

SECTION 3 READING COMPREHENSION

Time—55 minutes

(including the reading of the directions)

Now set your clock for 55 minutes.

This section is designed to measure your ability to read and understand short passages similar in topic and style to those that students are likely to encounter in North American universities and colleges.

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all questions about the information in a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Read the following passage:

John Quincy Adams, who served as the sixth president of the United States from 1825 to 1829, is today recognized for his masterful statesmanship and diplomacy. He dedicated his life to public service, both in the presidency and in the various other political offices that he held. Throughout his political career he demonstrated his unswerving belief in freedom of speech, the antislavery cause, and the right of Americans to be free from European and Asian domination.

Example I

To what did John Quincy Adams devote his life?

- (A) Improving his personal life
- (B) Serving the public
- (C) Increasing his fortune
- (D) Working on his private business

Sample Answer

(A) ● (C) (D)

According to the passage, John Quincy Adams "dedicated his life to public service." Therefore, you should choose (B).

Example II

In line 4, the word "unswerving" is closest in meaning to

- (A) moveable
- (B) insignificant
- (C) unchanging
- (D) diplomatic

Sample Answer

(A) (B) ● (D)

The passage states that John Quincy Adams demonstrated his unswerving belief "throughout his career." This implies that the belief did not change. Therefore, you should choose (C).

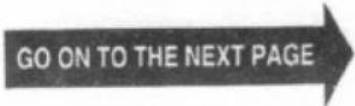
Now begin work on the questions.

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Questions 1–9

Line Romantic music of the nineteenth century differed greatly from the classical music of the
(5) eighteenth century. Classical music was primarily concerned with strict form and style. Romantic composers, however, wanted to express their feelings and thoughts through music. Their music was less structured than the music of the classicists; its goal was to fill the listener with emotion, with thoughts of beauty, wonder, and nature, and with poetry.

- What is the topic of this passage?
 - The characteristics of romantic music
 - Various types of music
 - Popular music in the eighteenth century
 - A comparison of romantic and classical music
- The word "greatly" in line 1 could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - Famously
 - Tremendously
 - Structurally
 - Slightly
- According to the passage, classical music
 - expresses feelings and thoughts
 - was popular in the nineteenth century
 - has rigid forms
 - is less structured than romantic music
- The word "form" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
 - structure
 - meter
 - meaning
 - use
- It can be inferred from the passage that romantic music
 - developed prior to the eighteenth century
 - did not have a strict form
 - came before classical music
 - was more concerned with form than feeling
- The word "goal" in line 4 is NOT close in meaning to which of the following?
 - Aim
 - Objective
 - Result
 - Purpose
- The word "emotion" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
 - feeling
 - logic
 - sound
 - movement
- According to the passage, romantic music filled the listener with all of the following EXCEPT
 - thoughts of poetry
 - thoughts of wonder
 - thoughts of loveliness
 - thoughts of strictness
- Where in the passage does the author mention when the different types of music were popular?
 - Lines 1–2
 - Line 3
 - Line 4
 - Line 5


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Questions 10–19

In the American colonies, Benjamin Franklin worked as a printer; from his work, he clearly understood how difficult and costly it was to make books. However, he and his friends really enjoyed reading and wanted to get hold of as many books as they could.

Line
(5)

One of Franklin's good ideas, and he had many good ideas, was to set up a club where people could share their books. The fifty members who joined the club when it was started in 1732 donated books and also pooled their money to buy additional books. Anyone who wanted to could stop in and read the books; club members were also allowed to take the books home with them, provided they returned them on time. This "club" became America's first circulating library.

10. The passage mainly discusses
 - (A) the American colonies
 - (B) Benjamin Franklin's work as a printer
 - (C) Franklin's many good ideas
 - (D) America's first circulating library
11. A "printer" in line 1 is a person who
 - (A) works in a library
 - (B) runs a book club
 - (C) reads a lot of books
 - (D) produces books and pamphlets
12. The passage indicates that Franklin had
 - (A) no good ideas
 - (B) one good idea
 - (C) few good ideas
 - (D) numerous good ideas
13. According to the passage, how many people were in the original club?
 - (A) 5
 - (B) 15
 - (C) 50
 - (D) 500
14. The word "pooled" in line 6 could best be replaced by
 - (A) watered
 - (B) swam
 - (C) earned
 - (D) shared
15. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as something that club members did?
 - (A) They gave books to the club.
 - (B) They started new clubs.
 - (C) They took books home.
 - (D) They helped buy additional books.
16. It can be inferred from the passage that nonmembers of Franklin's club could NOT
 - (A) enter the club
 - (B) look at the club's books
 - (C) read
 - (D) take books out of the club
17. The word "provided" in line 7 could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - (A) If
 - (B) Before
 - (C) Where
 - (D) Although
18. In line 8, the books in a "circulating" library are probably
 - (A) spun in circles
 - (B) moved up and down on the library shelves
 - (C) checked in and out of the library
 - (D) turned upside-down
19. Where in the passage does the author explain why Franklin started the book club?
 - (A) Lines 1–2
 - (B) Lines 4–5
 - (C) Lines 6–7
 - (D) Line 8

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Questions 20–29

The Hopi are part of the Pueblo Indian culture. Today they live mostly in northeastern Arizona, at the edge of the Painted Desert. Something that sets the Hopi off from other cultures is that it is in some senses a maternal rather than a paternal culture.

Line (5) The Hopi are divided into clans, or families, along maternal lines, and, as a result, a child becomes a member of the mother's clan rather than the father's. In addition, ownership of property, such as land and houses, passes from mother to daughter instead of from father to son, as it does in other Native American cultures. However, women do not have all the power in this culture. Societal authority still rests in the hands of men, but that authority does pass to men from their mothers.

20. The main idea of the passage is that
 - (A) the Hopi are one type of Pueblo Indian
 - (B) the Hopi have a maternal culture
 - (C) most Indian cultures are paternal cultures
 - (D) today the Hopi live in northeastern Arizona
21. The passage states that the Hopi
 - (A) are enemies of the Pueblo Indians
 - (B) all live in northeastern Arizona
 - (C) live inside the Painted Desert
 - (D) may be found on the borders of the Painted Desert
22. In line 3, something that is "maternal" is related to
 - (A) the culture
 - (B) the mother
 - (C) the Hopi
 - (D) the clan
23. It is implied in the passage that most Native American cultures
 - (A) live in the Painted Desert
 - (B) are part of the Hopi tribe
 - (C) are paternal cultures
 - (D) do not have strong families
24. A "clan" in line 5 is a
 - (A) mother
 - (B) father
 - (C) family
 - (D) child
25. Which of the following is true about Hopi property ownership, according to the passage?
 - (A) Hopi do not own property.
 - (B) Hopi property passes from father to son.
 - (C) Property ownership in the Hopi culture is similar to property ownership in most other cultures.
 - (D) A Hopi daughter will probably inherit property from her mother.
26. The expression "such as" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) then
 - (B) for example
 - (C) as a result
 - (D) also


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27. Which of the following is NOT true about power in Hopi society?

- (A) Women do not have all the power in Hopi society.
- (B) Men have power in Hopi society.
- (C) A man will probably inherit power from his mother.
- (D) A man inherits power from his father.

28. The word "rests" in line 8 could best be replaced by

- (A) sleeps
- (B) remains
- (C) naps
- (D) tires

29. Where in the passage does the author describe where the Hopi live today?

- (A) Lines 1-2
- (B) Lines 4-5
- (C) Lines 5-7
- (D) Lines 7-8

Questions 30–39

Some kinds of animals that are still around today were in existence millions of years ago during the time of the dinosaur.

One of these survivors is the crocodile, which has been around for about 100 million years.

Line Today's crocodiles can grow to a length of 20 feet and weigh about a ton. Their prehistoric ancestors
(5) were about two-and-a-half times the size of today's animals.

Another survivor from the past is the Galapagos tortoise, whose history goes back around 200 million years. The tortoise of today has not evolved much over the last 200 million years; it looks about the same now as it did way back then.

(10) The oldest survivor from prehistoric times is, can you believe it, the cockroach. Cockroaches have been able to stick around for more than 250 million years. The main reason for their incredible endurance is their ability to live in all kinds of conditions and survive on all kinds of food.

30. This passage is mainly about

- (A) the dinosaur
- (B) how the crocodile has survived
- (C) animals that live to be very old
- (D) types of animals that have existed for a long time

31. The word "time" in line 2 could best be replaced by

- (A) hour
- (B) era
- (C) clock
- (D) moment

32. According to the passage, the crocodile

- (A) survived an attack by dinosaurs
- (B) first appeared 100,000 years ago
- (C) has increased in size over time
- (D) has existed for millions of years

33. It can be inferred from the passage that prehistoric crocodiles could reach a maximum length of

- (A) ten feet
- (B) twenty feet
- (C) fifty feet
- (D) one hundred feet

34. The word "ancestors" in line 4 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- (A) Predecessors
- (B) Descendants
- (C) Monsters
- (D) Enemies

35. The passage indicates that the Galapagos tortoise

- (A) has changed considerably
- (B) has been around for 250 million years
- (C) is about the same as it was in the era of the dinosaur
- (D) is much larger than prehistoric tortoises

36. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about the cockroach?

- (A) It has evolved considerably over the years.
- (B) It has been around for a quarter of a billion years.
- (C) It lived at the time of the dinosaur.
- (D) It eats many kinds of food.

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37. The expression "stick around" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
- (A) endure
(B) attack
(C) travel around
(D) look around
38. Which of the animals mentioned in the passage has been around for the longest time?
- (A) The dinosaur
(B) The crocodile
(C) The Galapagos tortoise
(D) The cockroach
39. Where in the passage does the author explain why the cockroach has been able to endure?
- (A) Lines 1-2
(B) Lines 7-8
(C) Line 9
(D) Lines 10-11



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Questions 40–50

The three phases of the human memory are the sensory memory, the short-term memory, and the long-term memory. This division of the memory into phases is based on the length of time of the memory.

Line Sensory memory is instantaneous memory. It is an image or memory that enters your mind only
(5) for a short period of time; it comes and goes in under a second. The memory will not last longer than that unless the information enters the short-term memory.

Information can be held in the short-term memory for about twenty seconds or as long as you are actively using it. If you repeat a fact to yourself, that fact will stay in your short-term memory as long as you keep repeating it. Once you stop repeating it, either it is forgotten or it moves into long-
(10) term memory.

Long-term memory is the huge memory tank that can hold ideas and images for years and years. Information can be added to your long-term memory when you actively try to put it there through memorization or when an idea or image enters your mind on its own.

40. The best title for this passage would be

- (A) The Difference Between Sensory and Short-Term Memory
- (B) How Long It Takes to Memorize
- (C) The Stages of Human Memory
- (D) Human Phases

41. The three phases of memory discussed in this passage are differentiated according to

- (A) the location in the brain
- (B) the period of time it takes to remember something
- (C) how the senses are involved in the memory
- (D) how long the memory lasts

42. The expression "is based on" in line 2 could best be replaced by

- (A) is on top of
- (B) is at the foot of
- (C) depends on
- (D) is below

43. According to the passage, which type of memory is the shortest?

- (A) Sensory memory
- (B) Active memory
- (C) Short-term memory
- (D) Long-term memory

44. According to the passage, when will information stay in your short-term memory?

- (A) For as long as twenty minutes
- (B) As long as it is being used
- (C) After you have repeated it many times
- (D) When it has moved into long-term memory

45. The word "keep" in line 9 could best be replaced by

- (A) hold
- (B) continue
- (C) retain
- (D) save

46. The word "Once" in line 9 could best be replaced by which of the following?

- (A) Just after
- (B) Although
- (C) Just before
- (D) Because

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47. All of the following are true about long-term memory EXCEPT that
- (A) it has a very large capacity
 - (B) it can hold information for a long time
 - (C) it is possible to put information into it through memorization
 - (D) memorization is the only way that information can get there
48. The expression "on its own" in line 13 could best be replaced by
- (A) by itself
 - (B) in its own time
 - (C) with its possessions
 - (D) in only one way
49. It can be inferred from the passage that, if a person remembers a piece of information for two days, this information is probably in
- (A) three phases of memory
 - (B) the sensory memory
 - (C) the short-term memory
 - (D) the long-term memory
50. Where in the passage does the author explain what happens when someone stops repeating information?
- (A) Lines 5–6
 - (B) Lines 7–8
 - (C) Lines 9–10
 - (D) Lines 12–13

This is the end of Section 3.



**If you finish in less than 55 minutes,
check your work on Section 3 only.
Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.**