

Name:

Student's ID:

Class:

Choose the best answer.

Line (5) Fort Knox, Kentucky, is the site of a U.S. army post, but it is even more renowned for the Fort Knox Bullion Depository, the massive vault that contains the bulk of the U.S. government's gold deposits. Completed in 1936, the vault is housed in a two-story building constructed of granite, steel, and concrete; the vault itself is made of steel and concrete and has a door that weighs more than twenty tons. Naturally, the most up-to-date security devices available are in place at Fort Knox, and the army post nearby provides further protection.

1. Which of the following best describes the topic of the passage?
 - (A) The city of Fort Knox, Kentucky
 - (B) The federal gold depository
 - (C) The U.S. army post at Fort Knox
 - (D) Gold bullion
2. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
 - (A) The Massive Concrete Vault
 - (B) Fort Knox Security
 - (C) Where the United States Keeps Its Gold
 - (D) A Visit to Kentucky

Vaccines are prepared from harmful viruses or bacteria and administered to patients to provide immunity to specific diseases. The various types of vaccines are classified according to the method by which they are derived.

Line

- (5) The most basic class of vaccines actually contains disease-causing microorganisms that have been killed with a solution containing formaldehyde. In this type of vaccine, the microorganisms are dead and therefore cannot cause disease; however, the antigens found in and on the microorganisms can still stimulate the formation of antibodies. Examples of this type of vaccine are the ones that fight influenza, typhoid fever, and cholera.

- (10) A second type of vaccine contains the toxins produced by the microorganisms rather than the microorganisms themselves. This type of vaccine is prepared when the microorganism itself does little damage but the toxin within the microorganism is extremely harmful. For example, the bacteria that cause diphtheria can thrive in the throat without much harm, but when toxins are released from the bacteria, muscles can become paralyzed and death can ensue.

- (15) A final type of vaccine contains living microorganisms that have been rendered harmless. With this type of vaccine, a large number of antigen molecules are produced and the immunity that results is generally longer lasting than the immunity from other types of vaccines. The Sabin oral antipolio vaccine and the BCG vaccine against tuberculosis are examples of this type of vaccine.

3. Which of the following expresses the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Vaccines provide immunity to specific diseases.
- (B) Vaccines contain disease-causing microorganisms.
- (C) Vaccines are derived in different ways.
- (D) New approaches in administering vaccines are being developed.

4. How many types of vaccines are presented in the passage?

- (A) Two
- (B) Three
- (C) Four
- (D) Five



Line
(5)

The human heart is divided into four chambers, each of which serves its own function in the cycle of pumping blood. The atria are the thin-walled upper chambers that gather blood as it flows from the veins between heartbeats. The ventricles are the thick-walled lower chambers that receive blood from the atria and push it into the arteries with each contraction of the heart. The left atrium and ventricle work separately from those on the right. The role of the chambers on the right side of the heart is to receive oxygen-depleted blood from the body tissues and send it on to the lungs; the chambers on the left side of the heart then receive the oxygen-enriched blood from the lungs and send it back out to the body tissues.

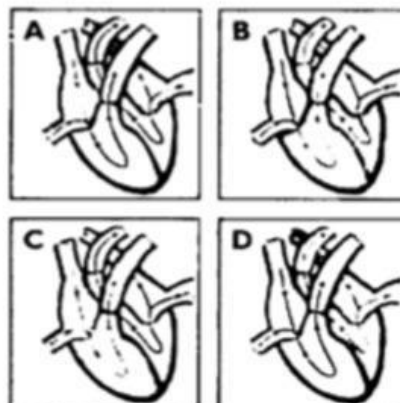
5. The passage indicates that the ventricles

- (A) have relatively thin walls
- (B) send blood to the atria
- (C) are above the atria
- (D) force blood into the arteries

6. According to the passage, when is blood pushed into the arteries from the ventricles?

- (A) As the heart beats
- (B) Between heartbeats
- (C) Before each contraction of the heart
- (D) Before it is received by the atria

7. Click on the drawing that highlights the part of the heart that gets blood from the body tissues and passes it on to the lungs.



Line
(5) The United States does not have a national university, but the idea has been around for quite some time. George Washington first recommended the idea to Congress; he even selected an actual site in Washington, D.C., and then left an endowment for the proposed national university in his will. During the century following the Revolution, the idea of a national university continued to receive the support of various U.S. presidents, and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie pursued the cause at the beginning of the present century. Although the original idea has not yet been acted upon, it continues to be proposed in bills before Congress.

8 According to the passage, the national university of the United States

- (A) has been around for a while
- (B) does not exist
- (C) is a very recent idea
- (D) is an idea that developed during the present century

9 Look at the word he in the passage. Click on the word or phrase that he refers to.

10 The passage indicates that George Washington did NOT do which of the following?

- (A) He suggested the concept for a national university to Congress.
- (B) He chose a location for the national university.
- (C) He left money in his will for a national university.
- (D) He succeeded in establishing a national university.

11 Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage about Andrew Carnegie?

- (A) He was interested in doing charity work and good deeds for the public.
- (B) He was a member of Congress.
- (C) He was interested in the idea of a national university.
- (D) He was active in the early twentieth century.

12 The pronoun "it" in line 7 refers to

- (A) the cause
- (B) the beginning of the present century
- (C) the original idea
- (D) Congress