

READING COMPREHENSION EXAM

READING 1: Newborn Care

Text 1 (Justified Text)

Newborn care is very important during the first days and weeks of life. A **newborn baby** needs special attention to grow healthy and strong. Parents and health workers must provide warmth, nutrition, hygiene, and protection. Proper care helps prevent illness and supports physical and emotional development.

One of the most important aspects of newborn care is **feeding**. Breast milk provides essential nutrients and antibodies that protect the baby from infections. Babies should be fed frequently because their stomachs are small. Clean feeding practices help avoid disease.

Hygiene is also essential. The baby's skin is delicate, so gentle cleaning is recommended. Keeping the baby clean helps prevent infections. Another key aspect is **temperature control**. Newborns cannot regulate body temperature well, so they must be kept warm.

Finally, **emotional care** is important. Touching, holding, and speaking to the baby helps create a strong bond. This bond supports emotional development and helps the baby feel safe.

A. Synonyms, Antonyms, Cause and Effect (10)

1. Care means:	3. Protect is a synonym of:
a) neglect	a) harm
b) attention	b) ignore
c) danger	c) guard
2. Small ≠	4. Illness is caused by:
a) little	a) health
b) tiny	b) infection
c) big	c) rest

5. Because the baby is cold, the baby needs:

- air
- warmth
- water

6. Clean ≠

- dirty
- pure
- fresh

7. Feeding helps because:

- it causes hunger
- it gives nutrients
- it stops growth

8. Gentle means:

- strong
- soft
- loud

9. Antibody is related to:

- disease
- protection
- injury

10. If hygiene is poor, the effect is:

- growth
- infection
- sleep

B. Inference Techniques (10)

(True / False)

11. Newborns can control their temperature well.	T	F
12. Emotional care helps babies feel safe.	T	F
13. Poor hygiene can cause illness.	T	F
14. Feeding is not important in newborn care.	T	F
15. Newborn skin needs gentle care.	T	F
16. Holding a baby supports emotional growth.	T	F
17. Breast milk protects babies from infections.	T	F
18. All babies feel safe without care.	T	F
19. Newborn care is only physical.	T	F
20. Health workers help in newborn care.	T	F

C. Textual Connectors (10)

Choose the correct connector.

21. Babies need warmth _____ they cannot control temperature.

- a) but
- b) because
- c) and

22. Feeding is important; _____, hygiene is also essential.

- a) also
- b) because
- c) or

23. Babies are small, _____ they need special care.

- a) but
- b) so
- c) although

24. Hygiene prevents disease _____ infections.

- a) or
- b) but
- c) and

25. Babies need food _____ sleep.

- a) but
- b) and
- c) because

26. Emotional care is important _____ physical care.

- a) because
- b) as well as
- c) so

27. The baby is cold; _____, it needs warmth.

- a) therefore

- b) or
- c) but

28. Care helps growth _____ protection.

- a) but
- b) and
- c) because

29. Babies cry _____ they need attention.

- a) but
- b) because
- c) or

30. Newborn care is important _____ it saves lives.

- a) but
- b) because
- c) and

READING 2: Kidney Failure

Text 2 (Justified Text)

Kidney failure, also called renal insufficiency, happens when the kidneys cannot filter waste from the blood. Healthy kidneys remove toxins and control fluids. When kidneys do not work well, waste builds up in the body, causing serious health problems.

There are two types of kidney failure: **acute** and **chronic**. Acute kidney failure happens suddenly and may be reversible. Chronic kidney failure develops slowly and is usually permanent. Common causes include diabetes, high blood pressure, and infections.

Symptoms may include fatigue, swelling, and changes in urination. Treatment depends on the cause and severity. In severe cases, **dialysis** is needed to clean the blood.

A. Fact or Opinion (10)

31. Kidneys filter waste from the blood.	F	O
32. Kidney failure is very dangerous.	F	O
33. Chronic kidney failure develops slowly.	F	O
34. Dialysis is a medical treatment.	F	O
35. Kidney failure is the worst disease.	F	O
36. Swelling is a symptom of kidney failure.	F	O
37. Diabetes can cause kidney problems.	F	O
38. Kidney disease is always fatal.	F	O
39. Acute kidney failure can be sudden.	F	O
40. Kidney failure is scary.	F	O

B. Author's Intention (10)

41. The author explains kidney function to:
a) entertain
b) inform
c) persuade

42. The text wants readers to understand:
a) sports
b) health problems
c) travel

43. The author describes symptoms to:
a) scare
b) educate
c) joke

44. The purpose of naming causes is to:
a) confuse
b) give information
c) criticize

45. The tone of the text is:
a) angry

b) informative
c) funny

46. The author mentions treatment to:
a) advertise
b) explain options
c) sell

47. The text is mainly for:
a) children
b) students
c) actors

48. Dialysis is included to:
a) shock readers

C. TOEFL-style Questions (10)

51. The main idea is:
a) kidney surgery
b) kidney failure overview
c) heart disease

52. Acute kidney failure is:
a) always permanent
b) sudden
c) slow

53. Waste builds up when kidneys:
a) work well
b) fail
c) rest

54. Chronic kidney failure is:
a) temporary

b) explain treatment
c) insult

49. The author's goal is to:
a) persuade
b) inform
c) argue

50. The text is educational because it:
a) tells stories
b) gives facts
c) uses humor

b) sudden
c) long-term

55. Dialysis is used when:
a) kidneys work
b) kidneys fail
c) blood is clean

56. Kidneys control:
a) bones
b) fluids
c) muscles

57. Diabetes affects:
a) lungs
b) kidneys
c) skin

58. Symptoms include:
a) cough

b) fever

c) swelling

59. The text mentions:

a) prevention only

b) causes and treatment

c) surgery

60. Kidney failure affects:

a) bones

b) blood

c) hair

READING 3: Comprehensive Child Care

Text 3 (Justified Text)

Comprehensive child care focuses on the physical, emotional, and social needs of children. Care begins at birth and continues through childhood. Children need nutrition, health services, education, and emotional support.

First, children must receive proper nutrition to grow. Then, regular medical check-ups help prevent disease. If children get sick, early treatment solves health problems. Education helps children develop skills for life.

When problems appear, solutions include medical care, family support, and community services. This integrated approach helps children grow healthy and strong.

Activities: Text Organization (20)

Chronology (5)

61. Child care begins at: _____

62. Nutrition comes before: _____

63. Education follows: _____

64. Treatment happens after: _____

65. Care continues through: _____

Cause and Effect (5)

66. Poor nutrition causes: _____

67. Medical check-ups prevent: _____

68. Early treatment causes: _____

69. Education leads to: _____

70. Emotional support results in: _____

Problem and Solution (5)

71. Problem: illness → Solution: _____

72. Problem: malnutrition → Solution: _____

73. Problem: lack of care → Solution: _____

74. Problem: disease → Solution: _____

75. Problem: poor development → Solution: _____

Description (5)

76. Child care is: _____

77. Care includes: _____

78. Emotional needs are: _____

79. Child care is: _____

80. The approach is: _____

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