FURTHER PRACTICE 5 (READING 2)

TEST 6

Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question.

Simply ticking the boxes isn't enough

I have been asked what I think about the idea of 'Investing in People'. The best answer I can give is that I think what it tries to achieve - basically making the link between business improvement and focusing on the needs of the people who work for an organization - is great. My problem is with organizations who subscribe to it as a way to help the 'get better', when they don't bother to understand where they went wrong in the first place. They need to ask what explicit and implicit policies and procedures they have in place that prevent their people from being able to do the right thing for the right reasons.

I am sure that there are managers out there who don't know any better, and assume that to manage they simply need to put pressure on their people to perform. But people don't demonstrate high performance because they see the need to do it, and make the choice to do so. They do it because they are connected to the business goals and they see how their contributions can help achieve them. Such managers may tell themselves they can put a 'tick' in the 'we care about people' box. But simply putting ticks in boxes is no good if it doesn't reflect reality.

I know of a company that was so concerned that its people were doing the 'right thing' that it put in place a series of metrics to measure their effectiveness. So far, so good. But one of the **objectives** - making successful sales calls - manifested itself in the metric 'Number of potential customers seen in one day'. The sales people obviously focused their efforts on going from one customer's office to another, and not on closing deals. Instead of the employees becoming more effective, they focused on getting the boxes ticked. Good intent; poor thinking.

Another company wanted to improve the speed with which it was able to introduce new products. Competition was beating it to the market place, and consequently the company was losing market share. Senior management sent out the message to reduce the time spent in getting products into customers' hands, with the explanation that they couldn't afford delays. This was a relatively easy task, especially since the time spent testing the products was cut in half to accomplish the time reduction. The result was new products were introduced in less time than those of competition – but soon rejected by customers for poor quality. Good intent; reckless implementation.

A third company I know is trying hard to help employees see that they have some control over their future. The company instituted a programme with a title like 'Creating our own future' or something like that. A good idea; get the people involved in the future of the company. But instead of the employees becoming motivated to contribute, they saw it as a **hollow** exercise on the part of senior management who, in the past, had paid little attention to anything other than getting the job done so they could report great earnings. Yes, the programme was a big 'tick the box' effort, but that was all it was in the minds of the people that it was designed for.

A final example is of a company that brought in one of their 'Investing in People' programmes to change the way the company was run. Assessors were running around like crazy, heling managers examine how they managed. They told managers how they could manage better. And when the programme was over, the company was able to say that they had done it - it had invested in its people and life was now good. But the managers simply went back to business as usual. After all, the assessors were gone, and they had targets to hit.

[80A] All these examples are representative of senior management who see the need to improve things in their organization, but don't see how to do **it. [80B]** And when the employees simply see the programme as a box-ticking exercise, then it's hopeless. If a company is going to go through the effort implied in investing in people, it should make it worthwhile. **[80C]** Defaulting on the choice to improve the decision-making process by going through the motions is as lame as senior management saying their people's poor performance is not the senior management's fault. **[80D]** *(adapted from CAE Practice Tests)*

71.The writer thinks that putting the concept of "Investing in People" into practice…….

A. frequently results in confusion among the people it is supposed to help
B. involves more effort than some organizations are prepared to make
C. may create problems where previously there had not been any problems
D. is something that some organizations should not attempt to do

72. The writer's main point in the second paragraph is that the performance of employees……

A. may be very good even if management is poor
B. cannot be accurately measured by any box-ticking exercise
C. is related to their knowledge of the organization as a whole
D. is not as unpredictable as some managers believe it to be

73. What point does the writer make about the first company he describes?

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A. It was not really interested in measuring the effectiveness of employees.
B. The targets that it set for staff were unrealistic.
C. It failed to understand the real needs of its employees.
D. The data that it collected did not measure what it was supposed to measure.

74. The word **"objectives"** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to…….
A. purposes B. goals C. motives D. reasons

75. What point does the writer make about the second company he describes?
A. It made what should have been an easy task into a complicated one.
B. It failed to foresee the consequences of an instruction.
C. It misunderstood why a new approach was required.
D. It refused to take into account the views of employees.

76. What does the writer say about the programme introduced by the third company he mentions?
A. Employees did not believe that it had been introduced for their benefit.
B. Employees felt that it was in fact a way of making their jobs even harder.
C. The reason given for introducing it was not the real reason why it was introduced.
D. It was an inappropriate kind of programme for this particular organization.

77. The word **"hollow"** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to……...
A. not sincere B. without real value C. empty D. deep

78. The writer says that the programme in his final example……...
A. was too demanding for managers to maintain long-term
B. was treated as a self-contained exercise by managers
C. involved some strange ideas on how managers could improve
D. cause managers to believe that their previous methods had been better

79. The word **"it"** in the last paragraph refers to……..
A. senior management B. improving things in things in the organization
C. organization D. the need

80. Look at the four options [80A], [80B], [80C] and [80D], which indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. Where would the sentence best fit?

For a start, a programme targeted at improving things is only as good as management's ability to motivate their people.

A. [80A] B. [80B] C. [80C] D. [80D]

TEST 7

Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question.

New Age Music

New Age music is a genre of music that is meditative in function and style. Its purpose is psychological, as it creates a peaceful environment, providing a background for the listener to reflect, contemplate, rest and do light exercises. It cannot be compared to easy listening music, however, which is popular music that has a lyrical or romantic tune and uses soft and **soothing** orchestration. New Age is essentially instrumental music with light rhythms and repetitive, simple and harmonic melodies; there are no **strident** sounds or a heavy beat. Having little or no vocal arrangements at the start, it has evolved to include Sanskrit, Tibetan or Native American chants and lyrics in modern days.

New Age music developed from the musical experimentation of various composers in the 1960s and 1970s. The virtuosity of techniques inspired them to explore the contemplative nature of music. The musicians fused the electronic and the acoustic forms, two conflicting trends, to develop New Age music. Steven Halpern, considered the world's leading composer of "relaxing music", paved the way for acceptance of the new sound. Unable to find a producer to record his music, he published and marketed his compositions as music for wellness and health. The style was further consolidated and influenced by musicians such as Holger Czukay, Popol Vuh and the Tangerine Dream, Brian Eno, Robert Fripp, John Hassell, George Winston and others. When the music was introduced to the public on radio, it was called "space music" since it had some electronic quality in **it,** but was later popularized as "New Age music" by disc jockeys. Perhaps this was to connect it to the New Age, a broad spiritual-philosophical movement of the 20th century, but the music and the movement were actually unrelated. It was more a marketing label to differentiate the music from mainstream instrumental music and to arouse the public's curiosity for the new genre.

Although New Age music was a greatly appreciated style of music in its beginnings, it became difficult to classify and lost its acceptance by musicians and the public. The confusion regarding New Age music began soon after the public first became aware of the style. The term New Age music became more widely known to the public by a record label Windham Hill Records,

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which was established by guitarist Will Ackerman who wanted a more acoustic New Age sound. The label came to be associated with New Age music even when artists who recorded with the label were not New Age musicians. In fact, their musical roots had more to do with other musical forms - classical, jazz, folk, bluegrass. Nevertheless, no one objected to the designation because New Age records were extremely profitable at the time. Soon, both producers and consumers were unsure about what constituted New Age music. In the 1980s, ethnic music, specifically Celtic music, which is a broad musical classification, was introduced into the New Age style. In the 1990s, New Age music splintered into different directions, making the genre virtually unidentifiable. Artists produced music similar to the traditions of New Age music but did not call themselves New Age musicians; their motives were far removed from the idealism of the genre. This made the marketing of New Age music a dilemma for record company executives who could no longer determine what New Age music was and what it was not.

The term New Age music has become meaningless in today's culture. A **keyboardist,** whose music may be classified as New Age by tradition, opined that the term had too much baggage and did not want to be associated with it. Record executives call New Age music Contemporary Impressionism or New Acoustic music, which, not surprisingly, is considered by listeners today as being something completely different from New Age music. (TOEFL iBT ACTIVATOR Reading - Expert)

28.The word **"soothing"** in the passage is closest in meaning to _____ .

A. tending B. calm C. steady D. fragile

29.The word **"strident"** in the passage could best be replaced by_____ .

A. whimsical B. stinking C. harsh D. plain

30. According to paragraph 1, all of the following are descriptive of New Age music EXCEPT that

A. its tunes are repeated B. it has uncluttered harmonies

C. its rhythms are intricate D. it induces an introspective mood

31. Which of the following is true about New Age music in paragraph 2?

A. It was created and championed by Steven Halpern.

B. Its best compositions were written in the 1960s and 1970s.

C. It was disesteemed by the critics who called it "space music"

D. It is a mix of two different styles of music.

32. The word "**it**" in the passage refers to……

A. music for wellness and health B. public C. radio D. electronic quality

33. What can be inferred about the use of the term New Age to label the new musical genre?

A. New Age music was a natural outcome of the New Age movement.

B. People in the 20th century considered the New Age movement very important.

C. The disc jockeys wanted to promote spirituality and philosophy.

D. Those who coined the term were unfamiliar with the New Age movement.

34. The identity of New Age music became confusing even from the beginning because ……

A. well-known New Age artists had recorded other genres or styles of music, so many kinds of music styles were blended

B. New Age music sounded very similar to other types of music, particularly easy listening music

C. other musical forms such as classical, jazz, folk and bluegrass used rhythms and harmonies from New Age music

D. in pursuit of commercial success, non-New Age artists professed themselves to play New Age music and managed to work with a New Age music company.

35. Why does the author mention "**keyboardist**" in the passage?

A. To describe how the term New Age music has been changed by players

B. To insist that New Age music is no longer recognizable in name and style

C. To explain that certain artists preferred New Acoustic music to New Age music

D. To show that some musicians did not want to play New Age music anymore

Read the following essay and choose the best answer to each question.

Happiness is state of being that everyone wants to achieve. A positive outlook can help you be happy and change the outcome of your life. (56)……...

A positive outlook helps you find happiness in professional, social, and personal relationships. Having a positive attitude will help you find a good job and keep it. Colleagues enjoy working with someone who always looks at the bright side and avoids conflict. Friends will appreciate your energy and want to spend more time with you. A happy person makes everybody else happy. It is contagious. Happiness and a positive outlook on life can also have a beneficial effect on personal relationships. (57)……..., any partnership will be a solid, strong, and happy relationship.

Having a positive outlook also makes a person healthy. In fact, medical science has proven that stress, which causes many of

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today's common illnesses such as high blood pressure, heart disease and cancer, can be avoided when people feel good about themselves. (58)……..., a chemical substance called serotonin will be released into your blood stream, giving you an immediate feeling of well-being and tranquility. It has also been found that the elderly recover faster from illness when they are cheerful. Being positive and happy is synonymous with health and longevity.

Finally, people with positive outlooks are stronger and capable of confronting difficult situations. They develop clear minds, which help them cope with life's changes better than those individuals who are not at peace with themselves. Happy people's optimism creates the strength needed to find rational solutions to the many unexpected problems that life presents. This optimism also promotes self-esteem. For example, happier students are more likely to approach professors for help when they are having some trouble in their course work. (59)……...unhappy or less happy students may internalize their frustrations and be less likely to seek out help.

(60)……..... happiness will bring us strong relationships, good health, and the ability to face any obstacle. If we promise ourselves to laugh more and think positively, we will change our lives for the better.

56. A. While the positive outlook can benefit your relationships and your health, it is likely to deter you from facing difficulties
B. It can enrich your relationships, improve your health, and guide you through some of life's greatest challenges
C. I absolutely believe your positive outlook can help you with your relationships, health and overcome difficulties
D. You will have more relationships, be in good condition and face difficulties thanks to your positive outlook on life

57. A. As a matter of fact B. For example C. As a consequence D. In general

58. A. Unless you are humorous and smile a lot
B. Only when you have a good sense of humor and laugh a lot
C. If only you had a good sense of humor and laugh a lot
D. If you have a good sense of humor and laugh a lot

59. A. Moreover B. Nevertheless C. In contrast D. For instance

60. A. To sum up, we should be stronger when facing obstacles in our lives
B. In conclusion, it is a good idea to have a positive outlook and recognize what makes us happy since it will bring us more harmony
C. All in all, it is advisable we should stay healthy to maintain our positive outlook on life
D. In summary, we should not deny the positive effects of positive thinking

TEST 8

Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

ETIQUETTE

In sixteenth-century Italy and eighteenth-century France, waning prosperity and increasing social unrest led the ruling families to try to preserve their superiority by withdrawing from the lower and middle classes behind barriers of etiquette. In a prosperous community, on the other hand, polite society soon absorbs the newly rich, and in England there has never been any shortage of books on etiquette for teaching them the manners appropriate to their new way of life.

Every code of etiquette has contained three elements: basic moral duties; practical rules which promote efficiency; and artificial, optional graces such as formal compliments to, say, women on their beauty or superiors on their generosity and importance.

In the first category are consideration for the weak and respect for age. Among the ancient Egyptians the young always stood in the presence of older people. Among the Mponguwe of Tanzania, the young men bow as they pass the huts of the elders. In England, until about a century ago, young children did not sit in their parents' presence without asking permission.

Practical rules are helpful in such ordinary occurrences of social life as making proper introductions at parties or other functions so that people can be brought to know each other. Before the invention of the fork, etiquette directed that the fingers should be kept as clean as possible; before the handkerchief came into common use, etiquette suggested that, after spitting, a person should rub the spit inconspicuously underfoot.

Extremely refined behaviour, however, cultivated as an art of gracious living, has been characteristic only of societies with wealth and leisure, which admitted women as the social equals of men. After the fall of Rome, the first European society to regulate behaviour in private life in accordance with a complicated code of etiquette was twelfthcentury Provence, in France. Provence had become wealthy. The lords had returned to their castles from the crusades, and there the ideals of chivalry grew up, which emphasized the virtue and gentleness of women and demanded that a knight should profess a pure and dedicated love to a lady who would be his inspiration, and to whom he would dedicate his valiant deeds, though he would never come physically close to her. This was the introduction of the concept of romantic love, which was to influence literature for many hundreds of years and which still lives on in a debased form in simple popular songs and cheap novels today.

In Renaissance Italy too, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, a wealthy and leisured society developed an extremely

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complex code of manners, but the rules of behaviour of fashionable society had little influence on the daily life of the lower classes. Indeed many of the rules, such as how to enter a banquet room, or how to use a sword or handkerchief for ceremonial purposes, were irrelevant to the way of life of the average working man, who spent most of his life outdoors or in his own poor hut and most probably did not have a handkerchief, certainly not a sword, to his name.

Yet the essential basis of all good manners does not vary. Consideration for the old and weak and the avoidance of harming or giving unnecessary offence to others is a feature of all societies everywhere and at all levels from the highest to the lowest. You can easily think of dozens of examples of customs and habits in your own daily life which come under this heading.

(Practical Faster Reading)

61. In the sixteenth-century Italy and eighteenth-century France, the ruling families…….
    A. tried to destroy the lower and middle classes using etiquette
    B. discriminated against the lower classes using etiquette
    C. tried to teach etiquette to the lower and middle-classes
    D. put the middle and working classes into fenced enclosures
62. In England, the upper classes……..
    A. have always followed the French attitude to the lower classes
    B. accept the newly rich in spite of their lower-class manners
    C. publish books on etiquette for the newly rich
    D. seem to accept a newly rich person provided he makes some attempt to adjust to upper-class life
63. Every code of etiquette has contained three elements which are……...
    A. practical rules, optional moral duties and formal compliment
    B. formal compliments, basis moral duties and practical rules
    C. optional moral duties, optional practical rules and artificial graces
    D. rules, regulations and requirements
64. The custom of young men bowing to show respect when passing the dwellings of their elders was cited as a characteristic of……...
    A. the ancient Egyptians B. parts of Tanzania C. England, about a century ago D. all societies
65. The practical rules of etiquette, for example those governing table manners……..
    A. are the same all over the world B. sometimes vary according to time and circumstance
    C. became unnecessary with the invention of the knife and fork D. are not liable to change
66. Etiquette cultivated as an art gracious living……..
    A. has been typical of rich and leisured societies
    B. advocates that women are the same as men
    C. began in nineteenth-century Provence D. looks down on extremely refined behaviour
67. The ideals of chivalry demanded that……...
    A. a knight should never have physical relationships with women
    B. a knight should inspire his lady to valiant deeds
    C. a knight should dedicate his valiant deeds to a woman
    D. romantic people should influence literature
68. The rules of etiquette in Renaissance Italy……...
    A. were chiefly concerned with the correct use of one's sword or handkerchief
    B. were practised by the majority of society
    C. did not apply to a large section of society D. were fairly simple to follow
69. The average working man in fifteenth-century Italy……..
    A. spent all his life outdoors B. spent all his life in his own poor hut
    C. had better social manners than workers today D. was unlikely to have possessed a sword
70. Consideration for the old and weak and the avoidance of giving unnecessary offense to others are……..
A. the essential basis of all systems of good manners B. not a universal feature of etiquette
C. taught to the lower classes by the upper classes D. often neglected by polite society

You are going to read a magazine article about the sport of horse racing. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap. Number (0) has been done for you.

HORSE RACING

One of the most popular spectator sports in England is horse racing. There are racecourses in all parts of the country and on most days of the year, there will be two or three race meetings taking place. *(0)...D...*

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There are basically two types of horse racing - jump racing and flat racing. As the names suggest, in jump racing, the horses have to jump over fences whilst in flat racing, they simply have to run as fast as possible along a flat track. (71)…….. It might be thought that jump racing would be considered the more important type of racing as horses not only have to run but also have to jump. In fact, the reserve is true, as flat racing is considered to be superior. (72)……...

Unfortunately, but inevitably, racing is a dangerous sport for the jockeys who ride the horses. Jockeys in jump races risk injuries not only from hitting the ground if they fall off their horse but also from being hit by other horses if they fall at a fence. (73)……...

Jockeys love to ride but, as most of them do not earn a great deal, they also need the money they make from racing. (74)……... Gee Armitage, one of the relatively few women jockeys, is one who had a very serious fall some time ago and spent months in considerable pain. (75)……...

In spite of all her suffering, she was absolutely determined to return to the sport which she loved, although her friends and family wished that she would simply give it up. Gee says: "Racing is something you just can't give up. For a lot of us, there are many more bad days than good days, but the good days are so good that they make up for the rest."

(How to Pass FCE - Exam practice in Reading)

Missing sentences:

A. As their passion for riding is so great, they do not worry greatly about how much money they make from the sport.

B. "Jockeys are paid for every time they ride," said a race course doctor. "If I tell an injured jockey that he cannot ride in the following race, he loses money."

C. Flat races take place in the summer months and are generally run over shorter distances than jump races. The emphasis is totally on speed.

D. Although many people go to race meetings to bet money on which horses will win, others go to see the horses or simply because they enjoy the lively and exciting atmosphere.

E. Even though jockeys are well aware of the dangers involved, they are usually keen to return to racing as soon as possible, even when their injuries have been very painful and serious.

F. In spite of this, the most famous horse race in Britain is a jump race called the Grand National. This takes place at Aintree in Liverpool every spring and attracts people from all over the world.

G. She had been riding in a race at Huntingdon and her horse had been jumping perfectly but then fell badly at the next-to-last fence. Gee managed to get up and walk to the ambulance but was taken straight to hospital where she stayed for the next month.

TEST 9

Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF HEREDITY

Over 150 years ago, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the Austrian Monk Gregor Mendel provided us with the first scientific explanation for why children look like their parents. By experimenting with different straits of peas in his garden, he **happened to discover** the laws of heredity.

Mendel bred tall pea plants with short pea plants, expecting to get medium-height pea plants in his garden. However, mixing tall and short "parent" plants did not produce medium-sized "children" as a result. Instead, it produced some generations that were tall and others that were short.

This led Mendel to hypothesize that all traits (such as eye color or height) have both dominant or recessive characteristics. If the dominant characteristic is present, it **suppresses** the recessive characteristic. For example, tallness (T) might be dominant and shortness (t) recessive. Where there is a dominant T, offspring will be tall. Where there is no dominant T, offspring will be short.

Imagine, for example, that each parent has two "markers" for height: TT, Tt or tt. The child inherits one marker from each parent. If both parents have full tallness (TT and TT), the child will definitely be tall; any marker the child could receive is the dominant marker for tallness. If both parents have full shortness (tt and tt), then the child will likewise be short; there are no dominants Ts to suppress the shortness. However, if both parents have a mix of markers (Tt and Tt), then there are four possible combinations: TT, Tt, tT and tt. Of course, TT will result in a tall child and tt in a short child. If the child receives one T and one t, the child will also be tall, since tallness is dominant and will suppress the marker for shortness. Thus, if both parents have a mix (Tt and Tt), the child has a 75% chance of being tall and a 25% chance of being short.

This is an over-simplification, but it is the basis of Mendel's theory, which was later proven by the discovery of genes and DNA. We now know that characteristics such as height are determined by several genes, not just one pair. Still, Mendel's contribution to the world of science is immeasurable.

(Read Better, Remember More)

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61. The main idea of this passage is that……
A. Mendel was a great scientist B. children inherit height from their parents
C. Mendel discovered the laws of heredity D. pea plants show how human heredity works
62. Two key terms explained in this passage are…….
A. "Gregor Mendel" and "pea plants"B. "dominant characteristics" and "laws of heredity"
C. "genes" and "DNA" D. "recessive characteristics" and "tallness"
63. In his first experiments with pea plants, Mendel…….
A. got medium pea plants, as he expected B. got medium pea plants, which he didn't expect
C. got short and tall pea plants, as he expected
D. got short and tall pea plants, which he didn't expect
64. The word "**suppresses"** in the third paragraph means……
A. holds back or blocks out B. destroys C. changes or transforms D. brings out
65. The phrase "happened to discover" in the first paragraph suggests that……
A. Mendel wasn't careful in his experiments
B. Mendel didn't set out to discover the laws of heredity
C. Mendel was lucky he discovered anything at all
D. Mendel could have discovered much more if he'd tried
66. Which of the following sentences best summarizes the first paragraph?
A. Mendel's experiments with pea plants led him to discover the laws of heredity.
B. Mendel's experiments with pea plants produced unexpected results.
C. Mendel was both a monk and a scientist. D. Mendel's discover was an accident.
67. According to the passage, it is true that…….
A. there are two genes for tallness B. tallness is a recessive trait
C. dominant traits suppress recessive ones D. children have a 75% chance of being tall
68. According to the passage, a child who has the "Tt" combination has which parents?
A. TT and TT B. TT and tt C. tt and tt D. Tt and Tt
69. The passage suggests that……..
A. the laws of heredity are still unproven
B. the laws of heredity are much more complicated than the example indicates
C. Mendel deserves more credit than he gets D. parents should seek genetic counseling
70. This passage is organized according to which organizational strategy?
A. cause and effect B. chronology C. general to specific D. order or importance

TEST 10

Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question.

Alternative Medicine Practices in Twenty-first-century United States

Once people wore garlic around their necks to ward off disease. Today, most Americans would scoff at the idea of wearing a necklace of garlic cloves to enhance their well-being. However, you might find a number of Americans willing to ingest capsules of pulverized garlic or other herbal supplements in the name of health.

Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), which includes a range of practices outside of **conventional** medicine such as herbs, homeopathy, massage, yoga, and acupuncture, holds increasing appeal for Americans. In fact, according to one estimate, 42% of Americans have used alternative therapies. A Harvard Medical School survey found that young adults (those born between 1965 and 1979) are the most likely to use alternative treatments, whereas people born before 1945 are the least likely to use these therapies. Nonetheless, in all age groups, the use of unconventional healthcare practices has steadily increased since the 1950s, and the trend is likely to continue.

CAM has become a big business as Americans dip into their wallets to pay for alternative treatments. A 1997 American Medical Association study estimated that the public spent $21.2 billion for alternative medicine therapies in that year, more than half of which were out-of-pocket expenditures, meaning they were not covered by health insurance. Indeed, Americans made more out-of-pocket expenditures for alternative services than out-of-pocket payments for hospital stays in 1997. In addition, the number of total visits to alternative medicine providers (about 629 million) exceeded the tally of visits to primary care physicians (386 million) in that year.

However, the public has not abandoned conventional medicine for alternative healthcare. Most Americans seek out alternative therapies as a **complement** to their conventional healthcare, whereas only a small percentage of Americans rely primarily on alternative care. Why have so many patients turned to alternative therapies? Frustrated by the time constraints of managed

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care and alienated by conventional medicine's focus on technology, some feel that a holistic approach to healthcare better reflects their beliefs and values. Others seek therapies that will relieve symptoms associated with chronic disease, symptoms that mainstream medicine cannot treat.

Some alternative therapies have crossed the line into mainstream medicine as scientific investigation has confirmed their safety and efficacy. For example, today physicians many prescribe acupuncture for pain management or to control the nausea associated with chemotherapy. Most U.S. medical schools teach courses in alternative therapies, and many health insurance companies offer some alternative medicine benefits. Yet, despite their gaining acceptance, the majority of alternative therapies have not been researched in controlled studies. New research efforts aim at testing alternative methods and providing the public with information about which are safe and effective and which are a waste of money, or possibly dangerous.

So, what about those who swear by the health benefits of the "smelly rose", garlic?

Observational studies that track disease incidence in different populations suggest that garlic use in the diet may act as a cancer-fighting agent, particularly for prostate and stomach cancer. However, these findings have not been confirmed in clinical studies. And yes, reported side effects include garlic odor. *(English To the Max)*

71.The author's primary purpose in the passage is to…….

A. confirm the safety and effectiveness of alternative medicine approaches
B. convey the excitement of crossing new medical frontiers
C. describe the recent increase in the use of alternative therapies
D. explore the variety of practices that fall into the category alternative medicine

72. The author describes wearing garlic in paragraph 1 as an example of……..

A. an arcane practice considered odd and superstitious today
B. the ludicrous nature of complementary and alternative medicine
C. a scientifically tested medical practice
D. a socially unacceptable style of jewelry

73. The word **"conventional"** as it is used in paragraph 2 mostly nearly means……..

A. appropriate B. established C. formal D. moralistic

74. The author most likely uses the Harvard survey results in paragraph 2 to imply that…...

A. as people age, they always become more conservative
B. people born before 1945 view alternative therapies with disdain
C. the survey did not question baby boomers (those born between 1945-1965) on the topic
D. many young adults are open-minded to alternative therapies

75.The statistic comparing total visits to alternative medicine practitioners with those to primary care physicians in paragraph 3 is used to illustrate the…….

A. popularity of alternative medicine B. public's distrust of conventional healthcare
C. accessibility of alternative medicine D. affordability of alternative therapies

76. The word **"complement"** in paragraph 3 most nearly means……...

A. tribute B. commendation C. addition D. substitute

77. The information in paragraph 4 indicates that Americans believe that conventional healthcare

A. offers the best relief from the effects of chronic diseases
B. should not use technology in treating illness
C. combines caring for the body with caring for the spirit
D. falls short of their expectations in some aspects

78.The author suggests that "crossed the line into mainstream medicine" in paragraph 5 involves

A. performing stringently controlled research on alternative therapies
B. accepting the spiritual dimension of preventing and treating illness
C. approving of any treatments that a patient is interested in trying
D. recognizing the popularity of alternative therapies

79.In last paragraph, the author refers to garlic use again in order to…….

A. cite an example of the fraudulent claims of herbal supplement
B. suggest that claims about some herbs may be legitimate
C. mock people who take garlic capsules
D. offer a reason why some Americans are drawn to alternative health methods

80. Which of the following best describes the approach of the passage?

A. matter-of-fact narration B. historical analysis C. sarcastic criticism D. playful reporting

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