Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

In 1752, Benjamin Franklin made his textbook experiment with a brass key and a silk kite that he flew in a thunderstorm to prove that lightning and electricity are the same thing. In 1920, a kite-flying championship for families and individuals was held in London. These two seemingly unrelated events underscore the fact that kites can be flown for both pleasure and scientific purposes. For example, in the 1800s weather bureaus flew kites to record temperature and humidity at certain altitudes. On one occasion, ten kites were strung together and flown at a height of four miles to lift men and carry cameras **aloft**.

The kite's ability to fly depends on its construction and the way that its line is attached. The familiar diamond - shaped kite flies when its covered face is aligned against the wind flow. The line attached to the nose of the kite pulls it into the wind, thus creating the necessary angle for the lift force. If the kite's construction and the angle of the air stream are correct, the kite will encounter greater pressure against its face and lower pressure against its back. The difference in the pressure creates a lift that causes the kite to rise until it hangs level from its bridle. Its angle against the wind should be sufficiently large or small to create maximum lift to overcome both drag and gravity. The towing point to which the line is attached is important because it sets the kite's angle relative to the air flow. Although the kite must be **headed up** and into the wind with a velocity of 8 to 20 miles per hour, it can maintain its position through a tail, a rudder, a keel, vents, or tassels.

Question 1: What is the main topic of the passage?

A. What makes kites stay up in the air.
B. How kites can be utilized.
C. What parts kites consist of.
D. Why kites are were spurned.

Question 2: The word "**aloft**" in the reading passage is closet in meaning to _____.

A. for the analysis B. in the flood C. in flight D. for amusement

Question 3: According to the passage, the kite flies when its nose is _____.

A. pointed away from the ground
B. balanced with the tail
C. pointed into the wind flow
D. aligned parallel to the wind flow

Question 4: What is necessary condition for the kite to fly?

A. The kite must be sufficiently strong to withstand great pressure.
B. The kite must be diamond-shaped, and the wind of a certain velocity.
C. The pressure against its back must be lower than the pressure against its face.
D. The pressure of the air flow must be lower than the weight of the kite.

Question 5: According to the passage, the line of the kites is important because it _____.

A. lifts the kite's cover and frame into the air space
B. contributes to the shape of the kite and extends it
C. conveys the direction of the wind and the air flow
D. determines the angle between the kite and the air flow

Question 6: The phrase "**headed up**" in the passage is closet in meaning to _____.

A. diverted B. directed C. drafted D. dropped

Question 7: The paragraph following the passage most would likely discuss _____.

A. fiberglass kites flown in competition
B. the cords and wires needed for kite flying

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C. elements of kite design and composition

D. bowed kites curved on their faces

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 6. Slang can be defined as a set of lexical, grammatical, and phonological regularities used in **informal** speech.

A. informative B. official C. situational D. casual

Question 7. **Adverse** weather conditions made it difficult to play the game.

A. favorable B. bad C. comfortable D. severe

Question 8. The Red Cross is an international humanitarian agency dedicated to reducing the **sufferings** of wounded soldiers, civilians and prisoners of war.

A. happiness B. loss C. sadness D. pain and sorrow

Question 9. They are launching a campaign to **promote** awareness of environmental issues.

A. encourage B. publicize C. hinder D. strengthen

Question 10. We have to **employ** extra staff to deal with the increased workload.

A. approach B. dismiss C. interview D. meet

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