

Long Passage



Passage 1

The Asian American community differs from other immigrant communities in America. Like in any culture, there are social issues in Asian American culture that need to be addressed. These are highly important, and understanding the Asian American community will help us solve the issues at hand. A proper analysis of Asian social issues must include the family unit.

We are going to look at some Asian social issues to better understand what can be done in the Asian American community. It seems that it doesn't matter what cultural background you come from, there will always be women and gender issues. There are certainly more social issues regarding gender in the Asian American community than in other cultures though.

Asian Americans protect their own and adapt themselves to the Asian American community. This racial solidarity, however, does not hide issues of gender. The gender privilege within the Asian American community offers more for males than it tends to for the females. Other Asian social issues are made worse by this gender bias towards men. However, there has been some changes in Asian gender roles. Many women are getting a higher education and working towards solving the social inequality within their culture.

Other social issues in Asian American communities relate to race, sexuality, ethnicity, and nationality. Being able to express oneself within a family as well as in the world is very important. One social issue that is frequently talked about is homosexuality. Again, this is not just the ordinary issue but the controversy is more evident in the Asian American community as Asians don't seem to be as open as others at least in portrayals offered in the media.

1) What is the main topic for the passage?

1. Asian American issues	2. Privilege in Asia
3. Culture in America	4. Sense of racial solidarity
5. Social issues in the community	

2) What does "These" (line 3) refer to?

1. economic issues	2. educational issues
3. Asian Americans	4. immigrant communities
5. social issues	

3) Which word is closest in meaning to "at hand" (line 4)?

1. available	2. narrowly
3. handy	4. readily
5. firmly	



4) Which word suggests that Asian Americans support each other and work together?

1. ethnicity	2. solidarity
3. background	4. portrayal
5. bias	

5) Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about Asian society?

1. There are more men than women.	2. Women are superior to men.
3. Gender issues are hidden.	4. Men have less power in society.
5. Men tend to have more privileges than women.	

6) What does "This racial solidarity" (line 10) refer to?

1. The Asian American community.	
2. Asian Americans protect their own and adapt themselves to the Asian American community.	
3. Asian American does not hide issues of gender.	
4. The gender issue in the Asian American community.	
5. Asian social issues are made worse by this gender bias towards men.	

7) Which word is closest in meaning to "privilege" (line 10)?

1. abilities	2. special advantages
3. personal matters	4. high ranks
5. private	

8) What factor has caused some changes in the issues of the Asian community?

1. more educated women	2. more social inequality
3. more women in society	4. more homosexual expression
5. more immigrants	



9) According to the passage, which of the following social issues is likely to be more critical in the Asian American community than in other cultures?

1. seniority	2. skin color
3. race	4. gender
5. marriage	



10) What can be inferred from the passage?

1. Asian Americans are so independent.
2. Race is the most serious issue in Asian American community.
3. Family unit doesn't important to solve social issues in Asian American community.
4. Most Asian Americans always support each other to protect their community.
5. Asian social issues are getting better because of men superior.

Passage 2

People, who suffer from extreme drowsiness during the daytime, may be victims of a condition known as narcolepsy. Although most people may feel sleepy while watching TV or after eating a meal, narcoleptics - people with extreme drowsiness - may fall asleep at unusual or embarrassing times. They may doze while eating, talking, taking a shower, or even driving a car.

Victims can be affected in one of two ways. Most narcoleptics have several sleeping periods during each day with **alert** periods in between. A minority of them feel so sleepy almost all the time and are alert for only brief break. Many people with narcolepsy also suffer from the loss of muscle function - paralysis - that can range from a mild weakness at the knees to complete immobility of the entire body. **This condition** lasts from a few seconds to several minutes and is often set off by intense emotions.

No reliable data show how many people have narcolepsy. Some estimates that a number of narcoleptics are as high as three hundred thousand in the United States alone. Researchers suggest that the problem may stem from the immune system that abnormally reacts to the brain's chemical processes. Further studies have shown a link between narcolepsy and a number of genes, although it is quite possible for a person to have these genes and not develop the disease. There are also the cases of twins where one member has narcolepsy but the other does not. Thus, an explanation based on genetics alone is not adequate.

There is currently no cure for narcolepsy so sufferers of this condition can only have their symptoms treated through counseling and drugs. The available drugs can help control the worst case of the symptoms, but their administration has unwanted side effects, such as increased blood pressure and heart rate and even increased sleepiness. It is clear that improved medications need to be developed.

1) What is the main topic for the passage?

- 1. Unusually extreme drowsiness
- 2. Data about extreme drowsiness
- 3. How people develop narcolepsy
- 4. Way to cure the drowsiness
- 5. Victims of drowsiness

2) Which word is closest in meaning to "alert" (line 6)?

- 1. tired
- 2. awake
- 3. alarmed
- 4. informed
- 5. frightened

3) What does "This condition" (line 9) refer to?

- 1. Alert period
- 2. A minority of them
- 3. Paralysis
- 4. Intense emotions
- 5. Narcolepsy

4) According to the passage, what is narcolepsy?

- 1. It is a condition in which people doze after having a meal.
- 2. It is a condition in which people only sleep during the day.
- 3. It is a condition in which people doze at unusual times.
- 4. It is a condition in which people have unusual brain chemistry.
- 5. It is a condition in which people have increased heart rate and blood pressure.



5) According to the passage, what can be implied about narcolepsy?

- 1. It can be fully cured.
- 2. Its medications cannot be developed.
- 3. It is an imaginary problem.
- 4. It is a serious disorder.
- 5. It has no side effect if treated by drugs.

6) What does the third paragraph mainly discuss?

1. Narcoleptics are drug addict.
2. Narcoleptics is a very rare symptom.
3. Most people can sometimes develop narcoleptics.
4. Twin can develop narcoleptics.
5. The number of narcoleptics and the cause of the symptom are unknown.

7) What does "their" (line 20) refer to?

1. symptoms of narcoleptics	2. available drugs'
3. sufferer'	4. counselling's
5. this condition's	

8) Which of the following statements about narcolepsy is NOT true?

1. Doctors treat symptoms rather than causes.
2. Possible causes of narcolepsy have not been found yet.
3. People are affected by narcolepsy in numberless ways.
4. Narcolepsy can be cured through counseling and drugs.
5. The sufferers from the narcolepsy are called narcoleptics.



9) What is the writer's purpose?

1. To explain what narcolepsy is and how to control it.
2. To discuss the way to cure narcolepsy.
3. To entertain readers about when and where narcoleptics will sleep.
4. To persuade narcoleptics to believe that there is a way to cure the symptom.
5. To argue against the cause of the symptom.

10) What is the writer's tone?

1. formal and apathetic	2. informative and pessimistic
3. exploratory and learned	4. factual and concerned
5. surprised and questioning	

Passage 3

Bees are flying insects that are closely linked to wasps and ants. There are 20,000 known species of bees, in nine recognized families, though many are unclassified and the actual number is probably higher. They are found on every continent except Antarctica or in every habitat that contains flowers that can be eaten its sweet.

Bees feed on nectar and pollen. The former is an energy source and the latter is consumed for protein and other nutrients. Most pollens are used as food for larvae - baby bees. Bees have a long and complex tongue that helps obtain the nectar from flowers. They have feelers that are almost universally made up of thirteen segments in males and twelve in females. Bees all have two pairs of wings, the hind pair being the smaller of the two; in a very few species, one sex has short wings that make flight difficult or impossible, but none is wingless. The smallest bee is *Trigona minima*, a stingless bee whose workers are about 2.1 mm long. The largest bee in the world is *Megachile pluto*, a leaf-cutter bee whose females can attain a length of 39 mm. Members of the family *Halictidae*, or sweat bees, are the most common type of bees in the Northern Hemisphere, though they are small and often mistaken for wasps or flies.

Bees are the favorite meal of *Merops apiaster*, the bee-eater bird. Other common predators are kingbirds, mockingbirds, beewolves, and dragonflies. The best-known bee species is the European honeybee, which, as its name suggests, produces honey, as do a few other types of bees. Human management of this species is known as beekeeping or apiculture. Beekeeping is the maintenance of honeybee colonies, commonly in hives, by humans. A location where bees are kept is called an apiary. A beekeeper or apiarist keeps bees in order to collect honey and beeswax, for the purpose of pollinating crops, or to produce bees for sale to other beekeepers.

1) What is the purpose of this passage?

1. To present new discovery about habit of bees.
2. To clarify about how bees produce honey.
3. To discuss the importance of beekeeping.
4. To entertain readers about bees' habitats.
5. To give factual information about bees.



2) According to the passage, what can be inferred about Antarctica?

1. It has a variety of flowers.
2. It is a home of various unknown species of bees.
3. It lacks flowering plants for bees and insects to pollinate.
4. It is a suitable habitat for many insects including bees.
5. It is a place that is perfect for beekeeping.

3) Which word is the closest in meaning to "unclassified" (line 2)?

1. uncategorized	2. sorted
3. uncatchable	4. disapproved
5. divided	



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4) What does "the latter" (line 5) refer to?

1. nectar	2. pollen
3. energy source	4. protein and nutrients
5. larvae	

5) According to the passage, which is TRUE about the characteristics of bees?

1. Some species of bees don't have wings.
2. Both male and female bees have the same amount of feelers.
3. They have four wings and all of them are the same size.
4. Most of bees are wingless.
5. They use their tongues to get food.

6) Which word is the closest in meaning to "attain" (line 12)?

1. reach	2. keep	3. carry	4. produce	5. feel
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7) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT an enemy of bees?

1. Merops apiaster	2. dragonflies
3. flies	4. kingbirds
5. mocking birds	

8) What does "do" (line 17) refer to?

1. suggest	2. is known	3. are	4. produce	5. keep
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9) What is the purpose of beekeeping?

1. To produce bees for sale
2. To grow plants
3. To maintain wild animal colonies
4. To gather honey for feeding other bees
5. To pollinate and to sell bees

10) Where would the readers expect to read this passage?

1. Residential advertisement
2. Article about geography
3. Daily news
4. National Geographic magazine
5. Website about world history

Passage 4

The old saying goes, "once a liar, always a liar." It turns out there is some scientific truth to that: researchers have tracked down how the brain makes lying easier as the untruths build up, providing some biological evidence for why small lies often balloon into ever larger ones.

In a study published in *Nature Neuroscience*, Tali Sharot and her colleagues from the University College London designed a clever study to test people's dishonesty while scanning their brains in a machine. Eighty people in the study were shown dollar bills in a glass and given different incentives to guide whether they lied or told the truth to their partners about how much money was contained in the glass. In some conditions, both a participant and a partner benefited if the participant lied; in others, only the participant benefited from his lying, or only the partner benefited. In another set of scenarios, either the participant or partner benefited, but at the expense of the other if the participant lied. In each case, Sharot documented the changes in the people's brains as they made their decisions.

They found that when people were dishonest, activity in a part of the brain called the amygdala - the hub of emotional processing and arousal - changed. With each scenario, the more dishonestly the participant told his partner, the less activated the amygdala was on the brain scanning machine. That may be because lying causes the emotional arousal and activates the amygdala. However, with the additional lie, the arousal and conflict of telling the decrease, **this makes it easier to lie.** Sharot also found that mostly the amygdala became less active when people lied to benefit themselves. In other words, self-interest seems to fuel dishonesty.

"Part of the emotional arousal we see when people lie is because of the conflict between how people see themselves and their actions," Sharot said when discussing the results.

"So I lie for self-benefit, but at the same time it doesn't fit the way I want to view myself, as an honest person."

The researchers were even able to map out how each lie led to less amygdala activation and found that the decrease could predict how much the person's dishonesty would escalate in the next trial. Biology seems to back up the warnings that parents give to their kids: that one lie just leads to another.

1) What is the best title for the passage?

- 1. How to be a professional liar
- 2. How to make lying easier
- 3. Scientific reasons about why liars keep on lying
- 4. Why people want to hear more liar
- 5. The way to avoid lying

2) What does "that" (line 2) refer to?

- 1. the old saying
- 2. a liar
- 3. scientific truth
- 4. the brain
- 5. lying



3) What does "ones" (line 3) refer to?

- 1. some biological evidence
- 2. lies
- 3. researchers
- 4. colleagues
- 5. balloon

4) Which word is closest in meaning to "devised" (line 5)?

- 1. demised
- 2. decelerated
- 3. declared
- 4. designed
- 5. decreased

5) Which word is closest in meaning to "incentives" (line 7)?

- 1. money
- 2. banknotes
- 3. stimulants
- 4. passion
- 5. support

6) Which of the following is TRUE about the study conducted by Tali Sharot and her colleagues?

1. There were more than 80 people in the experiment.
2. People in the study were given dollar banks as the incentives.
3. Neither the participant nor the partner benefited if the participant lied.
4. The more people told the untruths, the less active their brain was.
5. It is the experiment about people's benefits.

7) What does "this" (line 18) refer to?

1. Lying triggers the amygdala.
2. The arousal and conflict of telling an untruth diminish.
3. Amygdala became more active.
4. People lied to benefit themselves.
5. Fueling dishonesty.



8) According to the passage, what makes people more likely to lie?

1. self-interest	2. dishonesty
3. amygdala	4. the way people see themselves
5. partner's benefit	

9) What can be inferred from this passage?

1. Researchers have unsuccessfully analyzed human's behaviors.
2. Amygdala is unrelated to human's emotions.
3. People can produce more lies to serve their self-interest.
4. Kids will tell more lies if their parents notice lying.
5. Parents tend to lie more than kids do.

10) What is the tone of this passage?

1. bitter and pessimistic	2. factual and concerned
3. logical and proud	4. straightforward and concerned
5. dishonest and ironic	