

B. NOT TRUE / NEGATIVE SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

PRACTICE

Exercise 1

Read the passages and choose the best answer to each question.

Question 1

An important element of drama is that it is a presentation by performers in front of an audience - for example, a ceremony conducted by civic leaders before members of a community. Another aspect is costumes, such as those worn by tribal chiefs who impersonate animals or gods. Moreover, drama involves storytelling - recitation of myths or legends, teaching lessons through stories - to a group of listeners. Sometimes the storyteller imitates the characters in the story by changing his or her voice for different characters.

1. The passage mentions all of the following as aspects of drama EXCEPT
- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. wearing costumes | B. performing before an audience |
| C. writing dialogue for characters | D. narrating a story |

Question 2

Skin cancer is the most prevalent of all cancers. The principal cause of skin cancer is overexposure to sunlight, according to most medical experts. Chronic sun exposure -especially when it causes sunburn or blistering - results in more skin cancer than does any other risk factor, including exposure to x-rays and a family history of the disease. The most effective preventative measure is sun avoidance.

2. All of the following are factors that can cause skin cancer EXCEPT
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| A. exposure to x-rays | B. sun blistering |
| C. family history of skin cancer | D. sun avoidance |

Questions 3-4

Laughter is a key to a good life and good health: it can diminish feelings of tension, anger, and sadness. Just as exercise conditions our bodies, frequent laughter can train our bodies to be healthier. When laughter is a regular experience, it lowers blood pressure and boosts brain chemicals that fight pain. It can also reduce stress hormones that increase vulnerability to illness, as well as increase hormones that have been shown to help produce restful sleep. Laughter is like an instant vacation in the way it changes our psychobiology.

To make laughter a regular part of your life, try keeping a humor journal in which you record some of the amusing things that happen to you. Another technique is to create a weekly fun time to look forward to, such as watching a comedy video or having a dinner with friends that features joke telling. Another sure source of laughter is spending time with children and animals.

3. According to the passage, laughter provides all of the following benefits EXCEPT
- | |
|---|
| A. elevating brain chemicals that prevent pain |
| B. increasing the body's vulnerability to illness |
| C. promoting a more restful kind of sleep |
| D. reducing feelings of stress and anger |
4. The author recommends all of the following EXCEPT

- A. playing tricks on family and friends
- B. planning a special fun time every week
- C. enjoying time with pets and children
- D. writing down humorous experiences

Questions 5-6

About 300 genera and 3,000 species of the *Aplaceae* family exist in the Northern Hemisphere. Nearly a quarter of these genera are native to the United States, with several large genera in the West.

Members of this family are usually aromatic herbs with hollow stems, fern-like leaves, and small flowers in flat-topped or rounded umbels that are further grouped into a compound cluster. The family is important for such foods as carrots, parsnips, and celery and such spices and seasonings as coriander, caraway, anise, parsley, and dill. However, some species are very poisonous.

5. All of the following statements describe the *Aplaceae* family EXCEPT
 - A. This family has three thousand species in the Northern Hemisphere.
 - B. Plants in this family are native to one-fourth of the United States.
 - C. This family includes vegetables, herbs, spices, and poisons,
 - D. Most members of this family have small flowers grouped in clusters.
6. All of the following are members of the *Aplaceae* family EXCEPT
 - A. parsnips
 - B. potatoes
 - C. carrots
 - D. parsley

Questions 7-8

Indian filmmaker Satyajit Ray is still regarded by many film critics as one of the world's great directors. Ray's films are known for their compassion, honesty, and quiet dignity. His *Apu Trilogy*, three films about Bengali life, was hailed as a national epic in the 1950s. The first film, *Father Panchali*, is the story of a Bengali family's noble struggle against poverty and the heartbreaks of life. It was followed by *Aparajito*, in which the son of the family, Apu, grows to manhood. In the final film, *The World of Apu*, the young man marries, but fails at his life's ambitions, and then, after losing his wife, he wanders across the country for several years before returning home to claim his son.

Satyajit Ray's movies have never been very popular in India itself, but those who appreciate his unobtrusive technique and his compassion for his characters view his films as a poetic record of Indian life.

7. According to the passage, the films of Satyajit Ray are characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
 - A. adventure
 - B. honesty
 - C. compassion
 - D. dignity
8. The third film of the *Apu Trilogy* deals with all of the following themes EXCEPT
 - A. failure at a major goal
 - B. loss of a spouse
 - C. struggle against poverty
 - D. going home after a long absence

Questions 9-10

Archeology is the study of prehistoric and historic cultures through the analysis of material remains. Archeologists interpret the past from the objects made by past peoples. Often these

objects lie buried in the ground so our image of the archeologist is of a scientist who is always digging. Archaeological digs include ruins of buildings and monuments, and also objects made by people who often had no written language and therefore no other record of their way of life. Tools, weapons, body ornaments, household furnishings, and items used in religious ceremonies are all examples of artifacts that typically turn up in digs.

Like historians, archeologists establish the sequence of events that occurred in a given place and time period. But unlike historians, they take on a time span of roughly half a million years. Archeologists try not only to piece together what happened in a particular setting but also to fit these small pieces into a much bigger picture. They aim to document how big changes occurred in the way peoples exploited their environment and one another.

9. The passage mentions all of the following as studied by archaeologists EXCEPT

- A. weapons
- B. religious objects
- C. diaries
- D. remains of buildings

10. Archaeologists do all of the following EXCEPT

- A. plan and design more efficient uses for objects and materials
- B. determine what took place in a specific place and time period
- C. dig up the remains of objects that are buried in the ground
- D. explain how past humans related to others and their environment

Exercise 2

Read the passages and choose the best answer to each question.

Questions 1-2

Political parties are necessary in the exercise of democracy in nation states. The enlargement of the electorate - the body of qualified voters - has increased the importance of parties to the point where it is practically impossible for a candidate to get elected without the support of a party organization. This is because the variety of issues facing nation states has complicated the problem of creating an informed electorate that can use its vote responsibly. The job of influencing popular opinion through newspapers, television, the Internet, and other mass media is too complicated and costly for an individual candidate to undertake. Although individual candidates continue to appear at public meetings - to answer questions and shake hands with voters - the influencing of public opinion on a mass scale has become a specialized technique. Building political support on a nation-wide scale carries a high cost, and it requires nationally organized and well-financed parties. Party organizations thus have come to occupy a prominent place in the functioning of democracies.

1. According to the passage, what is one effect of the enlargement of the electorate?
 - A. There are more political parties than ever before.
 - B. Candidates need political parties to get elected.
 - C. Political parties control all forms of mass media.
 - D. It is impossible to have a perfect democracy.
2. All of the following are given as reasons for the necessity of political parties EXCEPT
 - A. Influencing popular opinion through the media is a large and complex job.
 - B. It is difficult to inform voters about the variety of important issues.
 - C. Building nation- wide support is too expensive for individual candidates.
 - D. Voters prefer candidates that express the values of an established party.

Questions 3-4

Coral reefs are one of the earth's most ancient ecosystems and also the richest, most diverse, and most beautiful ecosystems in any ocean. The huge cities built by corals provide shelter and food for billions of other marine animals. A quarter of all sea creatures depend on coral reefs during some part of their life cycles.

In the past century, the ocean's surface temperature has risen an average of 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit. It has taken only this slight increase in sea-surface temperature to sicken the world's coral reefs. The brilliant blue, purple, green, gold, and pink have begun to disappear as a disease called bleaching drains the color and the life from the reefs. Scientists have reported mass bleaching on reefs in the Caribbean, in southern Japan, in Indonesia, and on the world's largest coral reef, the Great Barrier Reef, where the corals have bleached to a dirty white.

Bleaching has killed more corals than all other causes combined. More than 16 percent of the world's corals have sickened and died from bleaching. Millions of aquatic animals that depend directly or indirectly on corals have died as well - anemones, sponges, mollusks, shrimp, crabs, fish, turtles, and seabirds - making the loss of corals a catastrophe for the natural world.

3. Which of the following is NOT stated about effects of the bleaching coral reefs?
- A. They are among the oldest ecosystems in the world
 - B. They have caused sea-surface temperatures to rise.
 - C. They are brilliantly colored when they are healthy.
 - D. They supply shelter for a diversity of marine life.
4. All of the following are effects of the bleaching of coral reefs EXCEPT
- A. fading colors
 - B. loss of dependent animals
 - C. death of corals
 - D. rising water level

Questions 5-7

What made Native American and European subsistence cycles so different from one another in colonial America had less to do with their use of plants than with their use of animals. Domesticated grazing animals and the plow were the most distinguishing characteristics of European agricultural practices. The Native Americans' relationship to the deer, moose, and beaver they hunted was far different from that of the Europeans to the pigs, cows, sheep, and horses they owned.

Where Natives had contented themselves with burning the woods and concentrating their hunting in the fall and winter months, the English sought a much more total and year-round control over their animals' lives. The effects of that control could be seen in most aspects of New England's rural economy. By the end of the colonial period, the Europeans were responsible for a host of changes in the New England landscape: endless miles of fences, a system of country roads, and new fields covered with grass, clover, and buttercups.

5. What point does the author make about Native Americans and Europeans?
- A. They competed over the same plants and animals.
 - B. They both tried to control New England's animals.
 - C. They taught each other techniques for hunting animals.
 - D. They differed in their attitudes toward animals.
6. European settlers raised all of the following animals EXCEPT
- A. deer
 - B. sheep
 - C. horses
 - D. pigs

7. All of the following were agricultural practices of Europeans in New England EXCEPT
- A. constructing fences
 - B. burning the woods
 - C. plowing fields
 - D. planting grass and clover

Questions 8-10

Landscape architects design landscapes in residential areas, public parks, and commercial zones. They are hired by many types of organizations, from real estate firms starting new developments to municipalities constructing airports or parks. They usually plan the arrangement of vegetation, walkways, and other natural features of open spaces.

In planning a site, landscape architects first consider the nature and purpose of the project, the funds available, and the proposed elements. Next, they study the site and map such features as the slope of the land, the positions of existing buildings, existing utilities, roads, fences, walkways, and trees. Then, working either as the leader of a design team or in consultation with the project architect or engineer, they draw up plans to develop the site. If the plans are approved, they prepare working drawings to show all existing and proposed features. They outline the methods of constructing features and draw up lists of building materials.

Newcomers to the field usually start as junior drafters, tracing drawings and doing other simple drafting work for architectural, landscape architectural, or engineering firms. After two or three years, they can carry a design through all stages of development. Highly qualified landscape architects may become associates in private firms, but usually those who progress this far open their own offices.

8. Landscape architects do all of the following EXCEPT
- A. design landscapes in residential and commercial zones
 - B. decide where to build walkways in public parks
 - C. draw or paint scenes from the natural environment
 - D. plan the arrangement of vegetation and other natural features
9. All of the following are listed as stages in the landscape design process EXCEPT
- A. thinking about the project's purpose and the funding
 - B. building a fence around the construction site
 - C. making drawings that include old and new features
 - D. preparing lists of building materials and methods
10. How do most landscape architects begin their careers?
- A. They lead the design team of a small landscaping project.
 - B. They apply for a position as an associate in a private company.
 - C. They do drafting work for an architectural or engineering firm.
 - D. They open their own business as a landscape architect.

