reaction and emitted back

Answer:

About twice every century, one of the massive stars in our galaxy blows itself apart in a supernova explosion that sends massive quantities of radiation and matter into space and generates shock waves that sweep through the arms of the galaxy. The shock waves heat the interstellar gas, evaporate small clouds, and compress larger ones to the point at which they collapse under their own gravity to form new stars. The general picture that has been developed for the supernova explosion and its aftermath goes something like this.

Throughout its evolution, a star is much like a leaky balloon. It keeps its equilibrium figure through a balance of internal pressure against the tendency to

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collapse under its own weight. The pressure is generated by nuclear reactions in the core of the star which must continually supply energy to balance the energy that leaks out in the form of radiation. Eventually the nuclear fuel is exhausted, and the pressure drops in the core. With nothing to hold it up, the matter in the center of the star collapses inward, creating higher and higher densities and temperatures, until the nuclei and electrons are fused into a super-dense lump of matter known as a neutron star.

As the overlying layers rain down on the surface of the neutron star, the temperature rises, until with a blinding flash of radiation, the collapse is reversed. A thermonuclear shock wave runs through the now expanding stellar envelope, fusing lighter elements into heavier ones and producing a brilliant visual outburst that can be as intense as the light of 10 billion suns. The shell of matter thrown off by the explosion plows through the surrounding gas, producing an expanding bubble of hot gas, with gas temperatures in the millions of degrees. This gas will emit most of its energy at X-ray wavelengths, so it is not surprising that X-ray observatories have provided some of the most useful insights into the nature of the supernova phenomenon. More than twenty supernova remnants have now been detected in X-ray studies.

Recent discoveries of meteorites with anomalous concentrations of certain isotopes indicate that a supernova might have precipitated the birth of our solar system more than four and a half billion years ago. Although the cloud that collapsed to form the Sun and the planets was composed primarily of hydrogen and helium, it also contained carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen, elements essential for life as we know it.

Elements heavier than helium are manufactured deep in the interior of stars and would, for the most part, remain there if it were not for the cataclysmic supernova explosions that blow giant stars apart. Additionally, supernovas produce clouds of high-energy particles called cosmic rays. These high-energy particles continually bombard the Earth and are responsible for many of the genetic mutations that are the driving force of the evolution of species.

1157. Which of the following titles best describes the content of the passage?

(a) The Origins and Effects of Supernovas

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- (b) The Life and Death of Stars
- (c) The Origins and Evolution of Life on Earth
- (d) The Aftermath of a Supernova

Answer:

1158. According to the passage, we can expect a supernova to occur in our galaxy

- (a) about twice each year
- (b) hundreds of times each century
- (c) about once every fifty years
- (d) about once every other century

Answer:

1159. According to the passage all of the following are true of supernovas EXCEPT that they

- (a) are extremely bright
- (b) are an explosion of some sort
- (c) emit large quantities of X-rays
- (d) are caused by the collision of large galaxies

Answer:

1160. The author employs which of the following to develop the first paragraph?

- (a) Analogy
- (b) Deduction

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(c) Generalization

(d) Example

Answer:

1161. It can be inferred from the passage that the meteorites

(a) contain dangerous concentrations of radioactive materials

(b) give off large quantities of X-rays

(c) include material not created in the normal development of our solar system

(d) contain pieces of a supernova that occurred several billion years ago

Answer:

1162. The author implies that

(a) it is sometimes easier to detect supernovas by observation of the X-ray spectrum than by observation of visible wavelengths of light

(b) life on Earth is endangered by its constant exposure to radiation forces that are released by a supernova

(c) recently discovered meteorites indicate that the Earth and other planets of our solar system survived the explosion of a supernova several billion years ago

(d) lighter elements are formed from heavier elements during a supernova as the heavier elements are torn apart

Answer:

1163. According to the passage what is the first event in the sequence that leads to the occurrence of a supernova?

(a) An ordinary star begins to emit tremendous quantities of X-rays

(b) A neutron star is enveloped by a superheated cloud of gas

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(c) An imbalance between light and heavy elements causes an ordinary star to collapse

(d) A cloud of interstellar gas rich in carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen, collapses to form a neutron star

Answer:

1164. According to the passage a neutron star is

(a) a gaseous cloud containing heavy elements

(b) an intermediate stage between an ordinary star and a supernova

(c) the residue that is left by a supernova

(d) the core of an ordinary star that houses the thermonuclear reactions

Answer:

1165. The author is primarily concerned with

(a) speculating about the origins of our solar system

(b) presenting evidence proving the existence of supernovas

(c) discussing the nuclear reaction that occurs in the core of a star

(d) describing the sequence of scientific events

Answer:

The pioneers of the teaching of science imagined that its introduction into education would remove the conventionality, artificiality, and backward-lookingness which were characteristic; of classical studies, but they were gravely disappointed. So, too, in their time had the humanists thought that the study of the classical authors in the original would banish at once the dull pedantry and superstition of medieval scholasticism. The professional schoolmaster was a

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match for both of them, and has almost managed to make the understanding of chemical reactions as dull and as dogmatic an affair as the reading of Virgil's Aeneid.

The chief claim for the use of science in education is that it teaches a child something about the actual universe in which he is living, in making him acquainted with the results of scientific discovery, and at the same time teaches him how to think logically and inductively by studying scientific method. A certain limited success has been reached in the first of these aims, but practically none at all in the second. Those privileged members of the community who have been through a secondary or public school education may be expected to know something about the elementary physics and chemistry of a hundred years ago, but they probably know hardly more than any bright boy can pick up from an interest in wireless or scientific hobbies out of school hours. As to the learning of scientific method, the whole thing is palpably a farce.

Actually, for the convenience of teachers and the requirements of the examination system, it is necessary that the pupils not only do not learn scientific method but learn precisely the reverse, that is, to believe exactly what they are told and to reproduce it when asked, whether it seems nonsense to them or not. The way in which educated people respond to such quackeries as spiritualism or astrology, not to say more dangerous ones such as racial theories or currency myths, shows that fifty years of education in the method of science in Britain or Germany has produced no visible effect whatever.

The only way of learning the method of science is the long and bitter way of personal experience, and, until the educational or social systems are altered to make this possible, the best we can expect is the production of a minority of people who are able to acquire some of the techniques of science and a still smaller minority who are able to use and develop them.

1166. The author implies that the 'professional schoolmaster' has

- (a) no interest in teaching science
- (b) thwarted attempts to enliven education
- (c) aided true learning

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(d) supported the humanists

Answer:

1167. The author's attitude to secondary and public school education in the sciences is

(a) ambivalent

(b) neutral

(c) supportive

(d) contemptuous

Answer:

1168. The word 'palpably' most nearly means

(a) empirically

(b) obviously

(c) tentatively

(d) markedly

Answer:

1169. The author blames all of the following for the failure to impart scientific method through the education system except

(a) poor teaching

(b) examination methods

(c) lack of direct experience

(d) lack of interest on the part of students

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Answer:

1170. If the author were to study current education in science to see how things have changed since he wrote the piece, he would probably be most interested in the answer to which of the following questions?

(a) Do students know more about the world about them?

(b) Do students spend more time in laboratories?

(c) Can students apply their knowledge logically?

(d) Have textbooks improved?

Answer:

1171. Astrology is mentioned as an example of

(a) a science that needs to be better understood

(b) a belief which no educated people hold

(c) something unsupportable to those who have absorbed the methods of science

(d) the gravest danger to society

Answer:

1172. All of the following can be inferred from the text except

(a) at the time of writing, not all children received a secondary school education

(b) the author finds chemical reactions interesting

(c) science teaching has imparted some knowledge of facts to some children

(d) it is relatively easy to learn scientific method

Answer:

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Mapping surface rocks is the first stage in modern oil exploration. By studying the rocks on the surface, geologists can guess at the structure of the rocks beneath the surface. Another method that helps them do this is to use an instrument called a gravimeter. This measures the slight differences in the gravitational force at different points on the surface of the Earth. The denser rocks have a greater gravitational attraction than the lighter rocks in the surface layers. By taking gravimeter readings at a number of places along the surface, it is possible to "map" the density of the rocks below, thus helping to find oil.

1173. According to the passage

- (a) the rocks should be cracked first to drill oil
 - (b) the rocks underneath the soil are spotted by the help of gravimeter
 - (c) by examining the rocks, geologists find the coal
 - (d) gravimeter is only used in the mountainous places to locate oil reservations
- Answer:

1174. Rocks

- (a) which have the denser gravitational force have more oil than the lighter ones
 - (b) can be located by studying structure of the soil
 - (c) can be found at different parts of the Earth
 - (d) are first studied so as to locate the oil reservations
- Answer:

1175. It could be drawn out of the passage that

- (a) gravimeter readings are denser on the surface
- (b) oil exploration needs some steps to be taken before drilling

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(c) to be sure whether it's rocky, geologists use gravitational force

(d) the bigger rocks absorb the gravitational force

Answer:

We hardly ever notice the mixture of gases that surround us. We only realize it if there is a strong wind, or when fog or smog cuts off our view into the distance. Yet we depend on the air in many ways. It provides the oxygen that we breathe. Plants, on which all animals depend for food, could not live without the carbon dioxide in the air. And it is a barrier, hundreds of miles deep, protecting us from the burning ultra-violet rays of the sun. Fast-moving pieces of stone called meteoroids are burnt up when they enter the atmosphere from space, before they can reach the ground. And cosmic rays, which are made up of fragments of atoms traveling from distant parts of space, are slowed down before they can do damage.

1176. It is obvious in the passage that we

(a) nearly are not aware of the combination of gases in nature

(b) do not depend on the air due to its complexities

(c) are unconscious that there is strong wind around us

(d) have no inclinations to learn something more about air

Answer:

1177. It is stated in the passage that air

(a) provides us with carbon dioxide

(b) enables the plants to get enough oxygen to breathe

(c) is vital both for human beings and plants

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(d) makes it difficult to protect us from ultra-violet rays of the sun

Answer:

1178. Meteoroids

(a) cannot reach the ground as they are

(b) are made of pieces of atoms

(c) have great power to protect us from cosmic rays

(d) travel from distant parts of space

Answer:

There are many times when someone suffering from either mental illness or depression may not even realize there is a problem. I have suffered from depression myself. I was completely unaware of what was wrong with me, my family doctor pointed it out to me, as I did not have any one else around me that recognized the symptoms. It was hard for me to accept at first, but after having the hard facts placed in front of my face and understanding that it may get worse, I had no choice but to get help. A lot of people who suffer from such problems tend to be more alone than anyone realizes. I suspect that anyone who was unaware of their condition would probably be shocked, as I was, to have someone confront them about it. A good friend would confront them anyway, and hopefully they would seek help.

1179. It can be understood from the passage that

(a) some doctors are unaware of their patients' problems

(b) a lot of people have family doctors

(c) mental illness is not a big problem today

(d) people cannot easily realize their own mental illnesses

Answer:

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1180. Someone who is suffering from either mental illness or depression

- (a) should go to his family doctor
- (b) may give damage to other people
- (c) has to find his friends to talk about it
- (d) generally isn't aware of the condition

Answer:

1181. The author seems to be suggesting that

- (a) large families generally have a family doctor
- (b) we cannot be aware of how much these ill people suffer
- (c) the people who are suffering from mental illness should go to doctors
- (d) there are a lot of people in our society who are suffering from mental illness

Answer:

Modern aircraft use many additional methods of navigation. The pilot plots his course on a flight plan before he takes off. After take-off, an altimeter tells his height or 'altitude' above the ground or water. Instruments controlled by gyroscopes show whether he is climbing or turning. Another instrument informs him of 'drift' from his chosen course. An automatic pilot can navigate the plane while he rests. Satellites in orbit around the Earth give him information about the weather and his position. When he lands, radio beacons guide him down to the runway.

1182. According to the passage

- (a) satellites can guide a pilot whether he is ascending or descending
- (b) gyroscopes are the devices which inform the pilot about weather conditions

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(c) the direction in which the pilot keeps going is determined before the flight

(d) the position of the pilot is spotted long before take-off

Answer:

1183. A pilot

(a) uses many extra devices or gadgets to navigate the plane properly

(b) is an automatic pilot who conducts the aircraft with the help of so many devices

(c) has nothing to do with the altitude since he can locate his position with help of longitudes

(d) chooses his direction with the help of longitudes and latitudes

Answer:

1184. It can be concluded from the passage that

(a) an automatic pilot can direct the plane according to the radio signals

(b) when the pilot lands, he has to know the altitude

(c) an altimeter tells the pilot whether he is on the right direction or not

(d) one instrument tells the pilot the deviation from the direction

Answer:

The stratosphere is a layer of the earth's atmosphere. It lies above the troposphere. It begins 10 miles above the equator and 6 miles above the earth's polar regions. Little moisture enters the stratosphere, so clouds are rare. Even though the stratosphere has complex wind systems, violent storms don't occur there. That's why airline pilots prefer to fly in the stratosphere. Temperatures increase with altitude in the stratosphere. The lower layer has a temperature of 28 degrees Fahrenheit. The upper layer has a temperature of about 67 degrees

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Fahrenheit. The upper part of the stratosphere is called the stratopause. The stratopause lies 30 miles above the earth's surface. The stratopause contains most of the atmosphere's ozone which shields humans and other living things from ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

1185. Stratosphere

- (a) is between stratopause and the earth
- (b) is preferred by the planes since it has a smooth air condition
- (c) consists of the ozone which keeps the stratosphere cool and smooth
- (d) has different levels above the equator and the poles due to air warmth

Answer:

1186. It's stated in the passage that

- (a) the thickest layer of atmosphere is stratosphere
- (b) airplanes are unable to fly in the lower layer of atmosphere
- (c) the temperature in the stratosphere increases as the height increases
- (d) the stratopause also consists of the troposphere

Answer:

1187. It's given in the passage that

- (a) clouds are rare above the polar regions
- (b) the highest layer of the atmosphere is stratopause
- (c) as there is very little humidity in the stratosphere it's impossible to see violent winds there
- (d) the ozone layer is mainly held in the stratosphere

Answer:

There are two ways of getting energy from nuclei. So one nuclei can break apart to release energy. This is called fission. Other nuclei can be put together to make a new nucleus, while giving out energy. We call this process fusion. Fission and fusion are different processes, but both produce enormous amounts of energy due to reaction. Fission is a simpler process than fusion, and was discovered earlier. The difficulties of controlling fusion to generate usable power have not yet been overcome. Today fission is still the main method of producing nuclear energy.

1188. According to the passage,

- (a) fusion is the most reliable way of obtaining nuclear energy
- (b) today fission is more useful than fusion
- (c) overcoming the energy crises is generating nuclear energy
- (d) to break a nucleus apart, we need nuclear energy

Answer:

1189. Fission and fusion

- (a) are different processes, but they emit profound amounts of energy
- (b) can break the nucleus of an atom apart
- (c) are based upon the energy emitted by nuclear reaction
- (d) are nuclear reactions which can be converted into each other

Answer:

1190. It could be concluded that

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- (a) fusion may one day also be used as much as fission
- (b) fusion was discovered earlier, but it's used less
- (c) fusion is not as much difficult as fission
- (d) breaking the nuclei apart requires more energy than uniting the nuclei

Answer:

By the time a child is six or seven she has all the essential avoidances well enough by heart to be trusted with the care of a younger child. And she also develops a number of simple techniques. She learns to weave firm square balls from palm leaves, to make pinwheels of palm leaves or frangipani blossoms, to climb a coconut tree by walking up the trunk on flexible little feet, to break open a coconut with one firm well-directed blow of a knife as long as she is tall, to play a number of group games and sing the songs which go with them, to tidy the house by picking up the litter on the stony floor, to bring water from the sea, to spread out the copra to dry and to help gather it in when rain threatens, to go to a neighboring house and bring back a lighted faggot for the chief's pipe or the cook-house fire.

But in the case of the little girls all these tasks are merely supplementary to the main business of baby-tending. Very small boys also have some care of the younger children, but at eight or nine years of age they are usually relieved of it. Whatever rough edges have not been smoothed off by this responsibility for younger children are worn off by their contact with older boys.

For little boys are admitted to interesting and important activities only so long as their behavior is circumspect and helpful. Where small girls are brusquely pushed aside, small boys will be patiently tolerated and they become adept at making themselves useful. The four or five little boys who all wish to assist at the important, business of helping a grown youth lasso reef eels, organize themselves into a highly efficient working team; one boy holds the bait, another holds an extra lasso, others poke eagerly about in holes in the reef looking for prey, while still another tucks the captured eels into his lavalava.

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The small girls, burdened with heavy babies or the care of little staggerers who are too small to adventure on the reef, discouraged by the hostility of the small boys and the scorn of the older ones, have little opportunity for learning the more adventurous forms of work and play. So while the little boys first undergo the chastening effects of baby-tending and then have many opportunities to learn effective cooperation under the supervision of older boys, the girls' education is less comprehensive. They have a high standard of individual responsibility, but the community provides them with no lessons in cooperation with one another. This is particularly apparent in the activities of young people: the boys organize quickly; the girls waste hours in bickering, innocent of any technique for quick and efficient cooperation.

1191. The primary purpose of the passage with reference to the society under discussion is to

- (a) explain some differences in the upbringing of girls and boys
- (b) criticize the deficiencies in the education of girls
- (c) give a comprehensive account of a day in the life of an average young girl
- (d) delineate the role of young girls

Answer:

1192. The word 'brusquely' most nearly means

- (a) quickly
- (b) gently
- (c) nonchalantly
- (d) abruptly

Answer:

1193. The list of techniques in paragraph one could best be described as

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- (a) household duties
- (b) rudimentary physical skills
- (c) important responsibilities
- (d) useful social skills

Answer:

1194. It can be inferred that the 'high standard of individual responsibility' is

- (a) developed mainly through child-care duties
- (b) only present in girls
- (c) taught to the girl before she is entrusted with babies
- (d) actually counterproductive

Answer:

1195. The expression 'innocent of' is best taken to mean

- (a) not guilty of
- (b) unskilled in
- (c) unsuited for
- (d) uninvolved in

Answer:

1196. It can be inferred that in the community under discussion all of the following are important except

- (a) domestic handicrafts
- (b) well-defined social structure

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(c) fishing skills

(d) formal education

Answer:

1197. Which of the following if true would weaken the author's contention about 'lessons in cooperation'?

I Group games played by younger girls involve cooperation

II Girls can learn from watching boys cooperating

III Individual girls cooperate with their mothers in looking after babies

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) III only

(d) I and II only

Answer:

1198. Which of the following is the best description of the author's technique in handling her material?

(a) Both description and interpretation of observations

(b) Presentation of facts without comment

(c) Description of evidence to support a theory

(d) Generalization from a particular viewpoint. E. Close examination of preconceptions

Answer:

I chose to wander by Bethlehem Hospital; partly, because it lay on my road round to Westminster; partly, because I had a fancy in my head which could be best pursued within sight of its walls. And the fancy was: Are not the sane and the insane equal at night as the sane lie a dreaming?

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Are not all of us outside this hospital, who dream, more or less in the condition of those inside it, every night of our lives? Are we not nightly persuaded, as they daily are, that we associate preposterously with kings and queens, and notabilities of all sorts?

Do we not nightly jumble events and personages and times and places, as these do daily? Said an afflicted man to me, when I visited a hospital like this, 'Sir, I can frequently fly.' I was half ashamed to reflect that so could I - by night. I wonder that the great master, when he called Sleep the death of each day's life, did not call Dreams the insanity of each day's sanity.

1199. It can be correctly inferred that Bethlehem hospital

I is very close to Westminster

II has patients who are regarded as insane

III is a place the author has visited before

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) III only

(d) I and II

Answer:

1200. The author makes his point with the aid of all of the following except

(a) rhetorical questions

(b) personal anecdote

(c) allusion

(d) frequent use of metaphor

Answer:

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Now, it is clear that the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economic causes: it is not due simply to the bad influence of this or that individual writer. But an effect can become a cause, reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form, and so on indefinitely.

A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fail all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts.

1201. The example of the man who takes to drink is used to illustrate which of the following ideas in the paragraph?

- (a) foolish thoughts
- (b) the slovenliness of language
- (c) political and economic causes
- (d) an effect becoming a cause

Answer:

1202. The author would most likely agree that

- (a) individual writers can never have a bad influence on the English language
- (b) imprecise use of language is likely to make precise thought more difficult
- (c) the English language is ugly and inaccurate
- (d) all language declines for political reasons

Answer:

The use of work animals began long before humankind started to practice agriculture. The use of animal power is now considered by many people to be

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archaic and inefficient. Yet, despite the more than 50 years spent promoting tractorization in developing countries, the development gap between industrialized-countries and those with weak, highly dependent economies has increased.

Moreover, the use of current production models, which are more critically dependent on fossil fuel, cannot be considered universally feasible. Alternative energy sources such as the effective use of work animals must urgently be established. Animals not only provide the means by which millions of families make a living, but they also contribute to ecologically and socially acceptable production systems. Moreover, the efficiency of their energy inputs into crop production is higher than that of machines. The rational use of work animals has the potential to contribute, specifically, to the living conditions and security of small-scale subsistence farmers.

1203. The writer maintains that the use of animal power

- (a) is not acceptable for small-scale subsistence farmers
- (b) has never been more widespread and accepted before than it is today
- (c) has not been practiced for nearly 50 years now
- (d) should be encouraged as an alternative to existing energy sources

Answer:

1204. According to the passage, we can say that small-scale subsistence farmers

- (a) urge for ecologically and socially acceptable production systems
- (b) favour the policy of tractorization despite the disadvantages
- (c) will particularly be positively affected by the use of work animals
- (d) do not use the production models that rely on fossil fuel

Answer:

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1205. It is pointed out in the passage that supporting tractorization in developing countries

- (a) is not possible as the governments are not in favour of it
- (b) will lead to increased outputs in near future
- (c) did not help them get closer to industrialized ones
- (d) was popular in relatively few countries fifty years ago

Answer:

The Emperor Penguin is a penguin that lives in Antarctica. It is the tallest and heaviest penguin. Emperor Penguins are black and white like all penguins but the sides of their neck are golden. Emperors live in the coldest climate on earth. They breed at the beginning of the Antarctic winter (March and April), on the ice all around the Antarctic continent. The shape of their body helps them to survive. They have short wings that help them to dive up to 900 feet to catch larger fish. They can swim up to 12 miles per hour for a short time, which lets them escape from their main enemy, the Leopard Seal. They can stay warm because they have a thick layer of blubber. In addition, the layer of soft feathers trap air that keeps the body heat in and cold air and water out.

1206. It can be understood from the passage that the physical features of the Emperor Penguins

- (a) are quite similar to those of the Leopard Seal
- (b) should be examined more closely by the scientists
- (c) let them stay alive in one of the harshest climatic conditions of the world
- (d) make them by far the strongest of the animals living in Antarctica

Answer:

1207. One can understand from the passage that Emperor Penguins

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- (a) spend most of their time swimming under the water
- (b) present certain differences from other penguin species
- (c) are killed by humans due to their spectacular feathers
- (d) can hardly ever catch larger fish

Answer:

1208. It is emphasized in the passage that Emperor Penguins ---- as they have a thick layer of blubber and a layer of soft feathers

- (a) can swim long distances to catch prey
- (b) are easy to see any time of the day
- (c) are not affected negatively by the cold weather
- (d) can stay out of the water for a long time

Answer:

Often the oil contains natural gas. It is dissolved in the oil because of the high pressure deep underground. When the drill penetrates the oil-bearing layer this pressure is released. It provides a tremendous thrust and may be sufficient to bring all the oil to the surface. If the gas pressure is not sufficient a pumping station must be built to bring up the oil. This increases the cost of the drilling operation. In its natural 'crude' state oil consists of a mixture of various substances called hydrocarbons. These substances must be separated according to their densities, and purified. This process is called refining.

1209. It is clear in the passage that

- (a) hydrocarbons are the constituents of natural gas
- (b) refining is the process of separating natural gas and oil from each other
- (c) when the oil is brought to the surface, it's in a raw state

(d) substances should be separated from natural gas

Answer:

1210. Oil

(a) is the remnants of the pre-historic plants and animals

(b) may be brought to the surface in a natural way

(c) contains not only natural gas, but also some other constituents

(d) which is mixed with natural gas is more expensive than the crude one

Answer:

1211. It could be drawn out of the passage that

(a) natural gas in oil makes it easier to drill

(b) refining is the act of keeping oil and natural gas under pressure

(c) as soon as the pumping station is founded upon the base, distilling starts

(d) crude oil is mixed with only natural gas

Answer:

The National Health Service of the country was set up in 1948 shortly after the end of the Second World War. Its aim is to provide free medical treatment for all patients who wish to take advantage of the service. However, it is still possible to obtain private medical treatment and in this case the doctor charges a fee. To say that the National Health Service is free is not entirely true. Every employed or self-employed person over sixteen years of age must put a stamp on an insurance card every week. This card is issued by a government department called the Department of Health and Social Security. The stamp costs money and the amount is constantly changing. Part of the cost of this stamp, in fact the greater

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part, is borne by the employer and it finances the National Health Service together with many other social security benefits.

1212. The National Health Service

- (a) aims to provide free and private medical treatment without paying any money
- (b) is said to be completely free, however, it is not
- (c) pays the money of the stamps that patients should fit on the card
- (d) and Department of Health and Social Security are the same foundations

Answer:

1213. It is stated in the passage that

- (a) only the Department of Health aims to provide free medical treatment
- (b) self-employed people's expenses are paid by the National Health Service
- (c) people over sixteen can obtain benefit from the National Health Service on condition that they stick the stamp on insurance card
- (d) free medical treatment is valid for the families of people of over sixteen years old as well

Answer:

1214. One can infer from the passage that

- (a) social security benefits need to be paid fees
- (b) the stamp is financed greatly by the person as well as the employer
- (c) government is issued by the National Health Service
- (d) every employed person needs private medical treatment

Answer:

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Some species, most of them insects, benefit increasingly from man's activities. Modern, large-scale agriculture offers them a paradise. Crops are grown year after year in the same or nearby fields, helping insects populations to build up. Many of the worst pests are insect invaders from foreign countries that have left their natural enemies behind and so are as free as man himself from the check of nature's balance. Agricultural scientists try hard to find ways to check insect pests by tricks of cultivation. They import the ancient enemies of invading foreign insects and foster the resident enemies of invading foreign insects.

1215. Some species that benefit from man's activities

- (a) have large populations because of modern agriculture
- (b) are killed by modern techniques
- (c) are generally killing all the living organisms
- (d) have been used as a check of nature

Answer:

1216. According to the passage, the ancient enemies of invading foreign insects

- (a) were used as an alternative way to help farmer
- (b) will lead to a lot of damage in large fields
- (c) will cause wars between countries
- (d) are used to stop them

Answer:

1217. We can assume that in nature

- (a) same species like reptiles don't interest farmers
- (b) agriculture offers a paradise to farmers

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(c) cultivation is done with the help of same scientists

(d) animal populations are balanced by their enemies

Answer:

When schools opened in Texas this fall, some favorites were missing from the cafeteria menus: sodas and candy bars had been banned for grade schoolers; chips and cookies were mini-size. And that perennial favorite, the French fry, was given just one more year before it too will be banned. Howls of protest could be heard everywhere. And not just from students. Principals complained about being forced to act as "nutrition police." Parents and kids traded schoolyard rumors about twinkies being confiscated from lunch boxes. Nearly everyone, addicted to the revenues that vending machines bring in, yelled that there wouldn't be enough money for activities like band camp and choir trips. Angry e-mails poured in to the woman who had imposed the new rules - Texas agriculture commissioner Susan Combs.

1218. It is stated in the passage that both the students and the principals of the schools in Texas

(a) have the most qualified teaching staff

(b) are to commute between the campus and downtown

(c) intend to devise new methods of dieting

(d) seem to be displeased with the current food policy

Answer:

1219. It is implied in the passage that Susan Combs

(a) was once a principal in one of the schools of Texas

(b) is responsible for the latest changes in the regulations of diet in schools

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(c) denies that she has a part in the prohibition of fast-food sales in schools

(d) is appreciated by people in Texas

Answer:

1220. One can infer from the passage that

(a) Texas is the most populous state of the U.S. in terms of the number of obese people

(b) students are no longer interested in what they consume as food

(c) Susan Combs has the authority to determine what will be served at schools

(d) all of the people living in Texas seem to be pleased with the food

Answer:

I've heard of the problems, newly retired men and their wives face because of too much togetherness. And I was always amused, the way they so often get on each other's nerves. I never thought I'd face such a problem, but it's been two months now, and matters around are pretty bad. I ran out of patience. As soon as our son, Mike, leaves home, Dave busies himself by following me around, inquiring into my household routines. I have tried to interest him in any number of activities, with little success. "What you really need is a job "I told him, knowing he would never be able to find one at this age. You'd think that someone with so much intelligence, someone I truly love, would not be totally annoying when faced with a change in routine.

1221. The author says that before she faced the same thing,

(a) she always belittled couples who tended to be nagging at each other all the time

(b) she hardly believed that retirement could reverse nice relations in a marriage

(c) her husband always seemed to be a potential problem for their happy family

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(d) she knew exactly which problems were waiting for them

Answer:

1222. As it is said in the passage, she cannot help getting nervous at her husband

(a) who is constantly trying to intervene in her house-hold affairs

(b) who needs to rest now, which he really deserves after years of working

(c) because he is an intelligent man and loving husband

(d) although she loves Dave who hates being hurt

Answer:

1223. The writer is surprised to see that

(a) her husband is very helpful

(b) she will not have to bare her fussy husband any more

(c) she will be counting the days to send Mike to school

(d) change of routine affects someone so much

Answer:

Diana, Princess of Wales, became famous when she decided to marry Prince Charles. She became the most photographed person in the world. Everywhere she went, there were photographers taking pictures of her and people were very interested in her clothes, where she went on holiday and who she was with. They were also interested in the problems between her and her husband. When they divorced she remained very popular. In addition to her image as a 'star', Princess Diana used her influence to attract attention to some charities. She was very sympathetic to all people who were ill and unhappy and dedicated time to helping them and drawing public attention to their problems. She used to visit homeless people regularly and did a lot of work for the National AIDS Trust; she visited people suffering from AIDS.

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1224. It is implied in the passage that before her marriage to Prince Charles, Diana was

- (a) widowed by another Prince of Wales
- (b) an unknown figure to public
- (c) one of the relatives to his family
- (d) followed by an army of photographers

Answer:

1225. It can be understood from the passage that Diana and Charles

- (a) got on well due to her sympathy with children
- (b) were expected to get divorced soon after the wedding
- (c) had children before their marriage
- (d) ended up in a marriage failure

Answer:

1226. It is easy to infer from the passage that

- (a) Prince Charles married someone else after separation
- (b) the Royal Family never approved Diana's marriage to Prince Charles
- (c) the National AIDS Trust was one of the clubs which Diana was a member of
- (d) Diana wasn't indifferent to suffering people

Answer:

Paragraph one

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All the sound reasons ever given for conserving other natural resources apply to the conservation of wildlife – and with three-fold power. When a spendthrift squanders his capital it is lost to him and his heirs; yet it goes somewhere else. When a nation allows any one kind of natural resource to be squandered it must suffer a real, positive loss; yet substitutes of another kind can generally be found. But when wildlife is squandered it does not go elsewhere, like squandered money; it cannot possibly be replaced by any substitute, as some inorganic resources are: it is simply an absolute, dead loss, gone beyond even the hope of recall.

Paragraph two

The public still has a hazy idea that Nature has an overflowing sanctuary of her own, somewhere or other, which will fill up the gaps automatically. The result is that poaching is commonly regarded as a venial offence, poachers taken red-handed are rarely punished, and willing ears are always lent to the cry that rich sportsmen are trying to take the bread out of the poor settler's mouth. The poor settler does not reflect that he himself, and all other classes alike, really have a common interest in the conservation of any wildlife that does not conflict with legitimate human development.

1227. The author of paragraph one probably uses the expression 'three-fold power'

- (a) because there are three-times as many reasons for conserving wildlife
- (b) to be more dramatic than saying "double-power"
- (c) to emphasize the contrast between loss of money, loss of other resources, and loss of wildlife
- (d) to stress the need for saving money, resources and time

Answer:

1228. From the context, the word 'venial' in paragraph two most nearly means

- (a) major

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(b) criminal

(c) frequent

(d) trivial

Answer:

1229. Both paragraphs apparently imply that

(a) there is no source from which wildlife, once exterminated, can be replaced

(b) poachers must be punished

(c) wildlife has much in common with other natural resources

(d) conservation is in conflict with human development

Answer:

1230. It can be inferred that the spendthrift in paragraph one and the poor settler mentioned in paragraph two are alike in that they are

(a) in conflict with the aims of conservation

(b) inclined to waste natural resources

(c) more concerned with the present than the future

(d) unable to control their spending

Answer:

The ground is full of seeds that cannot rise into seedlings; the seedlings rob one another of air, light and water, the strongest robber winning the day, and extinguishing his competitors. Year after year, the wild animals with which man never interferes are, on the average, neither more nor less numerous than they were; and yet we know that the annual produce of every pair is from one to perhaps a million young; so that it is mathematically certain that, on the average, as many are killed by natural causes as are born every year, and those only escape

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which happen to be a little better fitted to resist destruction than those which die. The individuals of a species are like the crew of a foundered ship, and none but good swimmers have a chance of reaching the land.

1231. The “robber” in the first sentence is most like which of the following mentioned in the paragraph

- (a) wild animals
- (b) produce of every pair
- (c) individuals of a species
- (d) good swimmers

Answer:

1232. The main point the author conveys is that

- (a) natural populations of animals in the wild increase in numbers exponentially
- (b) all members of a species are in violent competition with one another
- (c) in the struggle to survive, the fittest survive
- (d) members of one generation of a population are all more or less alike

Answer:

The literature on drug addiction has grown at a rate that defies anyone to keep abreast of the literature, and apparently in inverse proportion to our understanding of the subject. Addiction, or dependence, as it is more fashionable to call it, excites controversy and speculation yet true understanding of the phenomenon remains elusive.

In fact the area is fraught with speculation and acrimonious debate. Definition of terms such as ‘drug’, ‘addiction’, and ‘abuse’ is obviously less controversial than attempts to explain the nature of drug dependence, yet even the terminology is imprecise and overlain with subjective connotations. At its most basic, a drug, as defined by the World Health Organization, is simply ‘any substance which when

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taken into the living organism may modify one or more of its functions. This kind of definition is too wide to be of any use in a discussion of dependence: it covers everything from insulin to aspirin, penicillin to alcohol.

1233. The author implies that he thinks the term “dependence” in the context of drugs

(a) is more accurate the older term “addiction”

(b) has not always been the preferred term

(c) is a currently under-used term

(d) is an avant-garde aberration

Answer:

1234. We can infer from the first sentence that

(a) not all that has been written on the subject of addiction has added to our understanding

(b) no one can have read all the literature on any drug

(c) the more that is published the more we are likely to understand

(d) the rate of growth should be higher if we are to understand the subject

Answer:

Paragraph one

When the explorer comes home victorious, everyone goes out to cheer him. We are all proud of his achievement — proud on behalf of the nation and of humanity. We think it is a new feather in our cap, and one we have come by cheaply. How many of those who join in the cheering were there when the expedition was fitting out, when it was short of bare necessities, when support and assistance were most urgently wanted? Was there then any race to be first? At such a time the leader has usually found himself almost alone; too often he has had to confess that his greatest difficulties were those he had to overcome at

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home before he could set sail. So it was with Columbus, and so it has been with many since his time.

Paragraph two

Amundsen has always reached the goal he has aimed at, this man who sailed his little yacht over the Arctic Ocean, round the north of America, on the course that had been sought in vain for four hundred years. So, when in 1910 he left the fjord on his expedition in the Fram, to drift right across the North Polar Sea, would it not have been natural if we had been proud to support such a man? But was it so? For a long time he struggled to complete his equipment. Money was still lacking, and little interest was shown in him and his work. He himself gave everything he possessed in the world. But nevertheless had to put to sea loaded with anxieties and debts, as he sailed out quietly on a summer night.

1235. In paragraph one, the 'race to be first' refers ironically to the

- (a) lack of response to urgent appeals for help
- (b) willingness to give credit
- (c) lack of support to the explorer before he achieves his goals
- (d) rush to laud the explorer E. eagerness of the explorer to be alone

Answer:

1236. The 'feather in our cap' refers to

- (a) our willingness to take unearned credit for a triumph
- (b) the pride we have in being human
- (c) our sense of having got a reward for our investment
- (d) way we respond to all success

Answer:

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1237. Both paragraphs make their point with the aid of

- (a) repetition and parallel construction
- (b) specific details of time and place
- (c) metaphor
- (d) rhetorical questions

Answer:

1238. From both paragraphs taken together, it appears that Amundsen and Columbus shared all of the following except the fact that they

- (a) were explorers
- (b) were not always supported when they most needed it
- (c) achieved feats that should have received accolades
- (d) sailed the seas alone

Answer:

Cultural growth in the twenty-first century has heightened the emphasis on interpersonal communication in an intercultural setting. As our world grows, expands and becomes increasingly more interconnected by various technological advances, the need for effective interpersonal communication among differing cultures has become quite clear.

Due to the advancement of technology in today's world, a world in which some businesspeople are involved in transactions with other businesspeople in faraway countries, the call for knowledge of intercultural communication within this setting has become a reality. Interpersonal communication is a form of communication that involves a small number of people who can interact exclusively with one another and who therefore have the ability to both adapt their messages specifically for those others and to obtain immediate interpretations from them.

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Although interpersonal communication is usually thought of as being performed in small, centralized groups, a need to broaden these groups and bring about a general feeling of cultural awareness has become apparent. To a certain degree, all communication could be called interpersonal, as it occurs between two or more people. However, it is useful and practical to restrict the definition to distinguish those relationships that involve a relatively small group of people, such as couples, families, friends, workgroups, and even classroom groups from those involving much larger numbers of people, as would occur in public rallies or among massive television audiences. Unlike other forms of communication, interpersonal communication involves person-to-person interactions. Additionally, the perception that a social bond has developed between the interacting members, however tenuous and temporary it may seem, is also much more likely.

1239. Of the following phrases, which provides the most appropriate main idea for the passage?

- (a) All communication is interpersonal, and knowing how to effectively communicate with people in foreign countries is necessary to attain economic success
- (b) Effective interpersonal communication skills are becoming increasingly important in response to the interconnected nature of worldwide business
- (c) When business people from different countries communicate efficiently, social bonds develop between the interacting members
- (d) The advancement of technology in the last 15 years has fostered a social atmosphere on a global scale not previously imagined.

Answer:

1240. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following statements is the author LEAST likely to agree with?

- (a) Interpersonal skills are important for camp counselors and for teachers and educators

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(b) Having knowledge about the history of the country of the people with whom you are doing business is crucial in building a strong business relationship

(c) In today's business world, success can only be attained by rehearsing all potential interaction scenarios when traveling to visit foreign business partners for the first time

(d) The technological advances of the past twenty-five years have fostered in an era of unprecedented communication between foreign businesses.

Answer:

Insects are found throughout the world except on the poles. Fossil records indicate that many species exist today in much the same form as they did 200 million years ago. Their enormous biological success is attributed to their small size, and the remarkable adaptive abilities of the group as a whole, shown by the enormous variety in body structure and way of life. The mouth parts may be adapted to chewing, sucking or lapping and the legs for running, jumping or swimming. Insects may feed on plants or prey upon other small animals or parasitize larger ones; they may be omnivorous or highly specialized in their diets. They display a remarkable variety of adaptive shapes and colours that may serve either as camouflage or as warning. So many have stinging spines or hairs and blistering or noxious secretions, used for defense.

1241. According to the passage, insects

(a) have remained the same in the early years of their existence

(b) differ in certain qualities, which enables them to adjust to the environment they live in

(c) cannot swim well enough to live in water so they prefer to live on land

(d) rarely need camouflage as they are too small to be noticed

Answer:

1242. We can understand from the passage that insects have achieved to maintain their existence for a very long time

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- (a) but they are not likely to live much longer
- (b) as a result of the way they are able to defend themselves
- (c) due to being able to parasitize all other living organisms
- (d) thanks to their size and their adaptive abilities

Answer:

1243. The passage is mainly concerned with

- (a) how insects live and survive in groups
- (b) the highly specialized diet of insects
- (c) why insects are not able to live in some parts of the world
- (d) the features of insects that have enabled them to survive

Answer:

Many people with high IQ scores fail to become successful due to a lack of motivation, personality, laziness, or short attention span. In contrast, some people with low iq results succeed due to personal dedication, vision, systematic effort, and motivation. A low IQ score can be changed through conscious choice and effort. As an analogy, consider a gifted athlete. Some athletes have special talents for a particular sport. However, they fail to perform as well as those even if they are pretty much good at it, for doing that sport depends on a systematic effort. Readers familiar with sports can name several specific examples of this phenomenon.

1244. Some very intelligent people can have failures because

- (a) they have short life span
- (b) they focus on details too much

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(c) of various factors

(d) they are expected to do so by the society

Answer:

1245. People with low IQ scores may sometimes be very successful

(a) but they lack motivation and personality

(b) as they are praised by their teachers

(c) since they devote themselves to their tasks and perform a great effort

(d) although they have great abilities and intelligence

Answer:

1246. We can infer from the passage that

(a) success is not always an indicator of intelligence

(b) Western cultures focus on ability as the major determinant of success

(c) an athlete can be successful in every sports if he has high IQ scores

(d) infants adopted by privileged families tend to have higher IQs

Answer:

All viruses are made up of two kinds of substance. First, all viruses contain proteins. Proteins are chemical substances that occur in all living creatures. A particle, or molecule, of a protein consists of a long chain of substances called amino acids. There are about 20 different kinds of amino acid in proteins. These can be arranged in any order on the protein chain. Different kinds of plant or animal contain proteins with different arrangements of amino acids. The protein generally forms the outer coat of a virus. This outer layer of protein encloses the second kind of substance found in all viruses - nucleic acid.

1247. It is clear from the passage that

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- (a) proteins are greatly damaged by viruses
- (b) the amount of proteins differs in each animal or plant
- (c) few proteins are without amino acids
- (d) it is impossible to find a living thing with no proteins

Answer:

1248. The arrangement of amino acids

- (a) is very simple in the proteins of the viruses
- (b) is determined by the kinds of proteins
- (c) can be harmed if too many viruses confront the proteins
- (d) varies among each living thing

Answer:

1249. The second substance of the viruses

- (a) consists of only amino acids
- (b) is usually the part covered by proteins
- (c) protects it from outer effects
- (d) must contain at least 20 amino acids

Answer:

He was that rare figure: a natural-born leader, tailored for greatness. When he was but a child his mother had whispered to him, "My son, you are a child of the dawn. You will be a man of glory, a great leader of your people." Sukarno never forgot those words. Liberating his land from 350 years of colonial rule, he molded many disparate peoples into a nation that became the fifth most populous in the

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world, one of the richest of all in natural resources. He gave his people a language of their own, raised their literacy rate from six to above 55 percent, gave them an intense pride in being Indonesians. He had monumental talents: an oratorical gift that could sway and charm, an abundance of that indefinable mystique called "charisma." Responding, his people gave him loyalty beyond love, reverence approaching god-worship.

1250. Sukarno is a man who

- (a) is endowed with leadership
- (b) used to design clothes when he was a child
- (c) had a natural-born great mother
- (d) caused people to be rebellious against the government

Answer:

1251. It's stated in the passage that Sukarno

- (a) is the only child of his parents
- (b) couldn't liberate his land from colonial rule
- (c) built a nation out of separate communities
- (d) opposed giving his public their own language

Answer:

1252. After having freed his land from colonial rule, Sukarno

- (a) suddenly built a monument dedicated to himself
- (b) caused his people to be ashamed of themselves
- (c) increased the population of Indonesia

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(d) increased the level of literacy of his people

Answer:

All of us rely on what we see. Can we really trust the evidence of our eyes? Take competitive sports. Fans who see the same game will not agree with each other and will disagree with the referee. It is the same story in the courtroom. Trial procedure depends on witnesses giving sworn testimony. But just how reliable is the testimony of a person who reports what he has seen? In a recent study, ten thousand witnesses were asked to describe the man they saw commit a crime. The study reveals that, on the average, the witnesses overestimated the man's height by five inches, his age by eight years, and gave the wrong hair colour in 83 percent of the cases. What can we do to keep error to minimum? First of all, don't see something because you want to see it. Secondly, try to stay relaxed. If you are tense, you are liable to see red when the colour is blue.

1253. One can infer from the passage that

(a) eyewitness testimony is the most trustworthy element in a criminal case

(b) very few people rely on what they see

(c) we can't completely trust the evidence of our eyes

(d) the sworn testimony given by the witnesses is always reliable

Answer:

1254. According to the passage, statistical studies show that

(a) fans at sports events make notes of what they see

(b) witnesses feel comfortable when they are describing a crime to a jury

(c) very few people are willing to report what they see

(d) eyewitnesses can make significant identification errors

Answer:

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1255. We understand from the passage that eyewitnesses

- (a) usually try to keep visual error to a minimum
- (b) are sometimes forced to lie about what they see
- (c) shouldn't let their emotions interfere with their vision
- (d) have no respect for the truth

Answer:

Blue jeans are casual pants noted for their strength and comfort. Blue jeans in the form we know them today didn't come about until the middle of the nineteenth century. Levi Strauss, an enterprising immigrant who happened to have a few bolts of blue denim cloth on hand, recognized a need for strong work pants in the mining communities of California. He first designed and marketed "Levi's" in 1850 and there have been only minor alterations to the original design since then. Blue jeans started becoming popular among young people in the 1950s. In the year 1957, 150 million pairs were sold worldwide. This growing trend continued until 1981. Although blue jeans have remained basically the same since they were first designed, they have always been versatile enough to meet market demands.

1256. It is clear from the passage that the first blue jeans were

- (a) worn mainly because of their durability
- (b) not as strong as those of today
- (c) different in colour from modern ones
- (d) designed in the 1950s

Answer:

1257. We can understand from the passage that the first jeans designed by Levi Strauss

- (a) were mostly preferred by the young

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(b) were not completely different from the Levi's jeans worn today

(c) sold 150 million pairs throughout the world

(d) sold a lot though they were not cheap

Answer:

1258. We can infer from the passage that no matter how little the jeans have changed since they were first produced, they

(a) have always been in demand

(b) are still used in most of the mines in America

(c) have always been more popular than other kinds of trousers

(d) will undergo many alterations to the original design in the future

Answer:

The bald eagle, America's national bird, is the only eagle unique to North America. About half of the world's 70,000 bald eagles live in Alaska, making the northwest coast of North America by far their greatest stronghold for bald eagles. They flourish here in part because of the salmon. Dead or dying fish are an important food source for all bald eagles. Eagles are a member of the Accipitridae family, which also includes hawks, kites, and old-world vultures. Scientists loosely divide eagles into four groups based on their physical characteristics and behavior. The bald eagle is a sea or fish eagle. Bald eagles were officially declared an endangered species in 1967 in all areas of the United States. Though still protected in the U.S., the bald eagle is no longer considered an endangered species today.

1259. According to the passage it is true that the bald eagle

(a) is still under the danger of becoming extinct

(b) has been the national bird of America since 1967

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(c) lives together with the birds of Accipitridae family such as hawks and kites

(d) cannot be seen in any other place in the world except North America

Answer:

1260. It is clearly understood from the passage that there are

(a) many other animals in America that are on the point of becoming extinct

(b) unknown bald eagle populations in the U.S. according to the scientists

(c) a lot more than 70.000 bald eagles all around the world

(d) other places in America that bald eagles can survive in addition to Alaska

Answer:

1261. We can infer from the passage that since the declaration of bald eagles as an endangered species in 1967

(a) the bald eagle has spread all around America

(b) the number of the birds has increased

(c) many measures, one of which is to provide them with enough food, have been taken

(d) many other species have been neglected

Answer:

I have previously defined a sanctuary as a place where man is passive and the rest of Nature active. But this general definition is too absolute for any special case. The mere fact that man has to protect a sanctuary does away with his purely passive attitude. Then, he can be beneficially active by destroying pests and parasites, like bot-flies or mosquitoes, and by finding antidotes for diseases like the epidemic which periodically kills off the rabbits and thus starves many of the

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carnivora to death. But, except in cases where experiment has proved his intervention to be beneficial, the less he upsets the balance of Nature the better, even when he tries to be an earthly Providence.

1262. The author implies that his first definition of a sanctuary is

- (a) totally wrong
- (b) somewhat idealistic
- (c) unhelpful
- (d) indefensible

Answer:

1263. The author's argument that destroying bot-flies and mosquitoes would be a beneficial action is most weakened by all of the following except

- (a) parasites have an important role to play in the regulation of populations
- (b) the elimination of any species can have unpredictable effects on the balance of nature
- (c) the pests themselves are part of the food chain
- (d) elimination of these insects would require the use of insecticides that kill a wide range of insects

Answer:

Paragraph one

That Priestley's contributions to the knowledge of chemical fact were of the greatest importance is unquestionable; but it must be admitted that he had no comprehension of the deeper significance of his work; and, so far from contributing anything to the theory of the facts which he discovered, or assisting in their rational explanation, his influence to the end of his life was warmly exerted in favor of error. From first to last, he was a stiff adherent of the phlogiston doctrine which was prevalent when his studies commenced; and, by a

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curious irony of fate, the man who by the discovery of what he called "dephlogisticated air" furnished the essential datum for the true theory of combustion, of respiration, and of the composition of water, to the end of his days fought against the inevitable corollaries from his own labors.

Paragraph two

It is a trying ordeal for any man to be compared with Black and Cavendish, and Priestley cannot be said to stand on their level. Nevertheless his achievements are truly wonderful if we consider the disadvantages under which he labored. Without the careful scientific training of Black, without the leisure and appliances secured by the wealth of Cavendish, he scaled the walls of science; and trusting to mother wit to supply the place of training, and to ingenuity to create apparatus out of washing tubs, he discovered more new gases (including oxygen, which he termed "dephlogisticated air") than all his predecessors put together had done.

1264. Which pairing best reflects the main emphasis of the two passages? The first focuses mainly on Priestley's

- (a) discoveries of chemical fact; the second on his ingenuity
- (b) discovery of "dephlogisticated air"; the second on his discoveries of gases
- (c) lack of theoretical understanding; the second on his lack of training
- (d) importance to future science; the second on his status in relation to his contemporaries

Answer:

1265. It can be inferred that "dephlogisticated air" is

- I a misnomer, but relating to something important
- II a gaseous substance discovered by Priestley
- III something not fully understood by Priestley

- (a) I only

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(b) II only

(c) I and III

(d) II and III

Answer:

1266. The metaphor “scaled the walls of science” conveys the idea that Priestley

(a) climbed to the pinnacle of science

(b) fought his way to the top

(c) escaped the confines of traditional ideas

(d) achieved success in a difficult endeavor

Answer:

1267. The attitude of both the passages to Priestley’s scientific work could be described as

(a) firm disapproval

(b) wholehearted praise

(c) qualified approval

(d) determined neutrality

Answer:

Much of what goes by the name of pleasure is simply an effort to destroy consciousness. If one started by asking, what is man? what are his needs? how can he best express himself? one would discover that merely having the power to avoid work and live one’s life from birth to death in electric light and to the tune of tinned music is not a reason for doing so. Man needs warmth, society, leisure, comfort and security: he also needs solitude, creative work and the sense of wonder. If he recognized this he could use the products of science and

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industrialism eclectically, applying always the same test: does this make me more human or less human? He would then learn that the highest happiness does not lie in relaxing, resting, playing poker, drinking and making love simultaneously.

1268. The author implies that the answers to the questions in sentence two would reveal that human beings

- (a) are less human when they seek pleasure
- (b) need to evaluate their purpose in life
- (c) are being alienated from their true nature by technology
- (d) are always seeking the meaning of life

Answer:

1269. The author would apparently agree that playing poker is

- (a) often an effort to avoid thinking
- (b) something that gives true pleasure
- (c) an example of man's need for society
- (d) something that man must learn to avoid

Answer:

Examine the recently laid egg of some common animal, such as a salamander or newt. It is a minute spheroid – an apparently structureless sac, enclosing a fluid, holding granules in suspension. But let a moderate supply of warmth reach its watery cradle, and the plastic matter undergoes changes so rapid, yet so steady and purposeful in their succession, that one can only compare them to those operated by a skilled modeler upon a formless lump of clay. As with an invisible trowel, the mass is divided and subdivided into smaller and smaller portions. And, then, it is as if a delicate finger traced out the line to be occupied by the spinal column, and molded the contour of the body; pinching up the head at one end, the tail at the other, and fashioning flank and limb into due proportions, in so

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artistic a way, that, after watching the process hour by hour, one is almost involuntarily possessed by the notion, that some more subtle aid to vision than a microscope, would show the hidden artist, with his plan before him, striving with skilful manipulation to perfect his work.

1270. The author makes his main point with the aid of

- (a) logical paradox
- (b) complex rationalization
- (c) observations on the connection between art and science
- (d) scientific deductions

Answer:

1271. In the context of the final sentence the word “subtle” most nearly means

- (a) not obvious
- (b) indirect
- (c) discriminating
- (d) surreptitious

Answer:

Passage one

There are not many places that I find it more agreeable to revisit when in an idle mood, than some places to which I have never been. For, my acquaintance with those spots is of such long standing, and has ripened into an intimacy of so affectionate a nature, that I take a particular interest in assuring myself that they are unchanged. I never was in Robinson Crusoe’s Island, yet I frequently return there. I was never in the robbers’ cave, where Gil Blas lived, but I often go back there and find the trap-door just as heavy to raise as it used to be. I was never in Don Quixote’s study, where he read his books of chivalry until he rose and hacked at imaginary giants, yet you couldn’t move a book in it without my knowledge. So

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with Damascus, and Lilliput, and the Nile, and Abyssinia, and the North Pole, and many hundreds of places — I was never at them, yet it is an affair of my life to keep them intact, and I am always going back to them.

Passage two

The books one reads in childhood create in one's mind a sort of false map of the world, a series of fabulous countries into which one can retreat at odd moments throughout the rest of life, and which in some cases can even survive a visit to the real countries which they are supposed to represent. The pampas, the Amazon, the coral islands of the Pacific, Russia, land of birch-tree and samovar, Transylvania with its boyars and vampires, the China of Guy Boothby, the Paris of du Maurier—one could continue the list for a long time. But one other imaginary country that I acquired early in life was called America. If I pause on the word "America", and deliberately put aside the existing reality, I can call up my childhood vision of it.

1272. The first sentence of passage one contains an element of

- (a) paradox
- (b) legend
- (c) melancholy
- (d) humor E. self-deprecation

Answer:

1273. By calling America an "imaginary country" the author of passage two implies that

- (a) America has been the subject of numerous works for children
- (b) he has never seen America
- (c) his current vision of that country is not related to reality

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(d) America has stimulated his imagination E. his childhood vision of that country owed nothing to actual conditions

Answer:

1274. Both passages make the point that

(a) imaginary travel is better than real journeys

(b) children's books are largely fiction

(c) the effects of childhood impressions are inescapable

(d) books read early in life can be revisited in the imagination many years later E. the sight of imaginary places evokes memories

Answer:

1275. Both passages list a series of places, but differ in that the author of passage one

(a) has been more influenced by his list of locations

(b) never expects to visit any of them in real life, whereas the writer of passage two thinks it at least possible that he might

(c) is less specific in compiling his list

(d) wishes to preserve his locations in his mind forever, whereas the author of passage two wishes to modify all his visions in the light of reality. E. revisits them more often

Answer:

The minimization of bleach loss is a high priority for chemical plants that produce sodium hypochlorite. The largest source of bleach loss during production is during the process when the chlorate ion is formed, and the most accurate

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measurement method for determining the chlorate ion concentration in bleach is ion chromatography, a highly sensitive and complicated titration method.

Because this measurement requires specialized equipment and training, most bleach producers are unable to measure the chlorate ion concentration, and thus must employ outside contractors to perform the analysis work. The titration method is based on the method proposed by several scientists in 1984, in which the bleach sample is prepared by removing the available chlorine by reaction with hydrogen peroxide. The measurement is based on the titration of iodine by sodium thiosulfate. A number of oxidizing species in the sample are titrated and measured, and the chlorate ion is titrated along with the oxidizing species. The chlorate ion concentration is calculated by taking the difference of the titrations.

1276. According to the passage, which of the following, if true, would most likely indicate that chromatography is not a good method for detecting bleach loss?

- (a) Chromatography is only able to be used in biological compounds with high levels of sodium
- (b) The removal of chlorine from a solution by reacting it with hydrogen peroxide does not interact with iodine
- (c) The oxidizing species in a sample need to be titrated and measured at least three times.
- (d) The levels of chlorate ion in different titrations do not vary significantly.

Answer:

1277. It can be inferred that the author of the passage does NOT believe which of the following?

- (a) Ion chromatography is a titration method with little scientific merit
- (b) Bleach loss should be avoided during all phases of a chemical process
- (c) Using sodium thiosulfate is necessary when titrating iodine

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(d) Measuring the oxidizing species of a sample is important. e. Scientists in 1984 made important contributions to the theory of ion chromatography

Answer:

Right now I am looking at a shelf full of books. Yes, that's right. If you have some spare cash (the going rate is about \$89) and are looking to enhance your reading experience, then I highly suggest you consider purchasing an e-reader. E-readers are replacing the books of old, and I welcome them with open arms (as you should).

If you haven't heard of an e-reader and don't know what it is, then please permit the following explanation. An e-reader is a device that allows you to read e-books. An e-book is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, and produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices. Sometimes the equivalent of a conventional printed book, e-books can also be born digital. The Oxford Dictionary of English defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book," but e-books can and do exist without any printed equivalent. So now you know what an e-reader is. But you still may be wondering why they put printed books to shame. E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not.

E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space. The average e-reader can store thousands of digital books, providing a veritable library at your fingertips. What is more, being the size and weight of a thin hardback, the e-reader itself is relatively petite. It is easy to hold and can fit in a pocketbook or briefcase easily. This makes handling ponderous behemoths such as *War and Peace*, *Anna Karenina*, and *Les Misérables* a breeze. Perhaps the only drawback to the space-saving aspect of an e-reader is that it requires you to find new things to put on your shelves.

In addition, e-readers are superior to books because they are environmentally friendly. The average novel is about 300 pages long. So, if a novel is printed 1000 times, it will use 300,000 pieces of paper. That's a lot of paper! If there are about 80,000 pieces of paper in a tree, this means it takes almost 4 trees to make these 1000 books. Now, we know that the average bestseller sells about 20,000 copies per week. That means that it takes over 300 trees each month to sustain this rate.

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And for the super bestsellers, these figures increase dramatically. For example, the Harry Potter book series has sold over 450 million copies. That's about 2 million trees! Upon viewing these figures, it is not hard to grasp the severe impact of printed books on the environment. Since e-readers use no trees, they represent a significant amount of preservation in terms of the environment and its resources.

Finally, e-readers are superior to books because they provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not. The typical e-reader allows its user to customize letter size, font, and line spacing. It also allows highlighting and electronic bookmarking. Furthermore, it grants users the ability to get an overview of a book and then jump to a specific location based on that overview. While these are all nice features, perhaps the most helpful of all is the ability to get dictionary definitions at the touch of a finger. On even the most basic e-reader, users can conjure instant definitions without having to hunt through a physical dictionary.

It can be seen that e-readers are superior to printed books. They save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not. So what good are printed books? Well, they certainly make nice decorations.

1278. As used in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that "relics," "has-beens, old-timers, antiques, fossils" are all words that describe something

- (a) ancient
- (b) useless
- (c) outdated
- (d) pathetic

Answer:

1279. The tone of the author can best be described as

- (a) shrewd

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(b) conniving

(c) persuasive

(d) authoritative

Answer:

1280. According to the author, e-books

I. were all once printed books

II. may be "born digital"

III. are able to display images

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

(c) II and III only

(d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1281. As used in paragraph 3, which of the following describes something that has been "put to shame"?

(a) A dog is left outside on a frigid, dreary winter night

(b) Team A defeats Team B in a humiliating rout

(c) Martha is caught stealing at the mall and is arrested in front of a crowd of curious bystanders

(d) The machine has countless moving parts and Dustin has trouble assembling it

Answer:

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1282. A thesis statement is a sentence that clearly describes what the author plans to discuss. Based on this information, which of the following sentences from the passage is the thesis statement?

(a) If you have some spare cash (the going rate is about \$89) and are looking to enhance your reading experience, then I highly suggest you consider purchasing an e-reader

(b) E-readers are replacing the books of old, and I welcome them with open arms (as you should)

(c) An e-reader is a device that allows you to read e-books. An e-book is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, and produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices

(d) E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not

Answer:

1283. Based on its use in paragraph 4, it can be inferred that petite belongs to which of the following word families?

(a) jubilant, euphoric, playful

(b) compact, diminutive, little

(c) cute, attractive, charming

(d) light, airy, spacious

Answer:

1284. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that War and Peace, Anna Karenina, and Les Misérables are all

(a) authored by Europeans

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(b) dense and impenetrable

(c) timeless classics

(d) awkward or unwieldy

Answer:

1285. As used in paragraph 5, which is the best synonym for sustain?

(a) maintain

(b) allow

(c) enforce

(d) yield

Answer:

1286. Which of the following, if true, would present the biggest challenge to the author's argument set forth in paragraph ?

(a) Books are not made only from whole trees, but from wood chips and forest waste as well

(b) The natural resources required to read an e-book on an e-reader are greater than the natural resources required to make a printed book

(c) The results of a recent survey show that people who read e-books are more likely to be distracted during their reading and remember less of the book

(d) Although the printing of the extremely popular Harry Potter book series had significant environmental impact, the Harry Potter movie series cost almost no trees to make and was also very well-liked

Answer:

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1287. According to the author, which of the following reading tips and tools are offered by the e-reader?

- I. line spacing customization
- II. the ability to quickly jump to the end of a book
- III. access to an online thesaurus at the touch of a finger

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

(c) II and III only

(d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1288. Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?

(a) introduction, thesis statement, supporting paragraphs, conclusion

(b) history, thesis statement, supporting paragraphs, conclusion

(c) advertisement, background, introduction, supporting paragraphs, examples, conclusion

(d) introduction, background, thesis statement, supporting paragraphs, conclusion

Answer:

When using a metal file, always remember to bear down on the forward stroke only. On the return stroke, lift the file clear of the surface to avoid dulling the instrument's teeth. Only when working on very soft metals is it advisable to drag the file's teeth slightly on the return stroke. This helps clear out metal pieces from between the teeth.

It is best to bear down just hard enough to keep the file cutting at all times. Too little pressure uses only the tips of the teeth, while too much pressure can chip

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the teeth. Move the file in straight lines across the surface. Use a vise to grip the work so that your hands are free to hold the file. Protect your hands by equipping the file with a handle. Buy a wooden handle and install it by inserting the pointed end of the file into the handle hole.

1289. These directions show you how to...

- (a) Work with a hammer
- (b) Use a file
- (c) Polish a file
- (d) Oil a vise

Answer:

1290. When using a file...

- (a) Always bear down on the return stroke
- (b) Move it in a circle
- (c) Remove the handle
- (d) Press down on the forward stroke

Answer:

1291. When working on soft metals, you can...

- (a) Remove the handle
- (b) Clear metal pieces from the teeth
- (c) Bear down very hard on the return stroke
- (d) File in circles

Answer:

1292. Protect your hands by...

- (a) Dulling the teeth
- (b) Dragging the teeth on the backstroke
- (c) Using a vise
- (d) Installing a handle

Answer:

Butter tea is a drink traditionally made and consumed by Tibetans and other Chinese minorities in south-western China as well as in Bhutan. The tea itself is made from tea leaves, Yak butter and salt. Drinking butter tea is an important part of Tibetan culture, with Tibetans typically drinking large quantities of the tea. Tibetans Nomads are said to drink up to 40 cups of Butter tea per day. Due to butter being the main ingredient, butter tea is a very warming drink that provides a large amount of caloric energy, making it a very appropriate beverage for the cold high altitude climate of Tibet

1293. Which one of the following best replaces "traditionally" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Customarily
- (b) Conventionally
- (c) Habitually
- (d) Regularly

Answer:

1294. Which one of the following best replaces "ingredient" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Characteristic

(b) Components

(c) Constituent

(d) Aspect

Answer:

Olympus Mons is an extremely large volcano located on the planet mars, which is measured at a height of nearly 22 km. This makes Olympus Mons the largest known mountain on any planet in the solar system and the second largest mountain known to man, after Rheasilvia Mons on the asteroid 4 Vests. Olympus Mons was identified by Astronomers in the late 19th century and was known as the albedo feature Nix Olympica (Latin for Olympic snow). Although Olympus Mons was long predicted to be a mountain, space probes later confirmed those suspicions beyond all reasonable doubt in 1971.

1295. Which one of the following best replaces "known" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

(a) Identified

(b) Famous

(c) Eminent

(d) Recognise

Answer:

1296. Which one of the following best replaces "confirmed" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

(a) Fuelled

(b) Supported

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(c) Verified

(d) Identified

Answer:

Employer branding refers to an organisation's perceived reputation as an employer. Similar to the way organisations brand themselves and their products to attract customers, employer branding is aimed at attracting and retaining talent. Key issues regarding employer branding include improving employee retention, building a strong organisational culture and receiving good press in the media. The importance of employer branding has become evidently worldwide, with employer branding initiatives being undertaken across the USA, Australasia, Asia and Europe.

1297. Which one of the following best replaces "attract" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

(a) Gain

(b) Entice

(c) Beguile

(d) Increase

Answer:

1298. Which one of the following best replaces "worldwide" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

(a) Internationally

(b) Globally

(c) Transnationally

(d) Intercontinentally

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Answer:

The Armstrong limit, often called Armstrong's line, is a level of altitude in which water boils at 37°C, normal body temperature. It is named after Harry Armstrong, founder of the U.S. Air Force's Department of Space Medicine in 1947. An atmospheric pressure of 6.3 kPa, experienced at very high altitude flight, is capable of inducing boiling at normal body temperature. As a result, exposed liquid such as saliva, tears and sweat literally boil off exposed skin. Due to the low amounts of oxygen and the effect of water boiling experienced at these altitudes, pilots are required to wear pressure suits when flying at or above the Armstrong limits 1299. Which one of the following best replaces "normal" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Resting
- (b) Typical
- (c) Traditional
- (d) Regulars

Answer:

1300. Which one of the following best replaces "altitudes" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Summits
- (b) Tops
- (c) Peaks
- (d) Heights

Answer:

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Most importantly, though, the highway bypass would have disastrous effects on the area's homeowners. As planned, the new road would cut directly through the middle of the Ellwood Acres subdivision. Not only would this send more cars through the neighborhood, but these cars would be traveling at much higher speeds, putting children at risk. What is more, homeowners would have to deal with the increased noise and pollution that would result from such a heavily trafficked road. Finally, the new road would cause residential properties to depreciate. This means that families who chose to move away would have to sell their homes for far less than their current value.

1301. This passage would most likely be found in

- (a) an editorial in a local newspaper
- (b) a brochure for prospective homeowners in Ellwood Acres
- (c) an encyclopedia article about the history of highways
- (d) a personal letter from a son to his father

Answer:

1302. Where in the full article is this paragraph most likely to appear?

- (a) near the beginning
- (b) near the end
- (c) in the middle
- (d) it could appear anywhere

Answer:

1303. As used in the passage, which is the best definition for depreciate?

- (a) to diminish in popularity
- (b) to decrease in value

(c) to accumulate over time

(d) to improve with age

Answer:

1304. Which of the following pieces of information, if included, would provide the best additional support for the author's argument as presented in this passage?

(a) In 2008, the author's youngest child was killed by a drunk driver

(b) Pollution is harmful to the environment

(c) According to a recent magazine study, white noise (similar to that produced by traffic) was rated the number one cause of daytime napping

(d) In 2011, homeowners who live near interstate traffic saw a 20% reduction in the value of their homes

Answer:

Philadelphia is a city known for many things. It is where the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, and it was also the first capital of the United States. But one fact about Philadelphia is not so well-known: it is home to nearly 3,000 murals painted on the sides of homes and buildings around the city. In fact, it is said that Philadelphia has more murals than any other city in the world, with the exception of Rome. How did this come to be?

More than 20 years ago, a New Jersey artist named Jane Golden started a program pairing troubled youth with artists to paint murals on a few buildings around the city. From this small project, something magical happened. The young people involved helped to create magnificent pieces of art, but there were other, perhaps more important benefits. The young people learned to collaborate and get along with many different kinds of people during the various steps required to paint and design a mural. They learned to be responsible, because they needed to follow a schedule to make sure the murals were completed. They also learned to take pride in their community. It is hard for any resident to see the spectacular designs and not feel proud to be a part of Philadelphia.

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Take a walk around some of the poorest neighborhoods in Philadelphia, neighborhoods full of broken windows and littered front steps, and you will find beautiful works of art on the sides and fronts of buildings. Of course the murals are not just in poor neighborhoods, but more affluent ones as well. Special buses take tourists to different parts of the city to see the various murals, which range from huge portraits of historical heroes, to cityscapes, to scenes depicting the diverse ethnic groups that call Philadelphia home.

As a result of its success, the mural program created by Jane Golden has now become the nation's largest public art program and a model for other cities throughout the country seeking to help troubled youth.

1305. The main focus of the passage is

- (a) an art program designed to help troubled youth
- (b) the many tourists who come to Philadelphia to see murals
- (c) the reasons why Philadelphia is a unique city
- (d) how Jane Golden came up with the idea to start a mural program

Answer:

1306. As used in paragraph1, the phrase "it is said" suggests that the author is

- (a) knowingly misleading the reader
- (b) using a quote from someone else
- (c) referring to something that is widely believed, but may be untrue
- (d) referring to something that he or she does not personally believe

Answer:

1307. As used in paragraph 1, the phrase "with the exception of Rome" means that

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- (a) Rome has fewer murals than Philadelphia
- (b) Philadelphia has fewer murals than Rome
- (c) Rome has the most beautiful murals of all
- (d) Rome and Philadelphia are the only cities with murals

Answer:

1308. According to the passage, the murals in Philadelphia

- I. draw tourists who want to see them
- II. instill responsibility and pride in the people who paint them
- III. are solely designed by the youth who paint them

- (a) I only
- (b) I and II only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1309. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best definition of affluent?

- (a) popular
- (b) clean
- (c) well-known
- (d) wealthy

Answer:

1310. Based on information in the passage, the author most likely believes that

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- (a) there are too many murals in Philadelphia
- (b) the mural program was an inspirational idea
- (c) all troubled youth should learn how to paint
- (d) every city in the country should adopt the mural program

Answer:

1311. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that the author believes the two best reasons for other cities to adopt the mural program are to

- (a) beautify their city and draw tourists
- (b) help troubled youth and beautify their city
- (c) have as many murals as Philadelphia and help troubled youth
- (d) draw tourists and surpass Philadelphia in terms of number of murals

Answer:

1312. In order to make this passage more engaging to readers, the author could have included

- I. a brief history of Philadelphia
- II. pictures of some of the murals
- III. an interview with a program muralist

- (a) I only
- (b) I and II only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) I, II, and III

Answer:

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Old woman," grumbled the burly white man who had just heard Sojourner Truth speak, "do you think your talk about slavery does any good? I don't care any more for your talk than I do for the bite of a flea."

The tall, imposing black woman turned her piercing eyes on him. "Perhaps not," she answered, "but I'll keep you scratching."

The little incident of the 1840s sums up all that Sojourner Truth was: utterly dedicated to spreading her message, afraid of no one, and both forceful and witty in speech.

Yet 40 years earlier, who could have suspected that a spindly slave girl growing up in a damp cellar in upstate New York would become one of the most remarkable women in American history? Her name then was Isabella Baumfree, and by the time she was 14 years old she had seen both parents die of cold and hunger. She herself had been sold several times. By 1827, when New York freed its slaves, she had married and given birth to four children.

The first hint of Isabella's fighting spirit came soon afterwards, when her youngest son was illegally seized and sold. She marched to the courthouse and badgered officials until her son was returned to her.

In 1843, inspired by religion, she changed her name to Sojourner (meaning "one who stays briefly") Truth and, with only pennies in her purse, set out to preach against slavery. From New England to Minnesota she trekked, gaining a reputation for her plain but powerful and moving words. Incredibly, despite being black and female (only white males were expected to be public speakers), she drew thousands to town halls, tents, and churches to hear her powerful, deep-voiced pleas on equality for blacks-and for women. Often she had to face threatening hoodlums. Once she stood before armed bullies and sang a hymn to them. Awed by her courage and her commanding presence, they sheepishly retreated.

During the Civil War she cared for homeless ex-slaves in Washington, D.C. President Lincoln invited her to the White House to bestow praise on her. Later, she petitioned Congress to help former slaves get land in the West. Even in her

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old age, she forced the city of Washington, D.C. to integrate its trolley cars so that black and white passengers could ride together.

Shortly before her death at the age of 86, she was asked what kept her going. "I think of the great things," replied Sojourner.

1313. The imposing black woman promised to keep the white man...

(a) Searching

(b) Crying

(c) Hollering

(d) Scratching

Answer:

1314. This incident occurred in the...

(a) 1760s

(b) 1900s

(c) 1840s

(d) 1700s

Answer:

1315. Sojourner Truth was raised in a damp cellar in...

(a) New York

(b) Georgia

(c) New Jersey

(d) Idaho

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Answer:

1316. Isabella lost both parents by the time she was...

- (a) 27 years old
- (b) 2 years old
- (c) 7 years old
- (d) 14 years old

Answer:

1317. When New York freed its slaves, Isabella had...

- (a) Problems
- (b) No children
- (c) Four children
- (d) An education

Answer:

1318. Her change in name was inspired by...

- (a) A fighting spirit
- (b) Religion
- (c) Her freedom
- (d) Officials

Answer:

1319. She traveled from New England to...

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(a) Canada

(b) California

(c) Minnesota

(d) Alaska

Answer:

1320. She forced the city of Washington, D.C. to...

(a) Integrate its trolleys

(b) Give land grants

(c) Care for ex-slaves

(d) Provide food for ex-slaves

Answer:

1321. She preached against...

(a) Smoking

(b) Slavery

(c) Alcohol

(d) Hoodlums

Answer:

The Magna Carta, also known as "the great charter of the liberties of England" is a charter issued in 1215 to declare the proclamation of certain liberties. One such liberty was that no free man can be punished, except through the law of the land through free trial, a right which still exists today. However, despite its recognised importance, by the second half of the 19th century nearly all of its clauses had

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been repealed in their original form. As of today, three clauses currently remain part of the law of England and Wales, and are generally considered part of the uncodified constitution.

1322. Which one of the following best replaces "liberty" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Right
- (b) Subjection
- (c) Autonomy
- (d) Independence

Answer:

1323. Which one of the following best replaces "recognised" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Historical
- (b) Highlighted
- (c) Acknowledged
- (d) Judicial

Answer:

Astrobiology is the study of life throughout the universe and on earth. This interdisciplinary field encompasses the search for biologically habitable extra-solar planets, evidence of pre-biotic chemistry and laboratory/field research on life's potential to adapt to challenges in outer-space. Astrobiologists use physics, chemistry, astronomy, biology, molecular biology, ecology, planetary science, geography and geology in their research. One of the key areas of research activity for Astrobiologists is the exploration of Mars and its potential for harbouring extra-terrestrial life, both in the past and in the present.

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1324. Which one of the following best replaces "encompasses" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Incorporates
- (b) Combines
- (c) Joins
- (d) Syndicates

Answer:

1325. Which one of the following best replaces "key" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) First
- (b) Latest
- (c) Primary
- (d) Core

Answer:

On January 3, 1961, nine days after Christmas, Richard Legg, John Byrnes, and Richard McKinley were killed in a remote desert in eastern Idaho. Their deaths occurred when a nuclear reactor exploded at a top-secret base in the National Reactor Testing Station (NRTS). Official reports state that the explosion and subsequent reactor meltdown resulted from the improper retraction of the control rod. When questioned about the events that occurred there, officials were very reticent. The whole affair, in fact, was not discussed much, and seemed to disappear with time.

In order to grasp the mysterious nature of the NRTS catastrophe, it helps to know a bit about how nuclear reactors work. After all, the generation of nuclear energy may strike many as an esoteric process. However, given its relative simplicity, the

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way in which the NRTS reactor functions is widely comprehensible. In this particular kind of reactor, a cluster of nine-ton uranium fuel rods are positioned lengthwise around a central control rod. The reaction begins with the slow removal of the control rod, which starts a controlled nuclear reaction and begins to heat the water in the reactor. This heat generates steam, which builds pressure inside the tank. As pressure builds, the steam looks for a place to escape. The only place this steam is able to escape is through the turbine. As it passes through the turbine on its way out of the tank, it turns the giant fan blades and produces energy.

On the morning of January 3, after the machine had been shut down for the holidays, the three men arrived at the station to restart the reactor. The control rod needed to be pulled out only four inches to be reconnected to the automated driver. However, records indicate that Byrnes yanked it out 23 inches, over five times the distance necessary. In milliseconds the reactor exploded. Legg was impaled on the ceiling; he would be discovered last. It took one week and a lead-shielded crane to remove his body. Even in full protective gear, workers were only able to work a minute at a time. The three men are buried in lead-lined coffins under concrete in New York, Michigan, and Arlington Cemetery, Virginia.

The investigation took nearly two years to complete. Did Byrnes have a dark motive? Or was it simply an accident? Did he know how precarious the procedure was? Other operators were questioned as to whether they knew the consequences of pulling the control rod out so far. They responded, "Of course! We often talked about what we would do if we were at a radar station and the Russians came. We'd yank it out."

Official reports are oddly ambiguous, but what they do not explain, gossip does. Rumors had it that there was tension between the men because Byrnes suspected the other two of being involved with his young wife. There is little doubt that he, like the other operators, knew exactly what would happen when he yanked the control rod.

1326. As used in paragraph 1, which is the best antonym for reticent?

(a) nosy

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(b) talkative

(c) reserved

(d) concerned

Answer:

1327. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for esoteric?

(a) risky or dangerous

(b) highly scientific

(c) kept secret

(d) understood by few

Answer:

1328. According to the paragraph 2, which of the following is directly responsible for energy production?

(a) the turning of the turbine blades

(b) the escape of pressurized steam

(c) the removal of the control rod

(d) the positioning of the uranium fuel rods

Answer:

1329. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that, after the explosion and subsequent meltdown, the reactor was

(a) not mentioned in any official documents about the incident

(b) contaminated with toxic elements

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(c) completely annihilated

(d) honored as a memorial to the tragic incident

Answer:

1330. Which of the following literary techniques does the author use in the passage?

I. hyperbole, characterized by the use of exaggeration for effect

II. foreshadowing, characterized by the use of hints that depict future events in the narrative or story

III. flashback, characterized by the description of a scene set in a time earlier than the main story

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

(c) II and III only

(d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1331. As used in paragraph 4, which is the best synonym for precarious?

(a) slow

(b) difficult

(c) risky

(d) involved

Answer:

1332. The tone of the author can best be described as

(a) neutral

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(b) dejected

(c) sarcastic

(d) ominous

Answer:

1333. As used in paragraph 5, which is the best synonym for ambiguous?

(a) vague

(b) disturbing

(c) detailed

(d) strange

Answer:

1334. Based on information in the final paragraph, which of the following statements would the author likely agree with?

(a) Official reports about the disaster were detailed and conclusive

(b) Legg, Byrnes, and McKinley were best friends

(c) Byrnes deliberately yanked the control rod

(d) Rumors about the disaster are dubious and uninteresting

Answer:

The Galapagos Islands are in the Pacific Ocean, off the western coast of South America. They are a rocky, lonely spot, but they are also one of the most unusual places in the world. One reason is that they are the home of some of the last giant tortoises left on earth.

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Weighing hundreds of pounds, these tortoises, or land turtles, wander slowly around the rocks and sand of the islands. Strangely, each of these islands has its own particular kinds of tortoises. There are seven different kinds of tortoises on the eight islands, each kind being slightly different from the other.

Hundreds of years ago, thousands of tortoises wandered around these islands. However, all that changed when people started landing there. When people first arrived in 1535, their ships had no refrigerators. This meant that fresh food was always a problem for the sailors on board. The giant tortoises provided an easy solution to this problem.

Ships would anchor off the islands, and crews would row ashore and seize as many tortoises as they could. Once the animals were aboard the ship, the sailors would roll the tortoises onto their backs. The tortoises were completely helpless once on their backs, so they could only lie there until used for soups and stews. Almost 100,000 tortoises were carried off in this way.

The tortoises faced other problems, too. Soon after the first ships, settlers arrived, bringing pigs, goats, donkeys, dogs and cats. All of these animals ruined life for the tortoises. Donkeys and goats ate all the plants that the tortoises usually fed on, while the pigs, dogs and cats consumed thousands of baby tortoises each year. Within a few years, it was hard to find any tortoise eggs-or even any baby tortoises.

By the early 1900s, people began to worry that the last of the tortoises would soon die out. No one, however, seemed to care enough to do anything about the problem. More and more tortoises disappeared, even though sailors no longer needed them for food. For another 50 years, this situation continued. Finally, in the 1950s, scientists decided that something must be done.

The first part of their plan was to remove as many cats, dogs and other animals as they could from the islands. Next, they tried to make sure that more baby tortoises would be born. To do this, they started looking for wild tortoise eggs. They gathered the eggs and put them in safe containers. When the eggs hatched, the scientists raised the tortoises in special pens. Both the eggs and tortoises were numbered so that the scientists knew exactly which kinds of tortoises they had and which island they came from. Once the tortoises were old enough and

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big enough to take care of themselves, the scientists took them back to their islands and set them loose. This slow, hard work continues today, and, thanks to it, the number of tortoises is now increasing every year. Perhaps these wonderful animals will not disappear after all.

1335. What happened first?

- (a) Sailors took tortoises aboard ships
- (b) The tortoise meat was used for soups and stews
- (c) Tortoises were put onto their backs
- (d) Settlers brought other animals to the islands

Answer:

1336. What happened soon after people brought animals to the islands?

- (a) Tortoise eggs were kept in safe containers
- (b) Scientists took away as many animals as they could
- (c) The animals ate the tortoises' food and eggs
- (d) The tortoises fought with the other animals

Answer:

1337. When did people start to do something to save the tortoises?

- (a) In the 1500s
- (b) In the 1950s
- (c) In the early 1900s
- (d) In the 1960s

Answer:

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1338. What happens right after the tortoise eggs hatch?

- (a) The scientists take the tortoises back to their islands
- (b) The scientists get rid of cats, dogs, and other animals
- (c) The sailors use the tortoises for food
- (d) The scientists raise the tortoises in special pens

Answer:

1339. What happened last?

- (a) The tortoises began to disappear
- (b) The number of tortoises began to grow
- (c) Scientists took away other animals
- (d) Tortoises were taken back to their home islands

Answer:

The Outer Space treaty, formally the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of State in the Exploration and Use of Outer space, including the moon and other Celestial bodies, is a treaty that dictates international space law. The main objective of this treaty is to prevent nations placing nuclear or conventional weapons in orbit of earth, on the moon or on any other celestial body. Similarly, the treaty prohibits the establishment of military bases, fortifications or conducting military manoeuvres in these areas. The treaty was seen as one of the first steps in preventing the proliferation of weapons in space, encouraging more peaceful exploration of space instead.

1340. Which one of the following best replaces "dictates" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Encourage

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(b) Propagates

(c) Edicts

(d) Transcribes

Answer:

1341. Which one of the following best replaces "proliferation" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

(a) Production

(b) Development

(c) Exploitation

(d) Propagation

Answer:

The Moscow international Business Centre (IBC) is a commercial district in central Moscow, Russia, also referred to as Moscow-city. This district is located near the third ring road in the Presnesky District of west Moscow, and is currently under development. The Moscow IBC is expected to become the first zone in Russia to offer business activity, residential space and entertainment in the same development. It is estimated that upon the project's completion, 250,000 to 300,000 people will be working, living or visiting the Moscow IBC at any given time. The total cost of the project has been projected at costing \$12 billion.

1342. Which one of the following best replaces "residential" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

(a) Family

(b) Housing

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(c) Apartment

(d) Rental

Answer:

1343. Which one of the following best replaces "projected" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

(a) Calculated

(b) Estimated

(c) Totalled

(d) Prophesised

Answer:

The Kraken is a mythological and legendary sea monster believed to have lived off the coasts of Norway and Greenland. The earliest descriptions of the Kraken depict a crab like creature, however later legends describe the Kraken as a large octopus like being. Tales frequently mention reports from sailors of the Kraken attacking ships and pulling sailors underwater using long tentacles. although these stories are believed to be purely mythological, the 40-50 ft long giant squid and the recently discovered colossal squid, which are known to have attacked boats, may provide an explanation for Kraken sightings.

1344. Which one of the following best replaces "descriptions" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

(a) Depictions

(b) Images

(c) Encounters

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(d) Metaphors

Answer:

1345. Which one of the following best replaces "frequently" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

(a) Occasionally

(b) Numerous

(c) Often

(d) Habitually

Answer:

Deep sea gigantism, also known as abyssal gigantism, is a phenomenon in which invertebrates and other deep-sea creatures grow to much larger sizes than their shallow-water counterparts. The giant Isopod is a famous example of deep sea gigantism, having a maximum weight of 1.7 kg and strongly resembling a common woodlouse. Another example is the Japanese Spider crab which has the largest leg span of any arthropod, reaching up to 3.8 meters and weighing up to 19 kg. The reason why deep sea gigantism occurs is currently unknown, but it is hypothesised that the low temperatures of the deep sea may be responsible for creatures evolving to such large sizes.

1346. Which one of the following best replaces "counterparts" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

(a) Duplicate

(b) Analogous

(c) Imitation

(d) Equivalents

Answer:

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1347. Which one of the following best replaces "hypothesised" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Known
- (b) Imagined
- (c) Considered
- (d) Theorized

Answer:

Read the below passage carefully and answer the questions: Quinn: Our state is considering raising the age at which a person can get a driver's license to eighteen. This is unfair because the age has been sixteen for many years and sixteen-year-olds today are no less responsible than their parents and grandparents were at sixteen. Many young people today who are fourteen and fifteen years old are preparing to receive their licenses by driving with a learner's permit and a licensed driver, usually one of their parents. It would not be fair to suddenly say they have to wait two more years.

Dakota: It is true that people have been allowed to receive a drivers license at sixteen for generations. However, in recent years, the increase in traffic means drivers face more dangers than ever and must be ready to respond to a variety of situations. The fact that schools can no longer afford to teach drivers education results in too many young drivers who are not prepared to face the traffic conditions of today.

1348. What is the point at issue between Quinn and Dakota?

- (a) whether sixteen-year-olds should be required to take drivers education before being issued a license
- (b) whether schools ought to provide drivers education to fourteen- and fifteen-year-old students
- (c) whether the standards for issuing drivers licenses should become more stringent

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(d) whether sixteen-year-olds are prepared to drive in today's traffic conditions

Answer:

1349. On what does Quinn rely in making her argument?

(a) statistics

(b) emotion

(c) fairness

(d) anecdotes

Answer:

1350. On what does Dakota rely in making her argument?

(a) statistics

(b) emotion

(c) fairness

(d) actualities

Answer:

According to Greek mythology, Atlas was a Titan of enormous strength. After being defeated by the god Zeus, Atlas was forced to carry the earth and the sky for an eternity. In depictions of Atlas, he is shown as a stooped figure carrying the globe on his shoulders. Because of his association with the globe, maps began to be decorated with this image of Atlas. Accordingly, the word "atlas" became a nickname for a collection of maps. Today, an atlas refers to any book that consists of a bound collection of maps. For example, an atlas can be made up of maps of the countries of the world or of the states of the United States. Sometimes an atlas will also contain graphs and charts with other statistical information about the culture, religion, climate, or government of the population of a given area.

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1351. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that Atlas supported the earth and the sky because he was

- (a) a Titan of enormous strength
- (b) punished after losing to Zeus
- (c) associated with maps and globes
- (d) a slave to the god Zeus

Answer:

1352. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that which of the following people or groups might use an atlas?

- I. a group of explorers on the Nile River
- II. a backpacker planning a tour of Europe
- III. army generals preparing for battle

- (a) I only
- (b) I and II only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1353. Conjunctions (or conjunctive phrases) are used to indicate or emphasize the existence of a relationship between ideas. As used in the passage, which of the following conjunctions could be used in place of the conjunction Accordingly?

- I. Although
- II. As a result
- III. Consequently

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- (a) I only
- (b) I and II only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1354. Based on the information in the passage, it can be inferred that the additional charts and graphs in an atlas could include information about

- I. major languages
- II. average temperatures
- III. historical events

- (a) I only
- (b) I and II only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) I, II, and III

Answer:

In the early 1920's, settlers came to Alaska looking for gold. They traveled by boat to the coastal towns of Seward and Knik, and from there by land into the gold fields. The trail they used to travel inland is known today as the Iditarod Trail, one of the National Historic Trails designated by the Congress of the United States. The Iditarod Trail quickly became a major thoroughfare in Alaska, as the mail and supplies were carried across this trail. People also used it to get from place to place, including the priests, ministers, and judges who had to travel between villages. In the winter, the settlers' only means of travel down this trail was via dog sled.

Once the gold rush ended, many gold-seekers went back to where they had come from, and suddenly there was much less travel on the Iditarod Trail. The

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introduction of the airplane in the late 1920's meant dog teams were no longer the standard mode of transportation, and of course with the airplane carrying the mail and supplies, there was less need for land travel in general. The final blow to the use of the dog teams was the appearance of snowmobiles.

By the mid 1960's, most Alaskans didn't even know the Iditarod Trail existed, or that dog teams had played a crucial role in Alaska's early settlements. Dorothy G. Page, a self-made historian, recognized how few people knew about the former use of sled dogs as working animals and about the Iditarod Trail's role in Alaska's colorful history. To raise awareness about this aspect of Alaskan history, she came up with the idea to have a dog sled race over the Iditarod Trail. She presented her idea to an enthusiastic musher, as dog sled drivers are known, named Joe Redington, Sr. Soon the Pages and the Redingtons were working together to promote the idea of the Iditarod race.

Many people worked to make the first Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race a reality in 1967. The Aurora Dog Mushers Club, along with men from the Adult Camp in Sutton, helped clear years of overgrowth from the first nine miles of the Iditarod Trail. To raise interest in the race, a \$25,000 purse was offered, with Joe Redington donating one acre of his land to help raise the funds. The short race, approximately 27 miles long, was put on a second time in 1969.

After these first two successful races, the goal was to lengthen the race a little further to the ghost town of Iditarod by 1973. However in 1972, the U.S. Army reopened the trail as a winter exercise, and so in 1973, the decision was made to take the race all the way to the city of Nome—over 1,000 miles. There were many who believed it could not be done and that it was crazy to send a bunch of mushers out into the vast, uninhabited Alaskan wilderness. But the race went! 22 mushers finished that year, and to date over 400 people have completed it.

1355. The primary purpose of this passage is to

- (a) recount the history of the Iditarod trail and the race that memorializes it
- (b) describe the obstacles involved in founding the Iditarod race
- (c) outline the circumstances that led to the establishment of the Iditarod Trail

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(d) reestablish the important place of the Iditarod Trail in Alaska's history

Answer:

1356. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following contributed to the disuse of the Iditarod Trail except

(a) more modern forms of transportation

(b) depleted gold mines

(c) highway routes to ghost towns

(d) reduced demand for land travel

Answer:

1357. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for mode?

(a) formula

(b) way

(c) preference

(d) option

Answer:

1358. According to the passage, the initial Iditarod race

(a) was funded through the sale of musher entrance fees

(b) was founded by an advocate for Alaskan history

(c) ended at the ghost town of Iditarod

(d) boasted a total of 400 entrants

Answer:

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1359. As used in paragraph 3, the phrase “self-made historian” implies that Dorothy G. Page

- (a) was employed by the state to keep its dog sled history alive
- (b) was determined to honor the glories of the gold rush in spite of her questionable credentials
- (c) had pursued the study of Alaska’s history out of her own interest
- (d) had personally educated others about Alaska’s history

Answer:

1360. In 1925, when a diphtheria outbreak threatened the lives of people in the remote town of Nome, the government used the Iditarod Trail to transport medicine nearly 700 miles to the town. If the author chose to include this fact in the passage, it would best fit in

- (a) paragraph 1
- (b) paragraph 2
- (c) paragraph 3
- (d) paragraph 4

Answer:

1361. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that because the U.S. Army reopened the Iditarod Trail in 1972,

- (a) more people could compete in the Iditarod race
- (b) the mushers had to get permission from the U.S. Army to hold the race
- (c) the trail was cleared all the way to Nome

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(d) the Iditarod race became a seasonal Army competition

Answer:

The first person in the group starts off by naming anything that is geographical. It could be a city, state, country, river, lake, or any proper geographical term. For example, the person might say, "Boston." The second person has 10 seconds to think of how the word ends and come up with another geographical term starting with that letter. The second participant might say, "Norway," because the geographical term has to start with "N." The third person would have to choose a word beginning with "Y." If a player fails to think of a correct answer within the time limit, that player is out of the game. The last person to survive is the champion.

1362. This game may help you with...

(a) History

(b) Music

(c) Geography

(d) Sports

Answer:

1363. The person trying to answer needs...

(a) No time limit

(b) To know geography only

(c) To ignore the last letters of words

(d) To know something about spelling and geography

Answer:

1364. Before you choose your own word, think about how...

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- (a) The last word starts
- (b) The last word ends
- (c) Smart you are
- (d) Long the last word is

Answer:

1365. The answer must be...

- (a) In New York
- (b) Within the United States
- (c) A proper geographical term
- (d) In the same region

Answer:

The Richter Magnitude Scale is a method of assigning a single number to quantify the energy released during an earthquake. The magnitude is defined as the logarithm of the ratio of wave's amplitude, measured through a seismograph. Therefore, an earthquake that measures 5.0 of the Richter scale has a shaking amplitude of 10 times that of an earthquake measuring 4.0. Since the middle of the 20th century, the Richter Scale has been mostly superseded by the Moment Magnitude Scale, the Richter Scale is still used in Russia and some other former Soviet Union states.

1366. Which one of the following best replaces "method" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Measurement
- (b) Scale
- (c) Approach

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(d) Process

Answer:

1367. Which one of the following best replaces "superseded" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

(a) Supplanted

(b) Transferred

(c) Removed

(d) Usurped

Answer:

The Handicap principle is an evolutionary hypothesis proposed in 1975 by Amotz Zahavi, explaining how animals may evolve handicapped signals which put the animal at a disadvantage, in order to express biological fitness. The best example of this is the plumage of Peacocks. Although the plumage of the peacock may make the Peacock seem vulnerable to predators, the handicap principle suggests it is a method of signalling their biological fitness to Peahens by surviving this long, despite the disadvantage of a large plumage. Although initially this hypothesis was criticised, it has since gained widespread acceptance by the scientific community.

1368. Which one of the following best replaces "proposed" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

(a) Suggested

(b) Commended

(c) Highlight

(d) Requested

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Answer:

1369. Which one of the following best replaces "vulnerable" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Liable
- (b) Predisposition
- (c) Susceptible
- (d) Weak

Answer:

The United States Bullion Depository, often referred to as "Fort Knox" is a fortified vault building located next to Fort Knox in Kentucky, which houses a large proportion of the United States gold reserves, among other precious items belonging to the federal government. The United States Bullion Depository holds 4,578 metric tons of gold bullion, which is approximately 3% of all the gold ever refined in human history. Despite this huge volume of gold held at the United States Bullion Depository, the Federal Reserve Bank holds 7000 metric tons of gold bullion, putting the United States bullion depository in second place for the largest gold reserves in the USA.

1370. Which one of the following best replaces "proportion" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Volume
- (b) Percentage
- (c) Amount
- (d) Degree

Answer:

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1371. Which one of the following best replaces "approximatley" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Relatively
- (b) Comparably
- (c) Roughly
- (d) Precisely

Answer:

The Beast of Bodmin, also known as the beast of Bodmin Moor is a phantom wild cat believed to live in Cornwall, UK. The Beast of Bodmin became the centre of numerous sightings, with occassional reports of attacked livestock. The beast is supposedly a panther-like cat or even a whole species of cat purported to be living in the Bodmin Moor area. In general however, scientists reject the claims due to the larger numbers of big cats required to maintain a stable breeding population. Never the less, for many years the Beast of Bodmin remained a popular topic of local folklore, with occasional mention in national newspapers.

1372. Which one of the following best replaces "supposedly" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Evidently
- (b) Plainly
- (c) Purportedly
- (d) Questionably

Answer:

1373. Which one of the following best replaces "maintain" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

(a) Confirm

(b) Supports

(c) Verify

(d) Sustain

Answer:

Some people say that the best defense is a good offense; an octopus, however, would disagree. In addition to being one of the strangest and most beautiful creatures in nature, the octopus has some of the most inventive and effective defense mechanisms imaginable. While other animals have teeth, horns, or claws to help defend them from predators, the octopus concentrates its energy on hiding from and confusing its attackers. When it wants to get away, the octopus has an impressive arsenal of tricks at its disposal.

The most well-known of the octopus's defense mechanisms is its ability to squirt clouds of ink into the water. Some octopi use this cloud of ink as camouflage; after squirting the ink, the octopus retreats into the ink cloud where the predator cannot see it. Other octopi use the ink cloud as a decoy. If a large, intelligent predator such as a shark knows that octopi use ink clouds for camouflage, it might simply attack the ink cloud blindly, hoping to make contact with the octopus inside. However, some sneaky octopi will release the ink cloud in one direction and scurry away in another direction, leaving the predator with nothing but a mouthful of ink. In addition to confusing predators' sense of sight, these ink clouds also confuse their sense of smell. The ink is composed primarily of melanin (the same chemical that gives human skin its color), which can shut down a predator's sense of smell. If an octopus cannot be seen or smelled, it has a much higher chance of escaping an attack.

Another defense mechanism possessed by many octopi is the ability to change color, much like a chameleon. Most animals get their skin color from chemicals in the skin called chromatophores (melanin is one of these chromatophores). Chromatophores might contain yellow, orange, red, brown, or black pigments, and the amount of each pigment present in the skin determines an animal's color. While most animals are always the same color, some species of octopi can control the amount of each color pigment in their skin cells, allowing them to change

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color. Some poisonous octopi, when provoked, will change their skin to a bright, eye-catching color to warn predators that they are dangerous and ready to strike. Other octopi use this ability to change their skin to the color and texture of seaweed or coral, allowing them to blend in with their environment. Finally, some octopi—such as the mimic octopus—use this colorchanging ability to masquerade as another type of animal. The body of an octopus is highly flexible, and some species can combine this flexibility with their color-changing skills to make themselves resemble more dangerous animals such as sea snakes or eels.

Yet another defense mechanism possessed by some octopi is the ability to perform an autotomy, or self-amputation, of one of their limbs and regrow it later. Many species of skink and lizard also possess this ability, which allows them to shed their tails when caught by a predator and therefore get away. When a predator catches a tentacle the octopus can amputate this tentacle, thereby unfettering itself, and regrow the tentacle later. Some octopi, however, are even cleverer. When threatened by a predator, these octopi will shed a tentacle before being attacked in the hope that the predator will go after the detached tentacle rather than the octopus itself.

While the octopus may not be the most vicious creature in the ocean, its numerous and clever defense mechanisms help it to survive in the dangerous undersea world.

1374. Which of the following sentences from the passage best expresses the main idea?

- (a) The most well-known of the octopus's defense mechanisms is its ability to squirt clouds of ink into the water
- (b) Some people say that the best defense is a good offense; an octopus, however, would disagree
- (c) Another defense mechanism possessed by many octopi is the ability to change color, much like a chameleon
- (d) When it wants to get away, the octopus has an impressive arsenal of tricks at its disposal

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Answer:

1375. The author claims in paragraph 1 that an octopus would disagree with the statement “the best defense is a good offense” because

- (a) octopi employ more defensive than offensive capabilities
- (b) octopi possess good defensive and offensive capabilities
- (c) octopi can protect themselves from teeth, horns, and claws
- (d) not all octopi possess the same defense mechanisms

Answer:

1376. Which of the following statements best describes the organizational structure of paragraphs 2-4?

- (a) The author lays out several reasons to support the argument that the octopus has the best defense mechanisms of any sea creature
- (b) The author devotes one paragraph each to explaining three different defense mechanisms possessed by the octopus
- (c) The author devotes one paragraph each to highlighting three potential threats to the octopus and how the octopus deals with each one differently
- (d) The author compares and contrasts three different defense mechanisms employed by the octopus

Answer:

1377. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the chemical melanin are true?

- I. An octopus’s ink is composed primarily of melanin
- II. Melanin is a chromatophore
- III. Like the octopus, chameleons use melanin to change color

- (a) I only

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(b) I and II only

(c) II and III only

(d) I, II, and III

1378. As used in paragraph 4, which of the following is the best synonym for unfettering?

(a) freeing

(b) regrowing

(c) amputating

(d) sacrificing

Answer:

1379. The final paragraph can best be described as a

(a) prediction conclusion, in which the author looks toward the future

(b) full circle conclusion, in which the author incorporates and builds on a word or theme from the introduction

(c) solution conclusion, in which the author proposes a solution to a problem posed earlier in the passage

(d) summary conclusion, in which the author restates the passage's main idea

Answer:

Just announced: existing home sales hit an annualized rate of 5.03 million units during August. That exceeds the 4.70 million unit rate that had been expected, on average, among economists polled by InstaPoll.com. The pace is also up from the rate of 4.67 million units recorded during the previous month. The broad market hasn't reacted strongly to the data. However, homebuilders Genix (GEN 14.32,

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+0.22), ND Home (NDH 6.59, +0.15), and Home Group (HMG 4.54, +0.03) are all up nicely as investors anticipate that a rise in existing home sales portends an acceleration of the rate of new home sales.

1380. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- (a) Investors Favor Homebuilders
- (b) A Better Way to Build a Home
- (c) GEN and ND Home Register Big Gains
- (d) Led by Homebuilders, Stocks Hit New Highs

Answer:

1381. As used in the passage, which is the best synonym for portends?

- (a) predicts
- (b) decreases
- (c) affects
- (d) authorizes

Answer:

1382. This passage would most likely be found

- (a) in a high school economics textbook
- (b) in a book on twenty-first century economics
- (c) in a manual outlining stock market rules and regulations
- (d) on a real-time stock market trading website

Answer:

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Charles A. Lindbergh is remembered as the first person to make a nonstop solo flight across the Atlantic, in 1927. This feat, performed when Lindbergh was only 25 years old, assured him a lifetime of fame and public attention.

Charles Augustus Lindbergh was more interested in flying airplanes than he was in studying. He dropped out of the University of Wisconsin after two years to earn a living performing daredevil airplane stunts at county fairs. Two years later, he joined the United States Army so that he could go to the Army Air Service flight-training school. After completing his training, he was hired to fly mail between St. Louis and Chicago.

Then came the historic flight across the Atlantic. In 1919, a New York City hotel owner offered a prize of \$25,000 for the first pilot to fly nonstop from New York to Paris. Nine St. Louis business leaders helped pay for the plane Lindbergh designed especially for the flight. Lindbergh tested the plane by flying it from San Diego to New York, with an overnight stop in St. Louis. The flight took only 20 hours and 21 minutes, a transcontinental record.

Nine days later, on May 20, 1927, Lindbergh took off from Long Island, New York, at 7:52 a.m. He landed in Paris on May 21 at 10:21 p.m. He had flown more than 3,600 miles in less than 34 hours. His flight made news around the world. He was given awards and parades everywhere he went. He was presented with the US Congressional Medal of Honor and the first Distinguished Flying Cross. For a long time, Lindbergh toured the world as a US goodwill ambassador. He met his future wife, Anne Morrow, in Mexico, where her father was the United States ambassador.

During the 1930s, Charles and Anne Lindbergh worked for various airline companies, charting new commercial air routes. In 1931, for a major airline, they charted a new route from the east coast of the United States to the Orient. The shortest, most efficient route was a great curve across Canada, over Alaska, and down to China and Japan. Most pilots familiar with the Arctic did not believe that such a route was possible. The Lindberghs took on the task of proving that it was. They arranged for fuel and supplies to be set out along the route. On July 29, they took off from Long Island in a specially equipped small seaplane. They flew by day and each night landed on a lake or a river and camped. Near Nome, Alaska, they had their first serious emergency. Out of daylight and nearly out of fuel, they

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were forced down into a small ocean inlet. In the next morning's light, they discovered they had landed on barely three feet of water. On September 19, after two more emergency landings and numerous close calls, they landed in China with the maps for a safe airline passenger route.

Even while actively engaged as a pioneering flier, Lindbergh was also working as an engineer. In 1935, he and Dr. Alexis Carrel were given a patent for an artificial heart. During World War II in the 1940s, Lindbergh served as a civilian technical advisor in aviation. Although he was a civilian, he flew over 50 combat missions in the Pacific. In the 1950s, Lindbergh helped design the famous 747 jet airliner. In the late 1960s, he spoke widely on conservation issues. He died in August 1974, having lived through aviation history from the time of the first powered flight to the first steps on the moon and having influenced a big part of that history himself.

1383. What did Lindbergh do before he crossed the Atlantic?

- (a) He charted a route to China
- (b) He graduated from flight-training school
- (c) He married Anne Morrow
- (d) He acted as a technical advisor during World War II

Answer:

1384. What happened immediately after Lindbergh crossed the Atlantic?

- (a) He flew the mail between St. Louis and Chicago
- (b) He left college
- (c) He attended the Army flight-training school
- (d) He was given the Congressional Medal of Honor

Answer:

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1385. When did Charles meet Anne Morrow?

- (a) Before he took off from Long Island
- (b) After he worked for an airline
- (c) Before he was forced down into an ocean inlet
- (d) After he received the first Distinguished Flying Cross

Answer:

1386. When did the Lindberghs map an air route to China?

- (a) Before they worked for an airline
- (b) Before Charles worked with Dr. Carrel
- (c) After World War II
- (d) While designing the 747

Answer:

1387. What event happened last?

- (a) Lindbergh patented an artificial heart
- (b) The Lindberghs mapped a route to the Orient
- (c) Lindbergh helped design the 747 airliner
- (d) Lindbergh flew 50 combat missions

Answer:

Behavioural economics and its sister field, behavioural finance, studies the effect of social, cognitive and emotional decisions of individuals and institutions. This field typically focuses on the bounds of rationality by economic agents. Behavioural models typically integrate insights from psychology with neo-classical economic theory and therefore cover a range of concepts, methods and

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paradigms. There are three prevalent themes in behavioural finance: Heuristics, Framing and Market Inefficiencies.

1388. Which one of the following best replaces "integrate" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Incorporate
- (b) Amalgamated
- (c) Provides
- (d) Absorbs

Answer:

1389. Which one of the following best replaces "prevalent" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Overriding
- (b) Rampant
- (c) Leading
- (d) Predominant

Answer:

The Spade-Toothed whale is believed to be the world's rarest species of beaked whale. The species was identified in 1986, when a Spade-Toothed whale skull was found beached in Chile. However, in 2010 two whole specimens were found stranded on Opape beach, New Zealand, the first time complete specimens have been found. DNA analysis of the three finds identified they were of the same species, allowing biologists to officially name the species *M. traversii*, or the Spade-Toothed whale. The appearance of the whale was only described in 2012, and nothing is known about their behaviour, although it is predicted to be similar to other beaked whales

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1390. Which one of the following best replaces "beached" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Stranded
- (b) Ashore
- (c) Shipwrecked
- (d) Marooned

Answer:

1391. Which one of the following best replaces "officially" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Correctly
- (b) Appropriately
- (c) Appreciably
- (d) Formally

Answer:

The city of Jericho is a Palestinian city located near the west banks of the Jordan River. Jericho is believed to be one of the oldest inhabited cities in the world, with evidence of settlement dating back to 9000 BC. The first settlement was built near the Ein as-Sultan spring, between 10,000 and 9,000 BC. Due to increasing global temperatures around this time, agriculture and permanent residence became possible, leading to the development of permanent villages. By about 9,400 BC, the town of Jericho had grown to more than 70 homes, and may have housed over 1000 people. Famously, the early town was surrounded by a 3.6 metre high wall, known as the wall of Jericho.

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1392. Which one of the following best replaces "located" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Founded
- (b) Adjacently
- (c) Situated
- (d) Formulated

Answer:

1393. Which one of the following best replaces "agriculture" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Husbandry
- (b) Gardening
- (c) Gathering
- (d) Horticulture

Answer:

The BCG (Boston Consulting Group) growth-share matrix is a chart formulated by Bruce Henderson for the Boston Consulting Group in order to aid organisations with their analysis of services and products. This chart is designed to help companies allocate resources by plotting where products or services rank on market-growth and relative market share. Products and services with high growth - high market share are referred to as "Stars" and require further investment. Low market growth - high market share products are "cash cows" reliable sources of income. Low market share - low growth products are referred to as "dogs" and require de-vestment. Finally high market growth - low market share products are "question marks", requiring in-depth analysis before further investment.

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1394. Which one of the following best replaces "formulated" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Produced
- (b) Presented
- (c) Synthesised
- (d) Inaugurated

Answer:

1395. Which one of the following best replaces "allocate" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) identify
- (b) Bestow
- (c) Distribute
- (d) Endowment

Answer:

However, despite the beliefs of these 17-21 million people, there is no evidence that accidents are more likely to happen on Friday the 13th. On the contrary, some studies have shown there are actually fewer accidents on Friday the 13th. A recent report completed by a Dutch insurance company showed that there were fewer incidents of fires and theft on Fridays that fell on the 13th than on any other Fridays in the same year. It is highly probable that this reduction in accidents owes itself to the fear of Friday the 13th itself. If people are more cautious on Friday the 13th, then there are likely to be fewer accidents. If, then, there is no significant evidence that Friday the 13th is any more dangerous than any other day of the year, why do friggatriskaidekaphobics remain convinced of its unluckiness? While the historical or folk traditions discussed earlier may have something to do with this belief, people may also use associational links to justify

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their superstitions. If a friggatriskaidekaphobic loses his wallet on Tuesday the 21st, for example, he would probably not assign any meaning to the date on which this event occurred. If the same individual lost his wallet on Friday the 13th, however, he might be likely to conclude that the inauspicious nature of Friday the 13th was at fault.

1396. This passage is most likely an excerpt from

- (a) the case study of a patient suffering from friggatriskaidekaphobia
- (b) the introduction to an article about friggatriskaidekaphobia
- (c) the introduction to a study about the likelihood of accidents occurring on Friday the 13th
- (d) the conclusion of a longer work that analyzes evidence about the superstition of Friday the 13th

Answer:

1397. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that an earlier section of this passage likely

- I. featured a personal anecdote about why the author no longer believes that Friday the 13th is unlucky
- II. provided some explanations about why people might fear Friday the 13th
- III. introduced the term “friggatriskaidekaphobia”

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) II and III only

Answer:

1398. Which of the following pieces of evidence, if true, would best support the author’s argument in paragraph 1?

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- (a) In ancient Egypt, the number 13 was actually considered lucky by the pharaohs
- (b) Major airlines report that there is no significant drop in the number of passengers who fly on Friday the 13th
- (c) Studies performed in the United Kingdom reveal that significantly fewer people choose to drive their cars to work on Friday the 13th
- (d) More traffic accidents occur on Fridays than on any other day of the week

Answer:

1399. According to the example presented in paragraph 2, which of the following logical fallacies is committed by the man who loses his wallet and blames Friday the 13th?

- (a) Post hoc, characterized by the argument in which two sequential events are said to be causally related, but this is not actually the case; the arguer wrongly concludes that the earlier event cause the later. That is, correlation isn't the same thing as causation
- (b) Appeal to probability, characterized by the assumption that because an event could happen, it is inevitable that it will happen
- (c) Appeal to ignorance, characterized by the supposition that, due to a lack of conclusive evidence, the conclusion of an argument should be accepted
- (d) Hasty generalization, characterized by making assumptions about a whole group or range of cases based on a sample that is inadequate (usually because it is atypical or too small)

Answer:

1400. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best antonym for inauspicious?

- (a) predictable
- (b) pleasant

(c) fortunate

(d) successful

Answer:

The piranha is a much-maligned fish. Most people think that this is a deadly creature that swarms through rivers and creeks of the Amazon rainforest looking for victims to tear apart. And woe betide anyone unlucky enough to be in the same water as a shoal of piranhas. It takes only a few minutes for the vicious piranhas to reduce someone to a mere skeleton.

The truth is that the piranha is really a much more nuanced animal than the mindless killer depicted in the media. In fact, piranhas are a group made up of approximately twelve different species. Each piranha species occupies its own ecological niche. One type of piranha takes chunks out of the fins of other fish. Another type eats fruit falling from trees into the river. Each piranha species plays a unique role in the ecology of the rainforest floodplains. So what should you do next time you hear someone talking about the “deadly piranha”? You can remind them that the piranha is not always the notorious killer fish that the tough, muscular heroes of popular nature television shows would have us believe.

1401. The primary purpose of the author is to

(a) correct misconceptions about the piranha

(b) illustrate the importance of piranhas in rainforest ecology

(c) describe two different species of piranhas

(d) instruct the reader on what to say if someone describes the piranha as “deadly”

Answer:

1402. In paragraph 1, the author most likely uses the old-fashioned expression “woe betide” to

(a) highlight the danger posed by piranhas

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(b) suggest that the reputation of the piranha is well-deserved

(c) emphasize the sarcastic tone

(d) indicate that the passage was written in the 19th century

Answer:

1403. In paragraph 1, the author uses hyperbole—characterized by the use of exaggeration for effect—to describe the piranha. The author most likely uses hyperbole to

(a) frame an argument that is supported in a later paragraph

(b) create ambiguity so the reader cannot be sure which position the writer supports

(c) juxtapose the myth of the piranha with the truth about the fish

(d) evoke vivid images of nature television shows in the reader's mind

Answer:

1404. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for unique?

(a) irreplaceable

(b) important

(c) individual

(d) unusual

Answer:

1405. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best synonym for notorious?

(a) celebrated

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(b) disreputable

(c) notable

(d) renowned

Answer:

Always read the meter dials from the right to the left. This procedure is much easier, especially if any of the dial hands are near the zero mark. If the meter has two dials, and one is smaller than the other, then it is not imperative to read the smaller dial because it only registers a small amount. Read the dial at the right first. As the dial turns clockwise, always record the figure the pointer has just passed. Read the next dial to the left and record the figure it has just passed. Continue recording the figures on the dials from right to left. When finished, mark off the number of units recorded. Dials on water and gas meters usually indicate the amount each dial records.

1406. These instructions show you how to...

(a) Read a meter

(b) Turn the dials of a meter

(c) Install a gas meter

(d) Repair a water meter

Answer:

1407. Always read the meter dials...

(a) From top to bottom

(b) From right to left

(c) From left to right

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(d) From the small to the large dial

Answer:

1408. As you read the first dial, record the figures...

(a) On the smaller dial

(b) The pointer is approaching

(c) The pointer has just passed

(d) At the top

Answer:

1409. When you have finished reading the meter, mark off...

(a) The number of units recorded

(b) The figures on the small dial

(c) The total figures

(d) All the zero marks

Answer:

One way in which environmental authorities hope to preserve dwindling supplies of fish is through limitation of fishing rights in certain waters. An example of this can be seen in the Republic of Ireland, where the Inland Fisheries Limited (IFL), a state body established in 2010, provides advice on the conservation, protection and management of Ireland's waters. In this way, the IFL ensures that the national and local laws are observed within Ireland and a 12 mile sea perimeter.

The position in England is however, different. There is a separation between fishing rights in open water (sea fishing) and fishing rights on non-tidal waters. At sea, anyone can fish from a boat or bank. With non-tidal waters, the owner of the land adjoining the water owns the fishing rights on his/her side of the land. However, these rights can be leased or sold.

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1410. Which one of the following statements cannot correctly complete the following sentence? The fishing rights in the Republic of Ireland and England are different in that....

- (a) There is a separation between sea fishing rights and non-tidal water fishing
- (b) In Ireland, fishing rights are monitored by the IFL
- (c) In England, anyone can fish from a boat or bank on tidal waters
- (d) In Ireland, anyone can fish from a boat or bank on tidal waters

Answer:

Cosmetics are big business. Statistics have shown that the most profitable company of 2011 was L'Oreal, who made a profit of 16.1 billion pounds. The second highest profit was reached by Estee Lauder, who made 13 billion. Such high profits are testament to the strength of this industry.

In support of this, the top twenty leading cosmetic companies made a collective profit of just less than one hundred billion pounds globally. This suggests that such companies are able to achieve successful levels of profit even in times of consumer belt-tightening.

1411. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Estee Lauder reported the largest cosmetic company profit in 2011
- (b) Estee lauder reported the second largest cosmetic company profit in 2011
- (c) L'Oreal reported a profit of less than sixteen billion pounds in 2011
- (d) The twenty leading cosmetics companies profited over 100 billion pounds in the USA

Answer:

Some of the most philanthropic companies in the United States are shunning the limelight. Philanthropy can also be known as 'compassion', 'charity' and 'generosity'. Such figures are gathered and published by the Chronicle of

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Philanthropy. The list of charitable companies is topped by pharmaceutical companies, the lead of which is Johnson and Johnson; they far outstripped the number two spot of Merck, who gave 923 million pounds to charity in 2011.

This figure is up by 12% on the figure in the year before. The Chronicle of Philanthropy notes that on average, leading companies in the US gave 1.2% of their profit to a charitable cause. However, several leading companies, including Apple and Google refused to provide information on their charitable giving.

1412. Which of the following statements cannot be learnt from the information in the passage alone?

- (a) Some companies refuse to disclose the amount they give to charity
- (b) Information on charitable giving is provided by The Chronicle of Philanthropy
- (c) Leading US companies gave an average of over one per cent of their profits
- (d) Johnson and Johnson gave 923 million pounds to charity last year

Answer:

In the summer of 2012 Facebook launched a real-cash gambling application developed by the London based online gambling operator Gamesys. As featured in this app, gamers will be able to play numerous online games on Facebook with the chance of winning real money. A spokesperson for the company producing the app stated "Real money gaming is a popular and well regulated activity in the UK, and we are allowing a partner to offer their games to adult users on the Facebook platform in a safe and controlled manner'.

However this move has generated controversies, UK members will be able to view the app and due to the number of young and vulnerable people on Facebook in the UK, this may encourage these people to gamble. As well as age restrictions on the application, a spending limit will also be in place to prevent excessive player losses, helping to negate bosses for problem gamblers and children using their parent's money.

1413. Which one of these statements is definitely true?

- (a) The online gambling app has been banned outside the UK

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- (b) Children are unable to access the real cash gambling app
- (c) The real money gaming industry in the UK is well-regulated
- (d) Problem gamblers will be prevented from utilising the app

Answer:

It was identified that in the 2008 Beijing Olympics over 50% of gold medalists from the UK were educated at private schools. Considering that only 7% of the UK population is educated at private schools, this means a disproportionate number of privately educated students are representing the UK in the Olympics. Over 30% of UK Olympians were educated privately, as was 40% of all UK medalists. This trend is particularly marked in sports such as equestrian in which every medalist was privately educated.

The reason for this difference is the emphasis the private school place on sport by devoting more time to sporting activities and often hiring top class coaches. To address this imbalance steps are being taken to encourage students from state education to engage in sport. A program was launched to identify and develop teenagers from comprehensive schools in the sport of rowing.

1414. Which one of the following statements is not definitely true?

- (a) 93 percent of the UK population do not attend private school
- (b) The majority of UK medalists were privately educated
- (c) Private schools devote more time to sports
- (d) Every equestrian medalist was privately educated

Answer:

Among the latest groups bothering the financial service industry of recent times are their very own shareholders. Executive pay in the financial services industry have publically generated controversy for many years, but now the shareholders have had enough, and a rise in shareholder activism attempting to lower

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executive pay has been seen. This sudden dissatisfaction with executive remuneration is due to the poor financial performance of the financial service industry itself.

However despite poor financial performance and low returns to the shareholders, exuberant remuneration packages have been the norm in the financial services sector for decades, as it was believed that lowering pay will hamper performance. It seems that investors have realised that the high pay for finance executives has not improved the profitability of their respective firms, and instead has ramped up costs in a time when cost cutting is in order.

1415. Which one of the following statements is the reason for the increase in shareholder activism in the financial service industry?

- (a) Executive pay for finance executives has recently increased
- (b) Public controversy has put pressure on the shareholders
- (c) The revenues of financial services companies have lowered
- (d) High pay has not increased profitability in financial services industry

Answer:

Students in the United States face a difficult decision regarding their higher education. With the global amount of student debt approaching \$1 trillion, ever increasing tuition fees are leaving graduates deeper and deeper in debt. This combined with a faltering economy and high inflation; salaries are not rising to meet this increase in tuition fees. The global amount of student debt per year has doubled in the past decade and students are beginning to question the utility and return on investment of higher education.

When comparing the education system in Germany to the USA, fewer students attend university in favour of vocational training and apprenticeship, and we see lower levels of student debt and higher youth employment. As tuition fees continue to outstrip graduate starting salaries it is possible that demand for university degrees may decrease, and a subsequent increase in apprenticeships and opportunities for school leavers may increase.

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1416. Which statement cannot be learned based on the information in the passage?

- (a) The total amount of student debt each year has doubled in the past 10 years
 - (b) Germany has lower youth employment than the USA
 - (c) The world level of student debt is almost \$1 trillion
 - (d) Increasing the number of apprenticeships will decrease total student loan debt
- Answer:

Although often considered a trivial and mundane aspect of corporate affairs, designing a logo for a global company can be an extremely expensive, thorough process, or a cheap and convenient one. At the extreme end, the oil and gas company BP spent over \$200,000,000 designing and developing their logo. Similarly the management consultancy and IT company Accenture spent \$100,000,000 on their logo.

However at the other end of the spectrum, the internet services company Google didn't spend a penny on their logo, instead the founding member Sergey Brin designed it himself. Similarly the Coca-Cola logo was simply the formal hand written style used at the time of coca-colas inception and never required an extensive design. The Nike logo cost the company 500 shares of stock to design, which at the time was worth \$35, but would be worth \$600,000 today.

1417. Which of the following statements is definitely true based on the passage of information?

- (a) The Nike logo cost \$35 cash
- (b) The Google logo cost less to produce than the Coca-Cola logo
- (c) Accenture spent less money on their logo than BP
- (d) BP holds the record for most expensive logo

Answer:

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Socially responsible investing is an important hot topic of discussion in the financial work at present. Socially responsible investing itself is an obligation by a financial services organisation to commit to ethical investments. It is part of a movement calling for greater corporate social responsibility. Frequently such investments may include environmentally friendly technologies, companies with good human rights track records and companies with good consumer protection histories. Similarly socially responsible investing may call for a decrease in investment in areas such as weapons technology, tobacco and gambling.

The question at the heart of this discussion is should the financial services industry be obliged, either by their own shareholders or by customers to undertake such an investment strategy? On one hand it is argued that socially responsible investing can help improve the environment, local communities and other important social causes. However it is also argued that socially responsible investing may be less profitable, and organisations which undertake this strategy risk being out competed by organisations not obliged to undertake these measures.

1418. Which one of the following statement best completes the sentence?
Socially responsible investing may lead to...

- (a) lower profits in the financial services industry
- (b) decreases in revenues in the weapons, tobacco and gambling industries
- (c) decreases in revenues in the financial services industry
- (d) increased public awareness of environmental issues

Answer:

In the United Kingdom, a common method of resolving serious employee disputes is through an employee tribunal, which are non-governmental public bodies which hear many kinds of employee-employer disputes. The most common disputes in employee tribunals are unfair dismissal, redundancy payments and employment discrimination. One benefit of employee tribunals is that they provide an impartial, neutral alternative to internal investigations undertaken within organisations. However a common criticism of employee tribunals is that

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they frequently favour the organisation rather than the employee, as the organisation will frequently have human resources/legal professionals who are more adept with employment law than the employee making the claim.

1419. Which statement best finishes the sentence? Employee tribunals are....

- (a) Government public bodies
- (b) Run by the ministry of justice
- (c) Non-governmental public bodies
- (d) Internal investigations within organizations

Answer:

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure of the size of a country's economy. It is measured by calculating the total number of goods and services produced by a country within a given period. GDP per capita is the GDP divided by the number of people in that country, and is frequently considered an indicator of a country's standard of living.

The use of GDP and GDP per capita as a measure of standard of living and economic success has been controversial as these measures do not provide an indication of other important factors. For example, GDP per capita does not take into account equality, personal income or personal debt. Similarly GDP does not measure innovation, environmental record and quality of life.

Instead the human development index (HDI) is often used to gauge a country's quality of life and standard of living by assessing numerous factors, rather than simply measuring the country's GDP and making assumptions.

1420. What is the gross GDP per capita considered to be an indicator of?

- (a) The size of the economy
- (b) A country's standard of living

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(c) A country's innovation and quality of life

(d) The number of people in the country

Answer:

Special economic zones are geographical regions that operate under more free market oriented laws than the rest of that country. IN these zones, particular taxes may not be levied, decreased regulation may be present and international tariffs may be decreased/not required. The function of these zones is to increase foreign investment, develop infrastructure or to increase employment opportunities in that area. Numerous countries employ the use of special economic zones including Russia, China, India, South Korea and many others.

1421. Which one of the following statements is definitely true?

(a) Special economic zones are used to increase employment

(b) Special economic zones are used to improve quality of life

(c) Special economic zones are used to improve foreign relations

(d) Special economic zones are used by the European union

Answer:

The people's republic of China has enjoyed a rapidly growing economy for decades, with China's export market the key factor in its economic success. However recently economic growth, import and export growth have been declining and are at their lowest rates since the late 2000 economic crisis. These may be indications of a slowing economy, which could spell disaster for the People's Republic, which have set their sights at competing with America for economic superpower status. It is possible that the increase in living standards and wages throughout China has increased the prices of its exports, making them less financially desirable. Only time will tell if the world's second largest economy still has the steam to maintain high rates of growth.

1422. What is the suggested reason for China's slowed growth?

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- (a) The Eurozone debt crisis
- (b) Increase in wages
- (c) The late 2000 economic crisis
- (d) Competition with America

Answer:

The Umayyad Caliphate was the second of the four major Islamic caliphates. It was ruled by the Umayyad dynasty, whose name derives from Umayyad Ibn Shams, the great-grandfather of the first Umayyad caliph. Although the Umayyad family originally came from the city of Mecca, their capital was Damascus, Syria. At its largest, the Umayyad caliphate covered more than five million square miles, making it one of history's largest empires and home to 28.8% of the world's population. After the Umayyad dynasty was overthrown, they fled to North Africa where they established the Caliphate of Cordoba

1423. Which one of the following best replaces "derives" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Transpired
- (b) Originates
- (c) Draws
- (d) Develops

Answer:

1424. Which one of the following best replaces "established" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

- (a) Founded
- (b) Built

(c) Invented

(d) Instigated

Answer:

An Atoll is a coral island that encircles a lagoon, either partially or completely. Atolls are formed through the extinction of volcanic islands. As the island and the ocean floor subside, coral growth builds a fringing reef, often including a shallow lagoon between the land and the main reef. As the subsiding continues, the fringing reef becomes larger, with a bigger and deeper lagoon inside. Eventually, the island sinks below the sea level and the barrier reef becomes an atoll, enclosing the open lagoon.

1425. Which one of the following best replaces "encircles" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

(a) Consumes

(b) Surrounds

(c) Encapsulates

(d) Milieus

Answer:

1426. Which one of the following best replaces "subsiding" while maintaining the meaning of the sentence?

(a) Sagging

(b) Subsidence

(c) Settling

(d) Collapsing

Answer:

Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be linked to poor diet. People who regularly consume foods high in sodium, sugar, and saturated fats not only increase their chances of obesity, but also increase their risks of developing heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, and several types of cancer. Although some people who regularly consume unhealthy foods do so knowingly, there is also a significant portion of the population that remains undereducated about proper nutrition. What is more, individuals who live in food deserts—areas in low-income neighborhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food—may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food. Although there have been some recent government efforts to reduce the number of food deserts, more community-based efforts should be encouraged and supported.

Food deserts are located in high-poverty areas, such as sparsely populated rural areas or densely populated, low-income urban centers. Food deserts most often develop when major supermarket chains either relocate out of these areas or simply refrain from building stores there in the first place. Major food retailer chains tend to limit their store locations to wealthier urban or suburban neighborhoods. This means that those who live in high-poverty areas often also live miles away from the fresh meats, dairy products, and produce available at supermarkets. Residents of these areas who do not have cars are thus forced to travel long distances on public transportation to do their grocery shopping, or else they are limited to the food available at local convenience stores and gas stations. These types of food retailers often only sell packaged, processed foods that offer little nutritional value.

Furthermore, fast food restaurants are disproportionately concentrated in low-income areas; recent estimates suggest that those living in the poorest areas of a city experience 2.5 times more exposure to fast food restaurants than the wealthiest inhabitants of the city. Because individuals who live in food deserts tend to get their meals from fast food restaurants or convenience stores, they often suffer from a variety of health issues. Research has found that individuals who live in low-income neighborhoods are much more likely to develop problems with obesity, diabetes, and hypertension than those who live in more affluent neighborhoods. A solution to the problem of food deserts seems obvious: more supermarkets should be built in low-income neighborhoods. The problem with this

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solution, of course, is that it is difficult to lure supermarket chains into poor areas. Because poorer people have less money to spend on food, supermarket chains do not consider them to be attractive customers. One way that the government can help to offset this issue is by offering tax breaks or other incentives for supermarkets in low-income areas. In 2010, the Obama administration implemented the Healthy Food Financing program, which is a set of initiatives designed to help bring grocery stores into areas currently designated as food deserts.

While this federal program is a commendable effort to improve low-income residents' access to healthy food, local initiatives often have a stronger and more immediate impact. Community gardens, independent food stores, co-ops, and farmers' markets are all examples of local initiatives that can substitute for or supplement the opening of a major chain supermarket. Despite the time, dedication, and funds required for community members to initiate such programs, these efforts can be incredibly beneficial, not only in providing people with access to healthier foods, but also in instilling a sense of community in the residents of these neighborhoods.

1427. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- (a) Supermarkets' Contributions to Obesity in America
- (b) The Dangers of Fast Food
- (c) Food Deserts: the Problem and the Solutions
- (d) Food Deserts and Rural America

Answer:

1428. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that if supermarkets opened locations in more low income areas

- (a) members of low-income households would not be likely to go there because they are not concerned with eating healthy foods

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(b) the supermarkets would be unable to compete with the fast food chains located in low-income areas

(c) the convenience stores in the area would likely be put out of business because of increased competition with grocery stores

(d) the health of low-income residents would be more likely to improve, as residents would have easier access to healthy food

Answer:

1429. Which of the following pieces of evidence, if true, would best support the author's argument in paragraph 3?

(a) A study completed in 2010 shows that the farther a low-income housing development is from a supermarket, the more likely residents of that development are to have a higher body mass index, which is linked to being overweight or obese

(b) On average, energy-dense "junk foods" cost \$1.76 per 1000 calories, while low-energy, but nutrientdense foods like fresh produce cost \$18.16 per 1000 calories

(c) Access to healthy foods has become especially difficult for those living in the largely black and Latino neighborhoods of cities like Los Angeles, Memphis, Chicago, and Detroit. Some experts estimate that nearly 50% of Detroit's 900,000 residents live in a food desert

(d) Research shows that Americans who live in Appalachia and the South are the least likely to be physically active in their leisure time. In many counties in that region, more than 29% of adults report getting no physical activity other than at their regular job.

Answer:

1430. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for affluent?

(a) healthy

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(b) updated

(c) corrupt

(d) wealthy

Answer:

1431. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that the author considers major supermarkets to be

I. more interested in increasing their profits than in helping people

II. unwilling to build new stores in low-income neighborhoods despite incentives offered by the Healthy Food Financing program

III. guiltier than fast food restaurants of contributing to the obesity epidemic

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II only

(d) II and III only

Answer:

1432. As used in paragraph 5, which is the best synonym for commendable?

(a) useless

(b) praiseworthy

(c) essential

(d) superficial

Answer:

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This November, I encourage the people of Arkansas to vote NO on a referendum to repeal the state's motorcycle helmet law. The state's current helmet law saves hundreds of lives per year, and it is senseless that people should be injured or killed merely because they are too vain to wear a helmet. Furthermore, helmet laws help to reduce public expenditures on health care and have even been shown to deter motorcycle theft. For these reasons, the citizens of Arkansas must oppose this referendum.

One hardly needs to appeal to statistics to show that helmets protect motorcyclists against injury or death. For those who are skeptical, however, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) calculates that in an accident helmets reduce the likelihood of fatal injury by 29%. After California passed its helmet law in 1992, that state saw motorcycle-related fatalities decrease by 37% in a single year. These statistics are impossible to ignore. If motorcyclists wish to protect themselves against injury and death, they should wear a helmet whenever they ride.

Many opponents of the helmet law agree that helmets save motorcyclists' lives, but insist that the decision to wear a helmet should be left to the individual rider. Perhaps this argument would be valid if motorcyclists were the only ones negatively affected by their decision, but this is not the case. A 2002 study by the NHTSA concluded that only about half of all injured motorcyclists were properly insured, which means many of these riders likely relied on public funds to subsidize their healthcare costs. If the citizens of Arkansas choose to repeal the helmet law, we can expect these costs to rise significantly, and at a time when our state is in a financial crisis.

Helmet laws can also help reduce motorcycle theft. Few thieves think to bring a helmet with them when they steal a motorcycle, which makes them much easier for police to spot. In addition to making it easier to apprehend motorcycle thieves and recover stolen bikes, evidence shows that helmet laws can deter motorcycle theft from happening in the first place. After Texas enacted a statewide helmet law, cities there saw rates of motorcycle theft drop by up to 44%. A drop in the rates of motorcycle theft directly reduces law enforcement expenses related to this crime, which is another benefit to all citizens.

Opponents of the helmet law offer two main arguments. First, the law's detractors argue that properly educating riders is the best way to avoid accidents.

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I agree entirely; all motorcycle riders should be properly educated and should ride their bikes responsibly. Some accidents, however, are unavoidable, and as I have argued, helmets significantly reduce health care expenditures associated with all accidents. Second, opponents argue that helmet laws infringe on their personal freedom. Again, I agree that the government should avoid constraining individual choice whenever possible, but as I have shown, the decision to wear a helmet does not affect only the rider, so this issue is not a simple matter of individual liberty. The government must not allow a few individuals to make society bear the burden of their irresponsible choices.

In a perfect world, helmet laws would not be necessary because all riders would wear them voluntarily. However, we do not live in a perfect world. Therefore we must require motorcyclists to make this socially responsible decision. As I have argued, helmet laws not only benefit motorcyclists, but all citizens. Please join me this November in voting NO on the referendum to repeal the state helmet law

1433. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best antonym for skeptical?

- (a) doubtful
- (b) trustworthy
- (c) sympathetic
- (d) gullible

Answer:

1434. Which of the following statements, if true, would provide the strongest evidence against the author's claims in this passage?

- (a) Studies show that over 80% of motorcyclists wear a helmet even when not required to do so by law
- (b) After enacting its helmet law, Wisconsin saw no significant decrease in healthcare costs related to motorcycle injuries
- (c) Automobiles are a much more common target for theft than motorcycles

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(d) Only about 15% of motorcycle accidents can be attributed to negligence on the part of the motorcyclist

Answer:

1435. The main purpose of paragraph 5 is to

- (a) expose the logical flaws in potential counterarguments
- (b) assert that the helmet law does not encroach upon personal freedom
- (c) emphasize the importance of rider education in preventing motorcycle accidents
- (d) prove that the author shares common ground with opponents of the law

Answer:

1436. The tone of the author can best be described as

- (a) fiery
- (b) rigid
- (c) coercive
- (d) firm

Answer:

1437. Which of the following statements can be described as one of the author's unstated assumptions?

- (a) Motorcyclists should be properly educated and should ride responsibly
- (b) Helmets help to prevent injury in only the most serious motorcycle accidents
- (c) Motorcycle theft is a major problem in Arkansas

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(d) Individuals should be responsible for the costs of their own medical care if they bear some responsibility for their injuries

Answer:

The village of Vestmannaeyjar, in the far northern country of Iceland, is as bright and clean and up-to-date as any American or Canadian suburb. It is located on the island of Heimaey, just off the mainland. One January night in 1973, however, householders were shocked from their sleep. In some backyards, red-hot liquid was spurting from the ground. Flaming "skyrockets" shot up and over the houses. The island's volcano, Helgafell, silent for 7,000 years, was violently erupting!

Luckily, the island's fishing fleet was in port, and within 24 hours almost everyone was ferried to the mainland. But then the agony of the island began in earnest. As in a nightmare, fountains of burning lava spurted 300 feet high. Black, baseball-size cinders rained down. An evil-smelling, eye-burning, throat-searing cloud of smoke and gas erupted into the air, and a river of lava flowed down the mountain. The constant shriek of escaping steam was punctuated by ear-splitting explosions.

As time went on, the once pleasant village of Vestmannaeyjar took on a weird aspect. Its street lamps still burning against the long Arctic night, the town lay under a thick blanket of cinders. All that could be seen above the 10-foot black drifts were the tips of street signs. Some houses had collapsed under the weight of cinders, while others had burst into flames as the heat ignited their oil storage tanks. Lighting the whole lurid scene, fire continued to shoot from the mouth of the looming volcano.

The eruption continued for six months. Scientists and reporters arrived from around the world to observe the awesome natural event. But the town did not die that easily. In July, when the eruption ceased, the people of Heimaey Island returned to assess the chances of rebuilding their homes and lives. They found tons of ash covering the ground. The Icelanders are a tough people, however, accustomed to the strange and violent nature of their Arctic land. They dug out their homes. They even used the cinders to build new roads and airport runways. Now the new homes of Heimaey are warmed from water pipes heated by molten lava.

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1438. The village is located on the island of...

- (a) Vestmannaeyjar
- (b) Hebrides
- (c) Heimaey
- (d) Helgafell

Answer:

1439. The color of the hot liquid was...

- (a) Orange
- (b) Black
- (c) Yellow
- (d) Red

Answer:

1440. This liquid was coming from the...

- (a) Mountains
- (b) Ground
- (c) Sea
- (d) Sky

Answer:

1441. The island's volcano had been inactive for...

- (a) 70 years

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(b) 7,000 years

(c) 7,000 months

(d) 700 years

Answer:

1442. Black cinders fell that were the size of...

(a) Baseballs

(b) Pebbles

(c) Golf balls

(d) Footballs

1443. Despite the eruption...

(a) The buses kept running

(b) The radio stations kept broadcasting

(c) The police kept working

(d) The street lamps kept burning

Answer:

1444. This volcanic eruption lasted for six...

(a) Weeks

(b) Hours

(c) Months

(d) Days

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Answer:

Negotiating is a vital business skill, as it aims to improve our bargaining position, and helps to achieve a deal which benefits everyone. When carrying out a negotiation it is important to have a clear idea of what your bottom line offer will be. This figure will be the lowest amount you are willing to pay/receive.

This figure is important for two reasons. Firstly, it is important so that you do not end up paying too much or accepting too little, ending up bound to a deal that is not in your favour. Secondly, it is important that you know what this figure is, as offering too little may offend the opposing party, who may walk away from the negotiation and the business deal. The use of the correct tone and language are also key skills when negotiating, as, in business, this process often involves a party you want to work with. Therefore, your manner must be a civil one.

1445. Which one of the following statements is false?

- (a) Bottom line offers represent the lowest offer you are willing to accept
- (b) With no bottom line offer you risk paying too much or being paid too little
- (c) The best tone for a negotiation is an adversarial one
- (d) Offering too little in a negotiation can offend the other party

Answer:

The Honourable Society of the Middle Temple was established in the 14th century. It is situated on London Embankment, on the original site of the Knights Templar. The Society itself has a rich history, containing members such as Sir Walter Raleigh.

The building also boasts historical visitors such as Queen Elizabeth 1st and Edward VII. More recently, the Middle Temple building has also been home to some famous guests, with scenes from the Harry Potter films taking place there. The society itself is now a legal education establishment, playing a key role in the education of those wishing to become barristers in England and Wales.

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1446. Which of the statements below does not correctly complete the following sentence? The Honourable Society of the Middle Temple...

- (a) Has been visited by Queen Elizabeth 1st and Edward VII
- (b) Has had well known members such as Sir Walter Raleigh
- (c) Is a legal education establishment
- (d) Was purposely built near the London Embankment Underground station

Answer:

The governance of financial institutions is an important policy area. By governance, we mean the running of the company by a controlling party; usually by managers, directors or shareholders. The 2008 financial crisis highlighted several failings in the governance of financial institutions. For example the failure to understand the wide reaching effect of their actions. In addition to this high level of remuneration, corporate greed and excessive risk taking have all been noted as factors in the collapse of several previously leading financial institutions. While these failures are varied, the key criticism of the current style of governance is an inability to learn from past mistakes, leading to the repeat of this cycle of failure.

1447. Which of the following option is not listed as one of the failures of those governing financial institutions?

- (a) An inability to learn from their past mistakes
- (b) The taking of too many risks
- (c) Corporate social responsibility
- (d) Greed

Answer:

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Corporate social responsibility, also known as 'CSR' is a term used to describe a way in which companies conduct their business. It is the view that the profitability of the business should be considered in-line with values such as honesty, fairness and transparency so as to benefit the society they exist in. Other terms for this school of thought include 'business ethics' and 'sustainability'.

CSR proposes that the actions of companies can have such wide reaching impact on the surroundings that they have a responsibility to conduct their business in a responsible manner. For example, their actions can have an effect on employees and their families to the economy as a whole

1448. Which one of the statements below correctly completes the following sentence? Corporate social responsibility, also known as CSR, proposes that...

- (a) Businesses have a responsibility to make profit
- (b) Businesses have a responsibility to their shareholders and directors
- (c) Businesses have a responsibility to the environment
- (d) Businesses should act in a responsible and ethical manner

Answer:

Statistics suggest that the level of trust inspired by business leaders and companies is at an all-time low. This information can be seen in the results of recent opinion polls, with business leaders in the bottom third of those trusted to tell the truth, in the same category as politicians.

This appears to be a global trend, with only 5 out of 21 countries naming business leaders as 'trustworthy'. When individuals were asked why they had responded this way, over 20% of respondents stated they thought business leaders were greedy. A further 38% blamed business leaders for the current state of the economy. However, the overwhelming response was that respondents expected business leaders to lie to benefit themselves.

1449. Which one of the following statements is false?

- (a) 30% of people blamed business leaders for the current state of the economy

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- (b) The minority of people surveyed named business leaders as 'trustworthy'
- (c) 20% of people thought business leaders were greedy
- (d) Business leaders are in the same category as politicians for truthfulness

Answer:

Competition between television channel providers to broadcast movies is fierce. The following information has been gathered by the UK Competition Commission, who investigated the acquisition of movie rights by a number of leading broadcasters in the UK.

The Commission found that competition is limited by the dominant provider, SKY TV. Competing companies, such as British Telecom and Virgin Cable, are currently unable to invest the same amount into the acquisition of movie rights without placing themselves in financial jeopardy.

This allows the dominant channel provider to charge larger amounts as there is no fear of being under-sold by a competitor. In this way, pay-per view movies are currently more expensive than they might otherwise be.

1450. Which one of the following statements is definitely true?

- (a) British Telecom and Virgin Cable have fewer of subscribers than SKY TV
- (b) The Competition Commission looks at all broadcasters in the UK
- (c) SKY TV is currently the dominant provider and can limit competition
- (d) Pay-per view movies are less popular than they may otherwise be

Answer:

The dominant mobile network in the UK is Orange. Statistics suggest that, since purchasing T-mobile, the Orange group provides a service to over 30% of mobile users in the United Kingdom. The second most popular network is O2. This company provides network coverage for an estimated 30% of all mobile users in the UK. O2 has proved to be the fastest growing network. This trend mirrors the

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range of prices offered by the network, the deals available and the amount of revenue spent on advertising. The smallest network providers in the UK are those which offer mobile services as a side-line to their main business, for example supermarket networks. Such providers are responsible for a marginal section of the total mobile service provided in the UK.

1451. Which one of the following statements is definitely true?

- (a) O2 offers the cheapest prices
- (b) O2 is the fastest growing network
- (c) Supermarket providers provide 1% of network coverage in the UK
- (d) Since 'Orange' bought 'T mobile', its user coverage has almost doubled

Answer:

The phenomenon of bottled water has given rise to the creation of a billion pound industry. The cost of bottled water can be up to 10,000 times higher than that of tap water. However, areported 53 billion gallons of bottled water are consumed each year. This is a shocking figure, when considering the fact that much bottled water is actually from municipal water sources; in other words, taps.

In addition, the process of bottling and transporting the water can have detrimental effects on the environment. Last year over 16 million barrels of oil were used in the production of bottled water. This is enough oil to fuel over half a million cars for an entire year. Finally, statistics suggest that only one in six plastic water bottles are recycled. In this way, the bottled water industry can be seen as not only overly expensive for consumers, but also as damaging for the environment.

1452. Which one of the following statements is false?

- (a) Bottled water can be up to 10,000 times higher than the cost of tap water
- (b) Bottled water is 10,000 times higher than the cost of tap water
- (c) The oil from last year's production of bottled water could fuel 500,000 cars

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(d) The bottled water industry may have a negative effect on the environment

Answer:

Technology and business are having a harmonious relationship. Technological advances can be seen as benefitting companies in several ways; increasing communication, preparation and efficiency. An example of this is provided by tablet computers.

Tablets allow for work to be completed remotely and with greater ease. Information, for presentations and so on, can be edited and ready by the time the worker reaches his destination. However, such technological advances mean that workers are completing ever longer hours, unable to leave work unfinished. This also applies to emails, Blackberries, mobiles and other forms of communication; meaning that we are unable to leave our work at work. In this way technology can be seen as placing an ever increasing burden on individuals and blurring the line between home life and work.

1453. Which of the statements below correctly completes the following sentence? Technological advances can...

- (a) Be beneficial to businesses by increasing communication
- (b) Be detrimental to workers as it makes it easier to leave their work at work
- (c) Be beneficial to businesses as it allows businesses to monitor what staff are doing
- (d) Be beneficial to workers as it acts as an incentive to work harder

Answer:

The fashion industry is one of the most profitable sectors of the economy. An example of this can be seen in the reported annual profit of the Arcadia Group. The Group, which owns several high-street chains such as Topshop and Miss Selfridge, reported an annual profit of one hundred and eight million pounds last year.

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Similar figures have also been reported by leading fashion labels Zara and Urban Outfitters. In this way, the fashion industry continues to grow despite the current economic climate. A key aspect of this is that the reported figures are from high-street companies, which promise up-to-date fashion at prices much more widely affordable than those of designers.

1454. Which one of the following statements is true?

- (a) Cheaper fashion labels provide a lower standard of products
- (b) High-street fashion is more financially accessible than designer
- (c) High-street fashion provides a higher standard of products
- (d) Fashion industry is the most profitable sector of the economy

Answer:

The cost of using electrical items, such as tumble dryers, can be one of the greatest household expenses. For this reason, companies offering to reduce the amount of money spent yearly on such items are of increasing popularity. An example of this is provided by the website sus-it.net, which promises to save consumers up to 690 pounds a year by following its simple tips.

These tips range from changing your appliances to energy-saving options, to insulating and building advice. Such sites often provide a comparison of the unusual running cost of products, allowing consumers to compare models and assess their expected savings.

For example, according to the information provided by sus-it. net, a Panasonic NA washing machine can save an average of 32.80 pounds a year compared to other models.

1455. Which one of the following statements is true?

- (a) Brands claiming to amount spent on electric items are increasingly popular
- (b) A way to save money is to avoid using energy saving appliances

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(c) It is impossible to save money by changing the model of appliance

(d) Old-fashioned methods like washing lines and brooms save money

Answer:

Has the idea of health and safety been taken a step too far? Recent changes to the law, aimed at improving the quality of working environments, can be seen to have a detrimental effect. For example, fire men are no longer allowed to use a fireman's pole as this has been noted to cause injury. However, statistics suggest that such injuries amount to a total of 0.02% of all injuries received by fire-fighters.

In comparison, up to 40% of injuries received by fire-fighters are in the form of bruises, cuts and wounds received at the scene. Such health and safety initiatives can also be seen in other professions. Teachers today are less likely to organize school trips than in previous years, due to the strict nature of health and safety laws. Such laws make it possible for students who are injured during a trip to hold the staff liable.

1456. Which one of the following statements is correct?

(a) Injuries are more likely at the scene than using fireman's-pole

(b) injuries using a fireman's-pole are more likely than at the scene

(c) Teachers are more likely to take students on trips than ever before

(d) Recent health and safety law changes have benefitted work environments

Answer:

The destructive process of mountaintop removal mining (MTR) has caused permanent damage to Appalachia. Although the law requires that mining companies restore the mountaintops after the mining has been completed, the 1.5 million acres of mountains that have already been removed cannot be re-grown, re-built, or replaced. The companies do secure the rock formations to prevent erosion and landslides, but their efforts cannot recreate the once-

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beautiful mountain landscape. Furthermore, while companies are usually vigilant about securing the rock formations, they seem less interested in restoring the native vegetation. MTR operations clear enormous tracts of forest; some experts estimate that over 2000 square miles of forests in the Appalachian region will have been razed by mining companies by 2012. Instead of replanting the native trees and shrubs that have been cleared, many companies opt to plant cheap, fast-growing, non-native plants, such as *Lespedeza cuneata*, which is officially classified by the USDA as an invasive weed.

Environmental hazards are not only created in preparing a mountaintop for mining, they also continue once the coal has been extracted. After the blast, the excess mountaintop—which miners refer to as “overburden”—is usually dumped into nearby valleys or streams. The overburden contains a variety of toxic substances, including explosive residue, silica, and coal dust. These substances are filled with sulfur, lead, mercury, and other chemicals. Over 700 miles of streams in Appalachia have been contaminated by this dumping. Although the mining companies have built structures known as “sludge dams” that are intended to contain the toxic runoff, these dams can burst or leak, sending thousands of gallons of toxic chemicals into municipal drinking water.

While the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, and other environmental protection bills can theoretically be enforced to protect Appalachia, local lawmakers have been reluctant to take action for fear of upsetting those who believe that the jobs created by MTR are vital to the community. However, instead of bringing jobs and prosperity to poor Appalachian communities, MTR companies actually bring destruction and poverty. MTR does not involve the amount of human labor required by traditional subsurface mining. Despite the fact that coal production has increased between 1950 and 2004, the human labor force working in these mines has drastically decreased. In the 1950's, there were approximately 130,000 people employed by the mining companies; by 2004, that number had dwindled to 16,000. Moreover, while the coal companies may make enormous profits from MTR, Appalachian communities located near the mines suffer increased rates of kidney cancer, brain cancer, lung cancer, chronic pulmonary disorders, hypertension, and vision problems. A variety of studies published in top medical journals link these health problems to the fact that the victims lived in close proximity to the mines.

1457. This passage would most likely be found in

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- (a) the introduction to a larger work on the history of Appalachia
- (b) the conclusion to a study on the links between coal mining and health problems
- (c) a chapter of a coal miner's autobiography
- (d) a section providing supporting evidence in a larger work on MTR

Answer:

1458. As used in paragraph 1, which is the best antonym for vigilant?

- (a) cowardly
- (b) frustrated
- (c) displeased
- (d) careless

Answer:

1459. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that the author

- (a) used to be employed by an MTR company, but left because he or she was frustrated with its environmental practices
- (b) is more concerned about the environment than he or she is about human lives
- (c) believes that MTR companies care little for the environment or for the Appalachian community
- (d) works for an environmental protection group or agency

Answer:

1460. Which of the following statements from the passage represents an opinion, as opposed to a fact?

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(a) “Although the mining companies have built structures known as ‘sludge dams’ that are intended to contain the toxic runoff, these dams can burst or leak, sending thousands of gallons of toxic chemicals into municipal drinking water.”

(b) “However, instead of bringing jobs and prosperity to poor Appalachian communities, MTR companies actually bring destruction and poverty.”

(c) “The overburden contains a variety of toxic substances, including explosive residue, silica, and coal dust.”

(d) “While the coal companies may make enormous profits from MTR, Appalachian communities located near the mines suffer increased rates of kidney cancer, brain cancer, lung cancer, chronic pulmonary disorders, hypertension, and vision problems.”

Answer:

1461. In paragraph 1, the author mentions *Lespedeza cuneata* in order to

(a) provide an example of the natural vegetation that grew on the mountains before MTR companies cleared the forests

(b) identify one type of plant that is likely to flourish on the newly-blasted mountaintops

(c) justify the reasoning behind the MTR companies’ decision to plant a non-native species where the forests once were

(d) argue that the MTR companies are more interested in saving money than addressing the damage they have caused to the environment

Answer:

1462. According to the passage, the way in which MTR companies dispose of the overburden is hazardous because

I. the mining companies continue extracting coal from the overburden, thus putting additional pressure on the environment

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II. the sludge dams are not a failsafe containment system

III. MTR companies often dump toxic waste directly into the municipal water supply

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II only

(d) II and III only

Answer:

1463. Which piece of evidence, if true, would best strengthen the author's argument in the final paragraph?

(a) Mining counties in West Virginia are some of the poorest in the nation

(b) Less than 8% of the coal produced in the United States of America comes from MTR operations in the Appalachian Mountains. More than 400 mountaintops in Appalachia have been destroyed for this coal

(c) MTR is a wholly unsustainable process; the reserves of coal located in the Appalachian Mountains will likely last less than 20 more years

(d) The Appalachian forests are home to one of the highest concentrations of biodiversity in North America; animals that call Appalachia home include flying squirrels, freshwater mussels, and more different types of salamanders than can be found in one place anywhere else on earth

Answer:

Researches suggest that there are creatures that do not know what light means at the bottom of the sea. They don't have either eyes or ears; they can only feel. There is no day or night for them. There are no winters, no summers, no sun, no moon, and no stars. It is as if a child spent its life in darkness in bed, with nothing to see or hear. How different our own life is! Sight shows us the ground beneath

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our feet and the heavens above us - the sun, moon, and stars, shooting stars, lightning, and the sunset. It shows us day and night. We are able to hear voices, the sound of the sea, and music. We feel, we taste, we smell. How fortunate we are!

1464. Judging from the passage, we can say that this story is mainly about

- (a) life of sea creatures at the bottom of the sea
- (b) how changes in the seasons are perceived by the deep-sea creatures
- (c) how wonderful our lives were and will be
- (d) the superiority of human beings over some creatures in terms of senses

Answer:

1465. We discover that the sea creatures in the story

- (a) have the same senses that we do
- (b) have no sense of hearing as well as sight
- (c) hear the sounds of the ocean
- (d) live in darkness because no light reaches to the bottom

Answer:

1466. In the passage a child in darkness is likened to

- (a) someone who lives where there are no seasons
- (b) an animal without the sense of touch
- (c) a sea creature with no seeing or hearing ability
- (d) a deaf child unaffected by the environment

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Answer:

Once the leaders of the rebellion were executed or dispersed, the British Government admitted its previous errors - tacitly, of course - and sought to rectify old wrongs. King George III, who had complained that he would go mad if his American colonies were lost, regained his spirits and proved surprisingly forgiving. No more than a third of the colonists had supported the insurrection, in any event, and six years of bloodshed and hardship that followed were quickly forgotten in the era of good feeling after the war. The colonies were placed under a unified government for the first time, and a new capital was established across the East River from Manhattan, in the fertile fields of the Brooklyn.

1467. The passage states that the British government

- (a) was punished by the leaders of the rebellion
- (b) in a way, apologized for its former mistakes after the rebellion was over
- (c) agreed to release the rebels from the prison
- (d) was supported by the majority of the colonies

Answer:

1468. It's clear from the passage that

- (a) King George was put in a mental hospital when the American colonies rebelled
- (b) one third of the colonists were killed in the attempted rebellion
- (c) after the revolt, the king was not as angry as people had expected
- (d) the rebels were successful in their attempt to gain power

Answer:

1469. After the war,

- (a) a single government was formed to unite the colonies

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- (b) the clan fighting and rations continued for yet another six years
- (c) most colonists were still not happy about their position
- (d) the colonies were full of hatred because of the previous years of death and misery

Answer:

Genetics is the study of mechanisms of the hereditary process. Modern genetics began with the experiments of Gregor Mendel in 1865. He studied the inheritance of different factors in peas, and found that some traits were "dominant" and some "recessive", the "dominant" appearing in a ratio of very nearly three to one. Mendel's results were ignored for many years until their discovery at the beginning of the twentieth century .

1470. According to the passage

- (a) the results of Mendel's experiments were immediately put into practise
- (b) the purpose of Mendel's experiments was primarily agricultural
- (c) genetics is essentially concerned with heredity
- (d) modern genetics owes very little to Mendel's experiments

Answer:

1471. Clearly, in the field of genetics,

- (a) certain traits have been given too much importance
- (b) the 20th century has contributed very little
- (c) Mendel's experiments have received and used attention
- (d) Mendel is the pioneer

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1472. Mendel discovered that

- (a) recessive traits exceeded the dominant ones
- (b) in peas, dominant traits appear in a ratio of three to one
- (c) in peas, nearly one-third of the traits were dominant
- (d) by 1865 the theory of heredity had been convincingly formulated

Answer:

Any criminal justice system is an apparatus that society uses to enforce the standards of conduct necessary to protect individuals and the community. It operates by apprehending, prosecuting, convicting, sentencing these members of the community who violate the basic rules of group existence. The action taken against lawbreakers is designed to serve three purposes beyond the immediately punitive one. It removes dangerous people from the community; it deters others from criminal behaviour and it gives society an opportunity to attempt to transform lawbreakers into law-abiding citizens.

1473. We understand from the passage that the basic aim of criminal justice is

- (a) the protection of society and its individuals
- (b) to define socially acceptable behaviour
- (c) to educate lawbreakers
- (d) the violation of the law

Answer:

1474. According to the passage, prosecution is

- (a) a process which follows conviction
- (b) concerned with the transformation of criminal justice

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(c) not to be considered a vital part of the criminal justice system

(d) actually the removal of lawbreakers from the community

Answer:

1475. It is pointed out in the passage that one of the effects of the criminal justice system is to

(a) give guidelines for group existence

(b) discourage crime

(c) prevent the enforcement of capital punishment

(d) take immediate action against the community

Answer:

Wages and salaries are usually paid in regular weekly or monthly installments. However, one's expenses are normally much less regular. Bills often arrive irregularly and are usually to be paid immediately.....

1476. Which of the following is most appropriate for the gap in the passage?

(a) It is dangerous to spend more than one earns

(b) Similarly, preparing an annual budget has a number of disadvantages.

(c) Of course, much of this expenditure was almost unavoidable

(d) Therefore, some form of financial planning is needed

Answer:

Michelangelo did not like to delegate work to the students in his studio, though at that time the studios of the great masters of one age were the training ground for

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those of the next. Another was that Michelangelo left a lot of unfinished works.

1477. Which of the following is most appropriate for the gap in the passage?

- (a) One of his biographers has criticised
- (b) It has been suggested that Michelangelo was jealous of talent in others
- (c) Michelangelo was ambitious, and was satisfied with nothing short of perfection
- (d) One result of this practice of his was that no great artist emerged from Michelangelo's studio

Answer:

Deserts are vast , barren, rocky and sandy wastes where there is almost no rainfall and little or no vegetation. In fact, Europe is the only continent without a desert. Among the most famous deserts in the world as the Sahara, the Gobi and the Kalahari.

1478. Which of the following is most appropriate for the gap in the passage?

- (a) Such regions are found in the interior of Africa, Asia, North America and Australia
- (b) Another major problem is the sand storm
- (c) Moreover, many people have lost their lives trying to cross the desert
- (d) It is, of course, very costly to reclaim desert land in this bay

Answer:

A common issue faced by recent graduates is one of finances. With the problem of increasing living costs compounded by a lack of job opportunities in today's

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economic climate, graduates must learn to be more prudent with their finances. One popular way to do this is by buying 'budget brand' items at the supermarket. Evidence to support this growing trend can be seen in the sales figures of leading UK supermarkets, which demonstrate that the sale of own-brand items has more than doubled since the beginning of the recession in 2008. In addition to this, many graduates are forced to take part-time jobs, live with friends or family and acknowledge the fact it may take longer than hoped to achieve their career goals.

1479. What one of the following answers is not mentioned in the passage? Due to the current economic climate, graduates are...

- (a) More likely to buy 'budget brand' items in the supermarket
 - (b) Less likely to be living alone
 - (c) More likely to have part time jobs
 - (d) Less likely to take gap-years
- Answer:

Antibac is a company that produces clearing products, such as antibacterial kitchen cleaner. In 2012, Antibac launched a new product, which claimed to be more efficient than any other domestic cleaner. In an attempt to promote this product, Antibac gave away free samples, advertised on local radio stations and placed an ad in a national newspaper. As a result of this, Antibac's new product made record-breaking sales figures in its first month. Antibac are now keen to carry out similar campaigns with its other products and hope to rival the current household names in domestic cleaning products.

1480. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Antibac's product claims to be more efficient than other domestic cleaners
- (b) Antibac gave away free samples of national newspapers

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(c) Antibac gave away free sample of rival products

(d) Antibac is a household name in domestic cleaning products

Answer:

The carbonated soft-drinks industry is one of the most profitable industries in the UK. There are three reasons of this. Firstly, the cost of producing carbonated drinks, such as cola and lemonade, costs the producer a fraction of the item's selling price to make. For this reason, the cost to profit ratio is low.

Secondly, carbonated soft-drinks are purchased by the largest cross-section of society. Not only are soft-drinks popular amongst children and teen-agers, they are a common addition to alcoholic beverages and often chosen by adults wishing to avoid alcohol. For this reason, the large target-audience of soft-drinks is one factor which contributes to the profitability of such products.

Finally, research suggests that certain carbonated soft-drinks contain chemicals which have a mildly addictive quality. An example of this is caffeine. Therefore, many consumers of carbonated drinks are likely to be affected by such substances, leading to repeat purchases and even dependence. Such factors are to the advantage of the industry and lead to the increased profitability of their products.

1481. Which of the factors below does not contribute to the profitability of the carbonated soft-drinks industry?

(a) Cost of production minute to the selling price

(b) Carbonated soft-drinks are enjoyed by a wide cross-section of society

(c) The soft drinks industry spends 3 billion pounds on advertising on average

(d) Carbonated drinks often include mildly addictive substances such as caffeine

Answer:

Are supermarkets to blame for the increase in obesity in the UK? Critics suggest that the low cost of high-fatty foods, such as ready meals, has led to the alarming

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rates of obesity in the UK. However, an opposing school of thought suggests that other factors are in fact to blame. One possible reason for this is the hectic life-style adopted by many people. In this way, ready-meals can be seen as a quick alternative for individuals who are balancing long-working hours with the demands of family life.

Another possible reason for the escalating levels of obesity within the UK is a lack of physical exercise. Furthermore, levels of obesity may be reduced by education; teaching people which foods they should be eating and promoting regular exercise.

1482. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) Ready-made meals are a quick alternative for individuals with a busy life-style
- (b) Fast food companies have led to an increased level of obesity in the UK
- (c) Education people on the benefits of exercise may reduce obesity
- (d) Low cost of junk food may be to blame for the high levels of obesity

Answer:

Online is an internet provider in the UK. Their target audience are those who access the internet on a daily basis for an average of three to four hours. For this reason, Online offers discount packages to new customers who plan to use their internet package to enable them to work from home. Online also offers a ten per cent discount to students and those over the age of sixty-five. However, unlike many of its competitors, Online fails to offer additional services, such as satellite television or phone deals. For this reason, this company is yet to become a well-known household name.

1483. Why is Online yet to become a well-known household name?

- (a) Online targets a minority audience
- (b) Online charges more than its competitors
- (c) Online fails to offer satellite television or phone deals

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(d) Online's internet service is limited to three to four hours a day

Answer:

Technology, such as smart-phones and business software, are said to be making a marked difference to life of local people in Ghana. An example of this can be seen in Janga, in the North of Ghana. Janga's economy is predominantly dependent on the collection and export of Shea nuts, traditionally collected by the women of the community.

Thanks to the introduction of smart phones, Shea nut collectors are now able to attach barcodes to each bag of nuts that they collect. Scanning these barcodes on smart-phones means that an individual can keep track of the delivery. The barcodes also identify which bags belong to whom, so that the collector receives the right price for their product, based on the amount of and the quality of nuts they collected. While this business model is simple, it endows local workers with more control and bargaining power.

1484. Which of the following statements is correct?

(a) Technology increased workers control over the products they sell

(b) Technology has enabled individual workers to keep in contact

(c) The business model is described in the passage complicated

(d) The barcodes on each bag identifies which area the nuts came from

Answer:

Alternative Dispute Resolution, also known as ADR, is a method employed by the courts of England and Wales in an attempt to reduce the amount of cases that go through the court. In this way it is hoped that ADR will save not only time but also the expense of going to court,

ADR is a method by which parties to a dispute are encouraged to resolve their issues by alternative means, such as negotiation. In this way, taking a dispute to court is seen as a last resort when the issue between the parties cannot be resolved by any other means.

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A benefit of ADR is that it is less confrontational than going to court. In this way it is an ideal means for the resolution of business disputes, as the working relationship between the parties is better preserved than it many otherwise be. This allows the parties to resolve the dispute and continue in their mutually beneficial business relationship.

1485. Which of the following statements is false?

- (a) ADR is a method of resolving disputes without going to court
- (b) The aim of ADR is to save on the expense of going to court
- (c) ADR is that it is less confrontational and many people feel deprived
- (d) ADR enables parties to resolve disputes whilst maintaining their relationship

Answer:

This passage outlines common ways in which companies aim to resolve disputes between their workers. There are two main approaches to dispute resolution within a company. The first of these is the 'evaluation' approach. This method encourages a meeting between the disputing parties to identify the issues between them. A neutral third party, often a team leader, listens to their issues and aims to find a reasonable compromise to impose upon the parties. There are often sanctions outlined for any breach of this compromise. The second way in which companies often resolve disputes between workers is through the 'facilitative' approach. This method encourages open communication, identifying common ground and encourages the parties to the dispute themselves to find a solution, rather than a third party. A benefit of this approach is that the parties get to discuss their issues openly and provides an opportunity for each party to apologise and move forward.

1486. Which of the statements below completes the following sentence? The 'evaluation' approach to problem solving....

- (a) Allows the disputing parties to find a solution themselves

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- (b) Requires a neutral third party to find a reasonable compromise
- (c) Is a method by which companies' analyse potential new business partners
- (d) Is a method that companies use to assess an employee's contribution

Answer:

For two months, I have been trying to decide who makes the best ice cream. I have narrowed it down to my four favorite manufacturers: Randolph Farms, Goodies, Disco, and Twinkle. Let's start with Randolph Farms. Randolph Farms makes very good ice cream. They have lots of different flavors, but this doesn't really matter to me. That's because I always get coffee flavor. They make the best coffee ice cream in the world. I've never had hot coffee (the drink) but people tell me that Randolph Farms coffee ice cream tastes just like the real thing. Also, Randolph Farms uses all natural ingredients to make their ice cream. This is a good idea, I think.

Second, we have Goodies. Goodies makes excellent ice cream. Like Randolph Farms, Goodies uses all natural ingredients. They only make three different flavors—strawberry, vanilla, and chocolate— but they make them very well. The strawberry is amazing. Every bite of it reminds me of the strawberries that I used to pick behind my old house. The vanilla is wonderful. It is very smooth and has a refreshing, creamy taste. The chocolate is outstanding. It is made with real cocoa beans from Bolivia. I didn't know where Bolivia is so I decided to look for it on a map. After hunting awhile, I discovered that it is in South America! That's a long way to go to get cocoa, so it must be good. I would say that the only drawback to Goodies ice cream is that they only make three different flavors.

Third, we have Disco. Disco ice cream is okay. They don't have many good flavors. Actually, the only Disco flavor I like is Bubblegum. It is vanilla ice cream with little chunks of bubblegum in it. After you eat the ice cream, you can blow bubbles with the gum. That's pretty fun.

Finally, there is Twinkle. Twinkle ice cream is mediocre. The only good thing about Twinkle is that it is relatively inexpensive. You can buy a whole carton of twinkle ice cream for \$4.50. That's only two weeks' allowance for me.

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1487. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- (a) Strawberry, Vanilla, Chocolate, and Bubblegum Too!
- (b) The Four Top Ice Cream Manufacturers
- (c) The Finest Ice Cream in the World
- (d) Picking the Best Ice Cream Manufacturer

Answer:

1488. If the author wanted to get a scoop of coffee ice cream, where would he or she probably go?

- (a) Randolph Farms
- (b) Goodies
- (c) Disco
- (d) Twinkle

Answer:

1489. In paragraph 1, the author uses a colon. A colon (:) looks like two dots, one on top of the other. Colons are used to separate different parts of a sentence. The part before the colon introduces an idea and can stand alone as a sentence. The part after the colon gives more detailed information about this idea, often as a list. If the colon could talk, it would say, "And here they are!"

Using this information, it can be understood that which of the following sentences contains the correct use of a colon?

- (a) My friends are: sweet, young, and generous
- (b) I like: to talk on the phone at night
- (c) I have three pets: Toto, Spot, and Rover

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(d) I want a new bicycle: or new roller skates

Answer:

1490. According to the passage, the author likes Randolph Farms ice cream because it

I. is all natural

II. is made in Bolivia

III. comes in many flavors

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

(c) II and III only

(d) I, II, and III

1491. In paragraph 3 the author writes, "That's a long way to go to get cocoa, so it must be good." Using this information, we can understand that the author believes that

(a) Goodies loses money on sales of chocolate ice cream

(b) Bolivia makes the best cocoa in the world

(c) things that are hard to get must be high quality

(d) cocoa from the United States is not very good

Answer:

1492. According to the passage, the author likes Disco ice cream because it

(a) is relatively inexpensive

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(b) has bubblegum in it

(c) is made in Bolivia

(d) is okay

Answer:

1493. According to the passage, how is Randolph Farms ice cream different than Goodies?

I. Randolph Farms has many different flavors and Goodies does not

II. Randolph Farms uses all natural ingredients and Goodies does not

III. Randolph Farms is very expensive and Goodies is not

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

(c) II and III only

(d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1494. An adjective is a word that is used to describe a thing. For example, in the sentence, "The car is fast," the word "fast" is an adjective. Using this information, which of the following are adjectives used in paragraph 3?

I. flavors

II. excellent

III. old

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

(c) II and III only

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(d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1495. According to the author, what is the only drawback to Goodies ice cream?

(a) cheap ingredients

(b) expensive price

(c) mediocre quality

(d) a lack of flavors

Answer:

1496. How much money does the author receive in his or her weekly allowance?

(a) \$2.25

(b) \$4.50

(c) \$9.00

(d) Not enough information is provided

Answer:

1497. Given the information included in the passage, which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?

(a) Each manufacturer has its strengths and weaknesses

(b) The best manufacturers are the ones with the most flavors

(c) Goodies is certainly not the best manufacturer, as they only have three flavors

(d) Each manufacturer is good for different reasons

Answer:

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1498. If the author did decide that one manufacturer is best, which one would he or she probably choose?

- (a) Randolph Farms
- (b) Goodies
- (c) Disco
- (d) Twinkle

Answer:

1499. How many weeks would it take for the author to save enough money to buy two cartons of Twinkle ice cream?

- (a) 1 week
- (b) 2 weeks
- (c) 3 weeks
- (d) 4 weeks

Answer:

Official records state that the Pueblo Indians lived in New Mexico and Arizona. The word "Pueblo" comes from the Spanish word "pueblo," meaning town or village. The Spaniards found these Indians living in apartment houses, some of them on the side of a cliff in order that they could be reached only by ladders. Whenever they were attacked by Apaches, the Pueblos would pull up the ladders. They grew corn, which they watered with water flowing down in ditches. They wove cloth, made wonderful baskets, and created jars and pots out of clay proving how skilful they were at hand-craft.

1500. From the passage we understand that the Pueblo Indians were afraid of

- (a) cliff dwelling

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(b) Apache Indians

(c) apartment houses

(d) water flowing down in ditches

Answer:

1501. Why the Spaniards called these Indians "Pueblos" is because they

(a) were close to the Apaches

(b) lived together in a town or village

(c) farmed and brought down water in ditches

(d) pulled up their ladders when attacked

Answer:

1502. The Pueblo Indians lived on the side of a cliff

(a) although they had apartment houses

(b) to observe the stars in the sky for rain season

(c) so that they could provide themselves with shelters

(d) and, they didn't have a lake, a stream, or a pond

Answer:

It was a man who lived before the time of Christopher Columbus that was the world's first great traveler. His name was Marco Polo. With his father and his uncle, he traveled from Italy to China, crossing mountains and deserts to get there. In China a king called Kublai Khan was pleased to see the Polos and had them live near to him. They stayed for twenty-three years. Kublai Khan sent Marco to other countries to do business for him. When Marco finally returned to Italy, he wrote all about his adventures in a book, which was read by Columbus

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and many other people, who also became interested in traveling to strange countries.

1503. This story is mainly about

- (a) the world's first great traveler
- (b) traveling from Italy to China
- (c) why Polo went to the far east
- (d) Marco Polo and Kublai Khan

Answer:

1504. The reason that Marco Polo is called great is not that

- (a) he traveled very far to reach China for a new world
- (b) he wrote about his adventures in a book, which many people read
- (c) he was so well liked by the king of China
- (d) he achieved fame thanks to his good reasoning

Answer:

1505. We know from the story that after he turned back

- (a) Marco brought out a book inspiring new voyages
- (b) Marco stayed in Italy for twenty-three years
- (c) Kublai Khan knew that Marco had crossed mountains and deserts
- (d) Kublai Khan sent Columbus to other countries for business

Answer:

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Like many people acting on the desire to eat healthy and local, Acropolis resident Eduardo Jimenez decided to plant a garden in his backyard. He tilled the soil, he planted the seeds, and he even erected a fence to keep out the deer. Eduardo did everything right. Or so it seems. Harvest time has come, and he has not one tomato, bean, or leaf of lettuce to show for his hard work. How did this happen? The answer comes in the form of a small, brown, particularly smelly insect: the stink bug.

Unlike their fastidious cousins, stink bugs feed on some 300 species of plants, including figs, mulberries, corn, and citrus fruits as well as soybeans, legumes, and weeds. Although they do little damage to the plant itself, they make the fruits and vegetables unmarketable. For this reason, stink bugs pose the most serious threat to the big agriculturalists and macro farm operators. Macro farmers have more invested in their produce, and therefore have more to lose. While hobbyists like Eduardo are left to face the disappointment of an unsuccessful garden, macro farmers are forced to live with the loss of entire tracts of cash crops—a fact that has left many barely able to clothe their children or put food on the table. Last season alone, several New Jersey pepper farmers saw 75% of their crops damaged. Pennsylvania lost half of its peach population, and, according to the US Apple Association, apple farmers in the mid-Atlantic states lost \$37 million. This year could be worse.

As a result of this decline in the supply of fresh fruits and vegetables, shoppers have seen adjustments—sometimes quite dramatic—in prices at the grocery store. Prices of apples in Maryland are up 8%. In the north-Atlantic states, prices for peppers shot up an astounding 14%. Not only are these items becoming more expensive, but they are also getting harder to find. Last week, Marge Jenkins of Athens, Georgia reported having to check three different stores before stumbling upon a decent batch of peas. And this, she assures us, is a regular occurrence.

Accidentally brought from Asia, the stink bug has no natural predators in America, and thus its population is soaring. Reported sightings of stink bugs are becoming increasingly numerous, as the desiccated, brown, trapezoidal shells of the dead bugs are ubiquitous in some areas. This has farmers and scientists alike scratching their heads in search of a remedy. Hope, they believe, may lie with an Asian parasitic wasp, which helpfully lays its eggs inside stink bug eggs. The larvae of the wasp devour the stink bug from the inside. Implementation of such a solution is still several years away, as scientists must first determine if it is safe for the wasp

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to be introduced into America. Until then, some farmers are resorting to homemade traps. Others have even contemplated the use of peacocks and praying mantises, which, they hypothesize, will gulp down the little stinkers.

1506. Based on its use in paragraph 2, it can be inferred that fastidious belongs to which of the following word families?

- (a) forward, assertive, proactive
- (b) demanding, particular, critical
- (c) delicate, insubstantial, frail
- (d) passionate, fervent, avid

Answer:

1507. In paragraph 2, the author most likely refers to people like Eduardo as "hobbyists" in order to

- (a) illustrate the type of person who plants a home garden
- (b) characterize the type of person who is most likely to be affected by stink bugs
- (c) emphasize the idea that gardeners are relatively unskilled compared to farmers
- (d) juxtapose the impact of stink bugs on gardeners with that on farmers

Answer:

1508. According to the author, what is the biggest problem resulting from stink bugs?

- (a) Hobbyists like Eduardo Jimenez are unable to eat healthy and local
- (b) Fresh fruits and vegetables are becoming harder to find
- (c) Peppers and apples are becoming increasingly scarce

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(d) Macro farmers are losing their crops

Answer:

1509. Based on the information in paragraph 3, it can be inferred that an increase in supply results in

(a) a decrease in price

(b) an increase in demand

(c) low availability

(d) reduced importance

Answer:

1510. Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?

(a) The fight against stink bugs is hopeless.

(b) There is a possible remedy to the stink bug problem, but it is unlikely to succeed

(c) In hopes of eradicating stink bugs, several solutions are in the works

(d) While the stink bug problem is difficult, most believe it to be short-lived

Answer:

1511. Using the passage as a guide, it can be understood that

I. Macro farmers commonly use pesticides, artificial hormones, and other synthetic materials

II. Until a solution to the stink bug problem is found, it is probably not a good time to start a home garden in Washington DC

III. Introducing foreign insects to closed environments can cause hazardous imbalances

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(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II only

(d) II and III only

Answer:

1512. As used in the final paragraph, which of the following describes something that is ubiquitous?

(a) On Valentine's Day, our school was littered with little pink love notes. I even found one stuck to my shoe when I got home

(b) Ignacio counted eight purple trucks on the way to work today. He is in the market for a new truck and would like to get a color that nobody else already has

(c) The copier malfunctioned and showered paper all over the room. It took Earnest twenty minutes to clean it up

(d) Upon taking the hot dogs from the fire, flies swarmed the campers. Jaime wished he had brought bug spray

Answer:

Friskies is an animal rescue centre based in the East End of London. It operates on a donation basis, gaining financial support from the local community. However, due to the current economic climate, Friskies has noticed a reduction in the amount of funds it receives. For this reason, they have decided to host a fund-raising event, inviting local families to visit the centre.

ON this fund-raising day, there will be food for sale, games and events such as face painting and races. Each event has 2 pounds entry fee. in this way, the centre hopes to make enough money to remain open and to raise awareness of the type of work they do within the local community.

1513. Which one of the following statements is most correct?

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- (a) Friskies, an animal rescue centre, operates through out the UK
- (b) Friskies open day aims to raise awareness of animal cruelty
- (c) Friskies will be selling food, such as cakes, on the open day
- (d) Friskies are charging a fee to take part in their charity events

Answer:

Advertisements in the United Kingdom must conform to the standards set by the Advertisement Standards Agency (ASA). This agency ensures that products are not falsely promoted and attaches a financial penalty for false statements. An example of this is 'Post-Production Enhancement ' (PPE).

PPE is a process by which images are digitally corrected after they have been captured. PPE is commonly used in skin-care adverts; providing a smoother, younger or healthier appearance than the product actually delivers. many companies find loop holes in the ASA regulations regarding PPE by stating such a process has been used in small print at the bottom of the image. Such promotions escape the regulations set down by the Advertisement Standards Agency but can still be misleading

1514. Which of the following statements correctly completes the following sentence? The Advertisement Standards Agency (ASA)....

- (a) Provides financial penalties to companies breaching advertisement regulations
- (b) Supports the use of PPE to promote skin care products
- (c) Supports the use of digitally altered images to promote products
- (d) Wants to achieve younger, healthier looking skin for people in the UK

Answer:

Kung-Fu is a popular form of martial arts, first developed in China by Shao Lin monks. Kung-Fu aims to strengthen the body and improve co-ordination. Originally developed to promote the concentration of monks whilst meditating,

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Kung-Fu exercises the mind as well as the body. In this way, it can be seen as a spiritual activity, as well as physical training.

Today there are several types of Kung-Fu; including Wing Chun, the only form believed to have been created by a woman. Also known as Wushu, Kung-Fu embodies the idea of 'Qi' or 'chi'. This is described as the inner life force, which is said to provide focus during Kung-Fu.

1515. Which of the following answers is not definitely true?

- (a) Another word for Kung-Fu is Wushu
- (b) Kung-Fu was made popular in the Western world by Hollywood
- (c) Wing Chun may be the only type of Kung-Fu created by a woman
- (d) Kung-Fu exercises the mind as well as providing physical training

Answer:

Beijing is the capital city of China. Formerly known as Peking. Beijing is one of the most populated cities in the world. With an estimated population of 19,612,368 people. Beijing's Capital International Airport is the second busiest in the world. In addition the city is home to forty one of the Fortune Global 500 companies and over 100 of the largest companies in China, generating an averaging of 128.6 billion dollars a year. As one of the fastest developing super powers in the world, it is increasingly important for businesses to understand the cultural background existing in the Chinese business world. This allows for companies to promote their working relationship and increase profitability.

1516. Which one of the following statements is true?

- (a) Beijing is home to the second largest airport in the world
- Beijing is home to an estimated 128.6 million people (b)
- (c) Beijing is one of the most populated cities in the world
- (d) Beijing is the most populated city in the world

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Answer:

Have you ever wondered what keeps a hot air balloon flying? The same principle that keeps food frozen in the open chest freezers at the grocery store allows hot air balloons to fly. It's a very basic principle: Hot air rises and cold air falls. So while the super-cooled air in the grocery store freezer settles down around the food, the hot air in a hot air balloon pushes up, keeping the balloon floating above the ground. In order to understand more about how this principle works in hot air balloons, it helps to know more about hot air balloons themselves.

A hot air balloon has three major parts: the basket, the burner, and the envelope. The basket is where passengers ride. The basket is usually made of wicker. This ensures that it will be comfortable and add little extra weight. The burner is positioned above the passenger's heads and produces a huge flame to heat the air inside the envelope. The envelope is the colorful fabric balloon that holds the hot air. When the air inside the envelope is heated, the balloon rises.

The pilot can control the up-and-down movements of the hot air balloon by regulating the heat in the envelope. To ascend, the pilot heats the air in the envelope. When the pilot is ready to land, the air in the balloon is allowed to cool and the balloon becomes heavier than air. This makes the balloon descend.

Before the balloon is launched, the pilot knows which way the wind is blowing. This means that she has a general idea about which way the balloon will go. But, sometimes the pilot can actually control the direction that the balloon flies while in flight. This is because the air above the ground is sectioned into layers in which the direction of the wind may be different. So even though the pilot can't steer the balloon, she can fly or higher or lower into a different layer of air. Some days the difference between the direction of the wind between layers is negligible. But other days the difference is so strong that it can actually push the balloon in a completely different direction!

1517. According to the passage, balloon pilots control the balloon's altitude by

(a) moving into a different layer of air

(b) regulating the air temperature inside the balloon

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(c) adjusting the amount of air in the envelope

(d) changing the amount of weight contained in the basket

Answer:

1518. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for ascend?

(a) move

(b) fly

(c) sink

(d) climb

Answer:

1519. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best antonym for descend?

(a) fall

(b) float

(c) rise

(d) drop

Answer:

1520. According to the author, wicker is

I. comfortable

II. lightweight

III. durable

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

(c) II and III only

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(d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1521. If the hot air balloon pilot wants to change directions during flight, what might he or she do to accomplish this?

(a) head toward a mountain peak

(b) wait for it to rain

(c) fly into a cloud

(d) fly higher

Answer:

1522. Using the passage as a guide, it can be inferred that which of the following statements is not true?

(a) Air goes up and out the top of a chimney when you light a fire

(b) Cool air collects about the ceiling when you open a refrigerator

(c) Smoke from a candle rises after you blow out the flame

(d) Cold air coming from an air conditioning vent settles about the floor

Answer:

1523. Based on its use in paragraph 4, it can be understood that negligible belongs to which of the following word families?

(a) solemn, grave, serious

(b) substantial, considerable, large

(c) exhilarating, thrilling, exciting

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(d) insignificant, small, unnoticeable

Answer:

The average computer user has between 5 and 15 username/password combinations to log in to email accounts, social networking sites, discussion boards, news and entertainment sites, online stores, online banking accounts, or other websites. For people who use email or other internet applications at work, the number of required username/password combinations may surpass 30. Some of these accounts demand that you use a specific number of symbols and digits, while others require you to change your password every 60 days. When you add to this list the codes needed to access things like ATMs, home alarm systems, padlocks, or voicemail, the number of passwords becomes staggering. The feeling of frustration that results from maintaining a memorized list of login credentials has grown so prevalent that it actually has a name: password fatigue.

Having to remember so many different passwords is irritating, but it can also be dangerous. Because it is virtually impossible to remember a unique password for each of these accounts, many people leave handwritten lists of usernames and passwords on or next to their computers. Others solve this problem by using the same password for every account or using extremely simple passwords. While these practices make it easier to remember login information, they also make it exponentially easier for thieves to hack into accounts.

Single sign-on (SSO) authentication and password management software can help mitigate this problem, but there are drawbacks to both approaches. SSO authentication can be used for related, but independent software systems. With SSO, users log in once to access a variety of different applications. Users only need to remember one password to log in to the main system; the SSO software then automatically logs the user in to other accounts within the system. SSO software is typically used by large companies, schools, or libraries. Password management software, such as KeePass and Password Safe, is most often used on personal computers. These software programs—which have been built into many major web browsers—store passwords in a remote database and automatically “remember” users’ passwords for a variety of sites.

The problem with both SSO authentication and password management software is that the feature that makes them useful is also what makes them vulnerable. If

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a user loses or forgets the password required to log in to SSO software, the user will then lose access to all of the applications linked to the SSO account. Furthermore, if a hacker can crack the SSO password, he or she will then have access to all of the linked accounts. Users who rely on password management software are susceptible to the same problems, but they also incur the added threat of passwords being compromised because of computer theft.

Although most websites or network systems allow users to recover or change lost passwords by providing email addresses or answering a prompt, this process can waste time and cause further frustration. What is more, recovering a forgotten password is only a temporary solution; it does not address the larger problem of password fatigue.

Some computer scientists have suggested that instead of passwords, computers rely on biometrics. This is a method of recognizing human users based on unique traits, such as fingerprints, voice, or DNA. Biometric identification is currently used by some government agencies and private companies, including the Department of Defense and Disney World. While biometrics would certainly eliminate the need for people to remember passwords, the use of biometrics raises ethical questions concerning privacy and can also be expensive to implement.

The problems associated with SSO, password management software, and biometrics continue to stimulate software engineers and computer security experts to search for the cure to password fatigue. Until they find the perfect solution, however, everyone will simply have to rely on the flawed password system currently in place

1524. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- (a) The passage organizes ideas in order of increasing importance
- (b) The author presents an argument and then uses evidence to dismiss opposing views
- (c) The author explains a problem, explores solutions, and then dismisses these solutions as inadequate

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(d) The author explains a problem and then persuades readers to agree with his or her solution to the problem

Answer:

1525. The passage discusses all of the following solutions to password fatigue except

(a) writing the passwords down on a piece of paper

(b) voice-recognition software

(c) KeePass

(d) intelligent encryption

Answer:

1526. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for mitigate?

(a) predict

(b) postpone

(c) investigate

(d) lessen

Answer:

1527. According to the passage, SSO authentication software may be safer than password management software because

I. stolen personal computers contain passwords memorized by a user's web browser

II. if a user of password management software forgets his or her login credentials, the user can no longer access any of the applications protected by the password

III. hackers who access password management software can gain access to all of the applications protected by that password

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- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) II and III only

Answer:

1528. Which of the following statements from the passage represents an opinion, as opposed to a fact?

- (a) "For people who use email or other internet applications at work, the number of required username/password combinations may surpass 30"
- (b) "The feeling of frustration that results from maintaining a memorized list of login credentials has grown so prevalent that it actually has a name: password fatigue"
- (c) "Having to remember so many different passwords is irritating, but it can also be dangerous"
- (d) "Additionally, recovering a forgotten password is only a temporary solution; it does not address the larger problem of password fatigue"

1529. In paragraph 6, the author notes that "the use of biometrics raises ethical questions concerning privacy." Which of the following situations could be used as an example to illustrate this point?

- (a) A thief steals a personal computer with password management software and gains access to private email accounts, credit card numbers, and bank statements
- (b) An employee at a company uses a voice recognition system to log in to his computer, only to be called away by his boss. While he is away from the computer but still logged in, another employee snoops on his computer and reads personal email correspondence

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(c) A computer hacker gains access to a system that uses SSO software by cracking the password, thus gaining private access to all linked accounts

(d) A company that employs fingerprint identification security software turns over its database of fingerprints to the local police department when a violent crime occurs on its grounds

1530. In the final paragraph, the author's tone can best be described as

(a) angry

(b) resigned

(c) confused

(d) hopeful

Answer:

Read the below passage carefully and answer the questions:

Some groups want to outlaw burning the flag. They say that people have fought and died for the flag and that citizens of the United States ought to respect that. But I say that respect cannot be leg-islated. Also, most citizens who have served in the military did not fight for the flag, they fought for what the flag represents. Among the things the flag represents is freedom of speech, which includes, I believe, the right for a citizen to express displeasure with the government by burning the flag in protest.

1531. Which of the following is similar to the argument made by the speaker?

(a) The rich should not be allowed to "buy" politicians, so the Congress should enact campaign finance reform

(b) The idea of freedom of religion also means the right not to participate in religion, so mandated school prayer violates freedom of religion

(c) The Constitution guarantees freedom to own property, so taxes should be illegal

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(d) Convicted felons should not have their convictions overturned on a technicality

Answer:

1532. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the speaker's argument?

- (a) An action is not considered a part of freedom of speech
- (b) People who burn the flag usually commit other crimes as well
- (c) The flag was not recognized by the government until 1812
- (d) State flags are almost never burned

Answer:

1533. Which of the following best expresses the main point of the passage?

- (a) Only veterans care about the flag-burning issue
- (b) Flag burning almost never happens, so outlawing it is a waste of time
- (c) Flag burning will be a very important issue in the next election
- (d) To outlaw flag burning is to outlaw what the flag represents

Read the below passage carefully and answer the questions:

Giving children computers in grade school is a waste of money and teachers time. These children are too young to learn how to use computers effectively and need to spend time on learning the basics, like arithmetic and reading. After all, a baby has to crawl before she can walk. -

1534. Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the speaker's argument?

- (a) studies showing computers are expensive
- (b) research on the effect of computer games on children

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(c) examples of high school students who use computers improperly

(d) evidence that using computers makes learning to read difficult

Answer:

1535. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the speaker's argument?

(a) a demonstration that computers can be used to teach reading and arithmetic

(b) analysis of the cost-effectiveness of new computers versus repairing old computers

(c) examples of adults who do not know how to use computers

(d) recent grade reports of students in the computer classes

Answer:

Fleas are perfectly designed by nature to feast on anything containing blood. Like a shark in the water or a wolf in the woods, fleas are ideally equipped to do what they do, making them very difficult to defeat. The bodies of these tiny parasites are extremely hardy and well-suited for their job. A flea has a very hard exoskeleton, which means the body is covered by a tough, tile-like plate called a sclerite. Because of these plates, fleas are almost impossible to squish. The exoskeletons of fleas are also waterproof and shock resistant, and therefore fleas are highly resistant to the sprays and chemicals used to kill them.

Little spines are attached to this plate. The spines lie flat against the flea's thin, narrow body as the flea scurries through an animal's fur in search of food. However, if anything (like fingers or a selfgrooming pet) tries to pull a flea off through the hair coat, these spines will extend and stick to the fur like Velcro.

Fleas are some of the best jumpers in the natural world. A flea can jump seven inches, or 150 times its own length, either vertically or horizontally. An equivalent jump for a person would be 555 feet, the height of the Washington Monument. Fleas can jump 30,000 times in a row without stopping, and they are able to accelerate through the air at an incredibly high rate—a rate which is over ten times what humans can withstand in an airplane.

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Fleas have very long rear legs with huge thigh muscles and multiple joints. When they get ready to jump, they fold their long legs up and crouch like a runner on a starting block. Several of their joints contain a protein called resilin, which helps catapult fleas into the air as they jump, similar to the way a rubber band provides momentum to a slingshot. Outward facing claws on the bottom of their legs grip anything they touch when they land.

The adult female flea mates after her first blood meal and begins producing eggs in just 1 to 2 days. One flea can lay up to 50 eggs in one day and over 2,000 in her lifetime. Flea eggs can be seen with the naked eye, but they are about the size of a grain of salt. Shortly after being laid, the eggs begin to transform into cocoons. In the cocoon state, fleas are fully developed adults, and will hatch immediately if conditions are favorable. Fleas can detect warmth, movement, and carbon dioxide in exhaled breath, and these three factors stimulate them to emerge as new adults. If the flea does not detect appropriate conditions, it can remain dormant in the cocoon state for extended periods. Under ideal conditions, the entire life cycle may only take 3 weeks, so in no time at all, pets and homes can become infested. Because of these characteristics, fleas are intimidating opponents. The best way to control fleas, therefore, is to take steps to prevent an infestation from ever occurring.

1536. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (a) educate the reader about the physical characteristics of fleas
- (b) compare fleas to other members of the animal kingdom
- (c) relate the problems that can result from a flea infestation
- (d) explain why a flea infestation is hard to get rid of

Answer:

1537. The author's tone in the passage is best described as

- (a) concerned
- (b) passionate

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(c) informative

(d) opinionated

Answer:

1538. According to the passage, fleas are resistant to sprays and chemicals because they

(a) have waterproof sclerites

(b) are excellent jumpers

(c) reproduce very rapidly

(d) can stick to fur like Velcro

Answer:

1539. Fleas are difficult to squish because they have

I. sclerites

II. tough spines

III. resilin in their joints

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

(c) II and III only

(d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1540. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

(a) Fleas extend their little spines if threatened

(b) Fleas have the ability to jump higher than humans

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(c) Humans can jump higher if they consume foods containing resilin

(d) The resilin found in fleas is used to make rubber bands

Answer:

1541. According to the passage, fleas are able to jump

I. with a high rate of acceleration

II. up and down and from side to side

III. because the blood they eat contains resilin

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

(c) II and III only

(d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1542. Based on information in the passage, the reader can understand that

(a) fleas will die without access to blood

(b) fleas survive at a higher rate in outdoor habitats

(c) fleas will die after they produce 2,000 eggs

(d) newly hatched fleas are the size of a grain of salt

Answer:

1543. The author mentions the Washington Monument in order to

(a) estimate the extreme distance that a flea is able to jump

(b) illustrate a comparison made between fleas and humans

(c) clarify a point made regarding fleas and acceleration

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(d) demonstrate the superiority of fleas over humans

Answer:

1544. It can be inferred that fleas will emerge from eggs as adults

(a) when they outgrow the cocoon

(b) after a period of 3 weeks

(c) when they sense there is access to blood

(d) if there is too much carbon dioxide in the cocoon

Answer:

1545. Using the information in the passage as a guide, it can be concluded that

(a) humans do not possess the physical characteristics of the flea because they have no use for them

(b) humans do not pay much attention to fleas because they do not pose a serious threat

(c) fleas have many physical advantages, although these are outweighed by their many disadvantages

(d) fleas are designed in such a way as to give them unique physical advantages in life

Answer:

In the 16th century, an age of great marine and terrestrial exploration, Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition to sail around the world. As a young Portuguese noble, he served the king of Portugal, but he became involved in the quagmire of political intrigue at court and lost the king's favor. After he was dismissed from service by the king of Portugal, he offered to serve the future Emperor Charles V of Spain.

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A papal decree of 1493 had assigned all land in the New World west of 50 degrees W longitude to Spain and all the land east of that line to Portugal. Magellan offered to prove that the East Indies fell under Spanish authority. On September 20, 1519, Magellan set sail from Spain with five ships. More than a year later, one of these ships was exploring the topography of South America in search of a water route across the continent. This ship sank, but the remaining four ships searched along the southern peninsula of South America. Finally they found the passage they sought near 50 degrees S latitude. Magellan named this passage the Strait of All Saints, but today it is known as the Strait of Magellan.

One ship deserted while in this passage and returned to Spain, so fewer sailors were privileged to gaze at that first panorama of the Pacific Ocean. Those who remained crossed the meridian now known as the International Date Line in the early spring of 1521 after 98 days on the Pacific Ocean. During those long days at sea, many of Magellan's men died of starvation and disease.

Later, Magellan became involved in an insular conflict in the Philippines and was killed in a tribal battle. Only one ship and 17 sailors under the command of the Basque navigator Elcano survived to complete the westward journey to Spain and thus prove once and for all that the world is round, with no precipice at the edge.

1546. The 16th century was an age of great _____ exploration

(a) cosmic

(b) land

(c) mental

(d) common man

1547. Magellan lost the favor of the king of Portugal when he became involved in a political _____

(a) entanglement

(b) discussion

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(c) negotiation

(d) problem

Answer:

1548. The Pope divided New World lands between Spain and Portugal according to their location on one side or the other of an imaginary geographical line 50 degrees west of Greenwich that extends in a _____ direction.

(a) north and south

(b) crosswise

(c) easterly

(d) south east

Answer:

1549. One of Magellan's ships explored the _____ of South America for a passage across the continent

(a) coastline

(b) mountain range

(c) physical features

(d) islands

Answer:

1550. Four of the ships sought a passage along a southern _____

(a) coast

(b) inland

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(c) body of land with water on three sides

(d) border

Answer:

1551. The passage was found near 50 degrees S of _____

(a) Greenwich

(b) The equator

(c) Spain

(d) Portugal

Answer:

1552. In the spring of 1521, the ships crossed the _____ now called the International Date Line

(a) imaginary circle passing through the poles

(b) imaginary line parallel to the equator

(c) area

(d) land mass

Answer:

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a severe anxiety disorder that affects millions of people around the world. Individuals can develop PTSD after experiencing any event that results in psychological trauma. Symptoms of PTSD involve flashbacks to the traumatic event, nightmares, obsessive behavior, anger, insomnia, difficulty concentrating, and hypervigilance. Individuals who suffer from PTSD can experience significant difficulties in social relationships, have lower self-esteem, and have trouble maintaining employment. People with PTSD experience a higher risk of committing suicide, developing a drug addiction, and suffering from alcoholism. Although PTSD can affect any individual, military veterans are

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especially susceptible to this debilitating affliction. Furthermore, within this population, women are more than twice as likely as men to develop PTSD. Studies have also shown that former service women who do develop PTSD experience more severe symptoms than their male counterparts. Recent changes made by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs have improved treatment options for female veterans living with PTSD, but there is still more that needs to be done.

Although studies investigating precisely why women are more likely than men to experience PTSD have not yet been completed, some experts have theorized that low unit cohesion is a major factor. Unit cohesion, defined as the mutual bonds of friendship and support among members of a military unit, is thought to be helpful in reducing the incidence of developing PTSD. According to recent surveys compiled by U.S. Army researchers, increased unit cohesion emerged as the most important factor determining whether soldiers developed suicidal thoughts. Women are more likely than men to experience low unit cohesion for a variety of reasons. One of the most obvious factors is the relative paucity of females in the military; currently, women make up only 20% of the armed forces. Pervasive male prejudice against women is another factor that can diminish unit cohesion for female soldiers. Because women are less likely than men to experience unit cohesion while serving in the military, women are less likely to develop the social support structures that will help prevent them from developing PTSD, depression, or other serious mental health problems.

Another issue at play is the stigma amongst military personnel that asking for help for mental health issues makes one "weak." A recent Department of Defense study of returning combat troops shows that only 1 in 6 veterans acknowledged themselves to be suffering from symptoms of PTSD, and 3 out of 5 veterans were convinced that their comrades and commanding officers would lose confidence in them if they sought treatment for mental health issues. For women, this hesitation to self-identify as a sufferer of PTSD could be even greater; historically, female soldiers have struggled to be counted as equals to men on the battlefield. Women, stereotypically considered to possess less emotional fortitude than men, may be unwilling to admit that they are suffering from PTSD lest they appear to conform to this stereotype. Unfortunately for those who do not seek help, when PTSD goes untreated it is very likely to worsen over time.

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Another challenge is that until very recently, treatment for PTSD has been more difficult for women than men to obtain. Before rule changes were enacted in 2010, only veterans who encountered direct combat experience qualified to receive disability payments for PTSD. Because very few women are placed on the front lines, very few were eligible to receive free treatment for PTSD. However, recent regulation changes have ended these stipulations, allowing women who serve in any capacity to be eligible for benefits.

Even if female veterans are eligible for these benefits, the quality of the care a wartime PTSD sufferer receives can vary widely. The United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) pays disability benefits to service men and women who have been diagnosed with PTSD and also provides these individuals with free health care. But while mental health counseling that comes directly from VA doctors is completely free to veterans, there are often long waiting lists for those who need to be evaluated or treated. Therapy provided by non-VA professionals may not be covered by health insurance. Access to mental health professionals who have been specially trained to treat wartime PTSD is often difficult for those not living near major urban centers.

Perhaps the biggest impediment to achieving quality treatment for women suffering from wartime PTSD is a lack of research. While both the VA and independent agencies have completed hundreds of studies researching the prevention of and treatment for PTSD amongst general military populations, there have been no studies completed that solely target women. Before adequate care can be provided, there must be greater understanding about the root causes of this issue as it affects women specifically. On both the research level and the policy level, more must be done to help the women who have sacrificed so much for their country.

1553. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (a) explain why military veterans are more likely than civilians to develop PTSD
- (b) persuade government officials to increase funding for PTSD treatment centers in non-urban areas

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(c) denounce the United States military for the way they have handled veterans' mental health problems

(d) educate readers about the problem of insufficient treatment available for female veterans with PTSD

Answer:

1554. According to the passage, all of the following are reasons why females develop PTSD more frequently than males except

(a) women experience lower unit cohesion than men

(b) women can face negative stereotypes in the military

(c) women are more likely than men to suffer from depression

(d) males in the military greatly outnumber females

Answer:

1555. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best antonym for paucity?

(a) certainty

(b) audacity

(c) deference

(d) abundance

Answer:

1556. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that negative stereotypes about women in the military contribute to their increased likelihood to develop PTSD in which of the following ways?

I. Some male members of the armed forces subscribe to negative stereotypes about women; this prejudice may prevent women from forming close bonds with their units

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II. Women may be less likely than men to admit to suffering from PTSD because they do not want to conform to stereotypes that portray women as weak

III. Women are aware of the negative stereotypes that pervade the military. This awareness may lead to a reduction in self-esteem

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II only

(d) II and III only

Answer:

1557. Based on information in the passage, which of the following statements best reflects the author's opinion about the mental health care provided for female veterans?

(a) Although the VA has not done nearly enough, state and independent agencies have made up for government deficiencies

(b) The government has done almost nothing to help; the way we treat our female veterans is a national disgrace

(c) Because service women are more likely than service men to develop PTSD, mental health care has been better for female veterans

(d) The amount of care provided has improved over the past few years, but it is still insufficient

Answer:

1558. Which of the following pieces of evidence, if true, would best strengthen the author's argument in paragraph 5?

(a) Since 2001, when operations in Iraq and Afghanistan began, more than 230,000 women have served in the United States Military

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(b) Studies have shown that those who receive therapy for PTSD are less likely to commit suicide and develop substance abuse problems

(c) Women are 50% more likely to experience sexual assault while deployed than men

(d) Although experts now argue that intensive cognitive therapy is more effective at treating wartime

PTSD than prescription drugs, most mental health professionals are trained only to offer pharmaceutical solutions for PTSD

Answer:

1559. In paragraph 5, the author writes: "Access to mental health professionals who have been specially trained to treat wartime PTSD is often difficult for those not living near major urban centers." Which of the following conjunctions, used at the beginning of this sentence, would best clarify the sentence's role in the paragraph?

(a) Furthermore

(b) Incidentally

(c) Although

(d) Nevertheless

Answer:

1560. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that the author is most likely someone who

(a) does not believe women should be allowed to serve in the military

(b) is a mental health care professional

(c) has conducted studies on PTSD among veterans

(d) believes that advocating for others can lead to change

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Answer:

Claude Monet, a 19th -century French painter, was the most famous artist associated with the movement known as Impressionism. Monet was born on November 14, 1840, and even as a young man he was known for producing small portraits in charcoal. In 1858 Monet met the artist Eugène Boudin, who became his mentor and introduced Monet to painting outdoors, or “en plein air” as it came to be known. In 1859, at the age of 19, Monet moved to Paris to become a professional artist. Most artists of his time tried to imitate nature realistically, but in his landscape painting Monet instead sought to portray nature as it appeared to him. In particular, he was interested in how light affects the ways that we perceive color. In one of his most famous series of works, Monet painted the cathedral in Rouen, France at several different times of day, showing how changes in natural light make the cathedral appear to change color. In 1883, Monet moved to a small French town called Giverny, where he built an elaborate garden. This garden, in particular its water lily ponds, became the chief subject of Monet’s later paintings. Monet’s paintings of water lilies were extremely influential to 20th -century modern artists. In these paintings, Monet used the landscape merely as a starting point, creating abstract fields of vibrant color. These paintings relied on broad, thick brushstrokes. The texture of these brushstrokes gave the canvases a tactile quality that contrasted sharply with the smooth canvases produced by more traditional artists. Though he struggled financially throughout his life, when Monet died in 1926, he was one of the most famous and influential painters in the world.

1561. This passage would most likely be found in

- (a) a newspaper
- (b) an encyclopedia
- (c) a magazine
- (d) a blog

Answer:

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1562. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that the phrase “a tactile quality” suggests that Monet’s canvases were

- (a) colorful
- (b) beautiful
- (c) smooth
- (d) rough

Answer:

1563. According to the passage, Monet moved to Paris in 1859 to

- (a) join the Impressionism movement
- (b) paint cathedrals
- (c) become a professional artist
- (d) build an elaborate garden

Answer:

1564. The tone of the passage can best be described as

- (a) factual
- (b) passionate
- (c) clever
- (d) adoring

Answer:

It is easy to make a delicious-looking hamburger at home. But would this hamburger still look delicious after it sat on your kitchen table under very bright

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lights for six or seven hours? If someone took a picture or made a video of this hamburger after the seventh hour, would anyone want to eat it? More importantly, do you think you could get millions of people to pay money for this hamburger? These are the questions that fast food companies worry about when they produce commercials or print ads for their products. Video and photo shoots often last many hours. The lights that the photographers use can be extremely hot. These conditions can cause the food to look quite unappealing to potential consumers. Because of this, the menu items that you see in fast food commercials are probably not actually edible.

Let's use the hamburger as an example. The first step towards building the perfect commercial hamburger is the bun. The food stylist—a person employed by the company to make sure the products look perfect—sorts through hundreds of buns until he or she finds one with no wrinkles. Next, the stylist carefully rearranges the sesame seeds on the bun using glue and tweezers for maximum visual appeal. The bun is then sprayed with a waterproofing solution so that it will not get soggy from contact with other ingredients, the lights, or the humidity in the room.

Next, the food stylist shapes a meat patty into a perfect circle. Only the outside of the meat gets cooked—the inside is left raw so that the meat remains moist. The food stylist then paints the outside of the meat patty with a mixture of oil, molasses, and brown food coloring. Grill marks are either painted on or seared into the meat using hot metal skewers.

Finally, the food stylist searches through dozens of tomatoes and heads of lettuce to find the best-looking produce. One leaf of the crispest lettuce and one center slice of the reddest tomato are selected and then sprayed with glycerin to keep them looking fresh.

So the next time you see a delectable hamburger in a fast food commercial, remember: you're actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerin! Are you still hungry?

1565. The author's primary purpose is to

(a) convince readers not to eat at fast food restaurants

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(b) explain how fast food companies make their food look delicious in commercials

(c) teach readers how to make delicious-looking food at home

(d) criticize fast food companies for lying about their products in commercials

Answer:

1566. According to the passage, fast food companies use things like glue and glycerin on hamburgers that appear in advertisements because

I. no one actually has to eat the food used in the commercial

II. it is important that people who see these advertisements would pay for the food being advertised

III. filming a commercial or a print ad can take a very long time

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

(c) II and III only

(d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1567. As used in paragraph 2, something is edible if it

(a) can safely be eaten

(b) looks very delicious

(c) seems much smaller in real life

(d) tastes good

Answer:

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1568. According to the passage, a food stylist working on a hamburger commercial might use glue to

- (a) make sure the meat patty stays attached to the bun
- (b) keep the sesame seeds on the bun in perfect order
- (c) arrange the lettuce on the tomato
- (d) hold the entire hamburger together

Answer:

1569. Based on information in the passage, it is most important for the lettuce and tomato used in a fast food hamburger commercial to

- (a) have a great taste
- (b) be the perfect shape and size
- (c) appear natural
- (d) look fresh

Answer:

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

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Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

1570. The Curies' _____ collaboration helped to unlock the secrets of the atom

- (a) friendly
- (b) competitive
- (c) courteous
- (d) industrious

Answer:

1571. Marie had a bright mind and a _____ personality

- (a) strong
- (b) lighthearted
- (c) humorous

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(d) strange

Answer:

1572. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt _____

(a) hopeless

(b) annoyed

(c) depressed

(d) worried

Answer:

1573. Marie _____ by leaving Poland and traveling to France to enter the Sorbonne

(a) challenged authority

(b) showed intelligence

(c) behaved

(d) was distressed

Answer:

1574. _____ she remembered their joy together

(a) Dejectedly

(b) Worried

(c) Tearfully

(d) Happily

Answer:

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1575. Her _____ began to fade when she returned to the Sorbonne to succeed her husband

(a) misfortune

(b) anger

(c) wretchedness

(d) disappointment

Answer:

1576. Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium, Marie Curie was never _____

(a) troubled

(b) worried

(c) disappointed

(d) sorrowful

Answer:

According to some estimates, if we could compile the amount of food, land, water, and energy used to raise the 10 billion animals slaughtered each year for meat, we could use those resources to feed every single starving person on earth. The majority of these resources are depleted by concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs). CAFOs are factory farms that mass-produce livestock—harming animals, the environment, and humans in the process. It is true that these farming methods provide an abundant source of food and employ thousands of workers across the country. However, CAFOs should be placed under more stringent restrictions because of their unfair treatment of animals and the harm they do to both the environment and humans.

One of the key controversies surrounding factory farms is animal rights. Factory farms raise livestock indoors, as opposed to allowing the animals to graze in fields

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and pastures. The farmers favor this overcrowded environment because it maximizes profits. Providing less space for the animals costs less money; filling pens to their maximum capacity ensures that no space is wasted. Consequently, animal pens are often so small that larger animals cannot lie down or turn around. In some cases, these small cages are beneficial for more than just maximizing capacity: calves, for example, do not gain muscle mass in this environment. This keeps their meat more tender, which makes it more attractive to consumers.

Livestock in CAFOs are often found living in their own urine and feces, stimulating the spread of diseases—such as avian flu, foot and mouth disease, and mad cow disease—among other animals on the farm. In order to combat this, farmers must give the animals antibiotics. In many cases, however, antibiotics are used for disease prevention instead of treatment. In addition to being used to combat the spread of disease, antibiotics are also commonly used to encourage faster growth in livestock. This overuse increases the risk of livestock developing immunity to antibiotics, ironically making animals even more susceptible to disease. After being digested, these antibiotics are released back into the environment in the form of milk, meat, and waste, which can affect the people who eat these products or the environment that absorbs them.

CAFOs also negatively impact the environment in the form of air and water pollution. Factory farms contribute to air pollution issues in the United States through the release of toxic gases and vapors and by burning fossil fuels to run farm machinery. These farms also have notable consequences for the environment in terms of water pollution. One characteristic of CAFOs that creates water pollution is the presence of a lagoon. Lagoons are artificial storage basins where animal excrement is temporarily contained; periodically, farmers flush this waste into ditches or nearby bodies of water. This waste combines with runoff from fertilized fields to pollute the water sources surrounding CAFOs. It adds excess nutrients, pathogens, veterinary pharmaceuticals, heavy metals, and excreted hormones to the water sources. Such pollutants not only affect aquatic life, but can lead to severe impacts on human health.

Another negative environmental impact of factory farms is resource depletion. Factory farming uses more land than any other agricultural or industrial enterprise in the country. CAFOs consume a great deal of resources in terms of

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grain, energy, and land. There are far more efficient ways of using these resources to feed people. For example, it has been estimated that the grain used to feed livestock in the United States alone could feed up to 800 million people in one year. By contrast, the production of livestock in CAFOs is a wasteful use of energy. While both chicken meat and soybeans are good sources of protein, producing equivalent amounts of protein from chicken meat and soybeans does not require equivalent amounts of energy: chicken meat production consumes 14 times more energy than soybean production. Grain and energy supplies should be used more efficiently to produce food sources other than livestock.

In order to combat the unfair treatment of animals and the risks to environmental and human health, CAFOs should be placed under stricter guidelines. One such regulation would force factory farms to adhere to air and water quality protection standards from which they have previously been exempted, like those set forth by the Clean Water Act. Enforcing these standards would lead to banning environmental hazards such as waste lagoons, which in turn would reduce environmental pollution and human health liabilities.

Some have suggested that due to these environmental and human health concerns, factory farms should be banned outright. Advocates for CAFOs, however, argue that factory farming allows for lower production costs that translate into lower food prices for consumers. Organic and free-range products, they argue, do not allow for the large-scale production of livestock; prices for meat, eggs, and dairy would increase should the country shift towards organic products. Although this would be an inconvenience to consumers, a price increase would encourage people to eat a diet of less meat. This cultural change would assist in solving the broader resource crisis as fewer grain, energy, and land resources would be needed to support smaller-scale production. Better treatment of animals and more responsible environmental practices would protect humans more from infectious diseases and the effects of air and water pollution—a benefit everyone should embrace.

1577. The primary purpose of the passage is to

(a) persuade readers that factory farms should be more strictly regulated to minimize the harm they cause

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(b) suggest economic alternatives to factory farms, such as organic farming and soybean production

(c) complain about the water pollution caused by the irresponsible practice of keeping waste lagoons on CAFOs

(d) educate readers about the pros and cons of CAFOs

Answer:

1578. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that animals raised on CAFOs live indoors because

I. animals that live indoors require fewer antibiotics than animals raised outside

II. some animals raised inside produce more appealing meat

III. animals raised indoors are less expensive to maintain

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II only

(d) II and III only

Answer:

1579. The author describes CAFOs as having a negative impact on the environment for all of the following reasons except

(a) animal waste pollutes water sources near factory farms

(b) exhaust from farm machinery contributes to air pollution

(c) animals that live in overcrowded environments waste energy

(d) fertilizer-rich runoff from farms contaminates the environment

Answer:

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1580. Which of the following statements from paragraph 5 represents an opinion, as opposed to a fact?

- (a) "Factory farming uses more land than any other agricultural or industrial enterprise in the country"
- (b) "It has been estimated that the grain used to feed livestock in the United States alone could feed up to 800 million people in one year"
- (c) "Producing equivalent amounts of protein from chicken meat and soybeans does not require equivalent amounts of energy"
- (d) "Grain and energy supplies should be used more efficiently to produce food sources other than livestock"

Answer:

1581. Which of the following pieces of information, if true, would best strengthen the author's argument in paragraph 6?

- (a) People who reduce their intake of meat raised on factory farms reduce their chances of developing high blood pressure and heart conditions
- (b) A town in North Carolina that used to be situated next to a hog waste lagoon reported 50% fewer cases of respiratory illness after the lagoon was shut down
- (c) Factory farms that are forced to adhere to air and water quality protection standards often report a 30% decrease in annual profits
- (d) Several animal rights groups have supported bills to force factory farms to abide by greater environmental protection standards

Answer:

1582. In the final paragraph, the author states that meat from animals raised on factory farms is cheaper than organic or free-range meat. The author likely admits this fact in order to

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- (a) provide a balanced perspective before concluding that the drawbacks of CAFO-produced meat outweigh the economic benefits
- (b) give readers enough information so that they can come to their own conclusions about CAFOs' benefits and drawbacks
- (c) warn readers about the economic dangers that would result from shutting down CAFOs
- (d) criticize supporters of CAFOs for being more concerned with the economy than the environment

Answer:

1583. As used in the final paragraph, which is the best synonym for advocates?

- (a) critics
- (b) founders
- (c) supporters
- (d) censors

Answer:

1584. Which of the following statements contains a valid objection to the author's argument in the final paragraph that he or she does not address?

- (a) Not everyone wants to be a vegetarian
- (b) An increase in food prices is more than just an inconvenience for many households; it can mean the difference between having enough to eat or not
- (c) Factory farm owners pay taxes just like everyone else, and therefore they should be allowed input in the creation and modification of environmental policy
- (d) If farms move toward producing more organic products, food prices will likely go up

Answer:

The distinction that modern artists and art critics make between the arts, on the one hand, and crafts, on the other, was foreign to classical antiquity. Both arts and crafts were regarded by the ancient Greeks as "productions according to rule" and both were classified as *techne*, which can be translated "organized knowledge and procedure applied for the purpose of producing a specific preconceived result." This concept runs directly counter to the deeply ingrained insight of modern aesthetic thought that art cannot be reduced to rule, cannot be produced in accordance with pre-established concepts or rules, and cannot be evaluated using a set of rules reducible to a formula. The Greek concept, with its attendant notion that the appropriate criterion for judging excellence in both the arts and the crafts was the "perfection" of their production, predominated until the middle of the eighteenth century, when the French aesthetician Charles Batteux heralded the idea that what distinguishes the arts from the crafts and the sciences is the arts' production of beauty. This idea lasted until the beginning of the present century when some critics argued that "beauty" was a highly ambiguous term, far too broad and indefinite for the purpose of defining or evaluating art, while, on the other hand, many artists expressly repudiated "beauty" because of its too narrow associations with an outmoded view that art was beautiful and therefore should not be evaluated or analyzed, but should merely be appreciated. Since 1900, a large number of definitions of art have emerged, each of them covering a sector of accepted creative and critical practice but none of them, apparently, are applicable to the whole of what is accepted as art by the art world.

Not only do contemporary definitions of art fail to agree on any common approach to art or on common areas of concern, but individually many of them do not even serve to differentiate those works that are conventionally adopted as art by many artists and critics from those that are not. For example, the "mimetic" theory holds that art reproduces reality, but although amateurs' photographs reproduce reality, most artists and art critics do not consider them art. Much of what is recognized as art conforms to the definition of art as the creation of forms, but an engineer and the illustrator of a geometry textbook also construct forms. The inadequacy of these definitions suggests a strong element of irrationality, for it suggests that the way in which artists and art critics talk and think about works of art does not correspond with the way in which they actually

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distinguish those things that they recognize as works of art from the things that they do not so recognize.

1585. The author is primarily concerned in the first paragraph with discussing

- (a) Problems of producing art
- (b) Methods of defining art
- (c) Criticisms of Greek art
- (d) Differences among various conceptions of art

Answer:

1586. According to the passage, one characteristic that many contemporary definitions of art have in common is that they are

- (a) Easy to understand because of their simplicity
- (b) Precise in their description of different types of artwork
- (c) Similar to ancient conceptions of art except for minor differences in terminology
- (d) Inconsistent with judgments made by many artists and art critics as to which creations are and which are not works of art

Answer:

1587. According to the passage, which of the following objections to using "beauty" as the criterion for defining and appraising art emerged in the twentieth century?

- I. The word "beauty" can have many different meanings
- II. "Beauty" is associated with an obsolete conception of art as something merely to be appreciated
- III. The ancient Greeks did not use "beauty" as their criterion for judging the value of works of art

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- (a) I only
- (b) III only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) II and III only

Answer:

1588. According to the passage, in contrast to the ancient Greek concept of art, modern aesthetic thought holds that

- (a) Artists can have no preconceptions about their work if it is to be good
- (b) The creation of art cannot be governed by stringent rules
- (c) "Perfection" is too vague a concept to use as a criterion for judging art.
- (d) Procedures used to judge art should be similar to procedures used to create art

Answer:

1589. The author refers to amateurs' photograph in order to

- (a) Illustrate a critical convention accepted by the art world
- (b) Show the weakness of the mimetic theory of art
- (c) Describe a way in which art reproduces reality
- (d) Explain an objection to classifying photographs as works of art

Answer:

1590. The passage is most relevant to which of the following areas of study?

- (a) The history of aesthetics

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(b) The history of literature

(c) The sociology of art

(d) The psychology of art

Answer:

1591. All of the following appear in the passage EXCEPT

(a) A generalization

(b) A comparison

(c) A definition

(d) An anecdote

Answer:

1592. The passage suggests that, compared to the conceptions of art of earlier eras, twentieth century conceptions are more

(a) Ambiguous and amateurish

(b) Skeptical and irrational

(c) Diverse and fragmented

(d) Conventional and didactic

Answer:

1593. In his treatment of contemporary definitions of art, the author expresses

(a) Praise for their virtues

(b) Concern about their defects

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(c) Approval of their strengths

(d) Indifference to people who take them seriously

Answer:

To Whom it May Concern:

On March 5, 2010, I bought a Perfect Muffin Kit from your store at Midfield Mall. The cashier who assisted me was George. George was very friendly and assured me that the Perfect Muffin Kit would live up to the guarantee on the box: "Perfect Muffins Every Time!"

Unfortunately, this product did not live up to its claim. Although the box promised, as I stated above, to provide "Perfect Muffins Every Time," the muffins I made were far from perfect. I followed the directions included in the package very carefully. First, I removed the bag of mix from the box. Then, I poured it into a bowl. Next, I added the correct amount of water to the mix and stirred it. The directions said that after stirring the mixture, I could, and I quote, "add half a cup of raisins, nuts, berries, or another favorite ingredient." My favorite ingredient happens to be hot sauce. I find that a dash of hot sauce makes pizza, pasta, and soup taste very delicious. So, continuing to follow the directions, I added half a cup of hot sauce to the mix and stirred it. Finally, I poured the mix into muffin tins and baked it in the oven at 350 degrees for exactly 20 minutes.

When the muffins finished baking, I was very excited to eat the "Perfect Muffins" as promised on the box. You can imagine my disappointment when, upon tasting the muffins, I discovered that they were not perfect. These muffins were, in fact, absolutely terrible. Not even my dog was interested in eating these supposedly "perfect" muffins.

I would appreciate a full refund (\$3.99) for this product as soon as possible. Enclosed are the receipt, the empty box, and one of the un-perfect muffins so that you can experience it for yourself. Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,
Michelle Bauer

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1594. This letter is most likely addressed to

- (a) the owner of the muffin mix company
- (b) a local storeowner
- (c) the clerk at a local muffin bakery
- (d) George, the cashier who sold Michelle the muffin mix

Answer:

1595. The tone of the author can best be described as

- (a) furious
- (b) disgusted
- (c) embarrassed
- (d) frustrated

Answer:

1596. As used in paragraph 1, which is the best synonym for guarantee?

- (a) lie
- (b) warning
- (c) promise
- (d) sentence

Answer:

1597. Which of the following best describes the organization of paragraph 2?

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- (a) The paragraph follows chronological order, in which events are presented in the sequence that they occur
- (b) The author explains a problem and then proposes a solution to that problem
- (c) The author makes an argument and then provides evidence to support that argument
- (d) The paragraph follows a cause-and-effect order, in which a series of causes are given, followed by their effects

Answer:

1598. It can be understood that the author is disappointed by the product because

- (a) it was worth less money than she paid for it
- (b) it did not fulfill the promise made on the box
- (c) the directions included with the product contained a mistake
- (d) the directions included with the product were too difficult to follow

Answer:

1599. It can be understood that the author put hot sauce in the muffins because she

- (a) wanted to get a full refund
- (b) did not read the directions carefully
- (c) was out of raisins, nuts, and berries
- (d) considered it one of her favorite ingredients

Answer:

1600. The author's main purpose in writing this letter is to

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- (a) complain about how bad the muffins tasted
- (b) obtain a full refund for her money
- (c) prevent others from making the same mistake she did
- (d) persuade the company to change the wording on their box

Answer:

1601. Which of the following words best describes the author?

- (a) shrewd
- (b) senseless
- (c) unreasonable
- (d) careful

Answer:

1602. Instead of hot sauce, which of the following ingredients might the author have reasonably added to enhance the flavor of the muffins?

- I. raspberries
- II. banana nuts
- III. chocolate chips

- (a) I only
- (b) I and II only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1603. According to the author, the muffins tasted "absolutely terrible." This is the result of

- (a) misinterpretation
- (b) negligence
- (c) forgetfulness
- (d) recklessness

Answer:

Mount Vesuvius, a volcano located between the ancient Italian cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, has received much attention because of its frequent and destructive eruptions. The most famous of these eruptions occurred in A.D. 79.

The volcano had been inactive for centuries. There was little warning of the coming eruption, although one account unearthed by archaeologists says that a hard rain and a strong wind had disturbed the celestial calm during the preceding night. Early the next morning, the volcano poured a huge river of molten rock down upon Herculaneum, completely burying the city and filling the harbor with coagulated lava.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the mountain, cinders, stone and ash rained down on Pompeii. Sparks from the burning ash ignited the combustible rooftops quickly. Large portions of the city were destroyed in the conflagration. Fire, however, was not the only cause of destruction. Poisonous sulfuric gases saturated the air. These heavy gases were not buoyant in the atmosphere and therefore sank toward the earth and suffocated people.

Over the years, excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum have revealed a great deal about the behavior of the volcano. By analyzing data, much as a zoologist dissects an animal specimen, scientists have concluded that the eruption changed large portions of the area's geography. For instance, it turned the Sarno River from its course and raised the level of the beach along the Bay of Naples. Meteorologists studying these events have also concluded that Vesuvius caused a huge tidal wave that affected the world's climate.

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In addition to making these investigations, archaeologists have been able to study the skeletons of victims by using distilled water to wash away the volcanic ash. By strengthening the brittle bones with acrylic paint, scientists have been able to examine the skeletons and draw conclusions about the diet and habits of the residents. Finally, the excavations at both Pompeii and Herculaneum have yielded many examples of classical art, such as jewelry made of bronze, which is an alloy of copper and tin. The eruption of Mount Vesuvius and its tragic consequences have provided everyone with a wealth of data about the effects that volcanoes can have on the surrounding area. Today, volcanologists can locate and predict eruptions, saving lives and preventing the destruction of other cities and cultures.

1604. Herculaneum and its harbor were buried under _____ lava

- (a) liquid
- (b) solid
- (c) flowing
- (d) gas

Answer:

1605. The poisonous gases were not _____ in the air

- (a) able to float
- (b) visible
- (c) able to evaporate
- (d) invisible

Answer:

1606. Scientists analyzed data about Vesuvius in the same way that a zoologist _____ a specimen

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(a) describes in detail

(b) studies by cutting apart

(c) photographs

(d) chart

Answer:

1607. _____ have concluded that the volcanic eruption caused a tidal wave

(a) Scientists who study oceans

(b) Scientists who study atmospheric conditions

(c) Scientists who study ash

(d) Scientists who study animal behavior

Answer:

1608. Scientists have used _____ water to wash away volcanic ash from the skeletons of victims

(a) bottled

(b) volcanic

(c) purified

(d) sea

Answer:

English Ivy betrays its poor reputation as a nuisance by its unparalleled ability to provide shade. By seamlessly covering the exterior of a building, it works as a natural insulator, blocking the sun and decreasing air conditioning costs. This means big savings for both building tenants and homeowners alike. And it can happen quickly, too. Under the proper conditions, established English Ivy can grow to cover an area of roughly 500 square feet per year. Given that most homes

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have a roof measuring roughly 2000 square feet, ivy-friendly homeowners can rest assured that their roofs will be completely covered in about four years. When considering growth rates of newly planted ivy, just remember the old adage: First year, it sleeps. Second year, it creeps. Third year, it leaps! For English Ivy, this is especially true.

Now, detractors may take this opportunity to remind readers about how invasive English Ivy can be. For what ivy enthusiast hasn't been cautioned about its ability to burrow holes, fracture windows, and even deteriorate brick? But be warned. Oftentimes, this suggestion is taken to the comical extreme. Naysayers take a strange pleasure in spinning yarns about a particularly malevolent strand of ivy—one that slips in through the cracks on a hot summer night, silently strangling homeowners in their sleep. Admittedly, this can be a funny story to tell. But are we to believe such a tale? The intelligent gardener will quickly dismiss such rubbish for what it is.

1609. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (a) highlight the reasons why English Ivy's fast growth rate is beneficial
- (b) argue that English Ivy is an essential plant for homeowners
- (c) educate readers about how to use English Ivy to insulate their homes
- (d) defend the reputation of English Ivy

1610. As used in paragraph 1, which is the best definition for betrays?

- (a) gives away
- (b) contradicts
- (c) reveals
- (d) supports

Answer:

1611. In paragraph 1, the author states, "Given that most homes have a roof measuring roughly 2000 square feet, ivy-friendly homeowners can rest assured

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that their roofs will be completely covered in about four years.” Which of the following logical mistakes does the author make in drawing this conclusion?

- I. English Ivy will not cover the area of most roofs in 4 years if it only grows 500 square feet per year
- II. Most homes may not have the proper conditions necessary for English Ivy to grow at the specified rate
- III. Newly planted ivy does not grow as fast as established ivy

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) II and III only

Answer:

1612. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for deteriorate?

- (a) wear away
- (b) shield
- (c) add to
- (d) climb on

Answer:

1613. Based on information in paragraph 1, which of the following would most likely be considered an insulator?

- (a) an umbrella
- (b) an automobile
- (c) suntan lotion

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(d) a winter jacket

Answer:

1614. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best antonym for malevolent?

(a) wary

(b) sensitive

(c) virtuous

(d) injured

Answer:

1615. This passage would most likely be found

(a) in a scholarly journal about botany

(b) in a magazine article about gardening

(c) in a letter from one gardener to another

(d) on a website identifying different types of plants

Answer:

1616. The author's tone can best be described as

(a) passionate

(b) indignant

(c) argumentative

(d) persuasive

Answer:

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Rupert Brooke is dead. A telegram from the Admiral at Lemnos tells us that this life has closed at the moment when it seemed to have reached its springtime. A voice had become audible, a note had been struck, more true, more thrilling, more able to do justice to the nobility of our youth in arms engaged in this present war, than any other more able to express their thoughts of self-surrender, and with a power to carry comfort to those who watch them so intently from afar. The voice has been swiftly stilled. Only the echoes and the memory remain; but they will linger.

During the last few months of his life, months of preparation in gallant comradeship and open air, the poet-soldier told with all the simple force of genius the sorrow of youth about to die, and the sure triumphant consolations of a sincere and valiant spirit. He expected to die: he was willing to die for the dear England whose beauty and majesty he knew: and he advanced towards the brink in perfect serenity, with absolute conviction of the rightness of his country's cause and a heart devoid of hate for fellow-men.

The thoughts to which he gave expression in the very few incomparable war sonnets which he has left behind will be shared by many thousands of young men moving resolutely and blithely forward in this, the hardest, the cruelest, and the least-rewarded of all the wars that men have fought. They are a whole history and revelation of Rupert Brooke himself. Joyous, fearless, versatile, deeply instructed, with classic symmetry of mind and body, ruled by high undoubting purpose, he was all that one would wish England's noblest sons to be in the days when no sacrifice but the most precious is acceptable, and the most precious is that which is most freely proffered.

1617. According to the passage, Rupert Brooke was

- I. a writer
- II. a soldier
- III. a scientist

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II

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(d) I and III

Answer:

1618. What does the author mean by "this life has closed at the moment when it seemed to have reached its springtime."

(a) Brooke's life ended when he began to reach his artistic prime

(b) Brooke suddenly died just as he was becoming a great soldier

(c) Brooke spoke for many young English men during wartime

(d) Brooke had learned very much by the time he died

Answer:

1619. What is the author referring to when he says "no sacrifice but the most precious" in the last sentence?

(a) creativity

(b) guidance

(c) human life

(d) service

Answer:

1620. We can infer from the passage that Rupert Brooke was

(a) scholarly

(b) patriotic

(c) formal

(d) wealthy

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Answer:

1621. The tone of this passage is

- (a) sympathetic
- (b) disappointed
- (c) apathetic
- (d) lamenting

Answer:

Mona doesn't like to ask people for help. But it is hard for her to perform daily activities on her own. She is almost 13, yet she is no larger than a 5-year-old. Mona has trouble keeping her balance and can't walk very far. When she uses a wheelchair, she can't push it herself.

Fortunately, Mona has a wonderful service dog named Sam. A service dog is a dog that has been trained to assist someone who has a physical problem. Sam lets Mona lean on him when she walks. He also pulls her wheelchair and turns lights on and off. When Mona drops something, Sam picks it up. He even pulls her socks off at night.

Sam also helps Mona with everyday tasks at school. He carries her books from class to class in a special backpack. He puts Mona's completed assignments in her teachers' homework trays. In the lunchroom he throws away her trash.

Besides making Mona less dependent on other people, Sam helps her lead a fuller life. Mona's classmates flock around Sam like geese. This has helped her make friends. Sam also helps Mona be more active. With his aid, she raised over \$500 in a walk-a-thon for her local humane society.

Because of Sam, Mona doesn't have to ask people for help. Sam brings her closer to other kids. And he even helps her contribute to her community.

1622. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

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- (a) Why Mona Loses Her Balance
 - (b) How Mona's Service Dog Helps Her
 - (c) Sam Helps Mona at School
 - (d) Raising Money for the Humane Society
- Answer:

1623. Using the passage as a guide, which of the following dogs is most likely a service dog?

- (a) Frank's dog, who turns on the lights when Frank enters the room
- (b) Raul's dog, who fetches the newspaper for Raul while he is busy getting dressed
- (c) Mei's dog, who licks Mei's face when she cries
- (d) Teddy's dog, who loves to play catch, go on walks, and watch movies with the family

Answer:

1624. According to the passage, Sam helps Mona by

- I. helping her to walk
- II. performing everyday tasks for her
- III. bringing her closer to her classmates

- (a) I only
- (b) I and II only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) I, II, and III

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Answer:

1625. In paragraph 4, the author writes, “Mona’s classmates flock around Sam like geese.” Which of the following literary techniques is used in this sentence?

- (a) allusion, characterized by a reference to, or representation of, people, places, events, literary work, myths, or works of art, either directly or by implication
- (b) personification, characterized by giving human traits to nonhuman things, such as animals or objects
- (c) irony, characterized by the use of words to express the opposite of their usual meaning
- (d) simile, characterized by the making of a comparison using the words “like” or “as”

Answer:

When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts, Earth’s largest desert is actually a very cold place covered with ice: Antarctica.

In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation—which can be rain, sleet, hail, or snow—on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example, the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receives a little bit more—between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert.

When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. The air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that

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falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snow-filled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica.

1626. The main purpose of paragraph 1 is to

- (a) accept a conclusion
- (b) introduce an argument
- (c) provide a brief history
- (d) deny a common belief

Answer:

1627. The best title for this passage would be

- (a) Earth's Many Deserts
- (b) Antarctica: The Coldest Place on Earth
- (c) A Desert of Ice
- (d) Unusual Blizzards

Answer:

1628. Africa's Sahara Desert is the second-largest desert on earth. Based on the information in the passage, what characteristic must the Sahara share with Antarctica?

- (a) low temperatures
- (b) high temperatures
- (c) frequent blizzards

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(d) low precipitation

Answer:

1629. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for precipitation?

(a) moisture in the air that falls to the ground

(b) any type of weather event

(c) weather events that only happen in very cold areas

(d) a blizzard that occurs in areas with limited snowfall

Answer:

1630. In paragraph 2 the author writes, "And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all." Using this information, it can be understood that

(a) air in Africa holds more moisture than the air in Antarctica

(b) air surrounding a tropical island holds less moisture than the air in Antarctica

(c) air in the second floor of a house is typically warmer than air on the first floor

(d) air at the mountains is typically colder than the air at the beach

Answer:

1631. According to the final paragraph, any snow that falls over Antarctica

I. becomes part of the Antarctic ice sheet

II. is blown around by strong winds

III. evaporates back into the atmosphere

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

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(c) II and III only

(d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1632. Based on the information in the final paragraph, it can be understood that blizzards in Antarctica are mainly the result of

(a) freezing cold temperatures

(b) large amounts of snowfall

(c) low amounts of precipitation

(d) strong winds

Answer:

Conflict had existed between Spain and England since the 1570s. England wanted a share of the wealth that Spain had been taking from the lands it had claimed in the Americas.

Elizabeth I, Queen of England, encouraged her staunch admiral of the navy, Sir Francis Drake, to raid Spanish ships and towns. Though these raids were on a small scale, Drake achieved dramatic success, adding gold and silver to England's treasury and diminishing Spain's supremacy.

Religious differences also caused conflict between the two countries. Whereas Spain was Roman Catholic, most of England had become Protestant. King Philip II of Spain wanted to claim the throne and make England a Catholic country again. To satisfy his ambition and also to retaliate against England's theft of his gold and silver, King Philip began to build his fleet of warships, the Spanish Armada, in January 1586.

Philip intended his fleet to be indestructible. In addition to building new warships, he marshaled 130 sailing vessels of all types and recruited more than 19,000 robust soldiers and 8,000 sailors. Although some of his ships lacked guns and

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others lacked ammunition, Philip was convinced that his Armada could withstand any battle with England.

The martial Armada set sail from Lisbon, Portugal, on May 9, 1588, but bad weather forced it back to port. The voyage resumed on July 22 after the weather became more stable.

The Spanish fleet met the smaller, faster, and more maneuverable English ships in battle off the coast of Plymouth, England, first on July 31 and again on August 2. The two battles left Spain vulnerable, having lost several ships and with its ammunition depleted. On August 7, while the Armada lay at anchor on the French side of the Strait of Dover, England sent eight burning ships into the midst of the Spanish fleet to set it on fire. Blocked on one side, the Spanish ships could only drift away, their crews in panic and disorder. Before the Armada could regroup, the English attacked again on August 8.

Although the Spaniards made a valiant effort to fight back, the fleet suffered extensive damage. During the eight hours of battle, the Armada drifted perilously close to the rocky coastline. At the moment when it seemed that the Spanish ships would be driven onto the English shore, the wind shifted, and the Armada drifted out into the North Sea. The Spaniards recognized the superiority of the English fleet and returned home, defeated.

1633. Sir Francis Drake added wealth to the treasury and diminished Spain's _____

- (a) unlimited power
- (b) unrestricted growth
- (c) territory
- (d) treaties

Answer:

1634. King Philip recruited many _____ soldiers and sailors

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(a) warlike

(b) strong

(c) accomplished

(d) timid

Answer:

1635. The _____ Armada set sail on May 9, 1588

(a) complete

(b) warlike

(c) independent

(d) isolated

Answer:

1636. The two battles left the Spanish fleet _____

(a) open to change

(b) triumphant

(c) open to attack

(d) defeated

Answer:

1637. The Armada was _____ on one side

(a) closed off

(b) damaged

(c) alone

(d) circled

Answer:

The word euthanasia is of Greek origin and literally means “a good death.” The American Heritage Dictionary defines it as “the act of killing a person painlessly for reasons of mercy.” Such killing can be done through active means, such as administering a lethal injection, or by passive means, such as withholding medical care or food and water.

In recent years in the United States, there have been numerous cases of active euthanasia in the news. They usually involve the deliberate killing of ill or incapacitated persons by relatives or friends who plead that they can no longer bear to see their loved ones suffer. Although such killings are a crime, the perpetrators are often dealt with leniently by our legal system, and the media usually portrays them as compassionate heroes who take personal risks to save another from unbearable suffering.

The seeming acceptance of active forms of euthanasia is alarming, but we face a bigger, more insidious threat from passive forms of euthanasia. Every year, in hospitals and nursing homes around the country, there are growing numbers of documented deaths caused by caregivers withholding lifesustaining care, including food and water, from vulnerable patients who cannot speak for themselves.

While it is illegal to kill someone directly, for example with a gun or knife, in many cases the law has put its stamp of approval on causing death by omitting needed care. Further, many states have “living will” laws designed to protect those who withhold treatment, and there have been numerous court rulings which have approved of patients being denied care and even starved and dehydrated to death.

Because such deaths occur quietly within the confines of hospitals and nursing homes, they can be kept hidden from the public. Most euthanasia victims are old or very ill, so their deaths might be attributed to a cause other than the denial of care that really killed them. Further, it is often relatives of the patient who

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request that care be withheld. In one court case, the court held that decisions to withhold life sustaining care may be made not only by close family members but also by a number of third parties, and that such decisions need not be reviewed by the judicial system if there is no disagreement between decision makers and medical staff. The court went so far as to rule that a nursing home may not refuse to participate in the fatal withdrawal of food and water from an incompetent patient!

“Extraordinary” or “heroic” treatment need not be used when the chance for recovery is poor and medical intervention would serve only to prolong the dying process. But to deny customary and reasonable care or to deliberately starve or dehydrate someone because he or she is very old or very ill should not be permitted. Most of the cases coming before the courts do not involve withholding heroic measures from imminently dying people, but rather they seek approval for denying basic care, such as administration of food and water, to people who are not elderly or terminally ill, but who are permanently incapacitated. These people could be expected to live indefinitely, though in an impaired state, if they were given food and water and minimal treatment.

No one has the right to judge that another’s life is not worth living. The basic right to life should not be abridged because someone decides that someone else’s quality of life is too low. If we base the right to life on quality of life standards, there is no logical place to draw the line.

To protect vulnerable patients, we must foster more positive attitudes towards people with serious and incapacitating illnesses and conditions. Despite the ravages of their diseases, they are still our fellow human beings and deserve our care and respect. We must also enact positive legislation that will protect vulnerable people from those who consider their lives meaningless or too costly to maintain and who would cause their deaths by withholding life-sustaining care such as food and water.

1638. The tone of the author can best be described as

(a) pleading

(b) argumentative

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(c) compassionate

(d) emphatic

Answer:

1639. In paragraph 3, the author finds starvation and dehydration induced euthanasia is to be "more insidious" because

(a) euthanasia is legally considered to be a criminal act

(b) the public's attitude toward euthanasia is becoming more positive

(c) it often involves those who cannot protest

(d) the patient has asked to die with dignity

Answer:

1640. As used in paragraph 3, what is the best synonym for insidious?

(a) mischievous

(b) treacherous

(c) seductive

(d) apparent

Answer:

161. The author maintains that death by withholding care is

(a) largely confined to hospitals

(b) largely confined to the terminally ill

(c) often requested by family members

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(d) approved by living wills

Answer:

1642. As used in paragraph 7, which is the best definition of abridged?

(a) trimmed

(b) curtailed

(c) lengthened

(d) extended

Answer:

1643. Using the passage as a guide, it can be inferred that the author would find euthanasia less objectionable in cases in which

I. the patient's death is imminent

II. the patient has left instructions in a living will not to provide care

III. the patient refuses to accept nourishment

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II only

(d) I, II and III

Answer:

1644. The main idea of paragraph 7 is that

(a) lawyers will be unable to prosecute or defend caregivers

(b) no comprehensive right or wrong definition of euthanasia will exist

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(c) using a subjective standard will make the decision to end an individual's life arbitrary

(d) no boundary will exist between euthanasia and care omission

Answer:

1645. In the final paragraph the author writes, "Despite the ravages of their diseases, they are still our fellow human beings and deserve our care and respect." The main purpose of this statement is to

(a) prove a previous argument

(b) illustrate an example

(c) gainsay a later statement

(d) justify an earlier statement

Answer:

The full-time unemployment rate cannot be determined with great precision. One thing is certain: it cannot be zero or even close to zero. A zero unemployment rate would mean that no one ever entered or re-entered the labor force, that no one ever quit a job or was laid off, and that for new entrants or re-entrants, the process of searching for a job consumed no time. Moreover, full-time employment cannot be defined as an equality between the number of unemployed persons and the number of unfilled jobs. By this definition, almost any unemployment rate could be consistent with the full-time employment rate.

The customary definition of the full-time U.S. unemployment rate is the lowest rate of unemployment that can be attained without resulting in an accelerated rate of inflation, given the existing economic conditions. However, no one can be sure exactly what the unemployment rate is, based on this definition, since it is not possible to predict exactly how great a change in the rate of inflation will be associated with any given change in the unemployment rate. In the early 1960s, President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisors (CEA) determined that 4 percent was the best estimate of the full-time U.S. unemployment rate. That rate was based on data collected during the period from mid-1955 to mid-1957, when

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the U.S. unemployment rate fluctuated around an average of 4.1 percent and the consumer price index advanced at an average rate of 2.5 percent per year. Although a 4-percent U.S. unemployment rate may have been consistent with an acceptably low rate of inflation in the mid-1950s, by the 1960s this proposition had become increasingly doubtful. Our experience since then has been such that those who accept the customary definition of the full-time U.S. unemployment rate now consider 4.5 percent to be the optimal rate under the existing circumstances.

The principal reason for this upward adjustment in the full-time U.S. unemployment rate is the changed composition of the labor force. As the labor force becomes increasingly composed of elderly people and women, the number of workers has increased. Similarly, the number of workers who are now eligible to collect benefits has increased. To the extent that these changes have increased voluntary and involuntary layoff rates and the average length of time unemployed persons spend looking for work, the full-time unemployment rate has risen.

1646. The passage states that the full-time unemployment rate represents

- (a) A rate consistent with the greatest number of job opportunities for the greatest number of workers
- (b) The greatest degree of stability in the placement of the labor force that is practically attainable
- (c) A figure below which unemployment is unlikely to fall without having negative economic effects
- (d) an ideal matching of unemployed workers with the number and type of unfilled jobs available

Answer:

1647. According to the passage, all of the following factors must be considered in estimating the full-time unemployment rate EXCEPT

- (a) The percentage of women in the work force

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(b) The ratio of the number of unemployed workers to the number of vacant positions

(c) The strength of inflationary tendencies in the economic system

(d) The number of young people in the job market

Answer:

1648. The author is most likely a(n)

(a) politician

(b) economist

(c) statistician

(d) journalist

Answer:

1649. The author believes that a zero unemployment rate is

(a) imminent

(b) plausible

(c) convincing

(d) impossible

Answer:

1650. The purpose of the third paragraph is to

(a) explain how unemployment works

(b) make a prediction about the unemployment rate

(c) provide evidence for a statement made in paragraph 2

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(d) contribute to the overall message of the passage

Answer:

1651. The passage implies that the extension of unemployment insurance to new groups of workers and the lengthening of the period for benefit payments may have encouraged

I. Layoffs of workers by employers

II. Abandonment of unsatisfactory jobs by employees

III. Longer periods of job hunting by unemployed workers

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

(c) I and III only

(d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1652. The passage provides information to answer which of the following questions?

(a) Why is a zero unemployment rate unlikely ever to be attained?

(b) What is the likely future trend of the full-employment unemployment rate?

(c) Why has the percentage of younger workers in the job market increased?

(d) What rate of inflation is generally considered to be the highest acceptable rate?

Answer:

1653. The author's attitude toward the existence of a zero unemployment rate is one of

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- (a) perplexity
- (b) uncertainty
- (c) suspicion
- (d) indignation

Answer:

1654. The purpose of the second paragraph is to

- (a) explain the complex process in which a term was defined
- (b) express doubt about the validity of a term
- (c) provide statistical evidence for the resolution of a conflict
- (d) show the role of government in creating unemployment.

Answer:

It is bad to have food stuck between your teeth for long periods of time. This is because food attracts germs, germs produce acid, and acid hurts your teeth and gums. Flossing helps to remove the food that gets stuck between your teeth. This explains why flossing helps to keep your mouth healthy, but some doctors say that flossing can be also good for your heart.

It may seem strange that something you do for your teeth can have any effect on your heart. Doctors have come up with a few ideas about how flossing works to keep your heart healthy. One idea is that the germs that hurt your teeth can leave the mouth and travel into your blood. Germs that get into the blood can then attack your heart. Another idea is based on the fact that when there are too many germs in your mouth, the body tries to fight against these germs. For some reason, the way the body fights these mouth germs may end up weakening the heart over time.

Not every doctor agrees about these ideas. Some doctors think that the link between good flossing habits and good heart health is only a coincidence. A

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coincidence is the occurrence of two or more events at one time apparently by mere chance. The incidence of these events is completely random, as they do not admit of any reliable cause and effect relationship between them. For example, every time I wash my car, it rains. This does not mean that when I wash my car, I somehow change the weather. This is only a coincidence. Likewise, some doctors think that people who have bad flossing habits just happen to also have heart problems, and people who have good flossing habits just happen to have healthy hearts.

The theory that flossing your teeth helps to keep your heart healthy might not be true. But every doctor agrees that flossing is a great way to keep your teeth healthy. So even if flossing does not help your heart, it is sure to help your teeth. This is enough of a reason for everyone to floss their teeth every day

1655. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- (a) Why Doctors Disagree about Flossing
- (b) How to Keep Your Teeth Healthy
- (c) Flossing Your Way to a Healthy Heart
- (d) Flossing by Coincidence

Answer:

1656. Flossing effectively helps to keep your mouth healthy by preventing

- (a) germs from producing acid
- (b) food from entering your body
- (c) germs from entering into your blood
- (d) acid from contacting your teeth and gums

Answer:

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1657. In paragraph 2, the author introduces ideas about how flossing works to keep your heart healthy. Exactly how many of these ideas does the author put forth in this paragraph?

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

Answer:

1658. Based on information in paragraph 2, it can be understood that germs in the mouth may harm your heart by

I. getting into the blood that flows to the heart

II. forcing the body to fight against too many of them

III. causing food to get stuck in the arteries

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

(c) II and III only

(d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1659. In paragraph 2, the author explains how having too many germs in your mouth can "end up weakening the heart." Using the passage as a guide, it can be understood that with respect to the actual way in which this occurs, doctors are

(a) reluctant to hypothesize

(b) confident in their estimations

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(c) extremely knowledgeable

(d) uncertain but speculative

Answer:

1660. In paragraph 3 the author writes, "Not every doctor agrees about these ideas." The author's purpose in writing this sentence is to

(a) provide an example

(b) introduce a new topic

(c) change a previous statement

(d) clarify an earlier assertion

Answer:

1661. Using information in paragraph 3 as a guide, which of the following is the best example of a coincidence?

(a) Jim wakes up with a sore throat. He eats a piece of bacon for breakfast. By noon, he feels much better. Jim decides that the bacon has cured his sore throat

(b) Laura remembers to brush her teeth every day, but she only remembers to floss once a week. She writes a note to herself, reminding herself to floss and sticks it to her bathroom mirror

(c) Mario is not very good at baseball. He practices playing every day. After a several months of practice, he is a much better baseball player

(d) Jai has a bad heart. Her doctor tells her to eat more vegetables and less junk food. After nearly a year of doing this, the doctor tells Jai that her heart is doing much better

1662. Based on its use in the final paragraph, it can be inferred that theory belongs to which of the following word groups?

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- (a) query, question, interrogation
- (b) assertion, declaration, affirmation
- (c) hypothesis, supposition, belief
- (d) idea, thought, notion

Answer:

1663. Which of the following best states the main idea of the final paragraph?

- (a) Because doctors do not agree that flossing will help your heart, it is useless to floss
- (b) It is a fact that flossing can help your heart as well as your teeth
- (c) Even if flossing is only good for your teeth, you should still do it every day
- (d) There is no good reason to believe that flossing will help your heart, but it is still a good idea to do it every day

Answer:

The victory of the small Greek democracy of Athens over the mighty Persian Empire in 490 B.C. is one of the most famous events in history. Darius, king of the Persian Empire, was furious because Athens had interceded for the other Greek city-states in revolt against Persian domination. In anger the king sent an enormous army to defeat Athens. He thought it would take drastic steps to pacify the rebellious part of the empire.

Persia was ruled by one man. In Athens, however, all citizens helped to rule. Ennobled by this participation, Athenians were prepared to die for their city-state. Perhaps this was the secret of the remarkable victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city-states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this. Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled from their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They were wise, for the Persians next conquered the city of Eritrea and captured its people.

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Tiny Athens stood alone against Persia. The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their gods to expedite their victory. The Athenians refurbished their weapons and moved to the plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops.

The Athenian army attacked, and Greek citizens fought bravely. The power of the mighty Persians was offset by the love that the Athenians had for their city. Athenians defeated the Persians in both archery and hand combat. Greek soldiers seized Persian ships and burned them, and the Persians fled in terror. Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6,400 Persians died, compared to only 192 Athenians.

1664. Athens had _____ the other Greek city-states against the Persians

- (a) refused help to
- (b) intervened on behalf of
- (c) wanted to fight
- (d) given orders for all to fight

Answer:

1665. Darius took drastic steps to _____ the rebellious Athenian

- (a) weaken
- (b) destroy
- (c) calm
- (d) irritate

Answer:

1666. Their participation _____ to the Athenians

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(a) gave comfort

(b) gave honor

(c) gave strength

(d) gave fear

Answer:

1667. The people of Delos did not want to _____ the conquest of Greece

(a) end

(b) encourage

(c) think about

(d) daydream about

Answer:

1668. The Athenians were _____ by some soldiers who arrived from Plataea

(a) welcomed

(b) strengthened

(c) held

(d) captured

Answer:

Concussions are brain injuries that occur when a person receives a blow to the head, face, or neck. Although most people who suffer a concussion experience initial bouts of dizziness, nausea, and drowsiness, these symptoms often disappear after a few days. The long-term effects of concussions, however, are

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less understood and far more severe. Recent studies suggest that people who suffer multiple concussions are at significant risk for developing chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE), a degenerative brain disorder that causes a variety of dangerous mental and emotional problems to arise weeks, months, or even years after the initial injury. These psychological problems can include depression, anxiety, memory loss, inability to concentrate, and aggression. In extreme cases, people suffering from CTE have even committed suicide or homicide. The majority of people who develop these issues are athletes who participate in popular high-impact sports, especially football. Although new sports regulations and improvements in helmet technology can help protect players, amateur leagues, the sports media, and fans all bear some of the responsibility for reducing the incidence of these devastating injuries.

Improvements in diagnostic technology have provided substantial evidence to link severe—and often fatal—psychological disorders to the head injuries that players receive while on the field. Recent autopsies performed on the brains of football players who have committed suicide have shown advanced cases of CTE in every single victim.

In response to the growing understanding of this danger, the National Football League (NFL) has revised its safety regulations. Players who have suffered a head injury on the field must undergo a “concussion sideline assessment”—a series of mental and physical fitness tests—before being allowed back in the game. In an effort to diminish the amount of head and neck injuries on the field, NFL officials began enforcing stricter penalty calls for helmet-to-helmet contact, leading with the head, and hitting a defenseless player. Furthermore, as of 2010, if a player’s helmet is accidentally wrenched from his head during play, the ball is immediately whistled dead. It is hoped that these new regulations, coupled with advances in helmet design, will reduce the number of concussions, and thus curb further cases of CTE.

Efforts by the NFL and other professional sports leagues are certainly laudable; we should commend every attempt to protect the mental and physical health of players. However, new regulations at the professional level cannot protect amateur players, especially young people. Fatal cases of CTE have been reported in victims as young as 21. Proper tackling form—using the arms and shoulders to aim for a player’s midsection—should be taught at an early age. Youth, high school, and college leagues should also adopt safety rules even more stringent

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than those of the NFL. Furthermore, young athletes should be educated about the serious dangers of head injuries at an early age.

Perhaps the most important factor in reducing the number of traumatic brain injuries, however, lies not with the players, the coaches, or the administrators, but with the media and fans. Sports media producers have become accustomed to showcasing the most aggressive tackles and the most intense plays. NFL broadcasts often replay especially violent collisions while the commentators marvel at the players' physical prowess. Some sports highlights television programs even feature weekly countdowns of the "hardest hits." When the media exalts such dangerous behavior, professionals are rewarded for injuring each other on the field and amateurs become more likely to try to imitate their favorite NFL athletes. Announcers, commentators, television producers, and sportswriters should engage in a collective effort to cease glorifying brutal plays. In turn, fans should stop expecting their favorite players to put their lives on the line for the purposes of entertainment. Players must not be encouraged to trade their careers, their health, their happiness, and even their lives for the sake of a game.

1669. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following statements are true except

- (a) tackling is not always dangerous; however, players who use improper tackling form may injure others
- (b) scientists have established a definitive link between players who die untimely deaths and the onset of CTE
- (c) NFL officials have done little to address the problem of CTE
- (d) athletes who are praised for exceptionally brutal hits are likely to continue engaging in such dangerous behavior

Answer:

1670. According to the passage, which of the following factors contribute(s) to the incidence of CTE in amateur players?

- I. inconsistent application of safety regulations for all levels

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- II. lack of education about the dangers of head injuries
- III. amateur players' desire to emulate professionals

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1671. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for laudable?

- (a) praiseworthy
- (b) ineffectual
- (c) memorable
- (d) audacious

Answer:

1672. The author's tone in the final paragraph can best be described as

- (a) remorseful
- (b) hopeless
- (c) perplexed
- (d) insistent

Answer:

1673. As used in the final paragraph, which is the best antonym for exalts?

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- (a) mitigates
- (b) venerates
- (c) mollifies
- (d) castigates

Answer:

1674. In describing the sports media, the author emphasizes its

- (a) responsibility
- (b) entertainment value
- (c) senselessness
- (d) sensationalism

Answer:

1675. In the final paragraph, the author mentions “sports highlights television programs” as an example of how

- I. the media glorifies violence
- II. amateurs learn to mimic professional athletes
- III. professional athletes gain approval

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) I, II, and III

Answer:

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1676. In the last sentence of this passage, the author writes, "Players must not be encouraged to trade their careers, their health, their happiness, and even their lives for the sake of a game." Which of the following literary devices is used in this quotation?

(a) Irony, characterized by the use of words to convey a meaning that is the opposite of its literal meaning. In irony, the deeper, real layer of significance is revealed by the situation and the context in which they are placed and not by the words themselves

(b) Climax, characterized by the arrangement of words, phrases, or causes in an order of ascending power that culminates into the highest or most intense point. This works to deliver the main action or integral message to the reader in a powerful way

(c) Authorial intrusion, characterized by a point at which the author speaks out directly to the reader. This establishes a one to one relationship between the writer and the reader where the latter is no longer a secondary player or an indirect audience to the progress of the story but is the main subject of the author's attention

(d) Hyperbole, characterized by the use of specific words and phrases that exaggerate and overemphasize the core of the statement in order to produce a grander, more noticeable effect. This usually works to convey an action or sentiment that is generally not realistically possible or plausible but helps to emphasize an emotion

Answer:

Although the twentieth century saw the rise of women as professional musicians, the majority of composers and performers were, and still are, men. The music industry in the U.S. and Britain overwhelmingly reflects the values of a patriarchal society; the success or failure of a female artist is based largely on her physical appearance and gendered performance style. Blues, rock, and pop began as genres dominated by men, and thus included styles of dress, lyrics, and sound born of a male perspective. The history of these genres, then, is also a history of

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women seeking to locate their space within a predominately masculine musical environment.

Women are always judged, in part, on their image, and it is through the manipulation of this image that some women artists have been able to push the boundaries of gender identity. Women have been able to enter popular genres of music either by playing with the aesthetics of masculinity, or by playing into a male expectation of femininity. Sexuality, therefore, is a tool women continue to use to shape and reshape their place within popular music.

Pushing boundaries is a balancing act, however, and a contradictory process. In order to gain access to the world of popular music, a female artist must at once be pleasing her audience, and, at the same time, remain true to herself as a woman. A desire to be too much “one of the guys” can lead to identity problems and ultimately to self-destruction. An artist's use of irony or parody may run the risk of being mistaken for genuineness, causing her to be objectified. Working within the limits of popular music has proven difficult and dangerous for women. But due to the professionalism and inventiveness of many female performers, the space for women in popular music is being expanded and redefined.

1677. According to the passage, successful women in popular music

- I. parody their gender
- II. are under constant scrutiny by audiences
- III. use sexuality to their advantage

- (a) I only
- (b) III only
- (c) I and III
- (d) II and III

Answer:

1678. The passage suggests which of the following about the 20th century?

- (a) Female musicians were tolerated because of their physical appearance

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- (b) Professional male musicians did not respect women
- (c) Song lyrics changed over time to fit the most current female perspective
- (d) Women's musical progress happened slowly and with much struggle

Answer:

1679. Which of the following best describes summarizes the main idea of the last paragraph?

- (a) Entering the music world is not easy for women but they are making progress
- (b) Parody and irony are the only ways in which women can hope to achieve success in music
- (c) Women in popular music cannot escape being judged on their appearance
- (d) Women assume stereotypically female appearances in order to attract audiences

Answer:

1680. The author is likely to have which of the following attitudes when advising women about the music business?

- (a) persuasive
- (b) cautionary
- (c) ambivalence
- (d) discouraging

Answer:

1681. From which of the following sources was the passage most likely excerpted?

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- (a) A newspaper editorial
- (b) An American history textbook
- (c) A book on gender studies
- (d) A teaching manual

Answer:

Aristotelian abiogenesis, also known as spontaneous generation, was the theory according to which fully formed living organisms sometimes arise from not-living matter. Aristotle explicitly taught this form of abiogenesis, and laid it down as an observed fact that some animals spring from putrid matter, that plant lice arise from the dew which falls on plants, that fleas are developed from putrid matter, that mice come from dirty hay, and so forth.

The first step in the scientific refutation of the theory of Aristotelian abiogenesis was taken by the Italian Francesco Redi, who, in 1668, proved that no maggots were bred in meat on which flies were prevented by wire screens from laying their eggs. From the seventeenth century onwards it was gradually shown that, at least in the case of all the higher and readily visible organisms, spontaneous generation did not occur, but that *omne vivum ex ovo*, every living thing came from a pre-existing living thing.

The invention of the microscope carried the refutation further. In 1683 Antoni van Leeuwenhoek discovered bacteria, and it was soon found that however carefully organic matter might be protected by screens, or by being placed in stoppered receptacles, putrefaction set in, and was invariably accompanied by the appearance of myriads of bacteria and other low organisms. Then, in 1768, Lazzaro Spallanzani proved that microbes came from the air, and could be killed by boiling. His work paved the way for Louis Pasteur.

It was due chiefly to Louis Pasteur that the occurrence of abiogenesis in the microscopic world was disproved as much as its occurrence in the macroscopic world. If organic matter were first sterilized and then prevented from contamination from without, putrefaction did not occur, and the matter remained

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free from microbes. The presence of bacteria, or their spores, is so universal that only extreme precautions guard against a re-infection of the sterilized material. It was thus concluded definitely that all known living organisms arise only from pre-existing living organisms.

1682. The passage suggests that Aristotle

- I. believed organisms emerge from non-living matter
- II. was unaware of the microscopic world
- III. was the only theorist to teach spontaneous generation

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II only

(d) I and III only

Answer:

1683. The author's main purpose is to

(a) chronicle a set of scientific discoveries

(b) describe the history of bacteria science

(c) follow a theory from its creation to refutation

(d) theorize about the nature of the generation of life

Answer:

1684. Redi's discovery is important because

- I. The discovery paved the way for Louis Pasteur's discovery
- II. Redi proved that maggots arise from eggs, not from meat
- III. The discovery showed that life comes from other life

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- (a) I only
- (b) III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) II and III only

Answer:

1685. The tone of the passage is

- (a) factual
- (b) concerned
- (c) inquisitive
- (d) bombastic

Answer:

1686. This passage is most likely to be found in a(n)

- (a) newspaper editorial
- (b) biography of Aristototele
- (c) history textbook
- (d) encyclopedia

Answer:

When we are young, we learn that tigers and sharks are dangerous animals. We might be scared of them because they are big and powerful. As we get older, however, we learn that sometimes the most dangerous animals are also the smallest animals. In fact, the animal that kills the most people every year is one that you have probably killed yourself many times: the mosquito.

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While it may seem that all mosquitoes are biters, this is not actually the case. Male mosquitoes eat plant nectar. On the other hand, female mosquitoes feed on animal blood. They need this blood to live and produce eggs. When a female mosquito bites a human being, it transmits a small amount of saliva into the blood. This saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease. The result of the bite can be as minor as an itchy bump or as serious as death.

Because a mosquito can bite many people in the course of its life, it can carry diseases from one person to another very easily. Two of the most deadly diseases carried by mosquitoes are malaria and yellow fever. More than 700 million people become sick from these diseases every year. At least 2 million of these people will die from these diseases.

Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes, but so far, there is no sure way to protect everyone in the world from their deadly bites. Mosquito nets can be placed over beds to protect people against being bitten. These nets help people stay safe at night, but they do not kill any mosquitoes. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, dragonflies, and certain kinds of fish. Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help to cut down the amount of mosquitoes in that area. This is a natural solution, but it does not always work very well. Mosquitoes can also be killed with poisons or sprays. Even though these sprays kill mosquitoes, they may also harm other plants or animals.

Although mosquitoes may not seem as scary as larger, more powerful animals, they are far more dangerous to human beings. But things are changing. It is highly likely that one day scientists will find a way to keep everyone safe from mosquitoes and the diseases they carry.

1687. According to the author, some people are more afraid of tigers and sharks than mosquitoes because tigers and sharks

- (a) kill more people than mosquitoes
- (b) are big and powerful
- (c) are found all over the world

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(d) have no natural enemies

Answer:

1688. Based on the information in paragraph 2, we can understand that

I. male mosquitoes and female mosquitoes have different eating habits

II. male mosquitoes are harmless to humans

III. female mosquitoes are responsible for transmitting diseases to humans

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

(c) II and III only

(d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1689. In paragraph 2 the author writes, "This saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease." The purpose of this statement is to

(a) oppose a previous argument

(b) question an upcoming conclusion

(c) confirm a hypothesis

(d) support a later statement

Answer:

1690. As used in paragraph 2, minor most nearly means

(a) insignificant

(b) deadly

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(c) frustrating

(d) dangerous

Answer:

1691. Based on information in paragraph 3, it can be understood that if you get sick with malaria or yellow fever, your chances of survival are

(a) terrible

(b) mediocre

(c) good

(d) excellent

Answer:

1692. It can be understood that the introduction of dragonflies might reduce the number of flies in a given area because dragonflies

(a) work together with mosquitoes

(b) kill mosquitoes

(c) cannot be killed by poisons or sprays

(d) attract bats

Answer:

1693. Which of the following best summarizes the information in paragraph 4?

(a) Mosquito nets provide adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes

(b) Poisons and sprays provide adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes

(c) The introduction of the mosquito's natural enemies provides adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes

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(d) There is no perfect solution to the mosquito problem

Answer:

1694. Which of the following words best describes the author's overall attitude towards the prospect of solving the mosquito problem?

(a) despondent, meaning hopeless or dejected

(b) exasperated, meaning extremely irritated or annoyed

(c) equivocal, meaning doubtful or uncertain

(d) optimistic, meaning hopeful or taking a favorable view

Answer:

The Trojan War is one of the most famous wars in history. It is well known for the 10-year duration, for the heroism of a number of legendary characters, and for the Trojan horse. What may not be familiar, however, is the story of how the war began.

According to Greek myth, the strife between the Trojans and the Greeks started at the wedding of Peleus, King of Thessaly, and Thetis, a sea nymph. All of the gods and goddesses had been invited to the wedding celebration in Troy except Eris, goddess of discord. She had been omitted from the guest list because her presence always embroiled mortals and immortals alike in conflict.

To take revenge on those who had slighted her, Eris decided to cause a skirmish. Into the middle of the banquet hall, she threw a golden apple marked "for the most beautiful." All of the goddesses began to haggle over who should possess it. The gods and goddesses reached a stalemate when the choice was narrowed to Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite. Someone was needed to settle the controversy by picking a winner. The job eventually fell to Paris, son of King Priam of Troy, who was said to be a good judge of beauty. Paris did not have an easy job. Each goddess, eager to win the golden apple, tried aggressively to bribe him.

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"I'll grant you vast kingdoms to rule," promised Hera. "Vast kingdoms are nothing in comparison with my gift," contradicted Athena. "Choose me and I'll see that you win victory and fame in war." Aphrodite outdid her adversaries, however. She won the golden apple by offering Helen, daughter of Zeus and the most beautiful mortal in the land, to Paris. Paris, anxious to claim Helen, set off for Sparta in Greece.

Although Paris learned that Helen was married, he nevertheless accepted the hospitality of her husband, King Menelaus of Sparta. Therefore, Menelaus was outraged for a number of reasons when Paris departed, taking Helen and much of the king's wealth back to Troy. Menelaus collected his loyal forces and set sail for Troy to begin the war to reclaim Helen.

1695. Eris was known for _____ both mortals and immortals

- (a) scheming against
- (b) creating conflict amongst
- (c) feeling hostile toward
- (d) ignoring

Answer:

1696. Each goddess tried _____ to bribe Paris

- (a) boldly
- (b) effectively
- (c) secretly
- (d) carefully

Answer:

1697. Athena _____ Hera, promising Paris victory and fame in war

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(a) disregarded the statement of

(b) defeated

(c) agreed with

(d) restated the statement of

Answer:

The biggest house of cards, the longest tongue, and of course, the tallest man: these are among the thousands of records logged in the famous Guinness Book of Records. Created in 1955 after a debate concerning Europe's fastest game bird, what began as a marketing tool sold to pub landlords to promote Guinness, an Irish drink, became the bestselling copyright title of all time (a category that excludes books such as the Bible and the Koran). In time, the book would sell 120 million copies in over 100 countries— quite a leap from its humble beginnings.

In its early years, the book set its sights on satisfying man's innate curiosity about the natural world around him. Its two principal fact finders, twins Norris and Ross McWhirter, scoured the globe to collect empirical facts. It was their task to find and document aspects of life that can be sensed or observed, things that can be quantified or measured. But not just any things. They were only interested in superlatives: the biggest and the best. It was during this period that some of the hallmark Guinness Records were documented, answering such questions as "What is the brightest star?" and "What is the biggest spider?"

Once aware of the public's thirst for such knowledge, the book's authors began to branch out to cover increasingly obscure, little-known facts. They started documenting human achievements as well. A forerunner for reality television, the Guinness Book gave people a chance to become famous for accomplishing eccentric, often pointless tasks. Records were set in 1955 for consuming 24 raw eggs in 14 minutes and in 1981 for the fastest solving of a Rubik's Cube (which took a mere 38 seconds). In 1979 a man yodeled non-stop for ten and a quarter hours.

In its latest incarnation, the book has found a new home on the internet. No longer restricted to the confines of physical paper, the Guinness World Records

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website contains seemingly innumerable facts concerning such topics as the most powerful combustion engine, or the world's longest train. What is striking, however, is that such facts are found sharing a page with the record of the heaviest train to be pulled with a beard. While there is no denying that each of these facts has its own, individual allure, the latter represents a significant deviation from the education-oriented facts of earlier editions. Perhaps there is useful knowledge to be gleaned regarding the tensile strength of a beard, but this seems to cater to an audience more interested in seeking entertainment than education.

Originating as a simple bar book, the Guinness Book of Records has evolved over decades to provide insight into the full spectrum of modern life. And although one may be more likely now to learn about the widest human mouth than the highest number of casualties in a single battle of the Civil War, the Guinness World Records website offers a telling glimpse into the future of fact-finding and recordrecording.

1698. Which of the following statements would best serve as the headline for this passage?

- (a) The encyclopedia of the extremes reflects the changing interests of modern society
- (b) A book of simple origins makes it to the top as sales total a staggering 120 million copies
- (c) Facts are often displayed in a boring, uninteresting manner, but not in the Guinness Book of Records
- (d) The Guinness World Records website proves itself a valuable resource for insight into the full spectrum of modern life

Answer:

1699. According to the author, the most significant difference between older editions of the Guinness Book of Records and the new Guinness World Records website involves

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- (a) an end to the use of facts as a means to promote Guinness
- (b) an overall increase in the total number of facts presented
- (c) a move from fact-finding to the recording of achievements
- (d) a shift in focus from educational to entertaining material

Answer:

1700. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for empirical?

- (a) natural
- (b) derived from experience
- (c) recordable
- (d) excellent or unmatched

Answer:

1701. Based on its use in paragraph 2, which of the following best describes something that is superlative?

- (a) Students give presentations about their favorite subjects for a grade. Amy Newhouse receives an 87% for her presentation, while Dustin Lincoln receives a 92%
- (b) Although sharks are significantly bigger and have razor-sharp teeth, dolphins are smarter and can therefore successfully evade attack
- (c) The lake holds a contest to see who can catch the biggest fish. Tommy wins, having caught a 6 lb. 5 oz. smallmouth bass
- (d) A man built an enormous house of cards. It took him 44 days and 218,792 individual playing cards to complete

Answer:

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1702. Using the passage as a guide, it can be inferred that the author most likely believes reality television to be

- (a) corrupt
- (b) absurd
- (c) idiotic
- (d) shallow

Answer:

1703. Which of the following best summarizes the organization of this passage?

- (a) introduction, history, conclusion
- (b) history, examples, explanations, conclusion
- (c) exposition, history, conclusion
- (d) introduction, history, exposition, conclusion

Answer:

The mid-thirteenth-century King's Mirror contains extraordinarily accurate descriptions of sea mammals and other natural phenomena. The section dealing with the North Atlantic describes only three phenomena that assume an aspect of the marvelous: the hafgerdingar (sea fences) and the Norse merman, both sighted in the Greenland Sea, and the hafgufa, sighted in Icelandic seas. Scientists have long assumed that the Norse mermen were nothing more than manatees or dugongs; however, that theory ought surely to be reconsidered in light of new research findings indicating that hafgerdingar are a visual effect created by anomalous atmospheric refraction of light rays.

Light is refracted downward during a temperature inversion, a condition in which atmospheric temperature increases with elevation. During an inversion, irregularities in the atmospheric temperature profile, especially thermoclines (layers where the temperature gradient is steeper than in adjacent layers), create irregularities in light refraction. The resulting optical distortion may be so severe

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as to make ordinary objects unrecognizable, even at short distances. One excellent source for merman images, for instance, may have been whales projecting their heads vertically out of the water. (Such activity, called "spy-hopping" is common among cetaceans). Our computer simulations suggest that, with changes in the temperature profile, a whale's head can appear slender and vertically elongated to a degree three times its actual height above water. Since the horizontal dimension remains unchanged, the distorted image possesses a large height-to width ratio, a form associated with humans. The refractive distortion diminishes if the image can be viewed from above the thermocline, but to sail thirteenth-century vessels, Norse mariners worked from the deck, only a few meters above the sea. Subsequent use of higher-decked ships and of elevated lookouts would explain the infrequent sightings of mermen by Norse mariners in later centuries.

Apparently, the thermoclines that generate merman images are most likely to be created when a warm air mass moves slowly over significantly cooler surface air, as in the last stages of a warm front, when the warm-cold interface has descended almost to the surface. (Some experimental verification of this hypothesis has already been provided by Wegener, who correlated mirages in the North Atlantic with the arrival of warm fronts.) The typical conditions just before a major storm in the Greenland Sea, dead calm followed by a sudden rise in temperature, are ideally suited to the development of thermoclines. The amount of optical distortion depends directly on the temperature difference between the two air masses, which in turn determines the strength of the front and the severity of subsequent storms. The King's Mirror quite correctly associated the appearance of Norse mermen with the advent of storms on the open sea. However, Norse mariners thought that the mermen brought on the storms. In fact, the opposite was true.

1704. Which of the following statements best expresses the central idea of the passage?

- (a) Early Norse mariners were incorrect in attributing to mermen the power to bring on storms at sea
- (b) A Norse merman is actually a distorted visual image created by anomalous atmospheric refraction

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(c) The Norse merman is unlikely to be merely a manatee or a dugong

(d) The thermoclines that generate merman images are more common in the North Atlantic than elsewhere in the world

Answer:

1705. The author is impressed by the King's Mirror because of its

(a) Universality

(b) Comprehensiveness

(c) Ingenuity

(d) Faithfulness to reality

Answer:

1706. According to the passage, the thermoclines that generate merman images are most likely to be present when two air masses in close proximity differ significantly in

(a) Elevation

(b) Density

(c) Temperature

(d) Rate of movement

Answer:

1707. According to the passage, an object sighted at sea will appear most distorted by a thermocline when the

(a) Distance from the object to the observer is short

(b) Vertical dimension of the object is large

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(c) Surface of the water near the observer is smooth

(d) Elevation of the observer above the water level is low

Answer:

1708. According to the author, Norse mariners made which of the following errors?

(a) they worked their ships only from the deck

(b) They converted to higher-decked ships in later centuries

(c) They did not record their sightings of mermen in later centuries

(d) They mistook an effect of storm conditions for a cause of storms

Answer:

1709. Which of the following phrases could best be substituted for the word "reconsidered" in the last sentence of the first paragraph, without changing the meaning of the passage as a whole?

(a) Evaluated objectively

(b) Verified experimentally

(c) Questioned seriously

(d) Compared with other theories

Answer:

1710. According to the passage, the likelihood of optical distortion is increased in the presence of which of the following atmospheric conditions?

I. A temperature inversion

II. A warm front

III. Dead calm followed by a sudden rise in temperature

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- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1711. Which of the following would most strengthen the author's assertions concerning the cause of merman images?

- (a) Accurate measurement of the average temperature gradient in a thermocline
- (b) Empirical verification of computer simulations made by the author
- (c) Explanation by historians of the reasons behind the design changes made in Norse ships after the thirteenth century
- (d) Discovery of records showing frequent sightings of mermen by Norse mariners after the thirteenth century

Answer:

1712. The passage implies that the hafgerdingar are most likely to be seen as a result of which of the following?

- (a) Irregularities in the atmospheric temperature profile
- (b) Movement of a cool air mass over significantly warmer surface air
- (c) Upward refraction of light rays through the atmosphere
- (d) A period of several consecutive warm days on the Greenland Sea

Answer:

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Tammany Hall was the name given to the Democratic Party political machine that dominated New York City politics from 1854 through 1934. That eighty-year period marks the time in which Tammany was the city's driving political force.

Tammany is forever linked with the rise of the Irish in American politics. Beginning in 1846, Irish immigrants fleeing the great Irish famine began arriving in New York. Equipped with a knowledge of English and what some have called a genius for politics, the Irish quickly assumed a key role within Tammany. Viewing politics as a path out of poverty, they found in Tammany an ally in the struggle to survive the hellish conditions of New York slums. In exchange for jobs, loans, turkeys at Christmas and other favors, they provided organizational skills, governing capacity and their votes on election day. The Irish would come to dominate Tammany, supplying its leaders from 1872 through 1924.

By 1854 Tammany's lineage and support from immigrants had combined to make it a powerful force in New York politics. In that year, the Society elected its first New York City mayor. As its power grew, Tammany's "bosses", called the Grand Sachem, and their supporters enriched themselves through means legal and illegal. Perhaps the most famous boss of all was William M. "Boss" Tweed. Though not Irish himself, Tweed was elected with the support of Irish immigrants. His outsized personality projected through his 300 pound frame and gargantuan appetites--he was famous for devouring steaks and oysters by the plateful at Delmonico's--made him a colorful if controversial figure. His infamously corrupt reign was brazen enough to incite an attempt at reform in the early 1870s. Rutherford B. Hayes's involvement in this effort contributed to his success in the election of 1876. New York minister Charles Henry Parkhurst publicly denounced the Hall in 1892, which led to a Grand Jury investigation, the appointment of the Lexow Committee and the election of a reform mayor in 1894.

1713. The author is primarily concerned with which of the following?

- (a) The plight of Irish immigrants in New York City
- (b) An important time in the history of democracy
- (c) A venue in which the Irish joined the political arena
- (d) Corruption in New York City politics

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Answer:

1714. According to the passage, the Irish joined Tammany because

- I. They felt comfortable around other immigrants
- II. Tammany helped the Irish meet their basic needs
- III. Tammany provided the Irish with organizational skills

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II only

(d) I and III only

Answer:

1715. We can infer from the passage that

(a) The Irish continued to dominate Tammany after 1924

(b) Tammany helped the Irish in order to gain political power

(c) The Irish immigrants learned to be politically savvy in Ireland

(d) Tammany was located near the slums in which the Irish lived

Answer:

1716. The tone of the passage is

(a) Indignant

(b) Skeptical

(c) Objective

(d) Optimistic

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Answer:

1717. What does the author mean by “His infamously corrupt regime was brazen enough to incite an attempt at reform” as used in the last paragraph?

- (a) Tweed was a bold mayor who called for reform among New York City government
- (b) Tweed was a corrupt mayor and did his best to keep this out of the public eye. However, he was unsuccessful
- (c) Tweed did much to help immigrants even though he was a corrupt leader
- (d) Tweed's corruption was so noticeable that other city officials decided to take control of the situation

Answer:

1718. The author's primary objective in writing the passage is to

- (a) Honor the great bosses of Tammany
- (b) Defend Tammany's political influence
- (c) Criticize political corruption
- (d) Illuminate a time in the history of politics

Answer:

Many people like to eat pizza, but not everyone knows how to make it. Making the perfect pizza can be complicated, but there are lots of ways for you to make a more basic version at home.

When you make pizza, you must begin with the crust. The crust can be hard to make. If you want to make the crust yourself, you will have to make dough using flour, water, and yeast. You will have to knead the dough with your hands. If you do not have enough time to do this, you can use a prepared crust that you buy from the store.

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After you have chosen your crust, you must then add the sauce. Making your own sauce from scratch can take a long time. You have to buy tomatoes, peel them, and then cook them with spices. If this sounds like too much work, you can also purchase jarred sauce from the store. Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home.

Now that you have your crust and your sauce, you need to add the cheese. Cheese comes from milk, which comes from cows. Do you have a cow in your backyard? Do you know how to milk the cow? Do you know how to turn that milk into cheese? If not, you might want to buy cheese from the grocery store instead of making it yourself.

When you have the crust, sauce, and cheese ready, you can add other toppings. Some people like to put meat on their pizza, while other people like to add vegetables. Some people even like to add pineapple! The best part of making a pizza at home is that you can customize it by adding your own favorite ingredients.

1719. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to

- (a) describe the history of pizza
- (b) teach a healthier way to make pizza
- (c) outline steps to make a basic pizza at home
- (d) provide tips about how to make your pizza especially delicious

Answer:

1720. As used in paragraph 1, which word means the opposite of complicated?

- (a) difficult
- (b) simple
- (c) easy

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(d) manageable

Answer:

1721. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for purchase?

(a) forget

(b) buy

(c) ask

(d) cook

Answer:

1722. In paragraph 3, the author writes, "Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home." The purpose of this statement is to

(a) clarify a later statement

(b) provide an example

(c) clarify an earlier statement

(d) support the previous paragraph

Answer:

1723. In paragraph 4, the author asks a series of questions in order to

(a) support the idea that most people cannot make homemade cheese

(b) reinforce the idea that most people probably live on farms

(c) prove that store-bought cheese tastes better than homemade cheese

(d) emphasize the superiority of homemade cheese over store bought cheese

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Answer:

1724. As used in paragraph 5, which is the best definition for customize?

- (a) to make personal
- (b) to prepare for more than one
- (c) to eat while hot
- (d) to desire

Answer:

1725. According to the author, which of the following ingredients do you need to have ready before you can add the toppings?

- I. crust
- II. sauce
- III. cheese

- (a) I only
- (b) I and II only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1726. Which of the following words best describes how the author feels about making a pizza from scratch?

- (a) helpful
- (b) understanding
- (c) enthusiastic

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(d) negative

Answer:

1727. Which of the following conclusions would work best at the end of this passage?

(a) Although the crust, sauce, and toppings are all important ingredients in pizza, it is clear that the cheese is most important. Therefore, be sure your cheese is homemade

(b) It can be understood that making your pizza from scratch should be avoided at all costs. Use store bought ingredients and save yourself a heap of trouble

(c) As you can see, cooking a pizza can be fun, but it can also be very expensive. But, as you can see, the best things are worth paying for

(d) Once you have prepared the crust, sauce, cheese, and toppings, you are ready to bake your pizza. I think you will see that making pizza at home can be a good alternative to purchasing it from the store

Answer:

Dan, Sarah, Ted, and Rebecca have been playing a friendly game of poker for almost an hour. So far, Ted has the biggest pile of winnings, with a total of \$5.45. Sarah has won a small sum, and Rebecca has lost more than Dan.

1728. At this stage of the game, who has lost the most money?

(a) Ted

(b) Sarah

(c) Dan

(d) Rebecca

Answer:

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1729. How much money might each player have started with, if each player started with the same amount?

- (a) \$4
- (b) \$6
- (c) \$8
- (d) Not enough information is provided

Answer:

1730. If the game started at 7:00, what time might it be at this stage of the game?

- (a) 7:30
- (b) 7:50
- (c) 8:00
- (d) 8:45

Answer:

1731. At this stage of the game, who has/have won money?

- I. Ted
- II. Sarah
- III. Dan

- (a) I only
- (b) I and II only
- (c) II and III only

(d) I, II, and III

Answer:

One of the most intriguing stories of the Russian Revolution concerns the identity of Anastasia, the youngest daughter of Czar Nicholas II. During his reign over Russia, the czar had planned to revoke many of the harsh laws established by previous czars. Some workers and peasants, however, clamored for more rapid social reform. In 1918, a group of these people known as Bolsheviks overthrew the government. On July 17 or 18, they murdered the czar and what was thought to be his entire family.

Although witnesses vouched that all the members of the czar's family had been executed, there were rumors suggesting that Anastasia had survived. Over the years, a number of women claimed to be Grand Duchess Anastasia. Perhaps the most famous claimant was Anastasia Tschaikovsky, who was also known as Anna Anderson.

In 1920, 18 months after the czar's execution, this terrified young woman was rescued from drowning in a Berlin river. She spent two years in a hospital, where she attempted to reclaim her health and shattered mind. The doctors and nurses thought that she resembled Anastasia and questioned her about her background. She disclaimed any connection with the czar's family. Eight years later, however, she claimed that she was Anastasia. She said that she had been rescued by two Russian soldiers after the czar and the rest of her family had been killed. Two brothers named Tschaikovsky had carried her into Romania. She had married one of the brothers, who had taken her to Berlin and left her there, penniless and without a vocation. Unable to invoke the aid of her mother's family in Germany, she had tried to drown herself.

During the next few years, scores of the czar's relatives, ex-servants, and acquaintances interviewed her. Many of these people said that her looks and mannerisms were evocative of the Anastasia that they had known. Her grandmother and other relatives denied that she was the real Anastasia, however.

Tired of being accused of fraud, Anastasia immigrated to the United States in 1928 and took the name Anna Anderson. She still wished to prove that she was

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Anastasia, though, and returned to Germany in 1933 to bring suit against her mother's family. There she declaimed to the court, asserting that she was indeed Anastasia and deserved her inheritance.

In 1957, the court decided that it could neither confirm nor deny Anastasia's identity. Although it will probably never be known whether this woman was the Grand Duchess Anastasia, her search to establish her identity has been the subject of numerous books, plays, and movies.

1732. Some Russian peasants and workers _____ for social reform

- (a) longed
- (b) cried out
- (c) begged
- (d) hoped

Answer:

1733. Witnesses _____ that all members of the czar's family had been executed

- (a) gave assurance
- (b) thought
- (c) hoped
- (d) convinced some

Answer:

1734. Tschaikovsky initially _____ any connection with the czar's family

- (a) denied
- (b) stopped

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(c) noted

(d) justified

Answer:

1735. She was unable to _____ the aid of her relatives

(a) locate

(b) speak about

(c) call upon

(d) identify

Answer:

1736. In court she _____ maintaining that she was Anastasia and deserved her inheritance

(a) finally appeared

(b) spoke forcefully

(c) gave testimony

(d) gave evidence

Answer:

Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) are a range of psychological conditions characterized by abnormalities in social interaction, behavior, interests, and communication. The five forms of ASD include classical autism, Asperger syndrome, Pervasive Developmental Disorder, Rett syndrome, and Childhood Disintegrative Disorder. Although the number of reported cases of ASD has experienced a dramatic increase in the past 25 years, the majority of doctors agree that this increase is due to changes in diagnostic practices and advances in the understanding of psychiatric health. While there is no general consensus among medical professionals about the underlying causes of ASD, theories range

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from genetic inheritance to environmental factors. One of the most controversial theories to have emerged in recent times is the hypothesis that ASD could be caused by the MMR vaccine, which is an immunization against measles, mumps, and rubella that was first developed in the 1960's. The vaccine is a mixture of three live viruses and is administered via injection to children when they are one year old. By the late 1990's, this vaccination had led to the near-eradication of measles in countries that employed widespread inoculation. However, a combination of spurious scientific data and alarmist media attention led to an entirely preventable resurgence in measles cases in the early 21st century.

The first claims of a connection between the MMR vaccine and autism were made in 1998, when an article in *The Lancet*, a respected British medical journal, reported on eight cases of autism that could possibly be traced back to the administration of an MMR vaccine. The parents of the children in this study contended that the symptoms of autism in their children developed within days of vaccination. During a press conference, Andrew Wakefield, one of the authors of the article, called on British doctors to stop giving combined MMR vaccines, instead advocating for individual inoculations against measles, mumps, and rubella.

Following the publication of this article, Wakefield published several follow-up papers that further questioned the safety of the MMR vaccine. An onslaught of media coverage then began. Parents appeared on television sharing anecdotal evidence linking their child's inoculation to the onset of ASD. The popular press quickly seized upon this story; in 2002, over 1200 articles were written about the link between MMR vaccines and ASD. Less than 30% of these articles mentioned that an overwhelming amount of scientific evidence suggested that these vaccinations were completely safe.

Since the initial panic, fears that MMR vaccines cause ASD have generally subsided. A survey completed in 2004 showed that only 2% of people in the United Kingdom thought that there was a legitimate link between MMR vaccines and ASD. Fears were most likely allayed when, in 2004, an investigative reporter discovered that Andrew Wakefield had received a large sum of money from lawyers seeking evidence to use in cases against vaccine manufacturers. It was then discovered that Wakefield had applied for patents on an alternate MMR vaccine. These severe conflicts of interest damaged the credibility of Wakefield's study beyond repair. In 2010, Wakefield was tried by Britain's General Medical

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Council under allegations that he had falsified data and manipulated test results. The Council found that Wakefield had acted “dishonestly and irresponsibly,” and consequently The Lancet officially retracted Wakefield’s 1998 article.

The anti-MMR vaccine panic that arose immediately after Wakefield’s article was published had a significant negative effect on the health of thousands of children. Once the controversy began, the number of parents in the United Kingdom who inoculated their children with the MMR vaccine experienced a sharp decline. Not surprisingly, the number of reported cases of measles increased; while there were only 56 confirmed cases of measles in the UK in 1998; in 2008 there were over 1300. Between 2002 and 2008, there were outbreaks of measles throughout Europe and North America. These outbreaks cost millions of dollars in health care and resulted in the deaths of dozens of children and adults with compromised immune systems.

Who is to blame for these deaths? It is easy to hold Andrew Wakefield accountable, but the media must also bear some of the responsibility. The media’s appetite for a sensational medical story overshadowed the fact that there was very little scientific evidence behind Wakefield’s claim. Although Wakefield is certainly not the first person to publish fraudulent scientific findings in a respected medical journal, the magnitude of this event was anomalous, as most medical hoaxes are discredited before they can reach the popular media. While The Lancet should not have published Wakefield’s article without checking it thoroughly, the popular media should not have blown the study out of proportion without fully considering the consequences.

1737. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (a) warn parents about the dangers of not vaccinating their children against measles
- (b) criticize The Lancet for publishing Wakefield’s article without vetting it more thoroughly
- (c) provide an overview of the MMR vaccine controversy, including its consequences and responsible parties

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(d) inform readers about the history of the MMR vaccine, especially in the U.S. and the UK

Answer:

1738. As used in paragraph 1, which is the best antonym for spurious?

(a) reassuring

(b) safe

(c) clear

(d) legitimate

Answer:

1739. Which of the following statements most accurately summarizes the author's explanation for the increase in reported cases of ASD over the past 25 years?

(a) Over the past 25 years, parents have been more likely to have their young children inoculated against MMR

(b) Since the results of Wakefield's study were published, parents have been less likely to have their young children inoculated against MMR

(c) In the past 25 years, doctors have developed a better understanding of genetics, which is thought to be the leading factor in whether or not a child will develop ASD

(d) The increase in reported cases of ASD is mainly the result of an increased understanding of how to recognize ASD

Answer:

1740. Which of the following pieces of evidence from paragraphs 2 and 3 support(s) the author's claim that popular media is partially responsible for creating unnecessary panic?

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I. "An article published in The Lancet, a respected British medical journal, reported on eight cases of autism that could possibly be traced back to the administration of an MMR vaccine"

II. "In 2002, over 1200 articles were written about the link between MMR vaccines and ASD. Less than 30% of these articles mentioned that an overwhelming amount of scientific evidence suggested that these vaccinations were completely safe"

III. "Parents appeared on television sharing anecdotal evidence regarding the links between their child's inoculation and the onset of ASD"

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II only

(d) II and III only

Answer:

1741. In paragraph 4, the author cites all of the following as ways that Wakefield's study was discredited except

(a) investigators discovered that the parents of children in Wakefield's study were litigants in a lawsuit against the pharmaceutical company that made the MMR vaccine

(b) The Lancet eventually retracted Wakefield's original article

(c) it was discovered that Wakefield accepted money from lawyers who were filing a suit against the pharmaceutical companies responsible for making the MMR vaccine

(d) an investigation into Wakefield's research found that he had falsified data in his initial study

Answer:

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1742. Based on its use in paragraph 4, it can be inferred that the phrase “conflicts of interest” means situations in which people

- (a) unethically accept large sums of money
- (b) have interests that fail to accord with those of the mainstream media
- (c) falsify data and manipulate test results
- (d) have personal interests that threaten their official objectivity

Answer:

1743. As used in paragraph 6, which is the best synonym for anomalous?

- (a) timely
- (b) calamitous
- (c) abnormal
- (d) unacceptable

Answer:

1744. Which of the following pieces of evidence, if true, would best strengthen the author’s argument in paragraph 6?

- (a) An estimated 1.4 million measles deaths are averted each year due to MMR immunization
- (b) 90% of parents in the UK who decided not to immunize their children against measles reported that they did so against their doctors’ wishes
- (c) Measles outbreaks in Japan can be traced back to Japanese exchange students who were studying in the UK
- (d) In the United States, over 60% of children who are not immunized against MMR never exhibit any symptoms of the measles

Answer:

As in the case of so many words used by the biologist and physiologist, the word acclimatization is hard to define. With increases in scientific knowledge and understanding, meanings of words change. Originally the term acclimatization was taken to mean only the ability of human beings, animals or plants to accustom themselves to new and strange climatic conditions, primarily altered temperature. A person or a wolf moves to a hot climate and is uncomfortable there, but after a time is better able to withstand the heat. But aside from temperature, there are other aspects of climate. A person or an animal may become adjusted to living at higher altitudes than those it was originally accustomed to. At very high altitudes, such as those that aviators may be exposed to low atmospheric pressure becomes a factor of primary importance. In changing to a new environment, a person may, meet new conditions of temperature or pressure, and in addition may have to contend with different chemical surroundings. On high mountains, the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere may be relatively small; in crowded cities, a person may become exposed to relatively high concentrations of carbon dioxide or even carbon monoxide, and in various areas may be exposed to conditions in which the water content of the atmosphere is extremely high or extremely low. Thus in the case of humans, animals, and even plants, the concept of acclimatization includes the phenomena of increased toleration of high or low temperature, of altered pressure, and of changes in the chemical environment.

Let us define acclimatization, therefore, as the process in which an organism or a part of an organism becomes inured to an environment which is normally unsuitable to it or lethal for it. By and large, acclimatization is a relatively slow process. The term should not be taken to include relatively rapid adjustments such as those that our sense organs are constantly making. This type of adjustment is commonly referred to by physiologists as "adaptation." Thus our touch sense soon becomes accustomed to the pressure of our clothes and we do not feel them; we soon fail to hear the ticking of a clock; obnoxious orders after a time fail to make much impression on us, and our eyes in strong light rapidly become insensitive.

1745. According to the reading selection, all animals and plants

(a) have an ability for acclimatization

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- (b) can adjust to only one change in the environment at a time
- (c) are successful in adjusting themselves to changes in their environments
- (d) can adjust to natural changes in the environment but not to artificially induced changes

Answer:

1746. It can be inferred from the reading selection that

- (a) every change in the environment requires acclimatization by living things
- (b) plants and animals are more alike than they are different
- (c) biologist and physiologists study essentially the same things
- (d) as science develops, the connotation of terms may change

Answer:

1747. According to the reading selection, acclimatization

- (a) is similar to adaptation
- (b) is more important today than it was formerly
- (c) involves positive as well as negative adjustment
- (d) may be involved with a part of an organism but not with the whole organism

Answer:

1748. By inference from the reading selection, which one of the following would NOT require the process of acclimatization?

- (a) an ocean fish placed in a lake
- (b) a shallow diver making a deep dive

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(c) an airplane pilot making a high-altitude flight

(d) a person going from daylight into a darkened room

Answer:

1749. According to the passage, a major distinction between acclimatization and adaptation is that acclimatization

(a) is more important than adaptation

(b) is relatively slow and adaptation is relatively rapid

(c) applies to adjustments while adaptation does not apply to adjustments.

(d) applies to terrestrial animals and adaptation to aquatic animals.

Answer:

1750. The word "inured" in the first sentence of paragraph two most likely means

(a) exposed

(b) accustomed

(c) attracted

(d) associated

Answer:

1751. The function of paragraph 2 in the passage as a whole is to

(a) illuminate the human element of acclimatization

(b) Explain the role of scientists in acclimatization research

(c) Provide a definition corresponding to the examples sighted in paragraph 1

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(d) Detail the environmental adjustments animals make to their environment

Answer:

1752. The author is most likely

(a) A researcher in the field of adaptive mechanisms

(b) A student of biology

(c) A veterinarian looking to explain an issue of importance

(d) The editor of a scientific publication

Answer:

Many people who are looking to get a pet dog get a puppy. There are many reasons why people get puppies. After all, puppies are cute, friendly, and playful. But even though puppies make good pets, there are good reasons why you should consider getting an adult dog instead.

When you get a puppy, you have to teach it how to behave. You have to make sure that the puppy is housebroken so that it does not go to the bathroom inside the house. You have to teach the puppy not to jump up on your guests or chew on your shoes. You have to train the puppy to walk on a leash. This is a lot of work.

On the other hand, when you get an adult dog, there is a good chance that it will already know how to do all of the previously mentioned things. Many adult dogs have already been housebroken. Many adult dogs will not jump on or chew things that you do not want them to jump on or chew. Many adult dogs will be able to walk on a leash without pulling you to the other side of the street. Puppies also have a lot of energy and want to play all of the time. This can be fun, but you might not want to play as much as your puppy does. Puppies will not always sleep through the night or let you relax as you watch television.

On the other hand, most adult dogs will wait on you to play. What is more, they will sleep when you are sleeping and are happy to watch television on the couch right beside you.

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There is one last reason why you should get an adult dog instead of a puppy. When most people go to the pound to get a dog, they get a puppy. This means that many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound, and some never find good homes. So if you are looking to get a dog for a pet, you should think about getting an adult dog. They are good pets who need good homes.

1753. The author apparently thinks that puppies are

- (a) bad pets because they take too much work to own
- (b) friendly, playful, and a lot of work
- (c) not as cute as adult dogs
- (d) not as playful as adult dogs

Answer:

1754. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best synonym for behave?

- (a) listen
- (b) understand
- (c) train
- (d) act

Answer:

1755. The main purpose of paragraph 2 is to explain how puppies

- (a) are very immature
- (b) do not make good pets
- (c) can be very destructive

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(d) are a lot of work

Answer:

1756. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best example of a dog that is housebroken?

(a) Spot goes outside to use the bathroom

(b) Rex always breaks things inside of the house

(c) Rover never jumps on guests

(d) Muffin chews on people's shoes

Answer:

1757. According to the passage, why are adult dogs easier to take care of than puppies?

I. Puppies need to learn how to walk nicely on a leash

II. Adult dogs have less energy than puppies do

III. It is harder for adult dogs to find a home than it is for puppies

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

(c) II and III only

(d) I, II, and III

Answer:

1758. Based on information in the passage, which of the following statements is false?

(a) Puppies have a lot of energy

(b) Puppies need a lot of attention

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(c) Adult dogs do not like to play

(d) Adult dogs do not need eat very much

Answer:

1759. As used in paragraph 4, which is the best synonym for relax?

(a) work

(b) leave

(c) play

(d) rest

Answer:

1760. The author begins paragraphs 3 and 5 with the phrase, "On the other hand." This phrase is used to

(a) highlight an example

(b) contrast previous information

(c) contradict a later statement

(d) support the upcoming paragraph

Answer:

1761. In the final paragraph, the author says, "many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound, and some never find good homes." Based on what you have read in the passage, why is this most likely the case?

(a) People see adult dogs as unhappy and dangerous, while they see puppies as cute and friendly

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(b) People understand that most adult dogs still need to a lot of training before they understand how to behave properly

(c) People think that puppies are cute and playful and do not always think about how much work it will take to train them

(d) People do not want to get a dog that does not have much time left to live

Answer:

1762. Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that someone who owns a puppy must be

(a) strict

(b) serious

(c) careful

(d) responsible

Answer:

King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette ruled France from 1774 to 1789, a time when the country was fighting bankruptcy. The royal couple did not let France's insecure financial situation limit their immoderate spending, however. Even though the minister of finance repeatedly warned the king and queen against wasting money, they continued to spend great fortunes on their personal pleasure. This lavish spending greatly enraged the people of France. They felt that the royal couple bought its luxurious lifestyle at the poor people's expense.

Marie Antoinette, the beautiful but exceedingly impractical queen, seemed uncaring about her subjects' misery. While French citizens begged for lower taxes, the queen embellished her palace with extravagant works of art. She also surrounded herself with artists, writers, and musicians, who encouraged the queen to spend money even more profusely.

While the queen's favorites gluttoned themselves on huge feasts at the royal table, many people in France were starving. The French government taxed the citizens

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outrageously. These high taxes paid for the entertainments the queen and her court so enjoyed. When the minister of finance tried to stop these royal spendthrifts, the queen replaced him. The intense hatred that the people felt for Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette kept building until it led to the French Revolution. During this time of struggle and violence (1789-1799), thousands of aristocrats, as well as the king and queen themselves, lost their lives at the guillotine. Perhaps if Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette had reined in their extravagant spending, the events that rocked France would not have occurred.

1763. The people surrounding the queen encouraged her to spend money

- (a) wisely
- (b) abundantly
- (c) carefully
- (d) foolishly

Answer:

1764. The minister of finance tried to curb these royal _____

- (a) aristocrats
- (b) money wasters
- (c) enemies
- (d) individuals

Answer:

A few minutes ago, walking back from lunch, I started to cross the street when I heard the sound of a coin dropping. It wasn't much but, as I turned, my eyes caught the heads of several other people turning too. A woman had dropped what appeared to be a dime.

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The tinkling sound of a coin dropping on pavement is an attention-getter. It can be nothing more than a penny. Whatever the coin is, no one ignores the sound of it. It got me thinking about sounds again.

We are besieged by so many sounds that attract the most attention. People in New York City seldom turn to look when a fire engine, a police car or an ambulance comes screaming along the street.

When I'm in New York, I'm a New Yorker. I don't turn either. Like the natives. I hardly hear a siren there. At home in my little town in Connecticut, it's different. The distant wail of a police car, an emergency vehicle or a fire siren brings me to my feet if I'm seated and brings me to the window if I'm in bed.

It's the quietest sounds that have most effect on us, not the loudest. In the middle of the night, I can hear a dripping tap a hundred yards away through three closed doors. I've been hearing little creaking noises and sounds which my imagination turns into footsteps in the middle of the night for twenty-five years in our house. How come I never hear those sounds in the daytime?

I'm quite clear in my mind what the good sounds are and what the bad sounds are. I've turned against whistling, for instance. I used to think of it as the mark of a happy worker but lately I've been associating the whistler with a nervous person making compulsive noises.

The tapping, tapping, tapping of my typewriter as the keys hit the paper is a lovely sound to me. I often like the sound of what I write better than the looks of it.

1765. The sound of a coin dropping makes people

- (a) think of money
- (b) look at each other
- (c) pay attention to it
- (d) stop crossing the street

Answer:

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1766. People in New York

- (a) don't care about emergencies
- (b) are used to sirens
- (c) are attracted by sounds
- (d) don't hear loud noises

Answer:

1767. The writer

- (a) sleeps next to the window
- (b) has lived in Connecticut for a long time
- (c) believes in ghosts
- (d) is interested in fire engines

Answer:

1768. How does the author relate to sounds at night?

- (a) He imagines sounds that do not exist
- (b) He exaggerates quiet sounds
- (c) He thinks taps should be turned off
- (d) He believes it's rather quiet at night

Answer:

1769. He dislikes whistling because

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- (a) he is tired of it
- (b) he used to be happier
- (c) it reminds him of tense people
- (d) he doesn't like workers

Answer:

1770. What kind of sound does he find pleasant?

- (a) tinkling sound of a coin dropping
- (b) clinking sound of keys
- (c) tapping of his typewriter
- (d) creaking sounds

Answer:

1771. How does the writer feel about sounds in general?

- (a) They make him feel at home
- (b) He thinks they should be ignored
- (c) He believes they are part of our lives
- (d) He prefers silence to loud noises

Answer:

All of Francoise Duparc's surviving paintings blend portraiture and genre. Her subjects appear to be acquaintances whom she has asked to pose. She has captured both their self-consciousness and the spontaneity of their everyday activities, the depiction of which characterizes genre paintings. But, genre painting, especially when it portrayed members of the humblest classes, was

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never popular in eighteenth century France. The Le Nain brothers and Georges de La Tour, who also chose such themes, were largely ignored. Their present high standing is due to a different, more democratic political climate and to different aesthetic values. We no longer require artists to provide images of humanity for our moral edification but rather regard idealization as a falsification of truth. Duparc gives no improving message and discretely refrains from judging her subjects. In brief, her works neither elevate nor instruct. This restraint largely explains her lack of popular success during her lifetime, even if her talent did not go completely unrecognized by her eighteenth century French contemporaries.

1772. According to the passage, modern viewers are not likely to value which of the following qualities in a painting?

- (a) The technical elements of a painting
- (b) The spontaneity of the painting
- (c) The moral lesson imported by the painting
- (d) The degree to which the painting realistically depicts its subject

Answer:

1773. If the history of Duparc's artistic reputation were to follow to that of the Le Nain brothers and Georges de La Tour, present-day assessments of her works would be likely to contain which of the following?

- (a) An evaluation that accords high status to her works
- (b) Acknowledgement of her technical expertise but dismissal of her subject matter as trivial
- (c) Agreement with assessment made in her own time but acknowledgements of the exceptional quality of a few of her paintings
- (d) Placement of her among the foremost artists of her century

Answer:

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1774. It can be inferred from the passage that the term genre painting would most likely apply to which of the following?

- (a) A painting depicting a glorious moment of victory following a battle
- (b) A painting illustrative a narrative from the Bible
- (c) A portrayal of a mythological Greek goddess
- (d) A portrayal of a servant engaged in his work

Answer:

1775. The argument of the passage best supports which of the following contentions concerning judgments of artistic work?

- (a) Aesthetic judgments can be influenced by the political beliefs of those making the judgment
- (b) Judgments of the value of an artist's work made by his or her contemporaries must be discounted before a true judgment can be made
- (c) Modern aesthetic taste is once again moving in the direction of regarding idealistic painting as the most desirable form of painting
- (d) In order to be highly regarded, an artist can not be solely identified with one particular kind of painting

Answer:

What are the basic elements in the laughable? The first point to be made is that the comic does not exit beyond the pale what is strictly human. A landscape may be charming and sublime, or insignificant and ugly. It will never be laughable. One may laugh at an animal, but only because one has detected in it some human expression or attitude.

Another element to note is the absence of feeling which usually accompanies laughter. Indifference is its usual environment, for laughter has no greater foe than emotion. The comic demands a momentary anesthesia of the heart. Its

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appeal is to the intelligence, pure and simple. This intelligence, however, must always remain in touch with other intelligences. Laughter appears to need an echo. However spontaneous it seems, it always implies a kind of secret freemasonry, or even complicity, with other laughers, real or imaginary. To understand laughter, we must put it back in natural environment, which is society.

1776. The author is primarily concerned with

- (a) criticizing those who laugh at certain people and situations
- (b) discussing why laughter is an antisocial action
- (c) identifying three different kinds of comedy
- (d) pointing out some general characteristics of that which is comic

Answer:

1777. Which of the following statements about laughter is best supported by the passage?

- (a) Some one who is ugly can not at the same time be laughable
- (b) Someone who pities a person can not at the same time laugh at that person
- (c) Laughter begets more laughter, since more than one intelligence is needed for comedy
- (d) Because of the absence of feeling which laughter requires, the object of a joke is indifferent to it

Answer:

1778. Which of the following examples could be best be substituted for the author's example of the animal?(Sentence 4))

- (a) A hat with a shape reflecting the human caprice that has molded it

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- (b) A wave that is about to knock over a woman standing on a beach
- (c) A person spinning a ball with his feet, as a seal spins a ball on its nose
- (d) A play on words by a comedian

Answer:

An important development in the twentieth century literary criticism was the growth of the New Criticism. The New Critics assumed that the methods devised for reading long poems could be applied to novels. In practice, this meant a new emphasis in the reading of fiction on scrupulous textual analysis as a prerequisite for biographical and ideological commend. A novelist's ideas were now significant mainly as components of his or her writing technique. Insisting on close attention to a text, the New Critics analyzed long passages of a novel and concentrated on discerning the development of symbolic patterns. By analyzing symbols in this way, the critic could show how the meaning of symbol accrued as it was repeated in different passages. This permitted a more complete understanding of the symbol to emerge than that which could be discovered through isolated symbol-hunting. One novelist who benefited from this new emphasis on text was D.H.Lawrence, whose work was rescued from hostile critics who had attacked as mere ideology.

1779. According to the passage, the New Critics considered the ideas found in a novelist's work to be

- (a) equally conducive to treatment in a poetry or fiction
- (b) important primarily as aspects of the novelist's style
- (c) ambiguous and therefore stumbling blocks to informed critical judgment
- (d) most easily analyzed when embodied in a symbol

Answer:

1780. The author alludes to D.H.Lawrence in order to give an example of a novelist who

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- (a) sacrificed literary techniques to ideology
- (b) wrote both novels and long poems
- (c) subscribed to principles of New Criticism
- (d) was reassessed because of New Critical principles

Answer:

1781. It can be inferred from the passage that the New Critics disliked isolated symbol-hunting because it tended to

- (a) encourage simplistic critical platitudes
- (b) reduce the role of the critic to that of a literary detective
- (c) enforce an unnecessary distinction between criticism and symbolism
- (d) oversimplify the meaning of a symbol

Answer:

1782. The passage implies that the New Critics would be most likely to agree with which of the following

- (a) Critical speculation on the connection between a novelist's childhood and his or her writing is irrelevant
- (b) The most scrupulously complete criticism is that which emphasizes connection between a novelist's life and his or her writing
- (c) A novelist's life experiences can contribute to an understanding of his or her novels, but treatment of these experiences must be preceded by textual analysis
- (d) Information about a novelist's life can provide important critical insight into his or her novels, but such information should be subordinated to ideological investigation

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Answer:

Marcia says that all of her friends have a cell phone, but Marcia's mom doesn't want to buy her one. Marcia's mom doesn't want Marcia to play video games either. What is more, the Internet scares her. Marcia's mom says, "If Marcia has a cell phone, how do we know whom she is talking to? Video games are bad for you. The Internet is dangerous and uncontrolled. It's like having a gun in the house. We should just ban her from using the computer, and I'm not buying her a cell phone until she is eighteen. This is the only way we can be sure that Marcia is safe."

Marcia's dad disagrees with Marcia's mom. Although he agrees that there are some dangers to it, he likes the Internet, and finds it to be very useful. "The trouble is," he says, "We just can't stop Marcia from using the Internet, as this would put her at a disadvantage. What is more, I like video games. I think that, when played in moderation, they are fun. Obviously, it is not good to play them without restraint or self-control. Finally, I think Marcia needs a cell phone. We can't take these things away."

1783. Which of the following best describes the difference between Marcia's mom and Marcia's dad?

- (a) Mom wants to ban Marcia from using the computer, while dad likes to play video games
- (b) Mom thinks technology is dangerous, while dad thinks it can be useful
- (c) Mom cares little about Marcia's future, while dad is very supportive
- (d) Mom is very strict while Dad is open minded

Answer:

1784. Which of the following best describes the similarity between Marcia's mom and Marcia's dad?

- (a) Mom and dad both like technology

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- (b) Mom and dad both think video games are bad
- (c) Mom and dad both think the internet is dangerous
- (d) Mom and dad both care about Marcia's wellbeing

Answer:

1785. In paragraph 1, Marcia's mom says, "It's like having a gun in the house." She says this in order to

- (a) support the idea that the Internet is dangerous
- (b) reject the claim that guns can be safe if used responsibly
- (c) encourage Marcia's dad to purchase a gun
- (d) explain why the Internet is uncontrolled

Answer:

1786. In paragraph 2, Marcia's dad says, "We just can't stop Marcia from using the Internet, as this would put her at a disadvantage." What does Marcia's dad mean by this?

- (a) Marcia needs to learn how to use the internet if she wants to have friends in the future
- (b) Marcia should not stop using the internet because this will seriously slow her learning
- (c) If a person's ability to use the internet becomes important in the future, Marcia will be at a loss
- (d) If Marcia does not learn to use the internet on her own, then she will never learn to recognize its dangers

Answer:

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1787. In paragraph 2, Marcia's dad says, "Finally, I think Marcia needs a cell phone." Given what you know about Marcia's mom's concerns, what is the best reason Marcia's dad can provide to convince Marcia's mom that Marcia needs a cell phone?

- (a) Marcia can use her cell phone to talk to her friends, instead of needing to borrow one of ours
- (b) Having a cell phone will teach Marcia how to use new technology
- (c) Because all of her friends have one, it would be unfair to disallow Marcia to have a cell phone
- (d) If Marcia's is in trouble she can use her cell phone to call for help

Answer:

1788. Which of the following describes a level of game play that Marcia' dad would disapprove of?

- (a) On Saturday, Marcia plays video games all evening. The next day, she wakes up early and goes for a walk through the woods near her house. When her friend calls Marcia, they talk about the what they are going to wear to school on Monday
- (b) Marcia plays video games for an hour or two. Then she eats lunch and meets her friends at the skating rink. That night, Marcia and her friends go to see a movie
- (c) Marcia plays video games all morning. When her friends ask her to come play outside, Marcia tells them that she is too busy and continues to play
- (d) Marcia plays video games for an hour every day for five days straight. During these days, she does not watch any TV

Answer:

1789. Marcia's mom can best be described as

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(a) ridiculous

(b) careful

(c) cruel

(d) rude

Answer:

1790. Marcia's dad can best be described as

(a) shameless

(b) foolish

(c) wild

(d) reasonable

Answer:

1791. Which of the following would be the best way for Marcia to change the way her mom thinks about technology?

(a) Read her a newspaper article that talks about the importance of technology

(b) Provide her an instruction manual detailing how the latest cell phone functions.

(c) Take her to the library and show her the top five most popular internet websites

(d) Spend the weekend playing video games with her

Answer:

Many great inventions are initially greeted with ridicule and disbelief. The invention of the airplane was no exception. Although many people who heard

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about the first powered flight on December 17, 1903 were excited and impressed, others reacted with peals of laughter. The idea of flying an aircraft was repulsive to some people. Such people called Wilbur and Orville Wright, the inventors of the first flying machine, impulsive fools. Negative reactions, however, did not stop the Wrights. Impelled by their desire to succeed, they continued their experiments in aviation.

Orville and Wilbur Wright had always had a compelling interest in aeronautics and mechanics. As young boys they earned money by making and selling kites and mechanical toys. Later, they designed a newspaper-folding machine, built a printing press, and operated a bicycle-repair shop. In 1896, when they read about the death of Otto Lilienthal, the brothers' interest in flight grew into a compulsion.

Lilienthal, a pioneer in hang-gliding, had controlled his gliders by shifting his body in the desired direction. This idea was repellent to the Wright brothers, however, and they searched for more efficient methods to control the balance of airborne vehicles. In 1900 and 1901, the Wrights tested numerous gliders and developed control techniques. The brothers' inability to obtain enough lift power for the gliders almost led them to abandon their efforts.

After further study, the Wright brothers concluded that the published tables of air pressure on curved surfaces must be wrong. They set up a wind tunnel and began a series of experiments with model wings. Because of their efforts, the old tables were repealed in time and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces. This work, in turn, made it possible for the brothers to design a machine that would fly. In 1903 the Wrights built their first airplane, which cost less than \$1,000. They even designed and built their own source of propulsion—a lightweight gasoline engine. When they started the engine on December 17, the airplane pulsated wildly before taking off. The plane managed to stay aloft for 12 seconds, however, and it flew 120 feet.

By 1905, the Wrights had perfected the first airplane that could turn, circle, and remain airborne for half an hour at a time. Others had flown in balloons and hang gliders, but the Wright brothers were the first to build a full-size machine that could fly under its own power. As the contributors of one of the most outstanding engineering achievements in history, the Wright brothers are accurately called the fathers of aviation.

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1792. The idea of flying an aircraft was _____ to some people

- (a) boring
- (b) distasteful
- (c) exciting
- (d) needless

Answer:

1793. People thought that the Wright brothers had _____

- (a) acted without thinking
- (b) been negatively influenced
- (c) been too cautious
- (d) been mistaken

Answer:

1794. The Wrights' interest in flight grew into a _____

- (a) financial empire
- (b) plan
- (c) need to act
- (d) foolish thought

Answer:

1795. Lilienthal's idea about controlling airborne vehicles was _____ the Wrights

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(a) proven wrong by

(b) opposite to the ideas of

(c) disliked by

(d) accepted by

Answer:

1796. The old tables were _____ and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces

(a) destroyed

(b) invalidated

(c) multiplied

(d) approved

Answer:

1797. The Wrights designed and built their own source of _____

(a) force for moving forward

(b) force for turning around

(c) turning

(d) force for going backward

Answer:

The work which Gandhiji had taken in hand was not only the achievement of political freedom but establishment of a social order based on truth and non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood, and maximum freedom for all. This unfinished part of his experiment was perhaps even more difficult to achieve than the achievement of freedom. In the political struggle the

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fight was against a foreign power and all could and did either join in it or at least wish it success and give it their moral support. In establishing the social order of his pattern, there was a likely possibility of a conflict arising between groups and classes of our own people.

Experience shows that man values his possessions even more than his life because in the former he sees the means for perpetuation and survival through his descendants after his body is reduced to ashes. That new order cannot be established without radically changing men's mind and attitude towards property and at some stage or other the haves have to yield place to the have-nots. We have seen in our time attempts to achieve a kind of egalitarian society and the picture of it in action after it was achieved. But this was done, by and large, by the use of physical force. In the result it is difficult, if not impossible, to say that the instinct to possess has been rooted out or that it will not reappear in an even worse form under a different face. It may even be that like gas kept confined within metallic containers under great pressure, or water held behind a big dam, that breaks the barrier, reaction will one day sweep back with a violence equal in extent and intensity to what was used to establish and maintain the outward egalitarian form. This enforced egalitarianism contains in its bosom the seed of its own destruction.

The root cause of class-conflict is possessiveness or the acquisitive instinct. So long as the ideal that is held up to be achieved is one of the securing the maximum of material satisfaction. Possessiveness is neither suppressed nor eliminated but grows by what it feeds upon. Nor does it cease to be such, it is possessiveness still whether it is confined to a few only or is shared by many. If egalitarianism is to endure, it has to be based not on the possession of the maximum of material goods whether by few or by all but on voluntary enlightened renunciation denying oneself what cannot be shared by others or can be enjoyed only at the expense of others. This calls for substitution of spiritual values for purely material ones. The paradise of material satisfaction that is sometimes equated with progress these days neither spells peace nor progress. Mahatma Gandhi showed us how the acquisitive instinct inherent in man could be transmuted by the adoption of the ideal of trusteeship by those who have for the benefit of all those who have not so that, instead of leading to exploitation and conflict, it would become a means and incentive to the amelioration and progress of society.

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1798. According to the passage, true egalitarianism will last if

- (a) It is based on truth and non-violence
- (b) It is thrust upon people
- (c) People inculcate spiritual values along with material values
- (d) Haves and have-nots live together peacefully

Answer:

1799. According to the passage, people ultimately overturn the form of a social order

- (a) Which is based on coercion and oppression
- (b) Which is based upon conciliations and rapprochement
- (c) Which does not satisfy their basic needs
- (d) Which is not congenial to the spiritual values of the people

Answer:

1800. According to the passage, the root cause of class conflict is

- (a) Exploitation of the have-nots by the haves
- (b) Dominant inherent acquisitive instinct in man
- (c) The paradise of material satisfaction
- (d) A social order where underprivileged are not involved in its establishment

Answer:

1801. Which of the following statement is not true in the context of the passage?

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- (a) New order can be established by radically changing people's outlook towards it
- (b) Enforced egalitarianism can be the cause of its own destruction
- (c) Adoption of ideal of trusteeship can minimize possessive instinct
- (d) Ideal of new order is to secure maximum material satisfaction

Answer:

1802. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (a) In establishing the social order of Gandhi's pattern, possibility of a conflict between different classes of society hardly existed
- (b) A social order based on truth and nonviolence alone can help the achievement of political freedom
- (c) It is difficult to change men's mind and attitude towards property
- (d) In an egalitarian society, material satisfaction can be enjoyed only at the expense of other

Answer:

1803. According to the passage, the adoption of ideal of trusteeship means

- (a) adoption of the ideal by the have-nots for the benefit of the society
- (b) Equating peace and progress with material satisfaction
- (c) Voluntary, enlightened renunciation of possessive instinct by the privileged class
- (d) Substituting spiritual values for material values by those who live in paradise of satisfaction

Answer:

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1804. According to the passage, egalitarianism will not survive if

- (a) Underprivileged people are not involved in its establishment
- (b) It is achieved by resorting to physical force
- (c) It is based on voluntary renunciation
- (d) People's outlook towards it is not radically changed

Answer:

1805. According to the passage, man values his possessions more than his life because

- (a) He is endowed with possessive instinct
- (b) He has inherent desire to share his possessions with others
- (c) Only his possessions help him to earn love and respect from his descendants
- (d) Through possessions he can preserve his name after his death

Answer:

1806. According to the passage, which was the unfinished part of Gandhiji's experiments?

- (a) Establishment of an egalitarian society
- (b) Achieving total political freedom for the country
- (c) Educating people to avoid class conflict
- (d) Radically changing men's mind and attitude towards truth and non-violence

Answer:

1807. Which of the following statement is not true in the context of the passage

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- (a) True egalitarian can be achieved by giving up one's possessions under compulsions
- (b) Possessive instinct is a natural part of human being
- (c) Man values his life less than his possession
- (d) In the political struggle the fight was against the alien rule

Answer:

The levels of dissolved oxygen in the world's ocean waters are declining precipitously. Just like humans, fish need oxygen to survive, and so in ocean areas experiencing significant levels of oxygen scarcity, or hypoxia, fish populations are plummeting. Although some hypoxic areas, called "dead zones," occur naturally, hypoxia in coastal areas and inland waters is caused mainly by agricultural run-off and by discharge of industrial waste waters. More than one-hundred permanent dead zones, many covering thousands of square miles, exist worldwide today.

Since reproductive success is the most critical factor in the sustainability of any species, the extent of this threat to marine life and genetic diversity can hardly be overstated. After several months in hypoxic waters, female fish produce fewer eggs. Moreover, hypoxic conditions serve to alter the normal ratio between two particular hormones manufactured during the embryonic stage when a fish's gender is determined. During gestation and under these conditions, the mother produces more testosterone (and less estradiol), which inhibits the development of female reproductive organs and other female characteristics in the embryo, while promoting the development of male traits.

1808. The author would probably view the developments discussed in the passage as

- (a) alarming
- (b) puzzling
- (c) unsurprising

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(d) encouraging

Answer:

1809. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

(a) Why are Fish Gender Ratios Changing so Rapidly?

(b) The Dangers of Industrial Waste-water Runoff

(c) A Prescription for Reversing Hypoxia Levels

(d) Dead Zones: Their Causes and Consequences

Answer:

Woodrow Wilson won his first office in 1910 when he was elected governor of New Jersey. Two years later he was elected president in one of the most rapid political rises in our history. For a while Wilson had practiced law but found it both boring and unprofitable; then he became a political scientist and finally president of Princeton University. He did an outstanding job at Princeton, but when he was asked by the Democratic boss of New Jersey, Jim Smith, to run for governor, Wilson readily accepted because his position at Princeton was becoming untenable.

Until 1910, Wilson seemed to be a conservative Democrat in the Grover Cleveland tradition. He had denounced Bryan in 1896 and had voted for the National Democratic candidate who supported gold. In fact, when the Democratic machine first pushed Wilson's nomination in 1912, the young New Jersey progressives wanted no part of him. Wilson later assured them that he would champion the progressive cause, and so they decided to work for his election. It is easy to accuse Wilson of political expediency, but it is entirely possible that by 1912 he had changed his views as had countless other Americans. While governor of New Jersey, he carried out his election pledges by enacting an impressive list of reforms.

Wilson secured the Democratic nomination on the forty-sixth ballot. In the general campaign, Wilson emerged as the middle-of-the-road candidate - between the conservative William H. Taft and the more radical Theodore

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Roosevelt. Wilson called his program the New Freedom, which he said was the restoration of free competition as it had existed before the growth of the trusts. In contrast, Theodore Roosevelt was advocating a New Nationalism, which seemed to call for massive federal intervention in the economic life of the nation. Wilson felt that the trusts should be destroyed, but he made a distinction between a trust and legitimately successful big business. Theodore Roosevelt, on the other hand, accepted the trusts as inevitable but said that the government should regulate them by establishing a new regulatory agency.

1810. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to

- (a) argue that Wilson is one of the great U.S. presidents
- (b) survey the difference between Wilson, Taft, and Roosevelt
- (c) explain Wilson's concept of the New Freedom
- (d) discuss some major events of Wilson's career

Answer:

1811. The author implies which of the following about the New Jersey progressives?

- (a) They did not support Wilson after he was governor
- (b) They were not conservative Democrats
- (c) They were more interested in political expediency than in political causes or reforms
- (d) Along with Wilson, they were supporters of Bryan in 1896

Answer:

1812. The passage supports which of the following conclusions about the progress of Wilson's political career?

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- (a) Few politicians have progressed so rapidly toward the attainment of higher office
- (b) Failures late in his career caused him to be regarded as a president who regressed instead of progressed
- (c) Wilson encountered little opposition after he determined to seek the presidency
- (d) The League of Nations marked the end of Wilson's reputation as a strong leader

Answer:

1813. In the statement "Wilson readily accepted because his position at Princeton was becoming untenable" (line 7), the meaning of "untenable" is probably which of the following?

- (a) Unlikely to last for years
- (b) Filled with considerably less tension
- (c) Difficult to maintain or continue
- (d) Filled with achievement that would appeal to voters

Answer:

1814. According to the passage, which of the following was probably true about the presidential campaign of 1912?

- (a) Woodrow Wilson won the election by an overwhelming majority
- (b) The inexperience of Theodore Roosevelt accounted for his radical position
- (c) Wilson was unable to attract two-thirds of the votes but won anyway
- (d) There were three nominated candidates for the presidency

Answer:

Have you ever heard someone use the phrase “once in a blue moon?” People use this expression to describe something that they do not do very often. For example, someone might say that he tries to avoid eating sweets because they are unhealthy, but will eat chocolate “once in a blue moon.” Or someone who does not usually like to go to the beach might say “I visit the shore once in a blue moon.” While many people use this phrase, not everyone knows the meaning behind it.

The first thing to know is that the moon itself is never actually blue. This is just an expression. The phrase “blue moon” actually has to do with the shape of the moon, not the color.

As the moon travels around the earth, it appears to change shape. We associate certain names with certain shapes of the moon. For example, when we can see a small part of the moon, it is called a crescent moon. A crescent is a shape that looks like the tip of a fingernail. When we cannot see the moon at all, it is called a new moon. When we can see the entire moon, it is called a full moon. Usually, there is only one full moon every month. Sometimes, however, there will be two full moons in one month. When this happens, the second full moon is called a “blue moon.”

Over the next 20 years, there will only be 15 blue moons. As you can see, a blue moon is a very rare event. This fact has led people to use the expression “once in a blue moon” to describe other very rare events in their lives.

1815. Which of the following would be a good example of someone doing something “once in a blue moon”?

- (a) Mary likes to go to the mountains every weekend. Mary goes to the mountains once in a blue moon
- (b) Tom rarely remembers to take out the trash. Tom takes out the trash once in a blue moon
- (c) Cindy hates to wash the dishes. Nevertheless, she does it every day. Cindy washes the dishes once in a blue moon

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(d) Ming sometimes forgets to do his homework. Ming forgets to do his homework once in a blue moon

Answer:

1816. When does a blue moon happen in nature?

- (a) when there are two full moons in one month
- (b) when the moon has a blue color
- (c) when we cannot see the moon at all
- (d) when we can only see a small part of the moon

Answer:

1817. Using the passage as a guide, it can be understood that which of the following sentences does not contain an expression?

- (a) Thomas has lost his mind
- (b) An apple a day keeps the doctor away
- (c) I'll mow the grass after I finish my homework
- (d) It's never a bad time to start something new

Answer:

1818. As described in paragraph 3, what is another example of something that has a crescent shape?

- (a) your thumb
- (b) a distant star
- (c) the letter "C"

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(d) the letter "H"

Answer:

1819. In the final paragraph, the author states: "Over the next 20 years, there will only be 15 blue moons." This means that over the next 20 years, a blue moon will happen

(a) once a year

(b) less than once a year

(c) more than once a year

(d) not enough information is provided

1820. As used in the final paragraph, which is the best antonym for rare?

(a) common

(b) strange

(c) colorful

(d) infrequent

Answer:

1821. In the final paragraph the author writes, "As you can see, a blue moon is a very rare event." The purpose of this statement is to

(a) answer an earlier question

(b) provide an example

(c) support an upcoming conclusion

(d) challenge a previous statement

Answer:

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In 1892, the Sierra Club was formed. In 1908, an area of coastal redwood trees north of San Francisco was established as Muir Woods National Monument. In the Sierra Nevada Mountains, a walking trail from Yosemite Valley to Mount Whitney was dedicated in 1938. It is called the John Muir Trail.

John Muir was born in 1838 in Scotland. His family name means "moor," which is a meadow full of flowers and animals. John loved nature from the time he was small. He also liked to climb rocky cliffs and walls.

When John was 11 years old, his family moved to the United States and settled in Wisconsin. John was good with tools and soon became an inventor. He first invented a model of a sawmill. Later, he invented an alarm clock that would cause the sleeping person to be tipped out of bed when the timer sounded.

Muir left home at an early age. He took a 1,000-mile walk south to the Gulf of Mexico in 1867 and 1868. Then he sailed for San Francisco. The city was too noisy and crowded for Muir, so he headed inland for the Sierra Nevadas.

When Muir discovered the Yosemite Valley in the Sierra Nevadas, it was as if he had come home. He loved the mountains, the wildlife, and the trees. He climbed the mountains and even climbed trees during thunderstorms in order to get closer to the wind. He put forth the theory in the late 1860s that the Yosemite Valley had been formed through the action of glaciers. People ridiculed him. Not until 1930 was Muir's theory proven correct.

Muir began to write articles about the Yosemite Valley to tell readers about its beauty. His writing also warned people that Yosemite was in danger from timber mining and sheep ranching interests. In 1901, Theodore Roosevelt became president of the United States. He was interested in conservation. Muir took the president through Yosemite, and Roosevelt helped get legislation passed to create Yosemite National Park in 1906.

Although Muir won many conservation battles, he lost a major one. He fought to save the Hetch Hetchy Valley, which people wanted to dam in order to provide water for San Francisco. In late 1913, a bill was signed to dam the valley. Muir died in 1914. Some people say losing the fight to protect the valley killed Muir.

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1822. What happened first?

- (a) The Muir family moved to the United States
- (b) Muir Woods was created
- (c) John Muir learned to climb rocky cliffs
- (d) John Muir walked to the Gulf of Mexico

Answer:

1823. When did Muir invent a unique form of alarm clock?

- (a) While the family still lived in Scotland
- (b) After he sailed to San Francisco
- (c) After he traveled in Yosemite
- (d) While the Muir family lived in Wisconsin

Answer:

1824. What did John Muir do soon after he arrived in San Francisco?

- (a) He ran outside during an earthquake
- (b) He put forth a theory about how Yosemite was formed
- (c) He headed inland for the Sierra Nevadas
- (d) He began to write articles about the Sierra Nevadas

Answer:

1825. When did John Muir meet Theodore Roosevelt?

- (a) Between 1901 and 1906

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(b) Between 1838 and 1868

(c) Between 1906 and 1914

(d) Between 1868 and 1901

Answer:

1826. What happened last?

(a) John Muir died

(b) John Muir Trail was dedicated

(c) Muir's glacial theory was proven

(d) The Sierra Club was formed

Answer:

Nearly twenty years ago, biochemists found that a separable constituent of deoxyribonucleic acid (or DNA) appeared to guide the cell's protein-synthesizing machinery. The internal structure of DNA seemed to represent a set of coded instructions which dictated the pattern of protein-synthesis. Experiments indicated that in the presence of appropriate enzymes each DNA molecule could form a replica, a new DNA molecule, containing the specific guiding message present in the original. This idea, when added to what was already known about the cellular mechanisms of heredity (especially the knowledge that DNA is localized in chromosomes), appeared to establish a molecular basis for inheritance.

Proponents of the theory that DNA was a "self-duplicating" molecule, containing a code that by itself determined biological inheritance, introduced the term "central dogma" into scientific literature. They did so in order to describe the principles that could explain DNA's governing role. The dogma originally involved an admittedly unproven assumption that, whereas nucleic acids can guide the synthesis of other nucleic acids and of proteins, the reverse effect is impossible; that is, proteins cannot guide the synthesis of nucleic acids. But actual experimental observations deny the second and crucial part of this assumption.

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Other test-tube experiments show that agents besides DNA have a guiding influence. The kind of protein that is made may depend on the specific organism from which the necessary enzyme is obtained. It also depends on the test tube's temperature, the degree of acidity, and the amount of metallic salts present.

The central dogma banishes from consideration the interactions among the numerous molecular processes that have been discovered in cells or in their extracted fluids. In the living cell, molecular processes - the synthesis of nucleic acids and proteins or the oxidation of food substance - are not separate but interact in exceedingly complex ways. No matter how many ingredients the biochemists' test tubes may contain, the mixtures are nonliving. However, these same ingredients, organized by the subtle structure of the cell, constitute a system, which is alive.

Consider an example from another field. At ordinary temperatures, electricity flows only so long as a driving force from a battery or generator is imposed upon the circuit. At temperatures near absolute zero, metals exhibit superconductivity: a unique property that causes an electric current to flow for months after the voltage is cut off. Although independent electrons exist in a metal at ordinary temperatures, at very low temperatures they interact with the metal's atomic structure in such a way as to lose their individual identities and form a coordinated, collective system which gives rise to superconductivity.

Such discoveries of modern physics show that the unique properties of a complex system are not necessarily explicable solely by the properties that can be observed in its isolated parts. We can expect to find a similar situation in the complex chemical system of the living cells.

1827. The author is primarily concerned with

- (a) Proposing that a new philosophical foundation for modern biochemistry be developed
- (b) Describing the various processes that take place in a living cell
- (c) Drawing analogies between different scientific fields

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(d) Revealing a discrepancy between a scientific theory and some experimental results

Answer:

1828. The author provides information that would answer which of the following questions?

I. What have test-tube experiments revealed about the role of DNA?

II. What viruses interfere with DNA replication?

III. What methods have been developed to allow scientists to observe a living cell?

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and III only

(d) II and III only

Answer:

1829. The author's argument is directed against which of the following?

I. The use of test-tube experimentation alone to establish the validity of scientific theories

II. The exclusion of experimental facts from the formation of scientific theories

III. The observation of certain cellular components in isolation

(a) I only

(b) I and II only

(c) I and III only

(d) I, II and III

Answer:

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1830. The author refers to the results of test-tube experiments involving the replication of DNA primarily in order to

- (a) Question the validity of experimental results that describe the structure of DNA
- (b) Provide evidence to contradict the theory that DNA alone governs protein synthesis
- (c) Show the way in which DNA acts as a self-duplicating molecule
- (d) Explain the internal structure of DNA

Answer:

1831. According to the passage, a metal cannot become super conductive unless

- (a) The voltage through the metal is increased.
- (b) The metal's atomic structure has been destroyed
- (c) The metal is exposed to very low temperatures.
- (d) Electrons in the metal interact with one another at ordinary temperatures

Answer:

1832. The author suggests that the most important difference observed between a dead cell and a living cell results primarily from the

- (a) Differences in the chemical elements present in each
- (b) Differences in the degree of acidity present in each
- (c) Biochemical procedures used to examine each cell
- (d) Integrating mechanism thought to exist within the structure of the living cell

Answer:

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1833. The experimental results mentioned in the passage suggest that biological inheritance depends on

- (a) Instructions contained in a single molecule within the cell.
- (b) Processes that are guided by specific enzymes.
- (c) Genetic information contained in metallic salts.
- (d) Interactions among several molecular processes in the cell

Answer:

1834. The author presents his argument primarily by

- (a) Contrasting two fields of science.
- (b) Providing experimental evidence against a point of view
- (c) Criticizing proponents of other theories
- (d) Stating a new theory and its important implications.

Answer:

If the 1950s was a sparse period for Black poetry, the 1960s more than compensated for it; during the 1960s, Black poets appeared all over the United States. By the end of the decade not only had poetic giants such as Melvin Tolson, LeRoi Jones, Gwendolyn Brooks, Robert Hayden, and Langston Hughes reappeared with new volumes of poetry, but also at least five anthologies of Black poetry were published. Some of the new Black poets made their debuts in the anthologies. Others were first published in Harlem's new avant-garde literary publication, Umbra. As the decade drew to a close, the "Broadside Press" poets appeared through Dudley Randall's series of Broadside Press editions and in Hoyt Fuller's Negro Digest, which was later known as Black World. These poets brought with them new poetic concepts, a new aesthetic, and a strong awareness of the Black ghetto experience.

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Like the spirituals and the secular songs of slavery, the new Black poetry burst forth out of a time of racial turmoil. The catalyst for creativity was a series of events beginning with the Montgomery bus boycott and encompassing the nonviolent sit-in demonstrations of the early 1960's and big-city riots of the mid-1960s. Behind the poets and their songs of bitter protest against racism in America, were the bombings, the assassinations, the burning ghettos, the screaming sirens, the violent confrontations, and the cruel awareness of spreading Black poverty amid white affluence.

The most forthrightly militant representatives of the new Black mood in poetry were the Broadside Press poets - so called because their poems are social, political, and moral broadsides protesting against the body politic and the establishment. Before the Broadside Press poets emerged as a definable literary group, other poets had written protest poetry in the early 1960s, which was caustic, bitter, and at times mordantly cynical. But the poetry became more than bitter militant protest. Under the leadership of LeRoi Jones and others, there developed a Black aesthetic that, in one measure, prescribed the guidelines for Black poetic militancy. Under the racial pressures of the late 1950's and early 1960's Jones himself had undergone a metamorphosis, moving from an avant-garde aestheticism to a Black nationalism-activism.

In the process, he abandoned his "slave" name and became Imamu Amiri Baraka. He also moved out of the deep melancholy and pessimism that permeate many of his earlier poems. His "Black Art" indicates that his pessimism was replaced by a vigilant and militant activism. Indeed, "Black Art" announces the credo of the new Black aesthetic - that the direct objective of all Black artistic expression is to achieve social change and moral and political revolution. Poems, Jones asserts, should be "fists and daggers and pistols to clean up the sordid Black world for virtue and love".

1835. It can be inferred from the passage that the Broadside Press poets believed that poetry should be primarily

- (a) Entertaining
- (b) Descriptive

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(c) Aesthetic

(d) Remonstrative

Answer:

1836. The author mentions all of the following as indications of the new importance of Black poetry in the 1960's EXCEPT

(a) The appearance of several anthologies of Black poetry.

(b) The appearance of new literary journals for Black literature

(c) Courses in Black literature at most colleges and universities

(d) New volumes of poetry by established Black writers

Answer:

1837. The primary purpose of the passage is to

(a) Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of a new literary group

(b) Compare contrasting literary movements

(c) Analyze the impact of a literary movement on American social structure

(d) Describe a literary movement and the factors that influenced it

Answer:

1838. It is most likely that immediately preceding this passage the author had discussed

(a) Black poetry of the 1950's

(b) Black prose of the 1960's

(c) Some minor Black poets of the 1960's

(d) The racial atmosphere of America in the 1960's

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Answer:

1839. According to the passage, the new Black poetry was characterized by

- (a) Individual introspection
- (b) Profound despair
- (c) Moral pessimism
- (d) Social protest

Answer:

1840. According to the passage, the flourishing of Black poetry during the 1960's was chiefly a reflection of

- (a) An increased awareness of Black cultural heritage
- (b) A renewed interest in the work of older Black poets.
- (c) The feeling that poetry is more expressive than prose
- (d) The racial trouble in the United States at the time

Answer:

1841. The passage implies that LeRoi Jones' main contribution to the new Black poetry was to

- (a) Make other Black writers more aware of social conditions
- (b) Attract the attention of Whites to Black literature
- (c) Provide a link between the older and the younger generations of Black writers.
- (d) Provide the philosophy of the new Black literature.

Answer:

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1842. In which of the following ways is the passage organized?

- (a) A phenomenon is discussed and then further explained by its appearances in history
- (b) A trend is described, followed by an example of a group which exemplified that trend
- (c) A hypothesis is stated and then proven through historical examples
- (d) A group is praised for its historical merits and then shown to be part of a larger movement

Answer:

As sociologists Trimble and Medicine point out in a survey paper published in 1966, many of the studies dealing with the Native American (Indian) experience have tended to focus on negative aspects of Native American life and have characterized the Native American in a negative vein. Prominent among these negative characterizations is the contention that Native Americans tend to have low self-esteem.

In 1973 a small group of Native American professionals challenged the accuracy of these negative reports. Their experiences suggested to them that most Native Americans viewed themselves positively. After a series of discussions they formulated a research task - specifically, "What would the self-image of the Native American be if it were researched by Native Americans?"

In due course, an official research project was initiated. A crucial feature of the project was the formation of a Native American advisory board, consisting of community representatives from different regions of the country. One of the purposes of the advisory board was to help dispel any antagonism that there might be against the presence of social scientists in Native American communities. In some of those communities, unfortunately, social scientists had come to be resented as "predators merely using the Native American to further their own careers".

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Another important function of the advisory board was to assist in identifying trained Native American interviewers for data collection. The idea of using local residents as interviewers was rejected early on since it was felt that respondents might be concerned, however needlessly, that personal information might eventually turn into community gossip. The board opted for selection of culturally sensitive nonresidents as interviewers.

The board also had a hand in shaping the survey questionnaire to be used. Since time constraints made it impossible to devise a questionnaire that would have been sensitive to the full diversity of the many distinct Native American groups or tribes, a compromise solution had to be settled on that would tap commonalities particular to Native Americans.

Finally, a total of 792 Native Americans ranging in age from 17 to over 80 and representing over 150 tribal and Alaska Native groups were administered a 309-page questionnaire.

One hundred and nine respondents also completed open-ended interviews. Questionnaire items clustered around 38 subscales that yielded indices of self-regard, values, philosophy of human nature, locus of control, and satisfaction with life. Items contained in the interviews served to validate questionnaire responses and supplement the questionnaire data with situation-specific information. Findings included the following: (a) at least 95 percent of the respondents have a moderate to strong sense of self-regard that is stable and enduring; (b) there is a high degree of consistency of positive self-regard irrespective of sex, tribe, and age; and (c) persons with a strong sense of self-regard also tend to have a strong sense of personal values.

1843. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (a) Present a piece of research on Native Americans as a model for other researchers to emulate
- (b) Describe some of the background, methods, and results of a study of Native Americans' self-regard
- (c) Analyze the efficacy of advisory boards in social science research

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(d) Contrast the questionnaire method in social science with the method of open-ended interviews

Answer:

1844. According to the passage, hostility toward social scientists in some Native American communities resulted from the communities' perception that

(a) Many of the social scientists focused unduly on negative aspects of community life

(b) None of the social scientists employed local residents as interviewers

(c) None of the social scientists used questionnaires sufficiently sensitive to those Communities' distinctive cultural backgrounds

(d) The social scientists carried out their studies for their own professional benefit only.

Answer:

1845. The author of the passage views the fact that some Native American communities perceived social scientists as "predatory" with

(a) Alarm

(b) Suspicion

(c) Contrition

(d) Regret

Answer:

1846. It can be inferred from the passage that those designing the study wished to ensure that

(a) The identity of those completing open-ended interviews was made publicly known in advance

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- (b) No respondents were selected from communities known to have been hostile to social scientists
- (c) Data collection was carried out by interviewers thoroughly versed in sociological theory
- (d) The confidentiality of any information gained would be protected to the respondents' satisfaction.

Answer:

1847. The author's purpose in the passage is most probably to make more accessible to the public

- (a) Certain innovative ideas of a group of Native American professionals
- (b) A fundamental critique of all of social science research
- (c) A well-supported corrective to a body of questionable assertions
- (d) The optimistic projections made by the Native American advisory board

Answer:

1848. The wording of the research task formulated by the group of Native American professionals as quoted in the last sentence of the second paragraph suggests that

- (a) There had been no previous research on the self-image of Native Americans conducted by Native Americans
- (b) Reports about the self-image of Native Americans had been difficult to reconcile with one another.
- (c) The group of Native American professionals had commissioned the survey paper by Trimble and Medicine

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(d) Research into the self-image of Native Americans was intended to be preliminary to a larger research program

Answer:

1849. The author of the passage ascribes to which of the following a particularly important role in the design of the study?

(a) Sociologists Trimble and Medicine

(b) Local residents serving as interviewers

(c) The Native American advisory board

(d) The group of Native American professionals challenging the previous studies

Answer:

1850. The passage suggests that the researchers conducting the study would be most likely to agree with which of the following principles?

(a) Social science research should carefully balance studies of negative aspects of society with studies of positive aspects

(b) Social science research on ethnic and/or racial groups should be carried out by researchers who themselves belong to the groups studied

(c) Social scientists should adopt a general policy of reimbursing their respondents for the time spent on questionnaires and/or interviews

(d) Social scientists should make their research results available in a form readily accessible to the group or groups they have studied

Answer:

The Battle of Chancellorsville

The Battle of Chancellorsville, one of the most famous battles of the Civil War, took place in Virginia in the spring of 1863. For months, the two armies had been staked out on opposite banks of a narrow river. The Confederate troops were led

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by perhaps the most revered military tactician in American history, General Robert E. Lee. The Union soldiers were led by "Fighting" Joe Hooker.

In appearance, personality, and lifestyle, these men were nearly perfect opposites. Lee, an older man in poor health with a gray beard, had a somber, measured demeanor. Hooker was a blond, strapping young man whose vanity over his appearance was but one aspect of his egotism. Whereas Lee was devout and principled, Hooker was known for his rollicking enjoyment of both women and whiskey.

Despite the fact that the Confederacy had won the last four major battles and the Union soldiers were famished, exhausted, and demoralized, Hooker proclaimed, "My plans are perfect. And when I start to carry them out, may God have mercy on Bobby Lee, for I shall have none." Why, aside from a propensity for narcissism, was Hooker so confident?

Hooker had used spies, analysts, and even hot air balloons to compile a vast amount of intelligence about Lee's army. He had discerned, for example, that Lee had only 61,000 men to Hooker's own 134,000. Buoyed by his superior numbers, Hooker covertly moved 70,000 of his men fifteen miles up and across the river, and then ordered them to sneak back down to position themselves behind Lee's army. In effect, Hooker had cut off the Confederate soldiers in front and behind. They were trapped. Satisfied with his advantage, Hooker became convinced that Lee's only option was to retreat to Richmond, thus assuring a Union victory.

Yet Lee, despite his disadvantages of both numbers and position, did not retreat. Instead, he moved his troops into position to attack. Union soldiers who tried to warn Hooker that Lee was on the offensive were dismissed as cowards. Having become convinced that Lee had no choice but to retreat, Hooker began to ignore reality. When Lee's army attacked the Union soldiers at 5:00 p.m., they were eating supper, completely unprepared for battle. They abandoned their rifles and fled as Lee's troops came shrieking out of the brush, bayonets drawn. Against all odds, Lee won the Battle of Chancellorsville, and Hooker's forces withdrew in defeat.

1851. Based on information in the passage, it can be concluded that Hooker lost the Battle of Chancellorsville mostly because of his

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- (a) vanity
- (b) ignorance
- (c) overconfidence
- (d) faulty information

1852. The contrast drawn between Lee and Hooker in paragraph 2 is intended to

- (a) showcase the different backgrounds and personal histories of these two enemy soldiers
- (b) provide support for the idea that Lee was a more virtuous person than Hooker, and therefore a better military commander
- (c) prove that two men with very different values could end up in similar positions of power
- (d) imply that these men fundamentally differed in their approaches to nearly everything, including battle

1853. In paragraph 3, the author quotes Hooker as saying, "My plans are perfect. And when I start to carry them out, may God have mercy on Bobby Lee, for I shall have none." The author most likely includes this quote in order to

- (a) demonstrate Hooker's belief in his own infallibility
- (b) provide an example of the way language has changed since 1863
- (c) reveal that Hooker was a deeply religious man in spite of his lifestyle
- (d) foreshadow Hooker's defeat at the hands of Lee's army

1854. If this passage were to continue, which of the following would most likely be the first sentence of the next paragraph?

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(a) His army routed, Hooker and his reduced forces hobbled south, back to the center of Confederate operations where he was harshly rebuked for having squandered his vast army.

(b) In all his days of fighting, Hooker had never been met with such surprise and opposition; he took to solemn contemplation of the events that had transpired as well as the lessons he might learn from them.

(c) Wounded in both body and spirit, Hooker and his severely diminished forces retreated to higher ground where they proceeded to reload their weapons and prepare for a counter attack.

(d) Not one to gloat over his success, Lee remarked that the victory had been the product of valiant fighting and good luck, as he began to map out strategies for their next move.

1855. Based on its use in paragraph 3, it can be inferred that the word propensity belongs to which of the following word groups?

(a) fondness, partiality, affection

(b) flaw, fault, shortcoming

(c) distaste, aversion, dissatisfaction

(d) tendency, inclination, predisposition

1856. How many men did Hooker position behind Lee's army?

(a) 61,000

(b) 70,000

(c) 73,000

(d) 134,000

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

1857. As used in paragraph 4, buoyed most nearly means

- (a) strengthened
- (b) anchored
- (c) floated
- (d) heartened

1858. According to the author, Hooker's advantages going into the Battle of Chancellorsville included

- I. numbers
- II. position
- III. strategy

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) II and III only

1859. As used in paragraph 4, buoyed most nearly means

- (a) dialogue
- (b) specific examples
- (c) vivid details
- (d) sensory words

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook**Do not interfere in other people's rights and freedom**

There is a story of a man who thought he had right to do what he liked. One day, this gentleman was walking along a busy road, spinning his walking-stick round and round in his hand, and was trying to look important. A man walking behind him objected.

"You ought not to spin your walking-stick round and round like that!" he said. "I am free to do what I like with my walking-stick. argued the gentleman. 'Of course you are," said the other man, "but you ought to know that your freedom ends where my nose begins."

The story tells us that we can enjoy our rights and freedom only if they do not interfere with other people's rights and freedom.

1860. Why was the gentleman on the road moving with his walking stick round and round

- (a) He was trying to look fool
- (b) He was trying to hit something on the ground
- (c) He was trying to look important
- (d) All of the above

1861. Who objected him?

- (a) A priest
- (b) A woman
- (c) A man
- (d) None of the above

1862. The gentleman was walking along a

(a) lonely road

(b) busy road

(c) narrow road

(d) none of the above

1863. The gentleman was

(a) running along the road

(b) disturbing others on the road

(c) spinning his walking-stick round and round

(d) all of the above

A lesson from pencil

A boy named Raj was upset because he had done poorly in his maths test. He was sitting in his room when his grandmother came and comforted him. His grandmother sat beside him and gave him a pencil. Raj looked at his grandma puzzled, and said he didn't deserve a pencil after his performance in the test.

His grandma explained, "You can learn many things from this pencil because it is just like you. It experiences a painful sharpening, just the way you have experienced the pain of not doing well in your test. However, it will help you be a better student. Just as all the good that comes from the pencil is from within itself, you will also find the strength to overcome this hurdle. And finally, just as this pencil will make its mark on any surface, you too shall leave your mark on anything you choose to." Raj was immediately consoled and promised himself that he would do better.

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Moral of the story We all have the strength to be who we wish to be.

1864. The boy was upset because

- (a) His name was Raj
- (b) He had fallen down and hurt himself
- (c) He had not done well in Maths test
- (d) He lost his pencil somewhere

1865. Who came to comfort him?

- (a) Mother
- (b) Grandmother
- (c) Grandfather
- (d) Father

1866. As per the grandmother in the above paragraph, we can learn many things from the

- (a) pen
- (b) paper
- (c) pencil
- (d) failure

1867. The moral of the story is:

- (a) We all have the strength to be who we wish to be

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- (b) We all should use pencil to write on paper
 - (c) It's alright not to do well in Maths sometimes
 - (d) None of the above
1868. The correct synonym of the word "hurdle" is

- (a) problem
- (b) truth
- (c) difficult
- (d) easy

Domesticated Horse

The natural lifespan of a domesticated horse is about 25-30 years, 1 year down from what it was in the wild. You can tell a horse's age from the number of teeth he has. They get all their teeth by the age of 5, after which those teeth just get longer. Horses have close to 360 degree all round vision.

The only place they cannot see is directly behind or right in front of them, which is why it is dangerous to stand behind a horse. If they feel something behind them, they may kick first and ask questions later. It also means that they cannot see a jump once they are about four feet from it, and have to rely on memory as to its height and shape. Each of the horse's two eyes works independently wherever a horse's ear point is where the horse is looking.

A horse is able to sleep standing up as he is able to lock his leg muscles so that he doesn't fall asleep. Nor do all horses in the same field ever lie down at once—one animal always stands "on look out" duty.

1869. We can tell a horse age from the number of ----- it has

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(a) ear

(b) legs

(c) teeth

(d) patches on the body

1870. Horses have --- degree round vision

(a) 0

(b) 90

(c) 180

(d) 360

1871. Horses eyes work ----- of each other

(a) independent

(b) dependent

(c) looking at

(d) parallel

1872. If the horses feel something behind them

(a) they may run away

(b) they may turn back

(c) they may kick first

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(d) they may ask a question

1873. They get all their teeth by the age of five. (pick out the preposition)

(a) all

(b) by

(c) of

(d) both b&c

Mirrors

Mirrors have been used since ages. It is said that Archimedes used huge mirrors to focus the heat of the sun's rays on the enemy ships to burn them. The same principle is used in solar cookers where mirrors are used to reflect and focus the sun's rays to cooking containers. Astronomers use huge concave mirrors to focus starlight. The mirrors used in telescopes are polished by giving a thin coat of silver or aluminium to the glass. With the telescopes, astronomers can see the heavenly bodies but even without the telescopes one can see the moon. A full moon shining overhead is a beautiful sight, but it is also a puzzle because if the sun and moon both give the same sunlight, then why is the moonlight more pleasant? The reason is that the moon reflects very little sunlight, in fact, only seven percent it receives. The earth reflects about half of the radiation that it receives from the sun. Imagine how bright the earth would look from the moon.

One can even read a book on the moon in the earth light. However, you do not have to travel all the way to the moon to realize how strong the earthlight is. Observe the crescent moon soon after the new moon. The bright crescent is illuminated by the sun. The rest of the moon is illuminated by the earthlight. In other words, the light reflected by the earth is falling on the moon which is being reflected back to us and is strong enough to show the moon faintly as the crescent increases in size. Fresh snow is the best reflector of sunlight in nature, the bright

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light reflected by it can dazzle and harm the eyes of the mountaineers, and therefore, they use dark glasses.

1874. Archimedes used mirrors to focus the heat of the sun's rays

- (a) to bake some pots
- (b) to create a warm environment
- (c) to burn enemy ships
- (d) to boil water

1875. Mirrors used in telescopes are polished by giving the glass a thin coat of

- (a) gold
- (b) silver and gold
- (c) silver or aluminium
- (d) tin and white paint

1876. The principle of focusing the sun's rays is used in

- (a) solar cookers
- (b) radio
- (c) public address system
- (d) computers

1877. The bright light reflected by snow can

- (a) harm your body

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(b) dazzle and harm your eyes

(c) harm and dazzle your heart

(d) dazzle and harm your liver

1878. How much of the radiation received from the sun does the earth reflect?

(a) about half

(b) about one-fourth

(c) about three-fourth

(d) all

Amazing facts about bees

Bees are insects. Bees are special insects because they can fly. They can move through the air like an airplane. Bees can fly because they have wings. They use their wings to fly. Bees can fly fast. Bees can also fly slowly. They can fly up and they can fly down. They need to fly to get to the flowers. Bees can have three colours. They can be yellow, red and orange. All bees are black in some places. Bees have three main parts. They have a head. They have a body and they have a stinger. The stinger is used to defend against enemies. They also have six legs. They use their legs to stand and climb. They also use their legs to eat and collect pollen. Bees live in many places. They live in Africa, Australia, Asia, Europe, North America and South America. The only continent that bees do not live on is Antarctica. I understand, why they don't live in Antarctica. It's too cold. Most of the time, bees are nice to humans. If you do not bother them, they will not bother you. Have fun watching the bees this summer.

1878. What are bees?

(a) Mammals

(b) Birds

(c) Reptiles

(d) Insects

1879. How do bees fly?

(a) They use their legs

(b) They use their head

(c) They use their wings

(d) None of the above

1880. How many legs do bees have?

(a) two

(b) four

(c) six

(d) eight

1881. What is the stinger used for?

(a) To eat food

(b) To defend against enemies

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of the above

1882. Where do bees live?

- (a) North America
- (b) Asia
- (c) Antarctica
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Monsoon

What causes the monsoon? The monsoon, which is essentially the seasonal reversal in wind direction, causes most of the rainfall received in India and some other parts of the world. The primary cause of monsoons is the difference between annual temperature trends over land and sea. The apparent position of the Sun with reference to the Earth oscillates from the Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn. Thus the low pressure region created by solar heating also changes latitude. The northeast and southeast trade winds converge in this low pressure zone, which is also known as the Inter-tropical Convergence Zone or ITCZ. This low pressure region sees continuous rise of moist wind from the sea surface to the upper layers of the atmosphere, where the cooling means the air can no longer hold so much moisture resulting in precipitation. The rainy seasons of East Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, Australia and the southern part of North America coincide with the shift of ITCZ towards these region.

1883. Monsoon is

- (a) a type of sea wave
- (b) a seasonal reversal in wind direction
- (c) very hot wind
- (d) very cold wind

1884. What is the full form of ITCZ?

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(a) Intertrance Convergence Zone

(b) Intertropical Convergence Zone

(c) Intertropical Capricorn Zone

(d) Intertropical Conveyance Zone

1885. The major cause of the monsoon is the

(a) difference between annual temperature trends over land and sea

(b) difference between day and night temperature

(c) moisture in the atmosphere

(d) None of these

1886. Low pressure region is created by

(a) solar heating

(b) lunar cooling

(c) moist wind

(d) dry wind

1887. It rains when

(a) moist wind goes down

(b) dry wind meets moist wind

(c) the air can no longer hold moisture resulting in precipitation

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(d) annual temperature goes down

DRY FRUITS

Dry fruits are useful in various diseases of the brain, muscles and tissues. Particularly almond has got unique properties to remove brain weakness and strengthen it. Almond preserves the vitality of the brain, strengthens the muscles, destroys diseases originating from nervous and bilious disorders.

Walnut is another dry fruit that possesses wonderful qualities of curing brain weakness.

According to Dr. Johnson, almonds, figs, grapes, dates, apples and oranges are rich in phosphoric element and should normally be used by brain workers. Phosphorus nourishes the vital tissues of the body. It keeps the mind full of enthusiasm for more work.

1888. Dry fruits are useful because they

(a) strengthen our heart

(b) cure various diseases of brain, muscles and tissues

(c) give confidence to us

(d) empower us to do challenging tasks

1889. Which one is not a property of almond?

(a) It preserves the vitality of the brain

(b) It strengthens the muscles

(c) It destroys diseases originating from nervous and bilious disorders

(d) It strengthens our digestive system

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1890. Phosphoric element is profusely found in

- (a) almonds, figs, dates, apples and oranges
- (b) almonds, figs, papayas, guavas and pinapples
- (c) all the green vegetables
- (d) seasonal fruits

1891. Brain workers should take fruits rich in phosphoric element because

- (a) they remove brain weakness
- (b) they nourish the vital tissues of the body
- (c) they keep the mind full of enthusiasm
- (d) all of the above

1892. The word unique means the same as

- (a) ordinary
- (b) highly qualified
- (c) unusual
- (d) enlightened

GARBAGE

Garbage is a great environmental hazard. It comes from various sources-used paper, tiffin packing, plastic bags, ice-cream wrappers, bottle caps, fallen leaves from trees and many more. Garbage makes the premises ugly, unkempt and breeds diseases. A lot of trash that is thrown away contains material that can be

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recycled and reused such as paper, metals and glass which can be sent to the nearest recycling centre or disposed of to the junkdealer. It also contains organic matter such as leaves which can enrich soil fertility. A compost pit can be made at a convenient location the refuse can be placed with layers of soil and an occasional sprinkling of water. This would help decomposition to make valuable fertilizer. This would also prevent pollution that is usually caused by burying of organic waste.

1893. Garbage originates from

- (a) used paper, tiffin packing, plastic bags, ice-cream wrappers, bottle caps, fallen leaves from trees
- (b) leftovers of food
- (c) fallen branches of trees
- (d) building materials

1894. Garbage can create havoc to the mankind by

- (a) spreading foul smell
- (b) slowing our vehicles on the road
- (c) spreading several diseases
- (d) all of the above

1895. What happens to the disposed of material at the recycling centre?

- (a) It is thrown away
- (b) It is recycled for reuse
- (c) It is sold to the rag pickers

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(d) It is dumped into the ground

1896. Fallen leaves from trees are useful because

(a) solve the problem of fuel wood in the villages

(b) enrich water quality

(c) enrich soil fertility

(d) beautify landscape

1897. Which of these is correct with reference to the compost pit?

(a) The refuse is placed with layers of soil with an occasional sprinkling of water

(b) It contributes to the manufacture of useful fertilizer

(c) It prevents pollution

(d) All of the above

BOOKS

Our ancestors had great difficulty in getting books. Now, our difficulty is what to read. There are books and books but our hours of reading are very few. Therefore, choice becomes very essential. We should be very careful about what we read. There are books which poison our lives by suggesting evils. We should keep them at arm's length. We should read only those books which have stood the test of time. Such books are our great classics like Ramayana and the Gita. They contain the wisdom of our sages and saints.

They have appealed to mankind from generation to generation. Reading of such books has ennobling influence on our mind and character. It gives us spiritual enjoyment. These books give us instruction with entertainment. They represent our ancient culture. They set before us high ideals to follow. They are our best friends, best guides and the best treasure.

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1898. We should be selective because

- (a) there is a great number of books available to us
- (b) there is scarcity of books
- (c) there are only bad books in the market
- (d) none of the above

1899. We should avoid those books which

- (a) cost high price
- (b) come in paperback
- (c) corrupt our lives by suggesting evils
- (d) come in more than one volume

1900. The books that have stood the test of time are called

- (a) great books
- (b) rare books
- (c) biographies
- (d) classics

1901. What is/are special quality/qualities of classics?

- (a) They affect our mind in a good way
- (b) They teach us something great and also entertain us

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(c) They help us in our spiritual growth

(d) All of the above

1902. An expression in the passage which means 'good effect' is

(a) Spiritual enjoyment

(b) Enobling influence

(c) High ideals

(d) Very careful

PATRIOTISM

Patriotism is an old concept, as old perhaps as the earliest of human civilizations. But all through the history of mankind, it has been narrowly understood. Today people have begun to realize that patriotism is an essential part of human instinct. Patriotism has its negative side particularly when it exceeds its proper bounds. People who think their own country to be the best and are blind to its weaknesses are not patriots at all.

We are the members of the large human family and so cannot neglect our duties and responsibilities towards it. Our love for the country should be conditioned by respect for the whole community. Narrow prejudice can do nothing except to bring misfortune. In trying to overlook other's interest in the modern world, we harm our own.

Patriotism should be tempered with reasons so that it may not be an evil.

1903. Today what is the belief of people regarding patriotism?

(a) It is narrowly understood

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(b) It is not needed

(c) It is a part of human instinct

(d) None of the above

1904. Which type of people can be categorised as patriots?

(a) Those who think other's country greater than their own

(b) Those who think their own country to be the best inspite of its weaknesses

(c) Those who keep neutral attitude towards their country

(d) Those whose love for the country is conditioned by respect for the entire community

1905. Narrow prejudices always bring

(a) misfortune

(b) good opportunity

(c) good luck

(d) huge amount of money

1906. Patriotism is an evil when it is

(a) tempered with reason

(b) not tempered with reason

(c) beyond narrow feelings

(d) None of the above

1907. The word in the passage means opposite to the positive

- (a) Proper
- (b) Narrow
- (c) Negative
- (d) Reason

SYMPATHY

I lay in sorrow deep distressed:
My grief a proud man heard,
His looks were cold, he gave me gold.
But not a kind word.
My sorrow passed I paid him back
The gold he gave to me,
Then stood erect and spoke my thanks
And blessed his charity.
I lay in want and grief, and pain
A poor man passed my way
He bound my head, he gave me bread;
He watched me night and day;
How shall I pay him back again
For all he did to me?
Oh, gold is great, but greater far
is heavenly sympathy.

1908. One day the poet was in

- (a) trouble
- (b) need of money
- (c) need of a friend

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(d) depression

1909. The proud rich man offered the poet

(a) sympathy

(b) money

(c) bread

(d) tea

1910. The poet was in fix because

(a) he didn't know how to pay back the rich man

(b) he didn't know the poor man who served him so much

(c) he wanted to give money to the poor man but he had no money

(d) he didn't know how to pay back to the poor man's service to him

1911. The poet realized in the last that

(a) the poor man was better than the rich man

(b) sympathy was more valuable than gold

(c) the rich man was better than the poor man

(d) money was the most important thing in the world

1912. The word that means opposite to sorrow is

(a) carelessness

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(b) ability

(c) joy

(d) beauty

THE WORLD

Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful World, with the wonderful water round you curled, And the wonderful grass on your breast-World, you are beautifully drest. The wonderful air is over me, And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree, It walks on the water, and whirls the mills, And talks to itself on the tops of the hills. You friendly earth, how far do you go, With the wheat-fields that nod and the rivers that flow, With cities and gardens, and cliffs and aisles, And people upon you for thousands of miles? Ah! you are so great, and I am so small, I tremble to think of you, World, at all; And yet, when I said my prayers to-day, A whisper inside me seems to say, 'You are more than the earth, though you are such a dot: You can love and think, and the Earth cannot!'

1913. In the poem above 'beautifully drest' refers to

(a) having gaudy dress

(b) decorated with nature's beauty

(c) wearing costly dress

(d) wearing cheap but beautiful dress

1914. The poet calls the world 'beautifully drest' because

(a) it looks beautiful

(b) it has wonderful grass curled around it

(c) it is covered with fine clothes

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(d) it is covered with green leaves
1915. The wind in the poem talks to

(a) passersby

(b) trees

(c) clouds

(d) itself
1916. The poet calls the earth

(a) unfriendly

(b) friendly

(c) proud

(d) kind
1917. The phrase such a dot means

(a) so small

(b) so fat

(c) so big

(d) so kind

POEM

Fame is a food that dead men eat,
I have no stomach for such meat.

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In little light and narrow room,
 They eat in the silent tomb.
 With no kind voice of comrade near
 To bid the feaster be of cheer.
 But friendship is a noble thing,
 Of friendship it is good to sing.
 For truly when a man shall end,
 He lives in memory of his friend,
 Who doth his better part recall,
 And of his fault make funeral.

1914. In the poem above 'beautifully drest' refers to By the expression 'Fame is a food that dead men eat' we mean

- (a) fame is enjoyed only after death
 - (b) fame is enjoyed during life-time
 - (c) fame is something like a food
 - (d) fame dies with one's death
1915. Friendship is a noble thing because

- (a) a man cannot live without friends
 - (b) real friends are very helpful
 - (c) a man always remembers the good qualities of his friend after his death
 - (d) it enhances dignity of mankind
1916. Friendship is better than fame because in friendship

- (a) when a man dies he lives in the memory of his friend

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(b) a man always regards his friend

(c) enmity never comes

(d) a man is always happy in the company of his friends

1917. In the last line of the above poem the poet wants to convey that

(a) one should believe in friendship

(b) the faults of a man are highlighted by his friend after his death

(c) the faults of a man are forgotten by his friend after his death

(d) one should not run after fame and friendship

1918. The word recall means

(a) forget

(b) come close

(c) help

(d) remember

POEM

Whose woods these are I think I know

. His house is in the village though;

He will not see me stopping here

To watch his woods filled up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer

To stop without a farm-house near

Between the woods and frozen lake

The darkest evening of the year.

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He gives his harness bell a shake
 To ask if there is some mistake.
 The only other sound's the sweep
 Of easy wind and downy flake.
 The woods are lovely, dark and deep
 But I have promises to keep,
 And miles to go before I sleep,
 And miles to go before I sleep.

1919. In the last stanza of the poem there is a repetition of the line, 'And miles to go before I sleep.' The poet has repeated the line to

- (a) make the poem interesting
 - (b) emphasize his responsibilities
 - (c) attract the readers
 - (d) express the idea of the poem more forcefully
1920. When the poet says 'But I have promises to keep', he means that

- (a) he has to make his life successful
- (b) he has certain duties which he must discharge
- (c) he has to follow what he has said to his friends
- (d) he has to make people happy

1921. The woods are covered with

- (a) snow
- (b) yellow leaves

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(c) sand

(d) fallen trees

1922. Who gives the harness bells a shake

(a) Horse

(b) Poet

(c) Horse-rider

(d) Elephant

1923. The word queer means

(a) sometimes

(b) familiar

(c) strange

(d) abnormal

PAPAYA

Papaya is a healthy fruit with a list of properties which is long and exhaustive. You can munch on it as a salad, have it cooked or boiled or just drink it up as a milkshake or juices. Papaya has many virtues that can contribute to our good health. The most important of these virtues is the protein-digesting enzyme it has. The enzyme is similar to pepsin in its digestive action and is said to be so powerful that it can digest 200 times its own weight in protein. It assists the body in assimilating the the maximum nutritional value from food to provide energy and bodybuilding materials.

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Papain in raw papaya makes up for the deficiency of gastric juice and fights excess of unhealthy mucus in the stomach and intestinal irritation. The ripe fruit, if eaten regularly corrects habitual constipation, bleeding piles and chronic diarrhea. The juice of the papaya seeds also assists in the above-mentioned ailments. Papaya juice, used as a cosmetic, removes freckles or brown spots due to exposure to sunlight and makes the skin smooth and delicate. A paste of papaya seeds is applied in the skin diseases like those caused by ringworm.

The black seeds of the papaya are highly beneficial in the treatment of cirrhosis of the liver caused by alcoholism, malnutrition etc. A table spoonful of its juice, combined with hint of fresh lime juice, should be consumed once or twice daily for a month. The fresh juice of raw papaya mixed with honey can be applied over inflamed tonsils, for diphtheria and other throat disorders. It dissolves the membranes and prevents infection from spreading.

1924. The powerful protein-digesting enzyme in papaya materials to the body by

- (a) improving blood circulation
- (b) It assists the body in assimilating the maximum nutritional value from food
- (c) increasing the resistance power of the body
- (d) slowing down the process of digestion

1925. Excess of unhealthy mucus in the stomach is fought

- (a) if ripe papaya is eaten regularly
- (b) if juice of papaya seeds is taken regularly
- (c) by papain found in raw papaya which makes up for deficiency of gastric juice
- (d) by correcting habitual constipation

1926. The cosmetic value of papaya is that

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(a) it treats skin diseases

(b) it makes the skin smooth and delicate

(c) it treats the cirrhosis of the liver

(d) it is helpful in treating chronic Diarrhea

1927. Inflamed tonsils can be cured by

(a) by applying a paste of papaya seeds on the tonsils

(b) Consuming a table spoonful of papaya juice with a hint of fresh lime juice daily for a month

(c) chewing black seeds of papaya

(d) applying fresh juice of raw papaya mixed with honey on the tonsils

1928. The word in the passage meaning the same as soft is

(a) chronic

(b) smooth

(c) delicate

(d) cosmetic

GOLDEN TOUCH

Midas the king, was a greedy person. He loved gold more than anything in the world. He had lots of wealth but he was never really a happy person. One day God Bacchus came to Midas. Midas had once helped god Bacchus and in return Bacchus offered him a gift. "What shall I give you to make you happy," the God

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asked him. Midas thought for a while and then said, "Please give me the power to turn everything I touch into gold." Bacchus laughed and said, "Your wish is granted as soon as the Sun rises tomorrow, you will have the golden touch."

The next morning Midas woke up, and he had his golden touch. He touched his bed, the chairs, doors, windows and all became gold. Suddenly, he felt very hungry. He sat at the table but as soon as the food touched his lips, it turned into gold. So did the water. It seemed that he could no longer eat or drink. After some time his daughter came to him. When he put his hand on her, she became a gold statue. In the end, Midas became very sad and prayed God Bacchus to take away the golden touch from him.

1929. What kind of man was Midas?

- (a) a great Miser
- (b) a greedy person
- (c) a brave man
- (d) a wise man

1930. Who came to Midas one day?

- (a) God Jesus
- (b) God Bacchus
- (c) God Zeus
- (d) God Minerva

1931. Why did Bacchus offer him a gift?

- (a) because he had helped the God once

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(b) because he had pleased Bacchus

(c) because he had annoyed Bacchus

(d) because he was his friend

1932. What was Midas' wish?

(a) to become rich

(b) to turn anything into gold

(c) to turn his daughter a golden doll

(d) to become powerful

1933. Write the words from the passage that mean the same

(a) lot of money

(b) gave

(c) gold

(d) happy

Don't Waste Water

It is the duty of the Corporation or the Municipality to provide clean and safe water to the people. They should also see that water supply is maintained regularly. Checking that the drinking water is a satisfactory standard requires better quality control. Rainwater may be harvested (collected) in a tank. It may meet our requirements during dry seasons. Citizens on their part are expected to do their duty. It is duty of every citizen to see that he or she doooooes not pollute water. They should not waste water while washing clothes or brushing their

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teeth. They should avoid washing their cars or watering the garden and plants with drinking water. It is a precious thing and should not be wasted.

1934. For clean and safe water, people mainly depend on the?

(a) Police Station

(b) Municipality

(c) Forests

(d) Neighbours

1935. Which one of the following is an alternative way of meeting our water requirements?

(a) Hand-pump

(b) Complaining

(c) Proper drainage

(d) Rainwater Harvesting

1936. Does the duty of the Municipality end at only providing clean and safe water?

(a) No, they need to collect bills as well

(b) Yes, their responsibility ends there

(c) No, they need to maintain regular supply

(d) No, they need to make sure that they are safe as well.

1937. According to the passage, what is the main duty of Citizens?

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- (a) They should not pollute or waste water
 - (b) They should make sure that their water tanks are full
 - (c) They should wash their clothes properly
 - (d) They should clean their teeth and cars
1938. Choose the correct synonym of 'valuable' from the passage

- (a)
- (b)
- (c) precious
- (d)

NEWSPAPER

Newspapers are our good friends. Life without newspapers is a waste. Newspapers bring us news and views from all corners of the world. Any incident of occurrence of importance that takes place is reported by the newspapers. The word "NEWS" is interpreted as North, East, West and South. It means that the newspapers provide us information and news regarding various subjects from all the directions. Newspapers also give us articles on all kinds of topics such as political, social, economic, monetary, business, commerce, sports, education, health etc.

Newspapers publish advertisements which attract the attention of the customers. They also contain book reviews of literary, historical and other books by the scholars. Newspapers are of different types. Some newspapers are published daily. They are called "Dailies". We must cultivate the habit of reading newspapers to know what is happening around the globe. The one who reads newspapers and interprets editorial page can only be a master in current affairs and general

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knowledge. Reading newspaper helps you to find what news is and how it is written. The one who dreams to be a journalist should not spare a day without reading the newspaper. They should be aware about the editorial and to be well versed with vocabulary. We will get to know news from all the countries if we read newspapers regularly. If we are reading the newspapers seriously, it will help us to shine in competitive examinations.

1939. The one who dreams to be a ---- should not spare a day without reading the newspaper

(a) dancer

(b) cricketer

(c) journalist

(d) singer

1940. Newspapers are of different types. Some are published everyday. They are called

(a) weekly

(b) fortnightly

(c) monthly

(d) dailies

1941. To be master in current affairs and general knowledge one should read the - --- page

(a) open

(b) editorial

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(c) first

(d) last

1942. North, East, West, South is interpreted as

(a) NEAR

(b) NEWS

(c) NECK

(d) NEET

1943. Pick the word which means "one who buys goods from a shop"

(a) customer

(b) editor

(c) journalist

(d) writer

Tamarind Drum

Soon the drum made of Tamarind wood was ready. The courtiers assembled outside the king's door and the royal musician began to play. But instead of the thum thum thum that everyone expected, the Tamarind drum intoned "The raja has horns on his head. The raja has horns on his head" The court burst out laughing and the king cried with rage. "I won't stay in the palace a moment longer," he shouted. "I'll go to the forest and live by myself." He tore the nightcap off his head and ran out of the palace, seizing the tamarind drum on his way out.

The king lived for several years in the forest. He gradually learnt about the beauty of the world around him. He learnt to care for creatures smaller than himself.

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Gradually he grew strong, wise and selfless. His only companion was the tamarind drum, and the drum, when he beat it, gave him all the advice and experience of the old tree. He learnt to play it so beautifully that even the spirit of the trees were charmed and they went to meet the God who had given him the horns.

1944. Soon the drum made of ---- was ready

(a) Tamarind wood

(b) Teakwood

(c) Rosewood

(d) Sandalwood

1945. The tamarind drum intoned, "The Raja has --- on his head".

(a) Cap

(b) Horns

(c) Hair

(d) Hat

1946. The king could not remain in the palace as

(a) He was cursed

(b) He was not humble

(c) everybody laughed at him

(d) He was angry and ashamed

1947. The king lived in the forest for

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(a) 2 years

(b) several years

(c) 5 years

(d) 10 years

1948. In the forest, the king learnt about the ---- of the world around him

(a) beauty

(b) nature

(c) birds

(d) animals

1949. The king became a better human being as

(a) he had to live alone in the forest

(b) his companion taught him so

(c) he grew strong, wise and selfless

(d) he learnt to play the Tamarind drum

1950. What did the Tamarind drum give the king

(a) Tamarind

(b) advice

(c) horns

(d) food

The Human Heart

The heart is a muscular organ. Its main function is to carry blood throughout the body.

Scientifically, it beats 72 times in a minute. The heart pumps about 7600 litres of blood throughout the day in the human body. Its weight is lesser in women than men. Heart-related diseases mostly arise due to the increase in obesity, blood pressure and cholesterol.

According to a survey, the death toll from heart disease is high in Western countries. So, to avoid diseases related to the heart, people should pay attention to their lifestyle and health. Somewhere, it has been said that a special type of red wine is very beneficial to avoid heart disease.

1951. The weight of the heart is

(a) Lesser in men than women

(b) Lesser in women than men

(c) Equal in both

(d) None of these

1952. Which type of wine is beneficial to the heart?

(a) Less alcoholic

(b) A special type of brown wine

(c) A special type of red wine

(d) None of these

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1953. How many litres of blood does the heart pump in a day?

(a) 7500 litres

(b) 6500 litres

(c) 5900 litres

(d) 7600 litres

1954. Heart-related diseases are mostly caused by

(a) Obesity, blood pressure and cholesterol

(b) Sleeping and laziness

(c) Overwork

(d) Drinking too much alcohol

1955. What is the main function of the heart?

(a) To carry oxygen throughout the body

(b) To carry blood throughout the body

(c) To pump blood

(d) None of the above

The Junk Food

The word Junk food was first used in 1972. Since then, its popularity has ever since increased.

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Junk food refers to such snacks that children like the most like burgers, pizz, chips, potato fingers etc. All of these include more calories in less quantity.

According to experts, a burger contains 159 kcal. Due to the high amount of calories, the problem of obesity in children is increasing.

Junk food mostly contains fat and carbohydrates.

If children start consuming more junk food, they will have to face serious problems in the upcoming time. Therefore, being responsible parents, you should take care of children's diet.

1956. What does the junk food mostly contain?

- (a) Proteins and vitamins
- (b) Taste
- (c) Fat and carbohydrates
- (d) None of above

1957. Which of the following is related to the junk food?

- (a) Normal food
- (b) Tea and coffee
- (c) Fruit and nut butter
- (d) Pizza and chips

1958. How many calories are there in Pasteries?

- (a) 120 kcal

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(b) 150 kcal

(c) 300 kcal

(d) 200 kcal

1959. Why are children facing the problem of obesity?

(a) Due to laziness

(b) Due to no work

(c) Due to calories

(d) Due to purified water

1960. When was the word junk food first used?

(a) in 1965

(b) in 1972

(c) in 1978

(d) in 1970

Comprehension Passage

You never saw such a commotion up and down a house in all your life, as when mu uncle Podger undertook to do a job. A picture would have come home from the frame-maker's, and be standing in the dining room, waiting to be put up; and Aunt Podger would ask what was to be done with it, and Uncle Podger would say "Oh, you leave that to me. Don't you, any of you, worry yourselves about that. I'll do all that."

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And then he would take off his coat, and begin. He would send the girl out for sixpenny worth of nails, and then one of the boys after her to tell her what size to get; and from that, he would gradually get the whole house involved.

"Now you go and get me my hammer, Will," he would shout, "and bring me the rule, Tom; and I shall want the stepladder, and I had better have a kitchen chair, too; and Jim! you run around to Mr. Goggles, and tell him, Pa's kind regards and hopes his leg's better; and will he lend him his spirit-level?' And don't you go Maria, because I shall want somebody to hold the light; and when the girl comes back she must go out again for a bit of picture cord; and Tom! -Where's Tom, - Tom, you come here; and hand me up the picture."

1961. When Uncle Podger decided to hang the picture, the whole house

- (a) felt relieved
- (b) was in a state of confusion
- (c) was satisfied
- (d) None of above

1962. Uncle Podger told everyone at home

- (a) to do own's work
- (b) not to bother
- (c) not to leave him alone
- (d) to do only his work

1963. 'Pa's kind regards and hopes his leg's better' shows Uncle's emotion

- (a) of social concern

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(b) of contempt

(c) of jealousy

(d) of revenge

1964. When the girl came back, she was supposed

(a) to go out again for a bit of picture

(b) to go out again for a bit of picture cord

(c) to go out again for shopping

(d) to go out again for ordering things

1965. 'Hold the light' means

(a) hand him over the light

(b) show him over the light

(c) take the light

(d) release the light

Comprehension Passage

The nail would be found at last, but by that time he would have lost the hammer. "Where's the hammer? What did I do with the hammer? Great heavens! Seven of you, gaping round there, and you don't know what I did - with the hammer!"

We would find the hammer for him, and then he would have lost sight of the mark he had made on the wall, where the nail was to go in, and each of us, had to get up on the chair beside him, and see if we could find it; and we "would each discover it in a different place, and he would call us all fools, one after another,

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and tell us to get down. And he would take the rule, and re-measure, and find that he wanted half of thirty-one and three-eighths inches from the corner and would try to do it in his head, and go mad.

Aunt Maria would mildly observe that next time Uncle Podger was going to hammer a nail into the wall, she hoped he'd let her know in time, so that she could make arrangements to go and spend a week with her mother while it - was being done.

"Oh, you women, you make a fuss for everything, "Uncle Podger would reply. "Why, I like doing a little job of this sort."

Finally about midnight, the picture would be up-very crooked and insecure, and everybody dead beat and wretched except a proud Uncle Podger!

1966. Uncle was a confused character as

- (a) he kept mum
 - (b) he had misplaced the hammer
 - (c) he did not know anything
 - (d) he continued to speak to himself
1967. The number of family members were

- (a) six
- (b) seven
- (c) four
- (d) five

1968. All had to climb up the chair

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(a) to put up the picture

(b) to see the lost mark

(c) to look taller

(d) to show marks

1969. Uncle shifted his wrong doings

(a) on his wife

(b) on himself

(c) on the entire family

(d) on the maid servant

1970. The hung picture looked 'crooked and insecure'

(a) crooked and straight

(b) unsafe and not aligned

(c) unsafe and not straight

(d) unsafe but straight

Comprehension Passage

Around noon each day, Jay Liessener gets hungry. But he can't get his own lunch. Paralyzed from the waist down and having limited use of his upper body and forearms, Liessener doesn't have the strength to pull open the refrigerator door without flopping forward from the waist. So he calls on Teddy.

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"Ted heel," Liessner says in a gentle, firm tone. He has moved his chair near the fridge. Teddy, a big square-headed black Labrador, crosses the linoleum and sits next to Liessner's chair. "Ted, pull strap."

"The dog pulls on the rope-and-rubber strap attached to the refrigerator's handle, opens the door, sticks his big head inside and, with his teeth, gently extracts a bag that holds Liessner's previously prepared lunch. Teddy carefully sets the bag on Liessner's lap.

As Teddy illustrates, a new breed of dogs has arrived in the world of health care. Once limited only to guiding the blind, trained dogs are being used in many helpful roles.

Hospitals and nursing homes are using animals called "therapy dogs" to comfort, entertain and de-stress and thereby help patients a variety of conditions.

1971. Liessner was a handicap as he

- (a) cannot use his upper body
- (b) cannot use his forearms
- (c) is paralysed from the waist down
- (d) is visually impaired

1972. The part played by Teddy is

- (a) to pull the strap
- (b) to bite the door
- (c) to bring out the lunch
- (d) to move the wheel chair

1973. The main effort of the hospitals is to

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(a) use animals to help the handicapped

(b) render help to the handicapped

(c) heal the people

(d) clean the premises

1974. The word "breed" means

(a) Labrador

(b) breed of dogs

(c) breeding

(d) species

1975. The title of the passage can be

(a) Dogs

(b) Service Dogs

(c) Hospital Dogs

(d) Good Dogs

Comprehension Passage

A big alligator floated in the green water of a canal in Florida. Only its bulging eyes and bumpy nostrils stuck up above the surface. Under the water the alligator's stubby legs paddled slowly. Its long, powerful tail swished gently back and forth, pushing the ten-foot (3m) gator silently forward. Then with a burst of power, the

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gator rose up in the water. Its tail whipped hard to the right. This threw its body into a curve and made a big wave in the water. The gator's mouth opened wide as the wave swept an empty soft drink can into it.

As its teeth crunched down on the metal, the alligator sank back down into the water. Still crunching, it paddled towards the shore. "There goes old Trash Masher," said Forest Ranger George White as he lifted his canoe paddle out of the water. His new helper Ranger Glenn Carlson also stopped paddling. Both men were on patrol for the US Forest Service in southern Florida. They watched the alligator crawling up onto the muddy bank.

Ranger George knew alligators well. It wasn't unusual for an alligator to eat chunks of drifting wood, floating cans and bottles and even rocks. He knew that junk helped grind up an alligator's food, which it swallows nearly whole. But this old female never seemed to get enough trash. She attacked floating garbage with the same hunting skill that she would use on a turtle, flesh or water bird.

1976. Above the surface of the canal could be seen

- (a) just the bumpy nostrils
 - (b) only the bulging eyes
 - (c) a big alligator
 - (d) only the alligator's eyes and nostrils
1977. The alligator was pushed forward due to

- (a) his body
- (b) his legs
- (c) his powerful tail
- (d) his hind legs

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1978. His teeth "crunched" means

- (a) clattered
- (b) he chewed
- (c) movement of teeth
- (d) ate

1979. The junk helps the alligator to

- (a) push the prey inside
 - (b) grind up his food
 - (c) be comfortable
 - (d) get digestive power
1980. The old female never seemed to

- (a) get sufficient trash
- (b) save herself
- (c) get her food
- (d) feed on drifting wood

Comprehension Passage

One of his first memories was of his father bending down from his great height to sweep him up in the air. Up he went, gasping and laughing with delight. He could

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look down on his mother's upturned face as she watched, laughing with them, and at the thick stock of his father's black hair and at his white teeth.

Then he would come down, shrieking happily, but he was never afraid, not with his father's hand holding him. No one in the world was as big, or as wise, as his father.

His father moved the heavy wooden cupboard across the room. He watched while they guided it into its new position, and he saw the difference in their hands as they rested, side by side, his mother's hands were white and slim and delicate, his father's large and square and strong. And then he went to school.

And on the playground he learned how to wrestle and shout, how to hold back tears. And still he grew-taller, slimmer, stronger.

1981. The author recalls his

- (a) infancy
- (b) childhood
- (c) young age
- (d) old age

1982. The sweep-up in the air ---- him

- (a) delighted
- (b) scared
- (c) confused
- (d) drowned

1983. The lasting impression about his father was that he was

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(a) big and wise

(b) a giant

(c) huge and heavy

(d) handsome

1984. While shifting the cupboard, the author used to observe

(a) the heavy cupboard

(b) the difference in the hands of his parents

(c) the clothes

(d) the mother's beauty

1985. The author continued to grow

(a) as he played well

(b) as he could take life with its up and down

(c) as he could wrestle, shout and hold back tears

(d) to a handsome young boy

Comprehension Passage

For the mobility-impaired highly trained canines called "service dogs" can pick up dropped keys, open the closed drawers, help a person in and out of a bathtub. dial 911 (really), push and pull wheelchairs, help operate a car or van, and pull off gloves, shoes, socks and jackets. Other dogs provide specific assistance to those who suffer seizures (sudden attacks of illness) and require special medication.

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And, of course, the helping dogs provide companionship, play and give unconditional love to the people they assist.

It is thirty odd years now since the placement of the first assistance-dog. But only in recent years, with the rising independence movement among disabled-people, has the idea begun to spread widely.

While most service dogs are trained to to work with people who rely on wheelchairs, other categories of helping dogs include sendee dogs which bring prepared meals, hearing dogs (they alert their owners to sounds-doorbell, phones, cooking timers, alarm clocks, smoke alarms) and siezure dogs (they carry medications in their packs and are trained to dial 911 on large keyed-phones).

Read the above passage and complete the following sentences.

1986. Service dogs are popular today as they

- (a) they can pick up dropped keys
- (b) they open the closed drawers
- (c) they retriev prepared meals,
- (d) all of the above

1987. Sendee dogs can

- (a) bring prepared meals
- (b) bark
- (c) heal the handicapped
- (d) pull off gloves

1988. The hearing dogs can

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- (a) hear sounds from a great length
 - (b) can activate the sound sense of their owners
 - (c) can hear minutely
 - (d) can help the mobility impaired
1989. The seizure dogs are trained to

- (a) to help the sick people
 - (b) to help the mentally retarded
 - (c) to help the hurt dogs
 - (d) to seize property
1990. Service dogs have revolutionized the

- (a) the lifestyle of the commoner
- (b) the lifestyle of the rich
- (c) the lifestyle of the disabled
- (d) the lifestyle of the dogs

Comprehension Passage

My father made no answer, but we were loud in protest.

"He must bring it. It's not big enough to live by itself. It would die." we shouted.

"Yes, and it will die now. And then there'll be another outcry."

My mother set her face against the tragedy of dead pets. Our hearts sank.

"It won't die, Father, will it? Why will it? It won't."

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"I should think not," said my father. "You know well enough it will. Haven't we had it all before!" said my mother. "They don't always pine" replied my father testily.

But my mother reminded him of other little wild animals he had brought, which had sulked and refused to live, and brought storms of tears and trouble in our house of lunatics.

Trouble fell on us. The little rabbit sat on our lap, unmoving, its eyes wide and dark. We brought it milk, warm milk, and held it to its nose. It sat as still as if it was far away, retreated down some deep burrow, hidden oblivious. We wetted its mouth and whiskers with drops of milk. It gave no sign, did not even shake off the wet white drops. Somebody began to shed a few secret tears.

"What did I say?" cried my mother. "Take it and put it down in the field."

1991. The opposition to bring the rabbit was from

- (a) the father
- (b) the mother
- (c) the father and child
- (d) the mother and child

1992. The common fear was that

- (a) It will also fall sick
- (b) It will run away
- (c) It will not be happy
- (d) It will spread disease

1993. The mother remarked that the rabbit would

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(a) meet the same fate as other animals brought at home

(b) not be good companion

(c) will be good companion

(d) will be playful

1994. The tragedy was

(a) The rabbit fell sick

(b) The rabbit died

(c) The rabbit ran away

(d) The rabbit became well

1995. The mother ordered

(a) to let the rabbit rest

(b) to let the rabbit alone

(c) to bury the rabbit

(d) to let the rabbit play

THE GIRAFFE

The giraffe is tallest of all living land animals. A male can go up to 18 feet and female up to 15 feet. Such height enables them to escape the competition for ground level grass that exist among other leaf-eaters. It also gives him a long range of vision. He takes the warning of the approaching enemy early.

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Giraffes eat a variety of leaves, but accacia leaves are their favourite diet. In spring when many trees are not in leaf, they spend 80 percent of the day eating. In summer, when trees are in full leaf, they need only 15 percent. The rest of the time is spent in resting and quarrelling.

A giraffe's long neck is made up like that of man and most other mammals, of only seven vertebrae. The bones are attached to one another with ball and socket joints. These make the neck flexible. It can run at 50 km per hour.

Rising from a lying position is a problem for such a large animal. So it usually keeps standing for even while it sleeps.

To reach water with such a long neck and legs, a giraffe spreads its front legs wide apart. Then it lowers its neck to drink. This awkward position makes it easy for the lion to attack it.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1996. A giraffe is the ---- of all land animals.

- (a) tallest
- (b) shortest
- (c) average
- (d) thinnest

1997. The height of ---- giraffe can go up to 18 feet.

- (a) male
- (b) female
- (c) both

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(d) none of the above

1998. The ---- of a female giraffe can be up to 15 feet.

(a) height

(b) length

(c) width

(d) neck

1999. With this height it doesn't have to --- with other animals

(a) compete with birds

(b) compete with other ground level leaf-eaters

(c) fight with other animals

(d) compete with monkeys

2000. This enables it to see ----- from a long distance.

(a) grass

(b) trees

(c) approaching enemy

(d) other animals

2001. It, however, creates problem in reaching --- in tanks

(a) fruits

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(b) leaves

(c) water

(d) milk

PELICAN

A myth has been built around the pelican, one of the oldest surviving birds. It is a commonly held belief that the mother feeds her chicks on her own blood. So people have regarded the pelican as most affectionate and dutiful bird.

The large bill of the bird makes it very easy to recognize it. It has a short tail, short legs, long wings and a large bag under its bill. Because of its webbed toes, the pelican finds walking on the land very difficult.

However, it is a delight to watch these birds in flight. The pelican has figured among the largest of birds. It has a wing span of up to 2.75 metres and weighs between 4.5 and 11 kg. It lives in places with a moderate climate. It migrates to India, Africa and Iran in winter because its wings do not give sufficient protection against the cold. The brown pelican is the smallest of the pelicans. It dives its head long into water from quite a height to get at its prey. The other six species of pelicans have a white plumage.

Pelicans are very social birds. They travel, rest, nest and even fish together. The young pelicans take wing when they are about two months old. The nests of pelicans are far from the source of any food. Therefore, the adults have to fly great distances to get food.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2002. Pelican is one of the ---- birds.

(a) oldest

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(b) oldest surviving

(c) newest

(d) largest surviving

2003. It is believed that its young ones are fed by its mother's -----

(a) blood

(b) milk

(c) flesh

(d) hair

2004. Perhaps due to this, pelican is regarded as the ---- and dutiful bird

(a) affectionate

(b) lovely

(c) deadly

(d) powerul

2005. It has long ----, webbed feet and very short tail

(a) beak

(b) wings

(c) arms

(d) neck

2006. pelican finds it difficult to walk on land because of its -----

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(a) heavy weight

(b) long feet

(c) webbed toes

(d) large size

2007. It lives in places where the climate is -----

(a) warm

(b) cold

(c) moderate

(d) humid

2008. In all there are ---- species of pelicans

(a) five

(b) six

(c) seven

(d) eight

Use of Ear Phones

Using 'ear' phones while driving can be far more dangerous than driving under the influence of liquor.

Latest research says drivers using these mobile phones as a means of faster day-to-day communications may be heading for an accident. The study has shattered

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the common belief that drinking is the chief cause of the majority of road mishaps. Talking on mobile phones increases the risk to one's life compared to driving after being drunk. The findings of the study are based on the survey of several cases of road accidents.

In fact, a study of the records of the drivers involved in 699 such mistakes showed that the risk of accident for those who talk on phone while driving was at least four times higher compared to those driving in a state of drunkenness.

The only advantage for those driving with cellular phone was that they could summon immediate help through these phones. The study which is relevant for the entire world is relevant for India as well. Here too these phones are being used increasingly for communication and business transactions.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2009. Using ear phones while driving is very dangerous because -----

- (a) it distracts the attention of the driver
 - (b) ear phones have infra red waves
 - (c) it is possible to have faster communication
 - (d) in case of an accident mobile phone can be used for seeking help
2010. Accidents on the roads can be caused because of -----

- (a) drunkenness
- (b) ear phones
- (c) both
- (d) none

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2011. Latest research has made it clear that -----

- (a) drivers using mobile phones may be heading for an accident
- (b) drivers using ear phones may be heading for an accident
- (c) drivers who are drunk may be heading for an accident
- (d) all of the above

2012. With the help of a mobile phone one can -----

- (a) communicate faster
- (b) summon immediate help
- (c) drive safer
- (d) reach destination early

2013. Cell phones are being used increasingly in India for -----

- (a) summoning help
- (b) driving
- (c) communication and business transactions
- (d) all of the above

VOLCANO

A volcano is a burning mountain with a great hole running deep into the earth. Out of it come smoke, gases and stones. The mouth of the opening is called the crater of the volcano.

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Volcanoes are not always burning. Sometimes a volcano will remain quiet for centuries. And then it will suddenly become active. This is called volcanic eruption.

When the eruption takes place, great clouds of ashes, dust, gas and steam rise from the crater. Loud noises come from the crater. After sometime, white hot molten rock, called lava begins to flow down the mountain sides. This may go on for days or weeks. Then the volcano will 'go to sleep' again for many years. Most volcanoes are found near the seas.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2014. A volcano is a burning mountain which -----

- (a) has a great hole running deep into the earth
- (b) has a crater
- (c) throws out smoke
- (d) throws out fire

2015. When a volcano becomes active -----

- (a) great clouds of ashes, dust, gas and steam rise from the crater
- (b) it erupts
- (c) it throws out smoke
- (d) it subsides

2016. Lava refers to -----

- (a) white hot molten rock

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(b) black hot molten rock

(c) greey hot molten rock

(d) smoke, dust and fire

2017. A crater is the mouth of the -----

(a) volcano

(b) opening of the hole

(c) lava

(d) smoke, dust and fire

2018. Most volcanoes are found -----

(a) in the deserts

(b) into the seas

(c) near the seas

(d) none of the above

The Lion and Ministers

There was a lion who was the king of the forest. He was big, fierce and strong. All the other animals brought him gifts from every corner of the forest. They were really afraid of him.

'King must have ministers to help him', the lion thought one day. And he sent for the fox.

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'You are known to be very wise and clever. I want you to be my Home Minister.'
"Many many thanks for this honour, your majesty", said the fox , bowing low.

Then he called a panther and said, "You are known to be very alert and swift-footed. You will be my Defence Minister. "

"Thank you , Sir," said the panther.

The next to be summoned was a crow.

"You can fly high and can see distant objects. So you will be my Foreign Minister."

"I am grateful to you, I my master," said the crow.

The three ministers swore to remain loyal to the king. The lion, in return promised to feed and protect them.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2019. The forest animals were afraid of the lion because -----

(a) he was big

(b) he was strong

(c) he was strong

(d) all of the above

2020. The new idea that came to the lion's mind was -----

(a) King must have ministers to help him

(b) King must control other animals

(c) King must think about the welfare of his people

(d) All of the above

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

2021. The lion appointed the fox his Home Minister because -----

- (a) fox was known to be very wise and clever
- (b) fox was known to be shrewd
- (c) fox was known to be intelligent
- (d) all of the above

2022. The lion appointed the panther his Defence Minister because -----

- (a) panther was known to be fierce
- (b) panther was known to be very alert and swift-footed
- (c) panther was known to be far sighted
- (d) all of the above

2023. The lion appointed the crow his Foreign Minister because -----

- (a) crow had sharp eyesight
- (b) crow used to fly to distant places
- (c) crow can fly high and can see distant objects
- (d) all of the above

The system of education in our country is defective. It is not keeping pace with the passage of time. It follows the pattern which was valid five decades ago.

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The aim of education is to prepare for the tough battle of life. The basic needs of life are a sound mind in a sound body, and a skill to make a living. It widens the sphere of knowledge and builds our character. In short, education should turn out a strong team of responsible citizens.

Education has to be related to life and also the needs of the nation. Not gold but only men of character make a nation great and strong.

It is unfortunate that our policy-makers give little importance to moral education and noble values. They set up schools and colleges only to turn out an army of graduates, good for nothing. We need men with brain, we need good scientists and technicians, we need tough soldiers for the army.

Education for all sounds sweet. But mere slogans and schemes on paper won't take us far. Our leaders don't have the will to serve the nation. Also schemes fail at the ground level.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2024. Our education system is wrong because -----

- (a) it is not keeping pace with the passage of time
- (b) it follows the pattern which was valid five decades ago
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b)

2025. Our nation needs -----

- (a) responsible citizens
- (b) good scientists

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(c) good technicians

(d) men with brain

2026. Men of strong character alone make -----

(a) a nation great and strong

(b) a nation progressive

(c) a nation advanced

(d) a nation prosperous

2027. The aim of education is to -----

(a) produce good scientists

(b) prepare for the tough battle of life

(c) produce good technicians

(d) produce responsible citizens

2028. All our experiments fail to improve the quality of education because -----

(a) we do not use advance education techniques

(b) ground level implementation is not successful

(c) our policy-makers give little importance to moral education and noble values

(d) our policy makers are not far sighted

Walking

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

Walking is a pleasure. When we are in a vehicle, our attention is fixed on the road. There is no time to spare for the things on the either side of the road. A walker can, however, enjoy the sights on either sides. if he so likes, he can change his speed. He can walk slowly when there is much beauty around. He can go fast when he wants his walking to be an exercise for his limbs as it regulates our blood circulation.

Walking also gives us a feeling of freshness as well. However no young person should walk thinking that it is an exercise. It will kill all the pleasure. Moreover, there are many other exercises that are good for health. Walking should be made a habit for enjoyment. One should feel relaxed and not tired after a good walk. We should walk only when the weather is fine. We should avoid walking when it is hot or misty.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2029. Walking is a/an -----

- (a) pleasure
- (b) time pass
- (c) exercise
- (d) all of the above

2030. When we in a ----, our attention is ----- on the road

- (a) vehicle, fixed on the road
- (b) vehicle, vehicle
- (c) park, flowers
- (d) all of the above

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2031. Walking should be made a -----

- (a) habit for enjoyment
- (b) habit for exercise
- (c) habit for pleasure
- (d) all of the above

2032. Walking is also a good exercise for our limbs (True/False) -----

- (a)
- (b) True
- (c) False
- (d)

2033. We should avoid walking when the weather is hot or misty (True/False)

- (a)
- (b)
- (c) True
- (d) False

2034. Choose a word from the passage that has the same meaning as 'foggy' -----

- (a) dusty
- (b) hot

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(c) misty

(d) moist

2035. Choose a word from the passage that has same in meaning as 'fix or adjust'

(a) misty

(b) fast

(c) change

(d) slow

A poor man with golden heart

Once upon a time, the only son of a poor man was very ill. He went to one of the most famous doctor in the village.

When he asked the doctor to see his child, the doctor refused as he was going to play badminton at that time. The poor man requested him a lot, but the doctor didn't listen to him. After some time, his child died and the poor man returned to his home crying.

Twenty years later, the same doctor's child was bitten by a snake. Many occulists tried to bring the child live but no one could help him. In the end, the same poor man, whose child this doctor had refused to see, revived his child with his occult.

Consequently, the doctor was ashamed of himself and requested to forgive him, but the poor man went away from there without saying anything.

The story teaches us that we should always help the needy because time always changes.

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On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2036. The doctor refused to attend the child as he was -----

(a) going to play badminton

(b) going to play golf

(c) going to play tennis

(d) busy

2037. Due to unavailability of treatment the poor man's son ---- and he returned his -----

(a) died, home crying

(b) died, home cursing the doctor

(c) got more ill, village

(d) none of the above

2038. After twenty years the same doctor's child was -----

(a) bitten by a snake

(b) sick

(c) griveously hurt in an accident

(d) none of the above

2039. Finally the child was revived by -----

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- (a) the same poor man, whose child this doctor had seen
- (b) the same poor man, whose child this doctor had refused to see,
- (c) an occultist
- (d) a doctor

2040. The doctor was ---- of himself and requested to -----

- (a) happy, take good amount of money
- (b) relieved, forgive him
- (c) ashamed, forgive him
- (d) ashamed, charge any amount of money

2041. Write one word from the passage which means 'practices or magical powers'

- (a) Doctor
- (b) Snake charmer
- (c) Occulist
- (d) None of the above

2042. The story teaches that

- (a) we should always help the needy as we may also require help
- (b) we should always help the needy
- (c) we should always help the needy because time always changes.

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(d) we should be grateful to others

The Angry Boy

There lived a very angry boy in a village. He was very upset with his anger because he used to talk very unfairly to the people in anger.

Seeing this, the boy's father called him and gave him a bag full of nails. He told him whenever you get angry, take a nail out of it and hit that in the fence. He did exactly that.

Whenever he got angry, he would take a nail from the bag and hit it on the fence. He found that he hit 40 nails in a single day and was surprised to see this.

Gradually, he started to control his anger and one day it came that he didn't have to hit a single nail.

He told this to his father, his father told him that whenever you got angry, you hit a nail in the fence. As a result, the fence got many holes and it will never be like before. In the same way, anger only gives a wound to the people, it doesn't matter how many times you say sorry.

So, don't get angry because it always creates the gaps between the people.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2043. The boy was upset with his anger because -----

(a) he used to talk very unfairly to the people in anger

(b) he used to shout in anger

(c) he used to lose his temper

(d) all of the above

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

2044. The father gave him a -----

- (a) bag full of nails
- (b) bag full of balls
- (c) bag full of thorns
- (d) bag full of coins

2045. The child hit ----- nails in a day

- (a) 40
- (b) 50
- (c) 30
- (d) 20

2046. The father finally made him understand that the holes in the fence would be never ----- . Hence, we should not give -----

- (a) repaired, holes to the fence
- (b) be like before, wound to the people
- (c) same, nails to others
- (d) none of the above

2047. We should never get angry as it always creates -----

- (a) enmity
- (b) mistrust

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(c) the gaps between the people

(d) all of the above

2048. Write one word from the passage which means 'annoyed'

(a) surprised

(b) startled

(c) upset

(d) none of the above

2049. Father told that whenever he gets angry, he should take a nail and -----

(a) hit it on the wall

(b) hit it on the ground

(c) hit it on the fence

(d) hit it in the field

A Stingy Person

There lived a stingy person in a village. His name was Girish. He was so stingy that no one was aware of it in the village. one day, he came to know that another stingy person had come to the neighbouring village. As a result, he decided to meet him.

When he started leaving the house, he thought why not take some gift for him. He scratched some bananas on the white paper and put that in his pocket. When he arrived at miser's house, he found that he wasn't there. Even he waited for a few hours, but miser didn't come. At last, he stood up and told miser's son to

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take those bananas that he made on the white paper and give them to his father as a gift.

When Girish started leaving the miser's house, his son stopped him and said , "Wait, I have also something for you." He made some mangoes in the air and told him to take those mangoes so that he could enjoy them with his family. Girish was surprised to see. Then, he realized, "They are really very stingy." He left the place and went away from there.

When his father returned home, his son his son told him about the miser person. He said , "You should have made mangoes smaller than the size you stated."

The moral of the story is, don't let your habits enter your children otherwise the children will become as you are.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2050. There lived a stingy -----

(a) person in a village

(b) person in a city

(c) boy in a village

(d) girl in a village

2051. He scratched some -----

(a) bananas on the white paper

(b) apples on the white paper

(c) oranges on the white paper

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(d) vegetables on the white paper

2052. When Girish found that miser was not in the house, he handed over the gift -----

(a) to his son

(b) to his wife

(c) to his maid

(d) to his father

2053. The miser's son gave him ----- as a return gift

(a) bananas made on a white paper

(b) mangoes made in the air

(c) bananas made in the air

(d) mangoes made on a white paper

2054. When miser's son narrated the whole story to him, he advised his son that he should -----

(a) have made mangoes on a white paper

(b) have made bananas smaller than the size he stated

(c) have made mangoes smaller than the size he stated

(d) have made mangoes larger than the size he stated

2055. The moral of the story is

(a) don't be a miser

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

- (b) don't be a stingy person
- (c) don't let your habits enter your children
- (d) don't meet another stingy person

The Greedy Lion

Once in the forest, a lion got hungry. He started wandering in the search of food. But, he couldn't find anything due to which he was very sad. While returning to his den, he saw a small mouse. When the lion was about to kill that mouse, he saw a deer near his den. Seeing the deer, the lion thought, "The mouse is too small, it can't quench my thirst." So, he chased the deer.

He did his best to catch the deer, but unfortunately, he couldn't. As a result, he became very disappointed.

The moral of the story is that, always be happy with what you have. Never be too greedy.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2056. Once in a forest, a lion ----- and wandered in -----

- (a) got hungry, the search of food
- (b) got hungry, the search of deer
- (c) thirsty, the search of water
- (d) hungry, the search of mouse

2057. When he returned to his den and saw a -----

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(a) small mouse

(b) deer

(c) cow

(d) food

2058. He left the mouse because he -----

(a) saw a deer

(b) thought mouse was too small

(c) did not want to eat mouse

(d) his stomach was full

2059. He could not catch the deer so he became

(a) sad

(b) disappointed.

(c) dis heartened

(d) bored

2060. The moral of the story is that we should be always happy with -----

(a) mouse

(b) small things

(c) what we have

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

(d) deer

2061. Write a word form the passage which means "Unluckingly"

(a) sad

(b) disappointed

(c) unfortunately

(d) none of the above

A Bad Company

Once, a farmer got very upset with the crows. Crows would come to his field and eat his crop.

Distressed by this, he laid a trap.

The next day all all the crows were trapped and he saw that a pigeon was also fallen into the trap.

Inspite of knowing this, the farmer didn't feel any pity for that pigeon and handed over all of them to dogs.

As a result, the pigeon was also killed with the crows.

The moral of the story is that we should always be with good people not bad people.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2062. The farmer was very upset with the crows because -----

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

(a) Crows would come to his field and eat his crop

(b) Crows would spoil his crops

(c) Crows could not be trapped

(d) All of the above

2063. To get rid of them he laid -----

(a) a trap

(b) a net

(c) pesticides

(d) none of the above

2064. The next day the farmer saw that along with the crows a -----

(a) pigeon was also fallen into the trap

(b) bird was also fallen into the trap

(c) parrot was also fallen into the trap

(d) all of the above

2065. The farmer handed over all the birds to the -----

(a) cat

(b) dogs

(c) snake

(d) all of them

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

2066. The moral of the story is that we should always be -----

- (a) satisfied with what we have
- (b) with bad people not good people
- (c) with good people not bad people
- (d) nice to others

2067. Write a word from the passage which means the same as "distressed"

- (a) dis heartened
- (b) disappointed
- (c) upset
- (d) trapped

A Clever Businessman

Once, a clever businessman went to the market to buy goods in the scorching sun. After purchasing the goods, it seemed to him that the goods had become too heavy, so he hired a horse with his owner.

When both the men (businessman and owner) got tired of walking in the middle of the way, the businessman began to rest under the shadow of the horse.

Due to this, the owner started quarelling with him because according to the owner, he gave the horse to the businessman to carry his goods and not to rest in the shadow of the horse.

Taking the advantage of their quarell, the horse fled away from there.

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The moral of the story is that the third person always takes advantage in the fight of two people.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2068. A clever businessman went to the market -----

(a) to buy goods

(b) to sell goods

(c) to roam around

(d) to check the shops

2069. He hired a horse with his owner as he found that -----

(a) the goods had become too heavy

(b) the goods had huge volume

(c) it was very hot

(d) it was raining

2070. After getting tired the businessman began -----

(a) to rest under the shadow of the horse

(b) to rest under the shadow of the tree

(c) to climb the horse

(d) quarrel with the owner

2071. The owner started quarrelling because according to him -----

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

- (a) the businessman was paying him less money
 - (b) he gave the horse to the businessman to carry his goods and not to rest in the shadow of the horse
 - (c) the businessman had not paid for resing
 - (d) horse would not like someone resing under him
2072. The moral of the story is -----

- (a) we should find a solution to the problem
 - (b) we should not fight
 - (c) the third person always takes advantage in the fight of two people
 - (d) we should not rest under the horse
2073. Write a word form the passage which means "To run away"

- (a) goods
- (b) rest
- (c) fled
- (d) quarell

2074. Taking advantage of the quarrel, the horse -----

- (a) ran very fast
- (b) stopped to rest

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

(c) fled away

(d) dropped the goods and ran away

Jealous Parrots

In Khusinagar, there was a man who had many parrots. He loved his parrots very much and used to feed them a variety of food.

One day, the man bought a new beautiful bird from the market and brought it to his house.

When parrots saw that beautiful bird, they were jealous.

Consequently, all the parrots made a plan to kill the bird. When parrots attacked the bird, the man saw it and saved that bird from them.

Due to this behaviour of the parrots, the man left them in the forest.

The story teaches us that sometimes being jealous of others causes harm to oneself.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2075. There was a man in ----- who had many ----

(a) Khusinagar, parrots

(b) Khushinagar, birds

(c) Khushinagar, cows

(d) Khushigaon, parrots

2076. He loved his parrots very much and used to feed them -----

(a) a variety of food

(b) fruits

(c) grains

(d) grass

2077. The parrots became ----- of the bird and made a plan to -----

(a) jealous, kill the bird

(b) happy, play with the bird

(c) sad, run away from the home

(d) jealous, throw the bird out

2078. Due to the behaviour of the parrots, the man left -----

(a) few parrots in the forest

(b) them in the forest

(c) then in the field

(d) them

2079. Being jealous of others causes -----

(a) good to oneself

(b) harm to others

(c) harm to oneself

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

(d) good to others

2080. Pick up a word from the passage which is a synonym of 'As a result or so'

(a) Behaviour

(b) Subsequently

(c) Consequently

(d) Teaches

2081. One day he bought a ----- from the ----

(a) new parrot, market

(b) new beautiful bird, forest

(c) new beautiful bird, market

(d) new parrot, forest

Count Wisely

One day, King Akbar asked a question in his court that left everyone in the courtroom puzzled. As they all tried to figure out the answer, Birbal walked in and asked what the matter was. They repeated the question to him.

The question was "How many crows are there in the city?"

Birbal immediately smiled and went up to Akbar. He announced the answer; he said there were twenty-one thousand, five hundred and twenty-three crows in the city. When asked how he knew the answer, Birbal replied, "Ask your men to count the number of crows. If there are more, the relatives of the crows must be visiting them from the nearby cities. If there are fewer, then the crows from our city must

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be visiting their relatives who live outside the city." Pleased with the answer, Akbar presented Birbal with a ruby and pearl chain.

Moral of the story

Having an explanation for your answer is just as important as having an answer.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2082. Everyone in the courtroom was puzzled because ----

(a) of King Akbar's question

(b) they did not know the number of crows in the city

(c) Birbal knew the answer

(d) King was very annoyed

2083. The Birbal replied to the question that there were -----

(a) twenty-one thousand, five hundred and twenty-three crows in the city

(b) twenty-one thousand, five hundred and twenty-four crows in the city

(c) twenty-two thousand, five hundred and twenty-three crows in the city

(d) twenty-one thousand, six hundred and twenty-three crows in the city

2084. If there are more than ----- and if there are a fewer than the crows -----

(a) the relatives of the crows must be visiting them from the nearby cities, from our city must be visiting their relatives who live outside

(b) new crows are born, few crows have died

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(c) crows have come from outside, have gone outside

(d) counting error, have gone to see relatives outside the city

2085. The Birbal asked Akbar to to ask his men to -----

(a) catch the crows

(b) count the number of crows

(c) watch the crows

(d) check the number of crows

2086. The Akbar presented Birbal with a ruby and pearl chain because -----

(a) the answer was correct

(b) the number of crows were exactly the same

(c) Akbar was pleased with the answer

(d) Birbal promptly gave the correct answer

2087. The moral of the story is having explanation for your answer is just as important as -----

(a) promptly giving the answer

(b) having a correct answer

(c) having an answer

(d) the question itself

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

The Fox and the Stork

One day, a selfish fox invited a stork for dinner. Stork was very happy with the invitation-she reached the fox's home on time and knocked at the door with her long beak. The fox took her to the dinner table and and served some soup in shallow bowls for both of them. As the bowl was too shallow for the stork, she couldn't have soup at all. But, the fox licked up his soup quickly.

The stork was angry and upset, but she didn't show her anger and behaved politely. To teach a lesson to the fox, she then invited him for dinner the next day. She too served soup, but this time the soup was served in two tall narrow vases. The stork devoured the soup from her vase, but the fox couldn't drink any of it because of its narrow neck. The fox realized his mistake and went home famished.

Moral of the story

A selfish act backfires sooner or later!

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2088. One day, a selfish ---- for dinner

(a) fox invited a stork for dinner

(b) cat invited a stork for dinner

(c) dog invited a stork for dinner

(d) stork invited a fox for dinner

2089. The ----- reached at the time and knocked -----

(a) Stork, at the door

(b) Fox, at the door

(c) Stork, at the window

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(d) Fox, at he door

2090. The bowl in which the fox served the soup was ----- so the stork couldn't --
--

(a) too shallow, have soup at all

(b) wide, have soup at all

(c) narrow, have soup at all

(d) shallow, have much soup

2091. The stork though was upset didn't show her anger and -----

(a) behaved rudely

(b) behaved politely

(c) became sad

(d) became angry

2092. The next day the stork served the soup in -----

(a) two wide vases

(b) one tall narrow vase

(c) two tall narrow vases

(d) two shallow vases

2093. The moral of the story is A selfish act -----

(a) backfires later

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(b) backfires soon

(c) backfires sooner or later!

(d) is not good in long term

2094. Write a word from the passage which is synonym of "hungry' -----

(a) licked

(b) backfire

(c) famished

(d) devoured

Comprehension Passage

You imagined mysterious figures in the night, the crack of pistols, drugs in the wine. "Instead, you have spent a dull evening in a French music hall with a slopy fat man who, instead of having messages slipped into his hand by dark-eyed beauties, gets only an ordinary telephone call making an appointment in his room. You have been bored!" The fat man chuckled to himself as he unlocked to himself as he unlocked the door of his room and stood aside to let his frustrated* guest enter.

"You are disillusioned," Ausable told him. "But take cheer, my young friend. Presently you will see a paper, quite an important paper for which several men and women have risked their lives, come to me in the next-to-last step of its journey into official hands. Some day soon that paper may well affect the course of history. In that thought is drama, is there not?" As he spoke, Ausable closed the door behind him. Then he switched on the light. And as the light came on, Fowler had his first authentic thrill of the day. For halfway across the room, a small automatic pistol in his hand, stood a man.

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

Ausable blinked a few times. he wheezed. "You gave me quite a start. I thought you were in Berlin. What are you doing in my room?"

Max was slender, not tall, and with a face that suggested the look of a fox. Except for the gun, he did not look dangerous.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2095. Being in the company of Ausable, Fowler felt -----

(a) frustrated

(b) happy

(c) disillusioned

(d) disheartened

2096. Ausable cheered his young friend -----

(a) Fowler

(b) Max

(c) Fat man

(d) All of the above

2097. Ausable was surprised to see ----

(a) Max

(b) Fowler

(c) Gun

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(d) Paper

2098. The appearance of Max suggested -----

(a) He did not go to Berlin

(b) He was not in Berlin

(c) He had returned from Berlin

(d) None of the above

2099. Fowler's dream was now -----

(a) far away

(b) shattered

(c) fulfilled

(d) not achievable

My Grandmother and I

My grandmother and I were good friends. My parents left me with her when they went to live in the city and we were always together. She used to wake me up in the morning and get me ready for school. She said her morning prayer while she bathed and dressed me with the hope that I too would learn. I listened because I loved her voice but never bothered to learn it. Then she would fetch my wooden slate which she had already washed and plastered with yellow chalk, a tiny inkpot and pen, tie them all in bundle and hand it to me.

After a breakfast of thick stale chapati with a little butter or sugar spread on it, we went to school. My grandmother always went to school with me because the school was attached to the temple. The priest taught us the alphabet and the

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

Morning Prayer. While the children sat in rows on either side of the verandah singing the prayer or learning the alphabet, my grandmother sat inside reading the holy books. When we had both finished, we would walk back together.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2100. The narrator and the grandmother were -----

(a) good friends

(b) foes

(c) relatives

(d) all of the above

2101. Why was he left with grandmother -----

(a) his parents went to live in the city

(b) his parents went to foreign

(c) his parents abandoned him

(d) his parents got separated

2102. Why did he listen to her morning prayer ----

(a) because he loved her voice

(b) because he liked the prayer

(c) because he loved the prayer

(d) because he was a religious person

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2103. What did he have for his breakfast -----

- (a) bread and butter
- (b) stale chapati with a little butter or sugar spread on it
- (c) stale chapati with butter
- (d) stale chapati

2104. Why did the grandmother always go to school with the narrator -----

- (a) to escort him to school
- (b) to have a morning walk
- (c) because the school was attached to the temple
- (d) because she also studied in school

2105. What did the priest teach the children -----

- (a) the alphabet
- (b) the morning prayer
- (c) the alphabet and the Morning Prayer
- (d) the language

2106. What did the grandmother do meanwhile -----

- (a) prayed
- (b) learned alphabet

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(c) sat inside reading the holy books

(d) all of the above

2107. What would they do when they both finished their work -----

(a) they went to playground

(b) they had lunch

(c) they walked back together

(d) they went to market

Siberian Crane

The siberian crane, also known as snow crane are the most distinctive among cranes. The adults are all snowy white in colour, except for their black primary feathers which can be seen only when they are flying. They breed in the arctic tundra region of western and eastern Russia and migrate to China, Iran and India during winters. They make the longest distance migration among cranes. However their population is steadily declining and they have been included in the list of critically endangered bird species formulated by International Union for Conservation of Nature 2013.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2108. Where do Siberian Cranes breed -----

(a) the arctic tundra region of western Russia

(b) the arctic tundra region of eastern Russia

(c) the arctic tundra region of western and eastern Russia

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

(d) China

2109. How do adult Siberian Cranes look -----

(a) all snowy white in colour, except for their black primary feathers

(b) all snowy white in colour

(c) grey in colour

(d) multi coloured

2110. What is the other name of Siberian Crane ----

(a) snow crane

(b) white crane

(c) golden crane

(d) grey crane

2111. In what list they have been included -----

(a) list of mildly endangered bird species

(b) list of critically endangered bird species

(c) list of highly critically endangered bird species

(d) list of endangered bird species

2112. Find the opposite of 'the shortest' in the passage -----

(a) snow

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(b) critically endangered

(c) longest distance migration

(d) migrate

2113. Find the opposite of 'excluded' in the passage -----

(a) endangered

(b) critically

(c) included

(d) migration

Sachin Tendulkar

Sachin Tendulkar was born on 24 April 1973. He was one of the best batsmen and also called God of Cricket.

He was awarded, Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award in 2014.

Moreover, he received many awards like Arjuna Award, Padam Shri Award, Padam Vibhushan Award, etc.

He scored more than 14,000 runs in his cricket career. Presently, he is associated with an organization named Apnalay.

In this organization, he takes care of the upbringing of about 200 children.

There is a film related to his life. The name of the film is Sachin: A Billion Dreams that was released in 2017.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

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2114. In which year was the film released -----

(a) 2017

(b) 2018

(c) 2019

(d) 2014

2115. What is Apnalay -----

(a) An organization

(b) A cricket club

(c) A film production house

(d) A Government organization

2116. How many runs did Sachin score in his cricket career ----

(a) 14,000

(b) 13,000

(c) 12,000

(d) 10,000

2117. When was Sachin Tendulkar born-----

(a) 1972

(b) 1973

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(c) 1974

(d) 1975

2118. Write any two names of his awards -----

(a) Arjuna Award, Padam Shri Award

(b) Padam Shri Award, Padam Vibhushan Award

(c) Bharat Ratna, Arjuna Award

(d) Bharat Ratna, Padam Vibhushan Award

Astronaut (Kalpana Chawla)

Kalpana Chawla was an astronaut who belonged to the Karnal district of Haryana state. She was the youngest and dearest of her siblings. All the family members used to call her Motu.

Before becoming an astronaut, she was already a scientist in NASA which is a very famous space agency.

She won many medals such as NASA Space Flight medal, NASA Distinguished Service Medal, etc.

Once when she was returning from space, her spacecraft exploded while entering the earth's atmosphere. As a result of which Kalpana and her other companions died a painful death.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2119. By what name was Kalpana fondly called? -----

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(a) Motu

(b) Chotu

(c) Lotu

(d) Petu

2120. How did she die? -----

(a) her spacecraft exploded while entering the earth's atmosphere

(b) her spacecraft exploded while exiting the earth's atmosphere

(c) her spacecraft lost direction in space

(d) her spacecraft's engine failed

2121. Kalpana Chawla belonged to which state? ----

(a) Haryana

(b) Karnal

(c) Punjab

(d) NASA

2122. Write the names of Kalpana's medals.-----

(a) NASA Space Flight medal

(b) NASA Distinguished Service Medal

(c) Both of the above

(d) None of the above

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2123. Write a suitable title for this passage. -----

- (a) Kalpana Chawala
- (b) The Astronaut
- (c) Kalpana Chawla, the Astronaut
- (d) NASA

The Truth

In today's time, truth has a lot of value as today's person tells more lies than truth.

When a person speaks the truth, the heart gets peace. The special thing about the truth is that it can never be defeated.

In olden times, there was a person whose name was Satyawadi Harishchandra, he always spoke the truth.

To give an example of truth, even today people take his name. Truthful people always keep their points firmly. They don't care about the past and the future.

Apart from this, such people are very honest and try to remove the evils prevailing in society.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2124. When does the heart get peace? -----

- (a) when a person speaks the truth

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(b) when a person listens the truth

(c) when a person tells the lies

(d) when a person listens the lies

2125. In today's time, a person tells more lies or truth? -----

(a) True

(b) False

(c)

(d)

2126. Why do people remember Satyawadi Harishchandra? ----

(a) because he always spoke the truth

(b) because he seldom spoke the truth

(c) because he always told the lies

(d) because he was an honest person

Comprehension Passage

A giant in stature, with long hair, wearing a bottle greenfur lined overcoat and round seal skin cap on his head, Oscar Wilde arrived in New York on 2nd of January 1882 on a lecture tour. He was mobbed by reporters who asked him (much to his irritation) unimportant questions such as how he liked his eggs fried? How he trimmed his finger nails? And what temperature he preferred his bath to be? His answers showed a total lack of interest.

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However, when he stepped ashore, the customs officials asked, "Have you anything to declare?" Wilde replied, "No, I have nothing to declare (pause) except my genius." Few remarks in history have travelled as widely and as quickly as that one.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2127. Mention two details of Oscar Wilde when he arrived in New York? -----

- (a) giant in stature, long hair
- (b) bottle greenfur lined overcoat, round seal skin cap
- (c) giant in stature, round seal skin cap
- (d) all of the above

2128. Why did he come to New York? -----

- (a) on a lecture tour
- (b) on tourism tour
- (c) to study
- (d) to do business

2129. Oscar Wilde was not interested in answering the questions of reporters. Why? ----

- (a) the questions were unimportant
- (b) the questions were important
- (c) the questions were boring

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(d) the questions were personal

2130. What does Oscar Wilde's answer to custom officer's questions show? ----

(a) his confidence

(b) his genius

(c) his stubbornness

(d) his witiness

2131. Find a word in the passage which means "exceptional ability in a person"? --
--

(a) genius

(b) important

(c) unimportant

(d) irritation

Eskimos

Eskimos live in the polar areas. They are not usually tall but they have powerful legs and shoulders. They have a common language and can understand members of another group although they may come from many thousands of miles away.

Marriage is by mutual consent. They do not have a special marriage ceremony. Eskimos live by hunting and fishing. The Eskimo snow house, which is called igloo, is very well known, but in fact, Eskimos usually live in houses made of wood and turf. When they are not hunting and working, Eskimos like to carve.

They use ivory and wood and they often make very beautiful objects.

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On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2132. What do the Eskimos look like? -----

- (a) not tall but powerfull legs and shoulder
- (b) tall but powerfull legs and shoulder
- (c) short but powerfull legs and shoulder
- (d) tall and powerfull

2133. How does a common language help them? -----

- (a) can understand members of another group
- (b) can communicate with other groups
- (c) can mix up with people of other parts of the world
- (d) all of the above

2134. How do they earn their living? ----

- (a) by hunting and fishing
- (b) by hunting
- (c) by fishing
- (d) by carving ivory

2135. What activities do they engage in during their spare time? ----

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(a) carving ivory and woods to make beautiful objects

(b) reading

(c) strolling

(d) sleeping

2136. Mention the two types of houses Eskimos live in ----

(a) Igloo and wood

(b) Igloo and turf

(c) wood and turf

(d) all of the above

2137. Find a word in the passage which means "agreement"? ----

(a) mutual consent

(b) igloo

(c) carve

(d) hunting

Early Rising

The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives to our day's work. The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh, and there are few sounds or other distractions, so the work done at that, fresh is generally well done. In many cases the early riser also finds time to take some exercise in the fresh morning air, and this exercise supplies him with a fund of energy that will last until the evening.

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By beginning so early, he knows that he has plenty of time to do thoroughly all the work he can be expected to do, and is not tempted to hurry over any part of it. All his work being finished in good time, he has a long interval of rest in the evening before the timely hour when he goes to bed. A sound night's rest rises early next morning in good health is most refreshing, and after he gets to sleep several hours before midnight, at the time when sleep and spirits for the labors of a new day.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2138. What is the great advantage of early rising? -----

- (a) the good start it gives to our day's work
- (b) the good health
- (c) the good feeling
- (d) all of the above

2139. How is early morning different from other hours of the day? -----

- (a) the work done in morning is generally well done
- (b) it is better than other parts of day
- (c) it is done in short time in morning
- (d) all of the above

2140. Why is the early riser not tempted to hurry over his day's work? ----

- (a) he has plenty of time to do thoroughly all the work he can be expected to do

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(b) he is fresh while doing work

(c) in morning the work gets completed early

(d) all of the above

2141. What enables the early riser to go to bed at proper time? ----

(a) his work is finished in good time

(b) he has time available for leisure

(c) he is free in evening

(d) all of the above

2142. What are the advantages of going to sleep well before midnight? ----

(a) rises early next morning in good health

(b) gets plenty of sleep

(c) sleep is very deep

(d) sleep is very sound

2143. Find the synonym for "Diversion" ----

(a) distractions

(b) fresh

(c) refreshing

(d) thoroughly

2144. Find the synonym for "Carefully" ----

- (a) thoroughly
- (b) refreshing
- (c) distractions
- (d) fresh

Comprehension Passage

King Alphonso got down from his horse. He went to help the mule-driver. Both of them pulled and pushed until they succeeded in getting the mule on the firm ground. By this time they were covered with mud. A number of people had gathered around them by that time and they stood by watching. Then someone recognized the King. People began to whisper to each other that it was the King himself who had helped the mule-driver. When the mule-driver heard this, he was very frightened. He turned to him and begged for his forgiveness. Alphonso told that he has done his duty as a man. He may be a king but as a man he should help those who are in need. The King thus put to shame all those passers-by who would not help.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2145. How did King Alphonso help the muule-driver? -----

- (a) getting the mule on the firm ground from the mud
- (b) by pulling the mule
- (c) by pushing the mule
- (d) by revealing his identity to the mule driver

2146. Why was the mule-driver frightened? What did he ask from the King? -----

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(a) on knowing that it was king who had helped him, forgiveness

(b) because he had asked the king to help him, forgiveness

(c) on knowing that it was king who had helped him, pardon

(d) none of the above

2147. What response did the King give to the people? How did he put the passers-by to shame? ----

(a) the king told he has done his duty as a man, he may be a king but as a man he should help those who are in need

(b) the king told that it is his duty to help his people, the passers-by should have also helped the mule driver

(c) the king scolded the passers-by for not helping the mule driver

(d) none of the above

2148. Give the meaning of the phrase "on the firm ground" ----

(a) out of muddy ground

(b) on proper road

(c) on concrete road

(d) on grass field

2149. Give the meaning of the phrase "put to shame" ----

(a) make people feel embarrassed

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

- (b) make people learn lesson
- (c) make people feel their mistake
- (d) all of the above

Comprehension Passage

William Wordsworth, the famous British poet, was one of the most important poets of the Romantic Movement in English Literature. He was born on 17 April 1770, in the scenic region of north-west England called the Lake District. The beautiful landscape of the region had an enduring influence on Wordsworth's imagination, creating in him, a love for nature. This can be seen in most of his poems. Wordsworth lost his mother when he was eight and at the age of thirteen, his father. Of his four siblings, Wordsworth was most attached to his younger sister, Dorothy. Several of his poems are addressed to his beloved sister.

Wordsworth began attending St. John's college, Cambridge in 1787. He often spent his holidays on long walking tours, visiting places famous for the beauty of their landscape. In 1790, he took a nearly three-thousand-mile walking tour of Europe, during which he toured the Alps extensively, and also visited nearby areas of France, Switzerland and Italy. The following year, he graduated from Cambridge without distinction.

In 1843, Wordsworth was made the Poet Laureate of England. A Poet laureate is the official poet of the King of England. By this time, Wordsworth was considered one of the greatest poets of his age. However, when his daughter Dora died in 1847, Wordsworth stopped writing poetry altogether. He died, three years later on 23 April 1850.

Wordsworth was one of the first poets to actively reflect on the beauty and glory of the nature and the power of imagination. His poems continue to be read all over the world by children and adults alike.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

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2150. What developed love for nature in Wordsworth?

- (a) the beautiful landscape of Lake District where he was born
- (b) the modern amenities of the Lake District where he was born
- (c) his love for his sister Dorothy
- (d) his love for his parents

2151. How did Wordsworth spend his holidays?

- (a) on long walking tours
- (b) on playing in the fields
- (c) on reading novels
- (d) all of the above

2152. Which position of honour was given to Wordsworth?

- (a) Poet Laureate of England
- (b) National poet of England
- (c) Poet Laureate of Switzerland
- (d) Poet Laureate of France

2153. When did Wordsworth's daughter die? What was her name?

- (a) 1847, Dora
- (b) 1848, Dora

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(c) 1849, Dora

(d) 1847, Dorothy

2154. Find word from the passage which mean the same as "Renowned"

(a) famous

(b) extensively

(c) Laureate

(d) none of the above

2155. Find word from the passage which mean the same as "Broadly"

(a) extensively

(b) famous

(c) extensively

(d) glory

2156. Find word from the passage which mean the same as "Lasting"

(a) enduring

(b) famous

(c) extensively

(d) Laureate

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook**Art around the World**

Art is important all around the world. It can be amusing, entertaining, informative and inspiring. Or it can be threatening, disturbing and challenging. It can strengthen traditional values, spread new ideas or preserve a treasured heritage from past times.

The ancient Greeks were the greatest sculptors of the ancient world. They used sculptures to decorate their temples. The Greeks were experts at turning stone into life-like imitations of real people.

Traditionally, Native Americans carved tall tree-trunks into towering totem poles, and placed them outside the homes of powerful families. They were signs of high rank, and records of family history, they were sometime also thought to have protective powers.

In Tibet, painted canvas cloths called tankas hang in Buddhist temples. They show gods, spirits and sacred symbols, and help Buddhist worshippers pray. The artists who create tankas follow strict rules and use traditional patterns and colours when composing their designs.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2157. Why is art important all around the world?

(a) It can be amusing, entertaining, informative and inspiring

(b) It can be threatening, disturbing and challenging

(c) It can strengthen traditional values, spread new ideas or preserve a treasured heritage from past times

(d) All of the above

2158. What does art strengthen?

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- (a) traditional values
- (b) new ideas
- (c) treasured heritage from past times
- (d) information

2159. Who were greatest sculptors of the ancient world? What did they use sculpture for?

- (a) Greeks, decorate their temples
 - (b) Romans, decorate their temples
 - (c) Italians, decorate their temples
 - (d) Greek, decorate their homes
2160. What did Native Americans carve?

- (a) tall tree-trunks
 - (b) short tree-trunks
 - (c) ivory
 - (d) wooden planks
2161. What were the totem polls signs of?

- (a) high ran
- (b) records of family history
- (c) both of the above

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(d) none of the above

2162. What are 'tankas'? How are they carved?

(a) painted canvas cloths, by using traditional patterns and colours

(b) totem, from tall trees

(c) both of the above

(d) none of the above

Comprehension Passage

Once a father asked his daughters, "What is the sweetest thing in the world?" "Sugar!" said the elder daughter. 'Salt', said his younger daughter. The father thought that the younger daughter was making fun of him, but she stuck to her opinion. The father was obstinate, and so was his daughter. A quarrel broke out between them over this petty matter, and he drove her out of the house saying, "If you think that salt is sweeter than sugar, you had better find another home where the sugar is more to your taste.."

It was a beautiful summer night. The pretty maiden sat singing sadly in the forest around her father's cottage. A young prince, who had lost his way while hunting the deer, heard her voice. He came to her to ask the way. He was struck by her beauty and took her to his beautiful palace and married her.

The bride invited her father to her wedding feast, without telling him that she was his daughter. All the dishes were prepared without salt. The guests began to complain as they ate the tasteless food. 'There is no salt in the meat' they said angrily.

'Ah!' said the bride's father. "Salt is truly the sweetest thing in the world! But when my daughter said so, I turned her out of my house. If only I could see her again and tell her how sorry I am!"

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Drawing the bridal veil aside from her face, the happy girl came to her father and kissed him. Now properly salted dishes were brought in and all the guests were satisfied.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2163. What questions did the father ask his daughters?

- (a) What is the sweetest thing in the world?
- (b) What is the bitterest thing in the world?
- (c) What is the saltiest thing in the world?
- (d) none of the above

2164. What answers did the daughters give?

- (a) Sugar
- (b) Salt
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

2165. What did the father do in anger?

- (a) he drove younger daughter out of the house
- (b) he drove elder daughter out of the house
- (c) he drove both the daughters out of the house
- (d) he rewarded the elder daughter

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2166. How the dishes in the wedding feast were prepared?

- (a) without salt
- (b) without sugar
- (c) with salt
- (d) with sugar

2167. Find word from the passage which mean the same as 'Beautiful'

- (a) pretty
- (b) maiden
- (c) feast
- (d) veil

2168. Find word from the passage which mean the same as 'Glad'

- (a) happy
- (b) struck
- (c) maiden
- (d) satisfied

Kindness is always awarded

Once a dove lived in in an oak tree by the side of a pond. An ant was living under the oak tree. Both the dove and the ant were friends. One day a strong wind was blowing across the tree. The ant could not withstand and fell into the river. It

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could not get out. The dove saw this and wanted to save his friend. So, it threw a leaf into the water. The ant got on the leaf. It was saved.

One day a hunter came that way and tried to shoot the dove. The ant saw the hunter and bit his foot. The hunter missed his aim. He could not shoot the dove. The dove flew away. So the ant saved the dove. it repaid the dove for the kind act.<

Moral: If you do good, good will come to you.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2169. Where did the ant fall one day?

- (a) into the river
- (b) into the pond
- (c) into the ditch
- (d) into the drain

2170. How did the dove save the ant?

- (a) by throwing a leaf into the water
- (b) by throwing a straw into the water
- (c) by throwing a feather into the water
- (d) by picking up the ant from the water

2171. What did ant do when it saw the hunter aiming at the dove?

- (a) bit his foot

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(b) bit his hand

(c) bit his ear

(d) bit his face

2172. Once a dove and ant lived by the side of a ----. One day a ---- came and tried to shoot the dove

(a) pond, hunter

(b) river, hunter

(c) well, hunter

(d) tree, hunter

2173. Find opposite of the word 'cruel' from the passage

(a) kind

(b) friends

(c) repaid

(d) saved

2174. Find out a plural noun from the passage

(a) friends

(b) lived

(c) strong wind

(d) friend

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2175. Find word from the passage which means the same as 'powerful'

- (a) strong
- (b) blowing
- (c) hunter
- (d) shoot

Self Help is the Best Help

Arvind was a farmer. It was late evening. He was returning from the market in his bullock cart. The cart had a heavy load on it. It had bags of grains. Suddenly, it began to rain heavily. The wheels of the cart got stuck in the soft, wet mud. The cart would not move. Arvind was very upset. He was scared because it was getting dark. He began to wail, "Oh dear, What shall I do?" Who will help me? Please God, come and help me." He shouted many times for help, but he did not make an effort to push the wheels out from the mud.

After sometime, a stranger came up to him. The stranger said "Why do you cry? God will not help you if you simply cry and do nothing". The farmer said "My friend, I don't know what to do". The stranger said, come on, "Let's push the wheel."The farmer agreed. They began to push. Soon, the cart-wheels came out from the wet mud. Arvind was very happy. He thanked the stranger. He said, "I will always remember your advice."

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2176. Who was Arvind? From where he was returning in the evening?

- (a) farmer, market

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(b) farmer, field

(c) shopkeeper, market

(d) shopkeeper, fair

2177. What happened to his cart wheels?

(a) got stuck in the soft, wet mud

(b) got stuck in the pool of water

(c) broke down

(d) nothing

2178. Who came to help him?

(a) stranger

(b) God

(c) his friend

(d) nobody

2179. How the wheels come out from the mud?

(a) by pushing the wheel

(b) by pulling the wheel

(c) by lifting the wheel

(d) none of the above

2180. What lesson did Arvind learn?

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- (a) self help is the best help
- (b) God comes to help in times of need
- (c) stranger comes to help in times of need
- (d) nobody comes to help in times of need

2181. The cart had bags of ----- . Arvind was scared because it was -----.

- (a) grains, because it was getting dark
 - (b) grains, because it was raining
 - (c) potatoes, because it was getting dark
 - (d) jewellery, because it was getting dark
2182. Write the synonym of 'jammed' from the passage

- (a) stuck
 - (b) soft
 - (c) wet
 - (d) wail
2183. Write the synonym of 'cry' from the passage

- (a) wail
- (b) stuck
- (c) push

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(d) help

2184. Write one word from the passage - "A person who is not familiar"

(a) upset

(b) scared

(c) wail

(d) happy

2185. Find out antonym (opposite) of 'disagree' from the passage

(a) agreed

(b) scared

(c) stuck

(d) help

2186. Find out antonym (opposite) of 'pull' from the passage

(a) push

(b) stuck

(c) dark

(d) upset

Punctuality

Manu and Bose were friends. Manu and Bose were equal in performance in studies and sports. Manu was punctual and regular in all his work, but Bose was a bit lazy

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guy and used to keep thing postponing. One dy, Manu said to the Bose, "Have you seen the notice board? There is competition to be held next week. No, I haven't seen the notice board." "I don't know the topic. Tell me, What is the topic?", Manu said. "It's about cricket and you know what is the prize for the winner? It's a cricket gear", Bose said. "Oh! cricket gear, I will take part in it". Manu said, "Me too. We have to write a two-page essay on the game cricket and submit it by Monday next week." O! Monday, we have still five days for that, a lot of time. said Bose lazily. Manu said, "But we need to collect the articles, let's go to the library tomorrow." The next day Manu went to call Bose but he refused to come with him saying that he was going to play. He told that Saturday is holiday. So, he will go to library that day.

Manu wrote article on Cricket and submitted it on Friday itself while Bose planned to submit it on Monday. On Monday, Bose was late to school by half an hour. He rushed to the teacher to submit his article. The teacher told him to keep the aticle on her table and go to his class. In the evening the teacher called the Bose and informed that his article could not be accepted as he submitted it late. She also told him that his article was wonderufl one and better than Manu. The teacher further said that Manu's article got the first prize, but if he had submitted it timely, he could have got that prize.

Bose realised his mistake and told sorry to his teacher. The teacher told Bose to learn a lesson and be punctual and regular from now onwards. Manu also consoled Bose saying that he needn't worry and he will share the prize with him. He also advised him not to postpone an work for later on. From that day, Bose became punctual and started doing his work timely. This made his teachers and parents happy.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2187. Manu and Bose were equal in ---- and ----?

(a) studies and sports

(b) height and weight

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(c) maths and science

(d) money and status

2188. How the two boys were different in the passage?

(a) punctuality

(b) manners

(c) attitude

(d) studies

2189. What was the prize kept for the competition?

(a) cricket gear

(b) football gear

(c) hockey gear

(d) tennis gear

2190. Why Bose's article was not accepted by the teacher?

(a) because he submitted late

(b) because he submitted on monday

(c) because he submitted on sunday

(d) because he submitted on friday

2191. Manu submitted his article on ---- itself?

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(a) Friday

(b) Thursday

(c) Wednesday

(d) Monday

2192. Bose did not go to library because he was going to -----.

(a) play

(b) study

(c) market

(d) sleep

2193. A football kit was going to be given to the winner of the competition (True/False)

(a) False

(b) True

(c)

(d)

2194. Manu and Bose were good friends (True/False)

(a) True

(b) False

(c)

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(d)

2195. Write the word from the passage which means as, "move quickly"

(a) timely

(b) punctual

(c) regular

(d) kit

As you do, so you reap

An old lady lived alone. She used to make a delicious food called "vada" everyday and sold it outside her house. One day a clever crow saw the plate full of vada. The old lady went inside her house to drink some water.

The crow quickly picked up a vada from the plate and flew away fast. It went a long distance and reached a forest. The crow thought, "Old lady cannot follow me this far. I am very hungry. It smells too good. Let me eat" it sat down in a tree.

A fox came that side and smelled vada. "Wow! What is this yummy smell? I want to eat." It looked around and found no one nearer at sight. It wondered and then looked up to see the crow having the vada.

Fox made a trick to eat that vada and said 'Hi Beautiful crow! You look awesome. Can you sing for me?'

Crow was very happy to hear it is beautiful. It opened the mouth and started singing "Ka Ka Kaaa Ka Ka Kaaa ---" for the fox. The vada fell down from crow's mouth and the fox took it and ran away.

Moral:

1. As you do so you reap
2. If you cheat others, others may also cheat you

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

3. Don't take anybody's thing without permission

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2196. What the lady used to make everyday?

- (a) Vada
- (b) idli
- (c) Cake
- (d) Bread

2197. What did the crow do one day?

- (a) picked up a vada from the plate and flew away fast
- (b) picked up an idli from the plate and flew away fast
- (c) picked up a cake from the plate and flew away fast
- (d) picked up a bread from the plate and flew away fast

2198. How the fox praised the crow?

- (a) by telling crow that he looked awesome
- (b) by telling crow that he is very beautiful
- (c) by telling crow that he sings very good
- (d) by telling crow that he is smart

2199. What happened to vada at the end?

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(a) the fox took it and ran away

(b) the crow ate the vada

(c) both crow and fox shared the vada

(d) the fox returned the vada to the old lady

2200. An ----- used to live alone. The crow reached the forest and sat on a -----

(a) old lady, tree

(b) young lady, tree

(c) man, tree

(d) young man, tree

2201. Write the opposite of "outside" from the passage

(a) inside

(b) into

(c) cheat

(d) reap

2202. Write the opposite of "ugly" from the passage

(a) beautiful

(b) awesome

(c) yummy

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(d) old

2203. Write the opposite of "closed" from the passage

(a) inside

(b) fell

(c) cheat

(d) reap

2204. The crow played a trick (True/False)

(a) false

(b) true

(c)

(d)

2205. The crow saw a plate full of vada (True/False)

(a) true

(b) false

(c)

(d)

2206. The fox opened the mouth and started singing (True/False)

(a) false

(b) true

(c)

(d)

Learning to obey

A hen with her three chicks was living happily. One day, when the mother hen was searching for the food, she saw a corn. Immediately, she called her chicks and said, "Don't eat the corns! If you eat, it will block your throat." On hearing this, the first two chicks didn't even turn to that side. The third one was very naughty. It did not obey his mother and went and ate the corns. It was in deep trouble and started taking hiccups. The other two chicks went and called the mother bird. The mother hen put a lot of effort and somehow saved the life of the chick. The chick learnt a lesson not to disobey mother's advice.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2207. Who were living happily?

(a) A hen with her three chicks

(b) A hen with her two chicks

(c) A hen with her four chicks

(d) A hen with her younger chick

2208. What did the mother hen saw one day?

(a) corn

(b) grain

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(c) grass

(d) cake

2209. What did she advise her chicks?

(a) not to eat the corns

(b) to eat the corns

(c) to chew the corns properly

(d) not to play with the corns

2210. Did the third one listen to the mother hen? What did he do??

(a) no, he ate the corns

(b) no, he ate the grain

(c) no, he ate the grass

(d) no, he ate the cake

2211. What lesson the chick learnt finally?

(a) not to disobey mother's advice

(b) to obey mother's advice

(c) not to eat the corns

(d) not to eat the grains

2212. The naughty chick was in deep ---- after eating the corn

(a) trouble

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(b) hiccups

(c) pain

(d) sorrow

2213. After listening to the mother's advice, the two chicks didn't even ----- to that side.

(a) turn

(b) move

(c) look

(d) walk

Lal Bahadur Shastri

Lal Bahadur Shastri was born on 2nd October 1904 in Mughalsarai. It is situated on the southern bank of Ganga. Kashi and Varanasi are on the northern bank. He belonged to a poor family. He had his primary education at Mughalsarai and school education at Varanasi. In 1921, he joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of Gandhiji and left his education. Later he became a Shastri from a national institute, Kashi Vidyapeeth.

He was an active congress worker and rose to be the General Secretary of the party. He joined Union Cabinet as Railway Minister and Home Minister. He was a man of principle. When there was a train accident, Shastriji resigned as Railway Minister.

On Nehru's death on 27th May, 1964 Shastriji was made the Prime Minister of India. India was then facing food shortage. America proposed hard conditions for help. So, to fight food shortage he asked his countrymen to keep fast once a week.

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

Pakistan attacked India in 1965. Shastriji faced the situation boldly and ordered counter attack. Our army marched ahead into Pak territory. Pakistan was forced to accept peace. Peace Treaty between India and Pakistan was signed on 11th January, 1966 at Tashkent (USSR). The same night, Shastriji died due to massive heart attack.

To inspire the farmers to produce more and to inspire the soldiers to fight for the country, he honoured them with the Slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan". He fought at two fronts-food shortage and foreign invasion, and won at both.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2214. When and where was Lal Bahadur Shastri born?

(a) 2nd October 1904 in Mughalsarai

(b) 2nd October 1903 in Mughalsarai

(c) 2nd October 1902 in Mughalsarai

(d) 2nd October 1901 in Mughalsarai

2215. Which two fronts he had to fight? What was the result?

(a) food shortage and foreign invasion

(b) famine and foreign invasion

(c) food shortage and China's attack

(d) poverty and foreign invasion

2216. When and where did he die?

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(a) 11th January, 1966 at Tashkent

(b) 11th January, 1967 at Tashkent

(c) 11th January, 1968 at Tashkent

(d) 11th January, 1969 at Tashkent

2217. Why he did not continue his education?

(a) because he joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of Gandhiji

(b) because he did not want to study

(c) because he did not have money for his school fees

(d) because he wanted to free his country

2218. What was his famous slogan?

(a) Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan

(b) Kisan and Jawan

(c) Fight for the country

(d) Government for the people

Comprehension Passage

Akbar was one of the greatest of the Mughal emperors. He was only thirteen years old when he was proclaimed an emperor. His main aim was to bring the entire country of India under his control.

Akbar's greatest achievement was the establishment of an excellent administrative system. He was an extremely powerful figure and his decision was

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final on all matters. He was the supreme leader of the armed forces and all matters of justice. Akbar had a great desire to unite the diverse parts of India into one nation so that everyone would enjoy equal status.

Akbar strongly believed in and followed the principle of religious tolerance. He also believed in the basic unity of different faiths. He said that every religion had elements of virtue and divine truth within it. Akbar formed a new religion called 'Din-i-Ilahi' or 'Divine faith'.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2219. How old was Akbar when he became emperor?

(a) thirteen years old

(b) fourteen years old

(c) fifteen years old

(d) sixteen years old

2220. What was Akbar's main aim?

(a) was to bring the entire country of India under his control

(b) was to bring the entire country of India under one rule

(c) was to bring the entire country of India under Muslim rule

(d) was to unite the entire country

2221. What was Akbar's greatest achievement?

(a) the establishment of an excellent administrative system

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(b) the establishment of an excellent judicial system

(c) bringing the entire country under his control

(d) uniting the entire country

2222. What was Akbar's great desire?

(a) to unite the diverse parts of India into one nation

(b) to unite the diverse parts of India into one nation and bring it under his control

(c) to unite the diverse parts of India into one Muslim nation

(d) to start the new religion 'Din-i-Ilahi'

2223. Akbar formed a new religion called

(a) Din-i-Ilahi

(b) Din-i-Allahi

(c) Makka-i- Ilahi

(d) Din Ilahi

Comprehension Passage

Lucy was a pretty girl, but she was always untidy and dirty. Whenever her mother saw her coming daughter coming home smelling of dirt and sweat, she used to say angrily, "Lucy you are smelly and your hair stinks. Go and have a bath at once."

Unwillingly, Lucy used to take a shower but she hated soap and shampoo. She refused to use them. One by one her friends avoided her. They covered their noses whenever they walked near to her. Lucy's birthday came. She invited all her

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friends to her party but none of them turned up. Lucy cried, her mother felt sorry for her. "Please, don't cry dear, she said, but I think you know the reason why your friends don't want to come to your party. don't you?"

Lucy understood the reason. After that Lucy paid more attention to personal cleanliness. The little girl was now neat and clean. She looked smart and pretty. She succeeded in winning all her friends back and was happy.

Moral: Follow cleanliness and spread cheerfulness.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2224. What kind of girl was Lucy?

(a) untidy and dirty

(b) pretty

(c) lazy

(d) smart

2225. What did Lucy's mother want her to do when she came home smelling of dirt and sweat?

(a) to have bath at once

(b) to change clothes

(c) to wash hands

(d) to wash face

2226. What did Lucy refuse to use while taking bath?

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(a) use soap

(b) use of shampoo

(c) both soap and shampoo

(d) water

2227. Lucy paid more attention to ---- later on?

(a) personal cleanliness

(b) bathing

(c) cleaning hands

(d) clothes

2228. Find the word from the passage which means 'not clean'

(a) dirty

(b) untidy

(c) smelly

(d) soap

Where go the Boats

Dark brown is the river

Golden is the sand.

It flows along for ever.

With the trees on either hand.

Green leaves a-floating, castles of the foam,

Boats of mine a-boating,

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Where will all come home?
 On goes the river
 And out past the mill,
 Away down the valley
 Away down the hill.
 Away down the river,
 A hundred miles or more
 Other little children
 Shall bring my boats ashore.
 R. L. Stevenson

Provided below is a brief summary of the poem. Complete it by writing the missing word from the poem above:-

The river is (a) Dark brown in colour and (b) Golden is the colour of the sand. The river flows with (c) trees on either side of its shore. On the surface of the rivers also floats (d) green leaves and castles of the foam. My boats are also foaming. I wonder where will all come home. The river goes on past the (e) mill,, down the (f) valley and down the hill. After a distance of more than hundred miles my boats shall be brought ashore by (g) children.

Water Cycle

The water cycle is an exciting and continuous process. The water cycle is the movement of water in the environment by evaporation, condensation and precipitation. The warm sun causes the water on the Earth to evaporate (to change a liquid into a gas) and rise up into the sky. The water vapours that are formed, cool during evaporation. This is what forms clouds that float in the sky. Clouds can be a mass of water droplets and ice particles. When the clouds get heavy enough, the water falls back to the earth. Condensation is the change of gas, such as water vapours, into a liquid or solid. The water vapours must turn into a liquid or solid before it can fall to the earth. When the water falls back to the earth it is called precipitation. The water may fall as rain, snow or hail. Plants in our environment also release water vapour into the atmosphere. When plants do this it is called transpiration.

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2229. The water cycle is the movement of water?

- (a) on the ground
- (b) in the wind
- (c) in the environment
- (d) in the sky

2230. Water on the earth evaporates due to?

- (a) the earth
- (b) the sun
- (c) the moon
- (d) the stars

2231. Condensation is the change of ---- into a liquid or solid.

- (a) solids
- (b) water vapours
- (c) liquids
- (d) helium

2232. Clouds are a mass of?

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

(a) glaciers

(b) sand

(c) water-droplets

(d) helium

2233. When plants release water vapours in the atmosphere, the process is called -----.

(a) evaporation

(b) condensation

(c) transpiration

(d) transportation

Comprehension Passage

The Conjuror's brow was clouded with a gathering frown. "I will now," he continued, "show a most amusing trick by which I'm enabled to take any number of eggs from a hat. Will some gentleman kindly lend me his hat? Ah, thank you. Presto!"

He extracted seventeen eggs and for thirty-five seconds the audience began to think that he was wonderful then the Quick man whispered along the first bench, "He-has-a-hen-up-his-sleeve," and all the people whispered, "he-has-a-lot-of-hens-up-his-sleeve." The egg trick was ruined.

It went on like that all through. It seemed from the whispers of the Quick Man that the conjuror must have concealed up his sleeve, in addition to the rings, hens and fish, several packs of cards, a loaf of bread, a doll's cradle, a live guinea pig, a

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fifty-cent peice and a rocking chair. The reputation of the conjuror was rapidly sinking below zero. At the close of the evening, he made a final effort.

"Ladies and gentleman," he said, "I will preent to you, in conclusion, the famous Japanese trick recently invented by the people of Tipperary. Will you Sir," he continued, turning towards the Quick Man, "Will you kindly hand me your gold watch?" It was passed to him.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2234. The conjuror was displeased as

(a) he was feeling uncomfortable

(b) he came to disrepute

(c) he was sinking below zero

(d) the audience was shouting

2235. His reputation was sinking because

(a) of his insanity

(b) he was talkative

(c) of his thoughtless comments

(d) he did blunders

2236. His final effortsin the evening was

(a) to present people of Tipperary

(b) to be handed over a gold watch

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(c) to convince the audience

(d) to show his trick

2237. The word 'concealed' means

(a) to hide

(b) to show

(c) to keep secret

(d) to close

2238. The Quick Man had

(a) full faith in the conjuror and his tricks

(b) only a gold watch

(c) many gold objects

(d) no sense

Comprehension Passage

"Have I your permission to put into this mortar and pound it to pieces?" He asked savegely. The Quick Man nodded and smiled. The conjuror threw the watch into the mortar and grasped a sledge-hammer from the table. There was a sound of violent smashing.

"He's-slipped-it-up-his-sleeve," whispered the Quick Man. "Now, Sir," continued the conjuror, "Will you allow me to takeyour handkechief and punch holes in it? Thank you. You see. Ladies and Gentlemen, there is no deception: the holes are visible to the eye."

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The face of the Quick Man beamed. This time the real mystery of the thing fascinated him. "And now, Sir, will you kindly pass me your silk hat and allow me to dance on it? Thank you."

The conjuror made some movements with his feet and and exhibited the hat, crushed beyond recognition. "And will you now Sir, take off your shirt collar and permit me to burn it in the candle? Thank you, Sir. And will you allow me to smash your spectacles for you with my hammer? Thank you."

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2239. The Quick Man gave his permission

- (a) to do only good
- (b) only to put it into the mortar
- (c) to smash the gold watch
- (d) to chant his magic words

2240. The Quick Man thought

- (a) that his watch was broken
- (b) that the watch had been hidden
- (c) the magician to be wonderful
- (d) that the audience would help

2241. The Quick Man further handed over

- (a) his handkerchief

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(b) his silk hat

(c) his shirt collar

(d) his handkerchief, silk hat, shirt collar and spectacles

2242. The conjuror's main aim to destroy the Quick Man's belongings was to

(a) please him

(b) crush his pride

(c) take revenge

(d) show his ability

2243. He asked 'savegely': Give its antonym

(a) politely

(b) sadly

(c) gently

(d) sadly

Comprehension Passage

Around noon each day, Leissener gets hungry. But he can't get his own lunch. Paralyzed from the waist down and having limited use of his upper body and forearms, Leissener doesn't have the strength to pull open the refrigertaor door without flopping forward from the waist. So he calls on Teddy.

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"Ted, heel," Leissener says in a gentle, firm tone. He has moved his chair near the fridge. Teddy, a big, square-headed black Labrador, crosses the linoleum and sits next to Leissener's chair. "Ted pull strap."

"The dog pulls on the rope-and-rubber strap attached to the refrigerator's handle, opens the door, sticks his big head inside and, with his teeth, gently extracts a bag that holds Leissener's previously prepared lunch. Teddy carefully sets the bag on Leissener's lap.

As Teddy illustrates, a new breed of dogs has arrived in the world of health care. Once limited only to guiding the blind, trained dogs are being used in many helpful roles.

Hospitals and nursing homes are using animals called "Therapy dogs" to comfort, entertain and de-stress and thereby help heal patients battling a variety of conditions.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2244. Leissener was a handicap as he

- (a) cannot use his upper body
- (b) cannot use his forearms
- (c) is paralysed from the waist down
- (d) is visually impaired

2245. The part played by Teddy is

- (a) to pull the strap
- (b) to bite the door

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

(c) to bring out the lunch

(d) to move the wheel chair

2246. The main efforts of the hospitals is to

(a) use animals to help the handicapped

(b) render help to the handicapped

(c) heal the people

(d) clean the premises

2247. The word 'breed' means

(a) Labrador

(b) breed of dogs

(c) breeding

(d) species

2248. The title of the passage can be

(a) Dogs

(b) Service Dogs

(c) Hospital Dogs

(d) Good Dogs

Comprehension Passage

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When cats run home and light is come, and dew is cold from the ground, and the far off stream is dumb, and the whirring sail goes round alone and warming his five wits the white owl in the belfry sits.

When merry mildmaids click the latch, and rarely smells the new mown hay. And the cock hath sung beneath the thatch twice or thrice his roundedly. Alone and warming his five wits The white owl in the belfry sits

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2249. The arrival of the morning is heralded by

(a) running stream

(b) tower clock

(c) fishermen cry

(d) cock's singing

2250. The owl prefers

(a) hay mowing

(b) loneliness

(c) hooting with other owls

(d) watching of milk maids

2251. The poem describes

(a) cats

(b) milk maids

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(c) cock

(d) an owl

2252. A word in the poem which means a "a roof covering" is

(a) Whirring

(b) thatch

(c) hay

(d) latch

2253. Morning activities described in the poem are

(a) Milking of cows and cocks crowing

(b) Mowing of grass and running of streams

(c) running of dogs and running of streams

(d) hooting of owls and barking of dogs

Comprehension Passage

I'm an angel disguise with dimpled cheeks and laughing eyes. Don't you want me?
I am your baby. I have come as a gift from heaven's hall in your heart. Oh, hear
my call Mother keep me I am your baby Oh Mother, let me live, don't take away
my life. Mother let me live. You know it isn't right to stop me being born, I want to
to be yours Oh Mother, let me live, don't take away my life. Mother let me live.

I want to live my life. Mother, you will see when you look at me and you hold me
in your arms You'll fall in love with me, Like a flower in your care, I am a gift so

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pure and fair. Don't you want me? I am your baby. My little life please don't abort, let me live, don't cut me short. Mother, keep me I am your baby.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2254. The poem is a cry of

- (a) an angel
- (b) an unborn baby girl
- (c) a daughter
- (d) a girl child

2255. The speaker is in danger because:

- (a) the mother is cruel
- (b) she is ugly
- (c) she is a girl
- (d) people don't like her

2256. The expression that expresses the girl child's desire to live is:

- (a) I'm an angel
- (b) I have come as a gift
- (c) keep me I am your baby
- (d) hear my call

2257. The mother will fall in love with the girl when

(a) she will be born

(b) she will be gifted

(c) she will grow

(d) she will hold her in her arms

2258. The poet wonders why people abort girls even when

(a) they are tender, pure and fair

(b) it is a sin

(c) it is illegal

(d) it is a crime

The Golden Touch

Once there lived a greedy man in a small town. He was very rich, and he loved gold and all things fancy. But he loved his daughter more than anything. One day, he chanced upon a fairy. The fairy's hair was caught in a few tree branches. He helped her out, but as his greediness took over, he realised that he had an opportunity to become richer by asking for a wish in return (by helping her out). The fairy granted her a wish. He said, "All that I touch should turn to gold." And his wish was granted by the grateful fairy.

The greedy man rushed home to tell his wife and daughter about his wish, all the while touching stones and pebbles and watching them convert into gold. Once he got home, his daughter rushed to greet him. As soon as he bent down to scoop her in his arms, she turned into a gold statue. He was devastated and started crying and trying to bring his daughter back to life. He realised his folly and spent the rest of his days searching for the fairy to take away his wish.

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

Moral of the story

Greed will always lead to downfall.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2259. What did the man love the most?

(a) Fancy things

(b) Gold

(c) Money

(d) His daughter

2260. How he met the fairy?

(a) by chance

(b) while going to jungle

(c) in market

(d) in garden

2261. Which wish he asked from the fairy?

(a) Happiness

(b) Lots of gold

(c) All that he touched should turn to gold

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(d) Lots of money

2262. What happened to her daughter when he touched her?

(a) nothing

(b) she was delighted

(c) she became very happy

(d) she turned into a gold statue

2263. What is the moral of the story?

(a) Greed will always lead to downfall

(b) Greed is likely to lead to downfall

(c) Gold is not always good

(d) We should not be too greedy

The Milkmaid and her Pail

Patty, a milkmaid milked her cow and had two full pails of fresh fresh, creamy milk. She put both pails of milk on a stick and set off to the market to sell the milk. As she took steps towards the market, her thoughts took steps towards the wealth. On her way, she kept thinking about the money she would make from selling the milk. Then she thought about what she would do with that money.

She was talking to herself and said, "Once I get the money, I'll buy a chicken. The chicken will lay eggs and I will get more chickens. They'll all lay eggs, and I will sell them for more money. Then, I'll buy the house on the hill and everyone will envy me." She was very happy that soon she would be very rich. With these happy thoughts, she marched ahead. But suddenly, she tripped and fell. Both the pails of

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the milk fell and all her dreams were shattered. The milk spilt onto the ground, and all Patty could do was cry. "No more dream," she cried foolishly!

Moral of the story

Do not count your chickens before they are hatched.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2264. What did Patty was carrying in her pail?

(a) Cream

(b) Milk

(c) Water

(d) Juice

2265. What did she think of buying from the money which she was going to get from selling the milk?

(a) Chicken

(b) Eggs

(c) Butter

(d) Grains

2266. On buying what she thought, everyone will envy her?

(a) Jewellery

(b) Car

(c) House on the hill

(d) Cow

2267. What happened to her milk finally?

(a) The milk turned sour

(b) The milk could not be sold

(c) The milk was sold at good prices

(d) The milk spilt onto the ground

2268. What is the moral of this story?

(a) Do not count your chickens before they are hatched

(b) Always count your chickens before they are hatched

(c) Take care of your milk

(d) Do not day dream

The Proud Rose

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful rose plant in a garden. One rose flower on the plant was proud of its beauty. However, it was disappointed that it was growing next to an ugly cactus. Everyday, the rose would insult the cactus about its looks, but the cactus stayed quiet. All the other plants in the garden tried to stop the rose from bullying the cactus, but the rose was too swayed by its own beauty to listen to anyone.

One summer, a well in the garden dried up and there was no water for the plants. The rose slowly began to wilt. The rose saw a sparrow dip its beak into the cactus

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for some water. The rose then felt ashamed for having made fun of the cactus all this time. But because it was in need of water, it went to ask the cactus if it could have some water. The kind cactus agreed, and they both got through summer as friends.

Moral of the story

Never judge someone by the way it looks.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2269. Why was the rose plant proud?

(a) because of its colours

(b) because of its beauty

(c) because of its leaves

(d) because of its fragrance

2270. Why it was disappointed?

(a) it was growing next to an ugly cactus

(b) it was growing next to an beautiful cactus

(c) it was growing in a jungle

(d) it was not looked after by anybody

2271. What happened to rose plant in summer?

(a) it flourished

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(b) it lost its colour

(c) it slowly began to wilt

(d) it became thirsty

2272. What happened to cactus in summer?

(a) it began to wilt

(b) it lost its colour

(c) it became thirsty

(d) it survived very well

2273. What lesson we learn from this story?

(a) Never judge someone by the way it looks

(b) Always judge someone by the way it looks

(c) Always live like friends

(d) Do not have pride over one's beauty

When Adversity Knocks

This is story that explains how adversity is met differently by diffeent people. There was a girl named Asha who lived with her mother and father in a village. One day, her father assigned her a simple task. He took three vessels filled with boiling water. He placed an egg in one vessel, a potato in the second vessel, and some tea tea leaves in the third vessel. He asked Asha to keep an eye on the vessels for about ten to fifteen minutes while the three ingredients in three separate vessels boiled. After the said time, he asked Asha to peel the potato and

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egg, and strain the tea leaves. Asha was left puzzled - she understood her father was trying to explain her something, but she didn't know what it was.

Her father explained, "All three items were put in the same circumstances. See how they have responded differently." He said that the potato turned soft, the egg turned hard, and the tea leaves changed the colour and taste of the water. He further said, " We are all like one of these items. When adversity calls, we respond exactly the way they do. Now you are a potato, an egg, or tea leaves?"

Moral of the story

We can choose how to respond to a difficult situation.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2274. What did Asha's father assign her?

- (a) A difficult task
- (b) A simple task
- (c) A moderately tough task
- (d) No task

2275. What did he place in three vessels which were having boiling water?

- (a) An egg
- (b) A potato
- (c) Some tea leaves
- (d) All the three above

2276. What happened to potato?

(a) its colour changed

(b) it turned hard

(c) it turned soft

(d) nothing happened to potato

2277. What happened to the egg?

(a) it broke down

(b) its colour changed

(c) it turned soft

(d) it turned hard

2278. What happened to the tea leaves?

(a) its colour changed

(b) it turned soft

(c) it turned hard

(d) it got burnt

2279. What is the moral of the story?

(a) We can choose how to respond to a difficult situation

(b) We can choose how to respond to any situation

(c) We can choose how to respond to a favourable situation

(d) All of the above

Comprehension Passage

A boy saw that a hen sat on eggs and after a few days, chickens came out. He also sat on eggs. But the eggs broke. The boy learnt - Hens give heat to eggs, he also gave heat. But hens are light and he is heavy. So, the eggs broke. Later, this boy became a great scientist.

Those, who learn, are good; those who learn and apply learning, are better. They become great. We learn from our mistakes. But, if we talk and listen to our teachers and parents first, there will be fewer mistakes.

Moral: The fewer the mistakes, the happier we feel.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2280. ----- came out from eggs

(a) Hen

(b) Chickens

(c) Cock

(d) Nothing

2281. When the child sat on eggs, they broke because -----

(a) He was heavier than hen

(b) He gave more heat to the eggs

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(c) He was over weight

(d) the chickens were frightened

2282. Later the boy became a -----

(a) Doctor

(b) Poultry owner

(c) Scientist

(d) Businessman

2283. Who can guide us and save from mistakes?

(a) Teachers

(b) Parents

(c) None

(d) Both Teachers and Parents

2284. Who are good and who are better?

(a) Those, who learn, are good; those who learn and apply learning , are better

(b) Those, who make mistakes and learn, are good; those who learn are better

(c) Those, who make mistakes while learning, are good; those who do not make mistakes while learning are better

(d) Those, who want to learn are good and those who actually learn are better.

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook**Comprehension Passage**

Kabir was loved by Hindus and Muslims alike. A story that has come down the ages says that when Kabir died, the Hindus and Muslims quarreled over his dead body. The Hindus desired to burn the body and the Muslims wanted to bury it. Then Kabir himself appeared before them and said , "Lift the cloth and look beneath." This they did. The dead body had disappeared and in its place was a heap of lovely flowers. The Muslims took one half of the flowers and buried them at Gorakhpur. The other half was taken by the Hindus to the Holy City of Benaras and was burnt.

The story clearly shows that God is neither a Hindu nor a Muslim. He is the creator of all. He is all love and kindness. We should live harmoniously with all fellow beings.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2285. Who loved Kabir

- (a) Hindus
- (b) Muslims
- (c) Both Hindus and Muslims
- (d) None

2286. Why did the Hindus and the Muslims quarrel over his dead body?

- (a) Because the Hindus desired to burn the body and the Muslims wanted to bury it
- (b) The Hindus thought Kabir belonged to their faith
- (c) The Muslims thought Kabir belonged to their faith

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(d) Hindus and Muslims did not like each others

2287. What did Kabir say to him when he appeared?

(a) He desired his dead body to be burnt

(b) He desired his dead body to be buried

(c) Lift the cloth and look beneath

(d) Nothing

2288. What did they find when they lifted the cloth?

(a) Kabir's dead body

(b) Sweets

(c) Nothing

(d) Heap of lovely flowers

2289. What did the Hindus and the Muslims do with the flowers?

(a) The Muslims took one half of the flowers and buried them at Gorakhpur. The other half was taken by the Hindus to the Holy City of Benaras and was burnt.

(b) Both distributed the flowers equally

(c) The flowers were buried in the near by garden

(d) The flowers were discharged in the river

Comprehension Passage

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

Lions belong to the 'cat' family. They are unique because they are the only cats to live in groups or prides. Lions are yellowish-brown in colour, with a yellow or black mane. Males have a thick, long mane around the head that extends down the chest. Female lions do not have manes.

Lions have massive shoulders and strong legs, long, sharp claws, and powerful jaws. A lion's roar can be heard more than 8 km away. Prides of lions generally consist of one male and thirteen to forty females. However, some prides have as few as two members. A pride's home area varies in size from 20 to 400 square km.

Lions capture their prey mainly during the night, and are reputed to sleep or rest for about twenty hours a day. You will often find them lying under a shady bush, particularly after they have fed.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2290. Why lions are considered as unique animals?

- (a) they are the only cats who live in jungle
- (b) they are the only cats to live in groups or pride
- (c) they are the only cats who give birth to children during winters
- (d) they are the only cats who can kill any animal

2291. When do lions generally capture their prey?

- (a) during the night
- (b) during the day
- (c) early morning

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(d) anytime

2292. What do lions do for the most part of the day?

(a) hunt

(b) mate

(c) sleep

(d) eat

2293. Lions belong to ---- family

(a) tiger

(b) mammal

(c) dog

(d) cat

2294. ----- do not have manes

(a) Female lions

(b) Male lions

(c) Both male and female lions

(d) None of the above

Comprehension Passage

The elephant is very nervous, like almost all wild animals, and is easily startled by a sudden or unexpected noise. Instances are known where a man has been in

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great danger among a herd of wild elephants and has saved himself by suddenly clapping his hands, by which action the animals were so startled that the man was enabled to escape and hide himself during their fright. A strange object also alarms an elephant exceedingly, and will frequently disturb his calm mind.

All elephants have great dislike to little animals, or animals that are little in comparison with themselves. In hunting, the elephants like to avoid the dogs, and shows great uneasiness, if they hear the dogs following them. But nothing appears to discompose elephant more than being followed by a horse, especially if it is going at a quick pace. The clatter of the hoofs seems to alarm the elephants considerably even when they see the horse, but their fear is increased when the sound comes from behind them. There are some animals which the elephant cannot endure even when they are quiet. The tiger is one of these creatures; and there is a good reason for this dislike; but why elephants should refuse to approach a camel is not quite so clear. The elephant will travel in company with camels when they are laden, without exhibiting much dislike, but it does not like to come near a camel which has no burden.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2295. The elephant is very nervous as -----.

- (a) like a lion
- (b) like almost all wild animals
- (c) like a cow
- (d) like a deer

2296. The calm mind of an elephant is very often disturbed by -----

- (a) sudden or unexpected noise
- (b) sound of clap

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(c) crackers

(d) gun fire

2297. Elephants dislike littel animals as -----

(a) they smell bad

(b) they are noisy

(c) they are little in comparision with themselves

(d) they move slowly

2298. Horses do not find favour with elephants because -----

(a) horses can attack elephants

(b) they are smaller than elephants

(c) they are slow to move

(d) they move faster than elephnats

2299. The elephants are comfortable with camels when -----.

(a) they are laden

(b) they have less burden

(c) they have no burden

(d) they are moving fast

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook**Artificial Satellites**

We are all aware that earth has a natural satellite and that is 'The Moon'. It circles along a fixed orbit. While the moon is the earth's natural satellite, there are other satellites that move round the earth. There are artificial satellites, made by man. Most of these satellites carry some type of radio transmitter and receiver. They can pass as well as receive signals or messages. These artificial satellites serve different purposes and are very helpful to mankind.

By the way Sputnik was the first artificial satellite and it was launched by the U.S.S.R in 1957. After that many satellites have been launched for various reasons. Of them, weather satellites are one variety. They carry Television Cameras which can take pictures of the Earth's surface. Weather forecasters study these pictures and make predictions on prevailing weather conditions. To make the work easy for pilots and sailors, navigation satellites are there. They help the seamen in finding their exact position in all kinds of weather. Communication satellites brought the world closer. They made it possible to send radio messages, telephone calls and Television Programmes between different parts of the Earth. These satellites receive signals from different transmitting stations, amplify or strengthen them and send them back to the earth. The cell phones that we use abundantly today and the different TV channels function with the help of the communication satellites.

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2300. Which was the first artificial satellite?

- (a) Military satellite
- (b) Weather satellite
- (c) Sputnik
- (d) Communication satellite

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2301. Which is the natural satellite of the earth?

- (a) Moon
- (b) Venus
- (c) Neptune
- (d) Mercury

2302. What does the weather satellite carry?

- (a) Stations
- (b) Transmitters
- (c) Television Cameras
- (d) Radio

2303. Which country launched the Sputnik?

- (a) USA
- (b) U.S.S.R
- (c) England
- (d) France

2304. Why do they use navigation satellites?

- (a) to help pilots in finding their exact position in all kinds of weather
- (b) to help sailors in finding their exact position in all kinds of weather

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(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) none of the above

2305. What is the use of communication satellites?

(a) to help find exact position for seamen

(b) to send radio messages

(c) to send telephone calls

(d) to send radio messages, telephone calls and Television programmes between distant parts of the earth

2306. When was the artificial satellite launched?

(a) 1956

(b) 1957

(c) 1958

(d) 1959

2307. What do most of the artificial satellites carry?

(a) radio transmitter

(b) radio receiver

(c) both radio transmitter and receiver

(d) none of the above

2308. On the basis of your reading, fill in the blank to complete the following sentences

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook

Artificial satellites are ---- to mankind

- (a) useless
- (b) helpful
- (c) troublesome
- (d) joyfull

2309. On the basis of your reading, fill in the blank to complete the following sentences

Artificial satellites are made by

- (a) Woman
- (b) Man
- (c) U.S.S.R
- (d) USA

Comprehension Passage

Luck favours those who help themselves. A flood was threatening a small town and everyone was leaving for safety except one man. A jeep came for his help but he said, "God will save me. I have faith." As the water level rose further, he went up to the second storey and a boat came to help him. Again he refused to go, saying, "God will save me. I have faith."

The water kept rising and the man climbed on to the roof. A helicopter came to rescue him, But he said, "God will save me. I have faith." Well, finally he drowned. When he reached to the God, he angrily questioned, "I had complete faith in you."

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Why did you ignore my prayers and let me drown?"The lord replied , "Who do think sent you the jeep, the boat and the helicopter?"

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2310. What was threatening the small town?

(a) Earthquake

(b) Malaria

(c) Flood

(d) Famine

2311. What came to help him when the man went up to the second storey?

(a) Boat

(b) Bus

(c) Jeep

(d) Helicopter

2312. Who do you think had sent the jeep, the boat and the helicopter?

(a) Neighbours

(b) Friends

(c) God

(d) Relatives

2313. Luck favours those who -----

(a) who seek other's help

(b) who help themselves

(c) are brave

(d) are intelligent

2314. Finally the man

(a) got saved

(b) drowned

(c) went by the jeep

(d) went by the helicopter

Comprehension Passage

A farmer had a cluster of beautiful bamboo trees. One day he stood before the tallest one and said, "My friend, I need you." "Sir," said the bamboo, "Use me in any way you wish. I am ready." Then the gardener's voice became serious and he said, "In order to use you, I've got to split you in half." Then the bamboo reacted, "Split me" Oh, no ... I'm the nicest bamboo in this garden. Use me in any way you wish, but please don't split me in half." "Well," said the gardener, "If I can't split you, I can't use you." The bamboo went silent. Then it bowed its head and said, "Okay, if the only way you can use me, is by splitting me, go ahead." "But that's not all," said the gardener. "I am going to have cut off your all your branches." "That will be the end of my beauty," the bamboo said. "But - if that's the only way I can be of use - cut me down altogether." So the farmer cut down the bamboo, removed its branches and split it down the middle. After hollowing out its insides, he brought it to a spring of water. It became a pipe to bring water to the gardens and make them fertile and fruitful. It gave its life to help other lives. Everyday

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right around us people are giving their lives that we might live... Take for example our parents, our teachers,

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2315. What did the farmer have?

- (a) A cluster of beautiful rose trees
- (b) A cluster of beautiful palm trees
- (c) A cluster of beautiful bamboo trees
- (d) A cluster of beautiful orchids

2316. Why did the farmer want to split the bamboo into half?

- (a) to make pipe to bring water to the garden
- (b) to use as construction material
- (c) to sell it
- (d) to use it in boundary wall

2317. How could the farmer water his garden with the help of big bamboo?

- (a) by digging tube well
- (b) by watering the garden through near by pond
- (c) by splitting it in half and turning it into a pipe
- (d) all of the above

2318. The person who takes care of his garden is called -----

- (a) Farmer
- (b) Gardener
- (c) Parent
- (d) Teacher

Life is like an Echo

A little boy came running excitedly to his mother saying: "Mom, there is a boy out there in the woods who is mocking me. Everything I say he says after me. If I say: "Hello," he says: "Hello." When I say who are you?" He says: "Who are you?" "So I got mad and jumped over the fence and went into the woods to find him. But he wasn't anywhere. So I yelled, "I'll punch you in the nose." And he said the very same thing, exactly as I had said it." The boy's mother told him, "That is only an echo answering you Monu. If you had said: 'I love you,' it would have said the same to you." There is a similar story about a dog who went into a room full of mirrors. He eventually died of exhaustion trying to fight his mirrored 'enemies'. If he had only wagged his tail once, he would have had all of them wagging their tails in friendship.

Life is like an echo or a mirror: we get out of it what we put in. So, always do good.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2319. What did the boy say to his Mom?

- (a) some body is mocking me
- (b) he was frustrated finding the boy

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(c) there is a boy out there in the woods who is mocking me

(d) he was irritated by the boy mocking me

2320. What did the mother reply?

(a) That is only an echo answering you

(b) Your frind is mocking you

(c) The mirror also behaves like this

(d) You should not o to woods

2321. What is life?

(a) Life is like an echo

(b) Life is like a mirror

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of the above

2322. The boy got mad and jumped over the --- and went into the ----.

(a) fence, woods

(b) woods, fence

(c) fence, jungle

(d) mirror, woods

Passage Reading/English Comprehension EBook**Comprehension Passage**

Sir C. V. Raman was born on 7th November, 1888 in Tiruchchirapalli in Tamil Nadu. He has been called one of the most distinguished scientists of the 20th century. He was a great physicist whose discovery known as 'Raman Effect' won him Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930. He was the first Indian scientist and also the first Asian to win a Nobel Prize in Physics.

Sir C. V. Raman studied and conducted researches in India. He was only 18 when his first research paper was published in London Magazine. He did his graduation and post-graduation from the Presidency College, Madras. C. V. Raman received many honours and awards. The title of 'Sir' was given by the British Government. He was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize in 1958 and the highest honour of the country Bharat Ratna in 1954. Sir C. V. Raman breathed his last in 1970.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2333. Sir C. V. Raman is called

- (a) a great human being
- (b) a great Indian
- (c) one of the most distinguished scientists
- (d) one of the most distinguished Indians

2334. C. V. Raman was awarded Nobel Prize for

- (a) physics
- (b) chemistry
- (c) peace

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(d) medicine

2335. He was the first ----- scientist to receive the Nobel Prize in Physics

(a) Indian

(b) Asian

(c) Indian and Asian

(d) European

2336. He was only --- when his first research paper was published

(a) 20

(b) 18

(c) 21

(d) 17

2337. The title of 'Sir' was given to C. V. Raman by

(a) the Indian Government

(b) the British government

(c) Distinguished Scientists

(d) the Russian Government

Philosophy of Education

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy

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and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is to be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or

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techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

2338. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?

(a) Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned

(b) Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning

(c) There was no difference

(d) Aristotle emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science

2339. Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?

(a) It is not practically applicable

(b) Its theoretical concepts are easily understood

(c) It is irrelevant for education

(d) None of the above

2340. What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage?

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- (a) It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance
 - (b) It refers to something which is quite unnecessary
 - (c) It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical
 - (d) It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now
2341. Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?

- (a) He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education
 - (b) Yes
 - (c) He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools
 - (d) He believed that all pupils are not talented
2342. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?
- (a) Facts are not important
 - (b) Facts do not lead to holistic education
 - (c) Facts change with the changing times
 - (d) Facts are frozen in time

Martin Luther King Jr.

"I Have a Dream" is a public speech delivered by American civil rights activist Martin Luther King Jr. during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom on

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August 28, 1963, in which he calls for an end to racism in the United States and called for civil and economic rights. Delivered to over 250,000 civil rights supporters from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., the speech was a defining moment of the civil rights movement.

Beginning with a reference to the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed millions of slaves in 1863, King observes that: "one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free". Toward the end of the speech, King departed from his prepared text for a partly improvised peroration on the theme "I have a dream", prompted by Mahalia Jackson's cry: "Tell them about the dream, Martin!" In this part of the speech, which most excited the listeners and has now become its most famous, King described his dreams of freedom and equality arising from a land of slavery and hatred. Jon Meacham writes that, "With a single phrase, Martin Luther King Jr. joined Jefferson and Lincoln in the ranks of men who've shaped modern America". The speech was ranked the top American speech of the 20th century in a 1999 poll of scholars of public address.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

2343. What issues does Martin Luther King's speech address?

- (a) Continuation of racism
- (b) End to racism and civil and economic rights
- (c) Civil rights
- (d) Civil War

2344. What pushes King to speak: "I have a dream"?

- (a) He reads out the Emancipation Proclamation
- (b) He is prompted by Mahalia Jackson

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(c) He is overwhelmed by the crowd

(d) Lincoln had asked him to give the speech

2345. From the last paragraph, give one word for “to leave”

(a) Departed

(b) Proclamation

(c) Improvised

(d) Address

2346. What is the name of martin Luther King’s famed speech?

(a) The Emancipation Proclamation

(b) An Improvisation

(c) A Peroration

(d) I Have a Dream

2347. In front of whom does King speak?

(a) The civil rights supporters

(b) His friends

(c) Lincoln

(d) The Negroes

Today I Rabindranath Tagore complete eighty years of my life .As I look back on the vast stretch of years that lie behind me and see in clear perspective the

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history of my early development, I am struck by the change that has taken place both in my own attitude and in the psychology of my countrymen -- a change that carries within it a cause of profound tragedy.

Our direct contact with the larger world of men was linked up with the contemporary history of the English people whom we came to know in those earlier days. It was mainly through their mighty literature that we formed our ideas with regard to these newcomers to our Indian shores. In those days the type of learning that was served out to us was neither plentiful nor diverse, nor was the spirit of scientific enquiry very much in evidence. Thus their scope being strictly limited, the educated of those days had recourse to English language and literature. Their days and nights were eloquent with the stately declamations of Burke, with Macaulay's long-rolling sentences; discussions centered upon Shakespeare's drama and Byron's poetry and above all upon the large-hearted liberalism of the nineteenth-century English politics.

At the time though tentative attempts were being made to gain our national independence, at heart we had not lost faith in the generosity of the English race. This belief was so firmly rooted in the sentiments of our leaders as to lead them to hope that the victor would of his own grace pave the path of freedom for the vanquished. This belief was based upon the fact that England at the time provided a shelter to all those who had to flee from persecution in their own country. Political martyrs who had suffered for the honour of their people were accorded unreserved welcome at the hands of the English.

I was impressed by this evidence of liberal humanity in the character of the English and thus I was led to set them on the pedestal of my highest respect. This generosity in their national character had not yet been vitiated by imperialist pride. About this time, as a boy in England, I had the opportunity of listening to the speeches of John Bright, both in and outside Parliament. The large-hearted, radical liberalism of those speeches, overflowing all narrow national bounds, had made so deep an impression on my mind that something of it lingers even today, even in these days of graceless disillusionment.

2348. From the first paragraph, give a synonym for 'deep':

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(a) Perspective

(b) Profound

(c) Tragedy

(d) Psychology

2349. What helped the Indians to conceive of a notion of the Englishmen?

(a) Their advanced weaponry

(b) Their literature

(c) Their orders

(d) Their administration

2350. Who could read and gain from English literature?

(a) The educated Indians

(b) All the Indians

(c) Only writers such as Rabindranath Tagore

(d) None of the above

2351. From the third paragraph, give an antonym for 'victorious'

(a) Victor

(b) Vanquished

(c) Belief

(d) Persecution

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2352. Whose speeches did Tagore listen to, as a boy?

- (a) Shakespeare
- (b) Byron
- (c) John Bright
- (d) Macaulay

Sportsmanship

Sportsmanship can be conceptualized as an enduring and relatively stable characteristic or disposition such that individuals differ in the way they are generally expected to behave in sports situations. In general, sportsmanship refers to virtues such as fairness, self-control, courage, and persistence, and has been associated with interpersonal concepts of treating others and being treated fairly, maintaining self-control if dealing with others, and respect for both authority and opponents. Sportsmanship is also looked at as being the way one reacts to a sport/game/player.

The four elements of sportsmanship are often shown being good form, the will to win, equity and fairness. All four elements are critical and a balance must be found among all four for true sportsmanship to be illustrated. These elements may also cause conflict, as a person may desire to win more than play in equity and fairness and thus resulting in a clash within the aspects of sportsmanship. This will cause problems as the person believes they are being a good sportsman, but they are defeating the purpose of this idea as they are ignoring two key components of being sportsman like. When athletes become too self-centred, the idea of sportsmanship is dismissed.

Today's sporting culture, in particular the base of elite sport, places great importance on the idea of competition and winning and thus sportsmanship takes a back seat as a result. In most, if not all sports, sportsmen at the elite level make

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the standards on sportsmanship and no matter whether they like it or not, they are seen as leaders and role models in society.

Since every sport is rule driven, the most common offence of bad sportsmanship is the act of cheating or breaking the rules to gain an unfair advantage. A competitor who exhibits poor sportsmanship after losing a game or contest is often called a "sore loser", while a competitor who exhibits poor sportsmanship after winning is typically called a "bad winner". Sore loser behavior includes blaming others for the loss, not accepting responsibility for personal actions that contributed to the defeat, reacting to the loss in an immature or improper fashion, making excuses for the defeat, and citing unfavourable conditions or other petty issues as reasons for the defeat. A bad winner acts in a shallow fashion after his or her victory, such as by gloating about his or her win, rubbing the win in the face(s) of the opponent(s), and lowering the opponent(s)'s self-esteem by constantly reminding the opponent(s) of "poor" performance in comparison (even if the opponent(s) competed well). Not showing respect to the other team is considered to being a bad sportsman and could lead to demoralizing effects; as Leslie Howe describes: "If a pitcher in baseball decides to pitch not to his maximum ability suggest that the batter is not at an adequate level, [it] could lead to the batter to have low self-confidence or worth.

2353. Is it necessary to strike a balance between all the four elements of sportsmanship?

(a) No

(b) Yes

(c) Any 2 can be balanced

(d) Only 1 is sufficient

2354. Why has sportsmanship taken a backseat today?

(a) Due to lack of balance between the elements

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(b) Due to the emphasis on winning

(c) Due to drug abuse

(d) None of the above

2355. If one does not accept responsibility for one's defeat, one is called a:

(a) Sore loser

(b) Bad winner

(c) Good sportsman

(d) Prudent sportsman

2356. From the last paragraph, give the opposite of the word 'deep':

(a) Competitor

(b) Pitch

(c) Immature

(d) Shallow

2357. When does the spirit of sportsmanship die?

(a) When the sportsman becomes too self-centered

(b) When the player loses the will to play

(c) When the sportsman behaves badly

(d) None of the above

Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence (AI), sometimes called machine intelligence, is intelligence demonstrated by machines, in contrast to the natural intelligence displayed by humans and other animals. In computer science AI research is defined as the study of "intelligent agents": any device that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of successfully achieving its goals. Colloquially, the term "artificial intelligence" is applied when a machine mimics "cognitive" functions that humans associate with other human minds, such as "learning" and "problem solving".

The scope of AI is disputed: as machines become increasingly capable, tasks considered as requiring "intelligence" are often removed from the definition, a phenomenon known as the AI effect, leading to the quip, "AI is whatever hasn't been done yet." For instance, optical character recognition is frequently excluded from "artificial intelligence", having become a routine technology. Capabilities generally classified as AI as of 2017 include successfully understanding human speech, competing at the highest level in strategic game systems (such as chess and Go), autonomous cars, intelligent routing in content delivery network and military simulations.

Artificial intelligence was founded as an academic discipline in 1956, and in the years since has experienced several waves of optimism, followed by disappointment and the loss of funding (known as an "AI winter"), followed by new approaches, success and renewed funding. For most of its history, AI research has been divided into subfields that often fail to communicate with each other. These sub-fields are based on technical considerations, such as particular goals (e.g. "robotics" or "machine learning"), the use of particular tools ("logic" or artificial neural networks), or deep philosophical differences. Subfields have also been based on social factors (particular institutions or the work of particular researchers).

The traditional problems (or goals) of AI research include reasoning, knowledge representation, planning, learning, natural language processing, perception and the ability to move and manipulate objects. General intelligence is among the field's long-term goals. Approaches include statistical methods, computational intelligence, and traditional symbolic AI. Many tools are used in AI, including

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versions of search and mathematical optimization, artificial neural networks, and methods based on statistics, probability and economics. The AI field draws upon computer science, mathematics, psychology, linguistics, philosophy and many others.

2358. What is the AI winter?

- (a) Loss of funding for AI projects
- (b) Non-functioning AI systems
- (c) Absence of research labs
- (d) None of the above

2359. Are sub-fields based only on social factors?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes
- (c) They are based on machine learning
- (d) None of the above

2360. Leaning and problem solving by machines is a colloquial way of understanding artificial intelligence?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Artificial intelligence means acquiring knowledge through books
- (d) It cannot be defined colloquially

2361. Are autonomous cars an example of AI?

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) As of 2017, they are

(d) None of the above

2362. Does AI only draw on technology and mathematics?

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) It also draws upon psychology

(d) It only draws upon linguistics

Modern Philosophers

Like their ancient toga-wearing counterparts, modern philosophers continue to disagree on the nature of freewill. Do we really have any control over the choices we make and the things we desire, and if so, to what degree?

Theories of freewill vary, but the ancient words of Plato still line up with our modern perceptions of temptation and willpower. The revered Greek philosopher argued that the human experience is one of constant struggle between the intellect and the body, between rationality and desire. Along these lines, true freedom is only achievable when willpower unchains us from bodily, emotional, instinctual slavery.

You can find similar sentiments throughout world religions, most of which offer a particular and often difficult path to rise above our darker natures.

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And science? Well, science mostly agrees with all of this. Willpower is all about overcoming your natural impulses to eat cupcakes, skip your morning workout, flirt with the waiter, hit the snooze alarm and check your e-mail during a funeral.

Your willpower, however, is limited. If life were a video game, you'd see a glowing "willpower" or "ego" meter at the top of the screen next to your "life" meter. Successfully resist one temptation, and the meter depletes a little. The next temptation depletes the "willpower" meter even more, until there's nothing left at all.

Our modern scientific understanding of willpower in large part stems from a 1996 research experiment involving chocolate and radishes. Psychologist Roy Baumeister led a study in which 67 test subjects were presented with tempting chocolate chip cookies and other chocolate-flavored treats before a persistence-testing puzzle. Here's the catch: The researchers asked some of the participants to abstain from sweets and snack on radishes instead.

Baumeister's results told a fascinating story. The test subjects who resisted the sweet stuff in favor of radishes performed poorly on the persistence test. They simply didn't have the willpower left to resist slacking off.

The resulting paper, "Ego Depletion: Is the Active Self a Limited Resource?" inspired more than a thousand additional studies discussing everything from the influence of positive messages to the ego-sapping power of daily decisions

Studies also show that cognitive capacity also affects our ability to hold out against temptation. Cognitive capacity is essentially your working memory, which you employ when resisting a temptation ... or holding a string of numbers in your head. A 1999 study from the University of Iowa professor Baba Shiv found that people tasked with remembering a two-digit number held out better than people remembering a seven-digit number when tempted with chocolate cake.

2363. What do you understand by 'freewill'?

(a) The choices we make and the things we desire

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(b) The choices that philosophers force us to make

(c) Our perception of temptation

(d) Our ego

2364. According to Plato, when is true freedom available?

(a) When there is a struggle between the intellect and the body

(b) When our willpower helps us to overcome our base instincts

(c) When we desire that which we cannot achieve

(d) When we have no control over our ego

2365. In the second paragraph, what does the expression 'line up' signify?

(a) Align with

(b) disagree with

(c) Differ from

(d) In discussion with

2366. What is meant by 'cognitive capacity'?

(a) Willpower

(b) Our ego

(c) Our ability to overcome temptation

(d) The desire to give in to temptation

2367. From the RC given above, find a synonym for 'respected'

- (a) Cognitive
- (b) Temptation
- (c) Desire
- (d) Revered

“A principal fruit of friendship,” Francis Bacon wrote in his timeless meditation on the subject, “is the ease and discharge of the fulness and swellings of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce.” For Thoreau, friendship was one of life’s great rewards. But in today’s cultural landscape of muddled relationships scattered across various platforms for connecting, amidst constant debates about whether our Facebook “friendships” are making us more or less happy, it pays to consider what friendship actually is. That’s precisely what CUNY philosophy professor Massimo Pigliucci explores in *Answers for Aristotle: How Science and Philosophy Can Lead Us to A More Meaningful Life* (public library), which also gave us this provocative read on the science of what we call “intuition.”

Philosophers and cognitive scientists agree that friendship is an essential ingredient of human happiness. But beyond the dry academic definitions — like, say, “voluntary interdependence between two persons over time, which is intended to facilitate socio-emotional goals of the participants, and may involve varying types and degrees of companionship, intimacy, affection and mutual assistance” — lies a body of compelling research that sheds light on how, precisely, friendship augments happiness. The way friendship enhances well-being, it turns out, has nothing to do with quantity and everything to do with quality — researchers confirm that it isn’t the number of friends (or, in the case of Facebook, “friends”)

2368. Name one change effected in the present situation which hassled to a re-thinking of the concept of friendship

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- (a) Bacon and Thoreau's theories are no longer available to read
- (b) The arrival of social media on the scene
- (c) There is more interest in the sciences
- (d) Friendships are not possible in the real world anymore, due to over-competition

2369. Friendship leads to happiness. Is it true?

- (a) Yes, researches have proven that friendship does lead to happiness
- (b) No, there is no relationship between friendship and happiness
- (c) Friends cannot make each other happy
- (d) One needs to find one's happiness alone, with peace of mind

2370. Did Pigluicci's book discuss intuition too?

- (a) No, it only discussed friendship
- (b) It explained science and philosophy
- (c) It discusses Aristotle's theories
- (d) Yes

2371. Is the quality of friends important?

- (a) No, it is important to have more number of friends, quality does not matter
- (b) No, number of comments on social networking sites is important, not the quality of friends
- (c) Yes, it matter

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(d) No, quality comes automatically with quantity

2372. As per the first, paragraph what are the debates about?

(a) They are centred around whether our Facebook friends are helping us become more or less happy

(b) There are no debates around friendship

(c) The quality of comments of social media is debatable

(d) Thoreau and Aristotle's thinking is at loggerheads

Indian Space Research Organization

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO, /'ɪsroʊ/) is the space agency of the Government of India headquartered in the city of Bangalore. Its vision is to "harness space technology for national development while pursuing space science research and planetary exploration."

Formed in 1969, ISRO superseded the erstwhile Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) established in 1962 by the efforts of independent India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and his close aide and scientist Vikram Sarabhai. The establishment of ISRO thus institutionalized space activities in India. It is managed by the Department of Space, which reports to the Prime Minister of India.

ISRO built India's first satellite, Aryabhata, which was launched by the Soviet Union on 19 April 1975. It was named after the Mathematician Aryabhata. In 1980, Rohini became the first satellite to be placed in orbit by an Indian-made launch vehicle, SLV-3. ISRO subsequently developed two other rockets: the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) for launching satellites into polar orbits and the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) for placing satellites into geostationary orbits. These rockets have launched numerous communications satellites and earth observation satellites. Satellite navigation systems like GAGAN

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and IRNSS have been deployed. In January 2014, ISRO successfully used an indigenous cryogenic engine in a GSLV-D5 launch of the GSAT-14.

ISRO sent a lunar orbiter, Chandrayaan-1, on 22 October 2008 and a Mars orbiter, Mars Orbiter Mission, on 5 November 2013, which successfully entered Mars orbit on 24 September 2014, making India the first nation to succeed on its first attempt to Mars, and ISRO the fourth space agency in the world as well as the first space agency in Asia to successfully reach Mars orbit. On 18 June 2016 ISRO successfully set a record with a launch of 20 satellites in a single payload, one being a satellite from Google. On 15 February 2017, ISRO launched 104 satellites in a single rocket (PSLV-C37) and created a world record. ISRO launched its heaviest rocket, Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle-Mark III (GSLV-Mk III), on 5 June 2017 and placed a communications satellite GSAT-19 in orbit. With this launch, ISRO became capable of launching 4 ton heavy satellites.

2373. Is the ISRO a private organization?

- (a) No, it is a government organization
- (b) Yes, it is a private organization
- (c) It used to be a government organization but not anymore
- (d) It is a non-functional entity

2374. The ISRO only launches other nations' satellites?

- (a) Yes, it generates revenue through launching foreign satellites only
- (b) No, it is involved in space and planetary exploration
- (c) It deals with geographical spaces on earth
- (d) It searches for aliens

2375. India still uses foreign-made satellite launch vehicles?

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- (a) No, it has its own satellite launch vehicles
 - (b) Yes
 - (c) Only India's first satellite – Aryabhata – was launched by the Soviet union
 - (d) None of the above
2376. From the third paragraph, choose a word which is closes in meaning to 'assistant':

- (a) scientist
- (b) aide
- (c) independent
- (d) institutionalized

2377. Who was Aryabhata, according to the third paragraph?

- (a) A scientist
- (b) A mathematician
- (c) India's prime minister
- (d) The head of ISRO

The Indian Army

The Indian Army is the land-based branch and the largest component of the Indian Armed Forces. The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the

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Indian Army, and it is commanded by the Chief of Army Staff (COAS), who is a four-star general. Two officers have been conferred with the rank of field marshal, a five-star rank, which is a ceremonial position of great honour. The Indian Army originated from the armies of the East India Company, which eventually became the British Indian Army, and the armies of the princely states, which finally became the national army after independence. The units and regiments of the Indian Army have diverse histories and have participated in a number of battles and campaigns across the world, earning a large number of battle and theatre honours before and after Independence.

The primary mission of the Indian Army is to ensure national security and national unity, defending the nation from external aggression and internal threats, and maintaining peace and security within its borders. It conducts humanitarian rescue operations during natural calamities and other disturbances, like Operation Surya Hope, and can also be requisitioned by the government to cope with internal threats. It is a major component of national power alongside the Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force. The army has been involved in four wars with neighbouring Pakistan and one with China. Other major operations undertaken by the army include: Operation Vijay, Operation Meghdoot and Operation Cactus. Apart from conflicts, the army has conducted large peace time exercises like Operation Brasstacks and Exercise Shoorveer, and it has also been an active participant in numerous United Nations peacekeeping missions including those in: Cyprus, Lebanon, Congo, Angola, Cambodia, Vietnam, Namibia, El Salvador, Liberia, Mozambique and Somalia.

The Indian Army has a regimental system, but is operationally and geographically divided into seven commands, with the basic field formation being a division. It is an all-volunteer force and comprises more than 80% of the country's active defence personnel. It is the 2nd largest standing army in the world, with 1,237,117 active troops and 960,000 reserve troops. The army has embarked on an infantry modernisation program known as Futuristic Infantry Soldier As a System (F-INSAS), and is also upgrading and acquiring new assets for its armoured, artillery and aviation branches

2378. Is the chief of army a five-star general?

(a) No, he is a four-star general

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(b) Yes

(c) No, the field marshal is the six-star general

(d) No, the chief of army is the president

2379. What is the basic field formation in the Indian army?

(a) The regiment

(b) The division

(c) The infantry

(d) Aviation

2380. Is the Indian army involved in any peace-making efforts?

(a) No, it only involves itself in conflict situations

(b) It helps in rebuilding cities ravaged by wars

(c) Yes, it does involve itself in peace-making efforts

(d) It does not enter into conflict zones

2381. Is the Indian army the only component of national power?

(a) Yes

(b) No, national power is a combination of the army, the navy and the air force

(c) No, the navy is the only component

(d) No, all national power lies in the hands of the government

2382. Is the Indian army an 'all-volunteer' force?

- (a) No it is compulsory for every Indian above the age of 18 to join the army
- (b) Yes it is
- (c) No, only the air force is all voluntary
- (d) No, the navy is all-voluntary

Swamy Vivekananda

Born on Jan 12, 1863 in an affluent Bengali family, Narendra Natha Datta was a precocious child who was what we call nowadays, an all-rounder, excelling in music, studies and athletics. His father Vishwanatha Datta was a well-known attorney. However, he took the spiritual route instead and introduced Hinduism to the world in 1893 when he spoke at the World's Parliament of Religion (probably one of the most epic things any Indian has done abroad!). The historic speech was given on September 11, 1893 by Swami Vivekananda. Here's the full text of his opening and closing address:

Sisters and Brothers of America, It fills my heart with joy unspeakable to rise in response to the warm and cordial welcome which you have given us. I thank you in the name of the most ancient order of monks in the world; I thank you in the name of the mother of religions, and I thank you in the name of millions and millions of Hindu people of all classes and sects.

My thanks, also, to some of the speakers on this platform who, referring to the delegates from the Orient, have told you that these men from far-off nations may well claim the honor of bearing to different lands the idea of toleration. I am proud to belong to a religion which has taught the world both tolerance and universal acceptance.

We believe not only in universal toleration, but we accept all religions as true. I am proud to belong to a nation which has sheltered the persecuted and the refugees of all religions and all nations of the earth. I am proud to tell you that we

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have gathered in our bosom the purest remnant of the Israelites, who came to Southern India and took refuge with us in the very year in which their holy temple was shattered to pieces by Roman tyranny. I am proud to belong to the religion which has sheltered and is still fostering the remnant of the grand Zoroastrian nation. I will quote to you, brethren, a few lines from a hymn which I remember to have repeated from my earliest boyhood, which is every day repeated by millions of human beings: "As the different streams having their sources in different paths which men take through different tendencies, various though they appear, crooked or straight, all lead to Thee."

The present convention, which is one of the most august assemblies ever held, is in itself a vindication, a declaration to the world of the wonderful doctrine preached in the Gita: "Whosoever comes to me, through whatsoever form, I reach him; all men are struggling through paths which in the end lead to me." Sectarianism, bigotry, and its horrible descendant, fanaticism, have long possessed this beautiful earth.

2383. What was Vishwanatha Datta's profession?

- (a) Attorney
- (b) Spiritual leader
- (c) Teacher
- (d) None of the above

2384. Who spoke at the World's Parliament of Religion?

- (a) Narendra Nath Datta
- (b) Swami Vivekananda
- (c) Both
- (d) None

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2385. Give the opposite of the word “Occident” from the second passage of the speech

(a) Delegate

(b) Universal

(c) Orient

(d) Toleration

2386. In the phrase: “all lead to Thee”, to whom does the word ‘Thee’ refer?

(a) All religions

(b) The delegates present

(c) Universal brotherhood and peace

(d) God

2387. In the phrase: “I am proud to belong to a nation” – what nation is the speaker referring to?

(a) India

(b) Southern India

(c) Rome

(d) America