

Appendix C

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Reading Comprehension

In this section of the test, you will be given a series of paragraphs to read. Each paragraph is followed by several questions about what it means. 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 problem and mark your answer.

Sample Paragraph and Questions

Each species of bird, in addition to having its characteristic coloring and song, has its favorite resorts for feeding and nesting. On their migrations birds sometimes frequent very different environments from those in which they nest, and a study of the migratory birds alone might be very misleading to one endeavoring to classify birds ecologically. In general, however, the field birds will be found in the fields, the shore birds on the shore, the woodland birds in the woods, and so on. The discovery of an ovenbird in a marsh, a bobolink in the woods, or a cerulean warbler on the shore would be quite exceptional. The majority of birds build their nests where they spend most of their time searching for food; the woodpeckers in dead or hollow trees, the vireos at the tips of branches, the native sparrows on or near the ground—though there are exceptions, such as the great blue heron that nests in the tree tops, the black and white warbler that nests on the ground, and the wood duck that builds its nest in a hollow tree. Making allowances for these exceptions, it is possible to arrange the summer birds of any region into major environmental associations.

1. From the paragraph we may conclude that to classify birds ecologically is to group them according to their

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) feeding and nesting habits | (B) migration habits |
| (C) methods of building nests | (D) coloring and song |

2. The paragraph makes it clear that the cerulean warbler is not a

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (A) woodland bird | (B) field bird |
| (C) marsh bird | (D) shore bird |

3. During the summer, which one of the following normally feeds and nests in the same place?

(A) The black and white warbler

(B) The ovenbird

(C) The great blue heron

(D) The wood duck

4. Which one of the following is clearly stated to feed in trees?

(A) The bobolink

(B) The wood duck

(C) The vireo

(D) The great blue heron

Answers : 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C

1st Article

We of this age have discovered a shorter and more prudent method to become scholars and wits, without the fatigue of reading books or of thinking. The most accomplished way for using books at present is two-fold: either, first, to serve them as some men do lords, learn their titles exactly and then boast of their acquaintance. Or secondly, which is indeed the choicer, the profounder, and politer method, to get a thorough insight into the index, by which the whole book is governed and pruned like fishes by the tail. For to enter the palace of learning by the great gate requires an expenses of time and forms ; therefore men for great haste and little ceremony are content to get in by the back door. For the arts are all in a flying march and therefore are more easily subdued by attacking them in the rear.

1. The author suggests that in earlier times
 - (A) books were easier to understand
 - (B) men did not generally make good use of books
 - (C) men read books more carefully
 - (D) books less often helped men to become true scholars and wits
2. The author's real purpose in this paragraph is to
 - (A) show that modern books cannot be read by old fashioned methods
 - (B) explain how he has gained knowledge from books
 - (C) argue that true knowledge cannot come from reading books
 - (D) criticize current methods of using books
3. According to the author, the first of the two current methods of using books is by
 - (A) pretending to read them with as much respect as one should show a lord
 - (B) reading only those which are the favorites of men of high rank
 - (C) pretending to be intimately acquainted with their authors
 - (D) learning their names and then referring to them in conversation

4. The author suggests that relatively few of those who are now called scholars have
- (A) entered the palace of learning by the great gate
 - (B) used the shorter, more prudent method of learning
 - (C) subdued the arts by attacking them in the rear
 - (D) entered the palace of learning by the back door
5. The author refers to the tail of a fish (lines 10–11) in order to show how
- (A) getting information from books is like catching fish by the tail
 - (B) men without books are as helpless as fish without tails
 - (C) the index of a book functions like the tail of a fish
 - (D) men are guided by good books the way fish are directed by tails
6. Which one of the following words does the author use in two different senses?
- (A) lords, in line 5
 - (B) titles, in line 6
 - (C) index, in line 9
 - (D) tail, in line 10
7. The last sentence employ language
- (A) commonly used in descriptions of battles
 - (B) more serious in tone than the rest of the paragraph
 - (C) designed to emphasize the power of the arts
 - (D) of a distinctly poetic nature

2nd Article

The collie, a sheepherding breed, originated a few centuries ago. Although it is somewhat ambiguous exactly when it first appeared in its modern form, it was developed in Scotland and in Northern England between sixteenth centuries. Except for certain refinements, the collie of today is very similar to that of early collie. The collie was originally employed to watch the flocks of colly, a species with black feet and black head. Perhaps this name was taken from “coaly” which implies coal. Probably due to its agility in traversing the hills and its nimble grace in guiding the colly, this diminutive breed was used in

tending sheep in Australia. It showed an innate sense of guidance and a distinct talent in its ability to manipulate the flock.

Recent scientific factors regarding shepherding have rendered the collie insignificant, and with this conception, collies are scarcely being used as shepherds any longer. In America, collies are being used on various farms : because with its demeanor of nobility and ferocity in this pastoral setting, the collie can protect the premises from other animals and any intruders. The variety also contains several color combinations : tricolor, black with white markings and tan shades, blue merle and white, or sable and white.

1. How was the collie's name originally derived?
 - (A) Because it worked in coal mines in Scotland.
 - (B) Because of its special intelligence
 - (C) Because it watched the herd
 - (D) Because of its color
2. What should be the best title for this passage?
 - (A) The Collie and the Colly
 - (B) The Collie, a Shepherd
 - (C) The Development of the Collie
 - (D) The Intelligent Collie
3. What is the difference between the former and the present collie?
 - (A) They are slightly different but still very useful today
 - (B) They are the same and useful
 - (C) They are less refined but still useful
 - (D) They are different but still useful
4. At least how many years ago was the collie first found?
 - (A) 200 years
 - (B) 400 years
 - (C) in the 6th century
 - (D) in the 7th century

5. Why is the present collie so expensive?
- (A) Because it is nimble and diminutive
 - (B) Because it must be imported from Scotland
 - (C) Because it guards the farms in America
 - (D) Because it is intelligent and loyal to the master
6. Why do most of the American farms use the collie?
- (A) Because of its noble appearance and ferocity
 - (B) Because it is faithful
 - (C) Because this species is valuable.
 - (D) Because it guards the flocks of sheep
7. The word "traversing" most nearly means
- (A) guiding
 - (B) moving along
 - (C) watching
 - (D) searching
8. Which of the following statements is not true?
- (A) The collie of today slightly resembles collies of the 1800's
 - (B) Collies today are much better looking than they used to be.
 - (C) Today's collies are more useful in shepherding.
 - (D) Most collies are used today in the U.S.

3rd Article

In late January, pale yellow blossoms begin to appear among the silver-green leaves of the acacia trees in the San Francisco Bay area in northern California. In early February, even though the Weather may be as cold as January and the storms may continue, there is just enough extra daylight to set the trees in full bloom. The acacias odd habit of blooming in winter is commonly believed to stem from the land of their origin, Australia, where the seasons are reversed. Actually though, most acacias bloom there in August, the Australian February.

Only a dozen or so fo Australian varieties grow well in California, and of these only

three—the Bailey, the silver wattle, and the Sydney golden wattle—have brilliant blossoms. The Bailey has feathery silver-green leaves and blossoms which hang in clusters. Although the leaves and flowers of the silver wattle are very similar to those of the Bailey, the tree itself grows almost twice as high. The March-blooming Sydney Golden Wattle branches from the ground like a bush and has broad leaves and blossoms which form on inch-long spikes. Although this tree is somewhat less spectacular in blossom than the first two, thousands were planted in Golden Gate Park because they grow lower, need less water, resist wind, and have roots that hold the sand in place. The black acacia, which has inconspicuous blossoms and dark-green leaves, is popular as a street tree, despite the fact that it often pushes sidewalks out of place.

1. One way in which the silver wattle acacia differs from the Bailey acacia is that the
 - (A) flowers form in clusters
 - (B) tree is much taller
 - (C) blossoms appear earlier
 - (D) leaves are dark green
2. In the first paragraph, the author is probably referring to which two varieties of acacia?
 - (A) The silver wattle and Bailey acacia
 - (B) The Sydney golden wattle and the Bailey acacia
 - (C) The black acacia and the silver wattle
 - (D) The Bailey acacia and the black acacia
3. The author apparently believes which of the following factors to be most important in bringing the acacia trees into full bloom in February?
 - (A) The weather is becoming warmer,
 - (B) The first blossoms appear in January.
 - (C) The winter storms are over.
 - (D) The days are growing longer.
4. It may be concluded from the passage that there are approximately how many varieties of acacia trees growing in California?
 - (A) Three
 - (B) Four
 - (C) Twelve
 - (D) Hundreds

5. Which type of acacia is mentioned as being responsible for damaging property?
- (A) The black acacia (B) The silver wattle
(C) The Sydney golden wattle (D) The Bailey acacia
6. In Australia, acacia trees can be expected to be in full bloom in
- (A) January (B) February
(C) March (D) August
7. Which of the following was NOT specifically mentioned as a reason for planting a great number of Sydney golden wattle acacias in Golden Gate Park?
- (A) They do not grow very tall.
(B) They keep the soil from being washed away.
(C) They add to the beauty of the park.
(D) They grow without being heavily watered.
8. Which of the following acacias has the LEAST colorful and striking blossoms?
- (A) The silver wattle (B) The black acacia
(C) The Bailey acacia (D) The Sydney golden wattle

4th Article

For many years, Charles Ives combined the pursuit of a business career with the composition of music. After completing his musical studies at Yale University in 1898, he began a successful career in the insurance business, which he pursued until ill health forced him to retire in 1930. Although he had completed two symphonies by 1897, he wrote his most important music between 1906 and 1916 at his country house in Connecticut.

His four symphonies, written between 1896 and 1916, are extraordinary for their inventiveness and originality, anticipating musical devices later developed independently by Stravinsky and Schoenberg. Ives did not greatly influence musical trends, however, for few of his works were performed or published when first written and he virtually stopped composing in 1918 when he suffered a nervous breakdown. There is no doubt that Ives was ahead of his time, but his obscurity seems in large measure due to his own attitudes. He was not interested in what other composers were doing and did not care what others thought of his music. Furthermore, his insistence that anyone interested in his music

should have it free of charge made commercial publication almost impossible. In any event, few people knew about Ives until 1939, when a performance of his second piano sonata, completed in 1915, won him wide recognition. In 1947, nearly forty years after its composition, his Third Symphony received the Pulitzer prize. Even in the face of success, Ives showed contempt for critics and audiences. He commented, "Prizes are the badge of mediocrity," and gave the prize money away.

1. Ives probably completed his Third Symphony about
 - (A) 1900
 - (B) 1908
 - (C) 1939
 - (D) 1946
2. According to the passage, Ives composed his most important works within a period of
 - (A) 10 years
 - (B) 15 years
 - (C) 20 years
 - (D) 32 years
3. How did Ives feel about the accomplishments of other composers?
 - (A) He considered his work inferior to theirs.
 - (B) He followed their careers with interest.
 - (C) He was indifferent to their work.
 - (D) He was jealous of their success.
4. The passage makes it clear that Ives
 - (A) was a better businessman than a composer
 - (B) had a great influence on twentieth-century composers
 - (C) studied business administration in college
 - (D) wrote his most important music before 1920
5. When the writer says that Ives was "ahead of his time," he means that Ives
 - (A) accomplished a great deal in a short period of time
 - (B) was writing music that was very advanced in style
 - (C) used up his creative energy in a few years
 - (D) always finished his work ahead of schedule

6. Which statement best reflects the writer about Ives?
- (A) Ives was foolish not to accept money for his music
 - (B) Ives was unwise to insult critics and audiences
 - (C) Ives was an independent, creative American composer
 - (D) Ives should have studied the works of European composers
7. Ives's obscurity was caused by all of the following except
- (A) the fact that his music was not published commercially
 - (B) the fact that he did not communicate with other composers
 - (C) his habit of insulting critics and audiences
 - (D) his unwillingness to accept money for his work
8. It is clear from the passage that Ives paid no attention to
- (A) the insurance business
 - (B) music critics in general
 - (C) his first two symphonies
 - (D) music courses at Yale University
9. Ives gave away the Pulitzer Prize money because he
- (A) felt that he did not deserve the award
 - (B) already had a great deal of money
 - (C) had little regard for awards
 - (D) thought the honor was sufficient

5th Article

Many species of crows are extant, but only five of them are found in the United States. The most common crow is *corvus Brachyrhy*. Because their appearance is absolutely black, from their heads, wings, down to their feet and even their beaks, these birds are apt to give people the impression that they are mean and vicious, they are omnivorous, feeding chiefly on offal, grains, insects and even on the young of other birds. According to the report made by the Princeton University, each year these birds cause a great damage

to vast agricultural areas, during the harvest when they come to eat the grains, and they are even suspected to eat the old birds when they themselves grow up. Farmers have since, considered them a pest and made great efforts to catch them by all means possible. Among these, scarecrows are the most popular ones to scare the crows away with, however, they are just as numerous, perhaps it should be attributed to the wariness that this species are endowed with. They can make 12 different sounds by which they signal to each other, therefore, before feasting on some dainty repast, they usually station sentinels at the top of a hill to signal warnings whenever danger approaches. Thus, it's believed that these birds, if brought up from young, can be trained to mimic human speech. In a certain sense, crows cannot possibly be regarded as an enemy to farmers, because they eat insects and other bugs which are really harmful to crops. In fact, the crow is something very interesting and worthy of careful investigation.

1. The paragraph makes it clear that crows gives a wrong impression on people mainly because
 - (A) they cause a great damage to grains
 - (B) of their black appearance
 - (C) they eat other birds
 - (D) They are omnivorous
2. The word "WARINESS" in line 18 of this passage implies that crows are
 - (A) shabby and omnivorous
 - (B) numerous
 - (C) cautious
 - (D) brute
3. From the paragraph we may conclude that crows eat all of the following except
 - (A) grains
 - (B) fruit
 - (C) bugs and insects
 - (D) young birds
4. Even though many crows have been caught, the number fo them is
 - (A) fewer than before
 - (B) still more than before
 - (C) almost extinct
 - (D) still as many as before

5. The main idea of this passage is
- (A) crows are an enemy to farmers
 - (B) crows is regarded as a pest to the grains
 - (C) crows can be train to imitate human speech
 - (D) the crow is an interesting bird to be studied
6. Which of the following attitudes does the author take toward the crow?
- (A) People should do nothing about the crow
 - (B) People should learn to get acquainted with the crow
 - (C) The crow should be annihilated
 - (D) The crow is a destructive bird
7. Which of the following methods do crows employ to communicate with each other?
- (A) young birds
 - (B) crops
 - (C) signal
 - (D) sounds

6th Article

Happiness doesn't mean having a good time. Happiness is the most solemn thing, almost, that can happen to anybody. Very few people are happy. The best chance to be happy, I think, is to be educated. I mean by happiness what the philosophers have meant by it. The Greek philosophers regularly moved from virtue to happiness. Happiness was the highest good, and the good that was nearest to it was virtue, because it produces happiness. The happiness of a student consists in his achieving to whatever extent is possible the freedom to use mind. A practical result of becoming free to use one's mind is that one tends to find the world intelligible and interesting in many, if not all, of its parts. The sign of a good man is that he is interested in many things. A good man also has the faith that the world at any point might become intelligible to him if he had a little more time to stare at it, to study it. In college a student learns, I hope, to use his mind. His mind becomes free of the animal in which it is imbedded and now becomes, as it were, a free thing. Changing our mind is the noblest thing that any of us ever does. A good teacher

thinks that all of his students had good minds, at least as good as his, if not better. Each individual has somehow to discover the mind in him and liberate it. And he has to do this by himself. Nobody can help, except insofar as education can help. And that is what education is for. The happiness of the individual cannot be separated from The happiness and the good of all.

Doctrine of equality is the greatest of all doctrines, and democracy has no purpose except to be a good thing. The strength of democracy is its interest in individuals and in their intellect and freedom and happiness. Much is being said, too, about the importance of science. But there is nothing new about the fact that science is important, Science has always been at least half of danger in colleges these days is that science will not be enough respected. I don't mean technology, I mean science. The idea has grown, too, that there is too much knowledge for anyone to comprehend. I suspect that the notable absence of great men in our time could be laid to a lack of faith among us that the mind can move in all realms where the mind has been. The best thing that could happen in the next generation, the thing that would make most people happy, individually and collectively, would be a return to this faith that all men, no matter who they are or how much they know, can tell one another something.

1. The author suggests that "happiness" is
 - (A) reserved for philosophers
 - (B) the step after virtue
 - (C) a rare thing
 - (D) a good feeling
2. The most likely reason for the author's distinguishing between technology and science is that
 - (A) scientists are generally not so practical as technicians.
 - (B) science is only half of technology.
 - (C) technology is the basis of science.
 - (D) "science" is a more inclusive term, embracing a philosophy of life.

3. Which one of these contentions does the author not make?
- (A) the fate of the individual is dependent upon the fate of society.
 - (B) Education can help free your mind.
 - (C) Wealth does not necessarily bring happiness.
 - (D) Democracy concerns itself with the individual.
4. Which of these phrases expresses most closely the “practical result” referred to in this essay?
- (A) freedom from conformity
 - (B) material usefulness
 - (C) emotional stimulation
 - (D) intellectual stimulation
5. The essay implies that the best reason for achieving freedom to use the mind is
- (A) to secure equality
 - (B) to avoid dictatorship
 - (C) that unless we become educated we do not have virtue
 - (D) that with this freedom we can function properly in society
6. In the sentence “Changing our mind is the noblest thing that any of us ever do,” the word “noblest” is best explained by which one of the following expressions?”
- (A) being very practical
 - (B) being most flexible
 - (C) showing superiority of character
 - (D) showing the most dignity

7th Article

The body of an adult butterfly is divided into three regions—head, thorax and abdomen. The prominent features of the head are the large, almost hemispherical, compound eyes and a pair of long, jointed antennae or “feelers” which project from the forehead between the eyes. On the underside of the head is the coiled proboscis, an extensible tube formed by the grooving together of paired concave organs through which the insect draws nectar by means of a bellowslike sucking pump. On either side of the proboscis is a three-segmented, heavily scaled sensory organ, the labial palp. The thorax consists of three segments, the pro-, meso-, and meta- thoraces. Each bears on pair of legs, and each of the last two thoracic segments bears a pair of wings. As in other insects, the wings of

butterflies are supported by a system of tubular struts called veins. The type of venation is a valuable aid in studying the relationships of the various groups of butterflies. The abdomen is a roughly tubular structure made up of ten segments, the last two or three of which are modified into secondary reproductive organs, the external genitalia. These organs are very variable and have been used extensively in the classification of the butterflies, especially in differentiating species.

The entire adult butterfly, with the usual exception of the compound eyes, is covered with hairs. Some of these hairs are very flattened and are called scales. On the wings these scales are arranged very much like shingles on a roof, and the exposed surface of each scale has minute, longitudinal ridges. They are easily detached, and therefore the specimens must be handled with care in order to avoid giving them a rubber or worn appearance.

1. The title below that best expresses the ideas of this paragraph is
 - (A) An Adult Butterfly
 - (B) The Structure of A Butterfly
 - (C) The Pigmentation of A Butterfly
 - (D) Life History of A Butterfly
2. From the paragraph one can conclude that this passage is
 - (A) didactic
 - (B) complaining
 - (C) satirical
 - (D) informative
3. One would assume from this selection that
 - (A) veins support the butterflies' wings
 - (B) the butterflies' feelers support their wings
 - (C) the butterflies' abdomens are hemispherical
 - (D) butterflies' external organs are on the heads
4. The segments of the thorax in a butterfly are
 - (A) antennae or feelers
 - (B) abdomen and head
 - (C) veins and meta-thoraces
 - (D) the pro-, meso-, and meta- thoraces

5. According to this passage, how do the scientists distinguish the various types of butterflies?
- (A) The scientists use the heads to classify the butterflies
 - (B) The scientists use the eyes.
 - (C) The scientists use the thorax.
 - (D) The scientists use the abdomen.
6. In the sentence “some of these hairs are very flattened”, the word “flattened” is best explained by which one of the following expressions?
- (A) Being very smooth
 - (B) Being very long
 - (C) Being very pretty
 - (D) Being very short

8th Article

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance ; that he must take himself for better or for worse as his portion ; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given him to till. The power which resides in him is new in nature, and none but him knows what he can do, nor does he know until he has tried.

Society everywhere is in conspiracy against the manhood of every one of its members, Society is a joint-stock company, in which the members agree for the better securing of his bread to each shareholder, to surrender the liberty and culture of the eater. The virtue in most request is conformity. Self-reliance is its aversion. It loves not realities and creators, but names and customs.

He who would be a man, must be a nonconformist. He who would gather immortal palms must not be hindered by the name of goodness, but must explore if it be goodness. nothing is at last sacred but the integrity of your own mind. Absolve you to yourself, and you shall have the suffrage of the world.

A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statemen and philosophers and divines. With consistency a great soul has simply nothing to do. He may

as well concern himself with his shadow on the wall. Speak what you think now in hard words, and tomorrow speak what tomorrow thinks in hard words again, but it contradicts everything you said today. "Ah, so you shall be sure to be misunderstood." Is it so bad, then, to be misunderstood? Pythagoras was misunderstood, and Socrates, and Jesus, and Luther, and Copernicus, and Galileo, and Newton, and every pure and wise spirit that ever took flesh. To be great is to be misunderstood.

1. According to the passage, the practice of adhering, at all times, to the regulations is
 - (A) praiseworthy
 - (B) characteristic of inadequate people
 - (C) a matter of democratic choice
 - (D) reserved only for the intelligent
2. The author wants his readers to believe in
 - (A) false fact
 - (B) originality
 - (C) to make something resemble
 - (D) ignorance
3. What should be true according to this passage?
 - (A) Envy is to kill oneself
 - (B) To kill oneself is the virtue
 - (C) Society will not improve unless quality of its leaders improve.
 - (D) Discontent and ill-will over another are advantages
4. The writer, in effect, is saying that one
 - (A) must always change his opinions
 - (B) who agrees with the findings of Newton may also agree with those of Copernicus, Pythagoras, Socrates, Jesus, Luther, and Galileo
 - (C) must join a group to survive in our society
 - (D) should continue to appraise the facts at the cost of changing a previous, conclusion
5. You may infer that the author
 - (A) was a philosopher-humorist
 - (B) once remarked that Toil, Want, Truth, and Mutual Faith were the four angels of his home
 - (C) was a leader of oyster pirates, a deck hand on a North Pacific sealer, a mill worker hobo, and college student after a time
 - (D) achieved a reputation as a clever business entrepreneur

6. The author believes that the power which resides in an educated person is
- (A) already inside (B) not workable
(C) new in nature (D) not clearly stated
7. A great philosopher will not adore
- (A) false beliefs (B) Socrates and Jesus
(C) Galileo (D) Newton
8. Society, so the selection implies.
- (A) does not encourage an individual to be creative
(B) wants its members to be self-starters
(C) can thrive only under democratic rule
(D) encourages investments in stocks and bonds
9. Which of the following is not mentioned in this passage?
- (A) Great men used to be misunderstood
(B) Envy is illiteracy
(C) Nothing is sacred except the integrity of one's mind
(D) The author had a vivid personality and became the president of the United States.

9th Article

Washington Irving was America's first man of letters to be known internationally. His works were received enthusiastically both in England and in the United States. He was, in fact, one of the most successful writers of his time in either country, delighting a large general public and at the same time winning the admiration of follow writers like Scott in Britain and Poe and Hawthorne in the United States. The respect in which he was held was partly owing to the man himself, with his warm friendliness, his good sense, his urbanity, his gay spirits, his artistic integrity, his love of both the Old World and the New. Thackeray described Irving as "a gentleman, who, though himself born in no very high sphere, was most finished, polished, witty ; socially the equal of the most refined Europeans," In England he was granted an honorary degree from Oxford – an unusual honor for a citizen of a young, uncultured nation– and he received the medal of the Royal Society of Literature ; America made him ambassador to Spain.

Irving's background provides little to explain his literary achievements. A gifted but delicate child, he had little schooling. He studies law, but without zeal, and never did, practice seriously. He was immune to his strict Presbyterian home environment, frequenting both social gatherings and the theater.

1. The main point of the first paragraph is that Washington Irving was
 - (A) a man whose personal charm enabled him to sell basically inferior work
 - (B) a writer who had great success both in his own country and outside it
 - (C) America's first man of letters
 - (D) a man who was able to move from literature to politics
2. Thackeray considered Irving
 - (A) the most refined European of his time
 - (B) one of the most refined Europeans
 - (C) refined, like most Europeans
 - (D) not inferior to Europeans of the highest refinement
3. What is implied by the comment about Scott, Poe, and Hawthorne?
 - (A) Scott, Poe, and Hawthorne were primarily responsible for Irving's success
 - (B) Irving enjoyed great popular admiration.
 - (C) More Americans than Britons admired Irving.
 - (D) Irving's work was not only popular, but also of high literary quality.
4. Why did Thackeray think that Irving's social grace was unusual?
 - (A) Irving's degree was honorary, rather than earned.
 - (B) Irving had gay spirits.
 - (C) Irving's parents were not aristocratic.
 - (D) Irving exhibited warm friendliness.
5. Which of the following best describes the effect of Irving's personal qualities on his literary success?
 - (A) His personal qualities were primarily responsible for his literary success.
 - (B) His personal qualities were entirely responsible for his literary success.
 - (C) His personal qualities had some effect on his literary success.
 - (D) His personal qualities had no effect on his literary success.

6. What can be said about Irving's law career?
- (A) He spent very little time working as a lawyer.
 - (B) It was so successful that he won an ambassadorship.
 - (C) Irving only began to practice law late in life.
 - (D) He was an expert on commercial law.
7. Which of the following best describes the effect of Irving's Presbyterian background on his life?
- (A) It had almost no effect on his life.
 - (B) It prompted his interest in law
 - (C) It developed his skill in business.
 - (D) It fostered his love for the theater.

10th Article

Banks are not ordinarily prepared to pay out all accounts ; they rely on regular depositors not to demand payment all at the same time. If depositors should come to fear that a bank is not sound, that it cannot pay off all its depositors, then that fear might cause all the depositors to appear on the same day. If they did, the bank could not pay all accounts. However, if they did not appear all at once, then there would always be funds to pay those who wanted their money when they wanted it. Mrs. Elsie Vaught has told us of a terrifying bank run that she experienced. One day in December of 1925 several banks failed to open in a city where Mrs. Vaught lived. The other banks anticipated a run the next day, and so the officers of the bank in which Mrs. Vaught worked as a teller had enough funds on hands to pay off as many depositors as might apply. The officers simply instructed the tellers to pay on demand. Next morning a crowd gathered in the bank and on the sidewalk outside, The length of the line convinced many that the bank could not possibly pay off everyone. People began to push and then to fight for places near the tellers' windows. Clothing was torn and limbs broken, but the jam continued for hours. The power of the panic atmosphere is evident in the fact that two tellers, though they knew that the bank was sound and could pay out depositors, nevertheless withdrew the funds in their own accounts. Mrs. Vaught said that she was unable to restrain from doing so.

1. A bank run occurs when
 - (A) a bank is closed for one or more days.
 - (B) too many depositors attempt to draw out their money at one time.
 - (C) there is not enough money to pay all of its depositors at one time.
 - (D) employees of a bank take their own funds out of the bank.
2. What happened to some of the customers of Mrs. Vaught's bank?
 - (A) They were injured.
 - (B) They lost their money
 - (C) they had to leave part of their money in the bank.
 - (D) They were forced to put their money into other banks.
3. The crowds in Mrs. Vaught's bank and on the sidewalk gathered because of
 - (A) curiosity
 - (B) greed
 - (C) doubt
 - (D) anger
4. The tellers in Mrs. Vaught's bank were told to
 - (A) explain why they could not pay out all deposits.
 - (B) pay out deposits as requested.
 - (C) assure customers that the bank was sound.
 - (D) pay out money as slowly as possible.
5. The only person or persons whose confidence seems NOT to have been shaken was
 - (A) Mrs. Vaught
 - (B) the depositors
 - (C) the other tellers
 - (D) the officers of the bank
6. The essential of a run on a bank is
 - (A) loss of confidence.
 - (B) lack of sufficient funds.
 - (C) crowds of people.
 - (D) inefficient tellers.
7. Which of the following was Mrs. Vaught's bank able to do?
 - (A) To pay all who wanted payment.
 - (B) To prevent a run on the bank.
 - (C) To restore confidence without a panic.
 - (D) To remain closed for one day.

8. Mrs. Vaught said that
- (A) she attempted to draw the money.
 - (B) the other tellers did not draw the money.
 - (C) she did not draw the money.
 - (D) she was unable to draw the money.

11th Article

As long as the American land was not completely settled and the elements of civilized order not yet imposed on the frontier, the permanent American passion for looking to the future was devoted to prophetic brooding on material expansion and to great efforts to make those prophecies come true. But with the closing of the frontier, interest in the future took a more human form. It became the ambition of the American man and woman to provide a world in which life would be easier for the next generation. Psychologically, at least, the closing of the frontier meant a closing-in of the horizons, since it was no longer possible to dismiss the problem of youth's economic future with a brisk "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country". As a result, providing a world in which young men and women could grow up in a fairly stable country became a constant national concern. It was reflected in the increasing interest in education and in the sharp fall in the size of the family. If, on the other hand, the old tradition survived that every boy, no matter how wealthy his parents, worked at home and earned a little money outside, it gradually came to be slightly artificial. When the merchant's or the lawyer's son made some extra money by delivering papers or cutting lawns, he was probably performing an act of discipline rather than a strictly economic function. The boy who was made to earn a dollar or two a week in such ways might all the while be arguing, with vigor and success, for the right to a car of his own or to a free hand with the family car.

1. After the land was completely settled, interest in education increased because
- (A) the number of schools increased
 - (B) there was not enough work to keep the young busy
 - (C) knowledge accumulated rapidly
 - (D) parents wanted a better life for their children

2. The expression “a free hand with the family car” in the last two lines means most nearly
- (A) permission to use the car whenever desired
 - (B) gift of the car by parent or child
 - (C) freedom to drive the car without training
 - (D) possession of a license to drive the car
3. After the land was completely settled, people apparently thought that the country would not be stable if
- (A) too many children were in school
 - (B) families were too large
 - (C) children did not work at home
 - (D) children drove their own cars
4. The author describes the surviving tradition of work for children as “slightly artificial” (line 21) because
- (A) economic needs were replaced by disciplinary desires
 - (B) later generations did not understand earlier thinking
 - (C) work had to be created to give children something to do
 - (D) children were no longer willing to work hard
5. Marchants and lawyers encouraged their children to work because this work
- (A) added to the family income
 - (B) taught the children valuable skills
 - (C) was believed to be good disciplinary training
 - (D) helped society produce more goods
6. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
- (A) How the West Was Settled
 - (B) The Decline of Opportunity
 - (C) The Growth of Education
 - (D) An Aspect of the American Character
7. The money earned by the lawyer’s son was “extra” (line 21) because it was
- (A) not necessary for his upkeep
 - (B) an addition to his regular salary
 - (C) more than he had expected
 - (D) an addition to his father’s income

12th Article

Arizona has been attracting health seekers for decades. It has many climates, which vary from the low, hot, dry desert country of Yuma County in the Southwest to the high, cold, heavily timbered region of the Kaibab Forest, a difference of ten thousand feet or so in elevation. In the first the temperature goes as high as 125 in the summer and in the second as low as 25 below in winter. In one the rainfall is as two to five inches and in the other as high as thirty inches. But sunshine covers the whole state, ranging from 90 percent in the sunniest places to 73 percent in the cloudiest, and nearly everywhere humidity is low. While people sunbathe in the south, others are skiing over terrain in the north which in some years gets snowfalls as heavy as seventy inches. In the south the growing season is constant, while in the north it may be as little as three months, and generally with every 1000-foot rise in elevation the growing season is reduced by three weeks. One can find almost any type of climate between the snow-capped San Francisco Peaks and the saguaro-covered and cactus-studded deserts along the Mexican border. Somewhere, someplace, will suit anybody. The number of people who have come to Arizona "to die," and are still living, are legion.

1. In southern Arizona the growing season is
 - (A) 3 months
 - (B) 12 months
 - (C) 6 months
 - (D) 9 months
2. According to this passage what has been attracting people to Arizona?
 - (A) the skiing terrain
 - (B) the low humidity
 - (C) the hot temperature
 - (D) the various climates
3. In Arizona where is the hottest place?
 - (A) the San Francisco Peaks
 - (B) the Mexican border
 - (C) the Kaibab Forest region
 - (D) the Yuma County
4. According to the author the word "studded" in line 19 means_____.
 - (A) covered
 - (B) dotted
 - (C) timbered
 - (D) high
5. In this passage the author implies that Arizona is characterized as_____.
 - (A) of the various climates
 - (B) of the heavy snowfalls
 - (C) of the heavy rainfalls
 - (D) of the hot temperature

6. According to author, where is the place with least rainfalls?
- (A) in the southwest (B) on the San Francisco Peak
 (C) along the Mexican border (D) in the Kaibab Forest region
7. In this passage we may understand that _____ is the place with the least snowfalls.
- (A) Yuma County (B) Kaibab Forest
 (C) San Francisco Peaks (D) Mexican Border

13th Article

Situated at the foot of a mountain abounding in cliffs and near the sea, the fishing hamlet only had several small shops, and few people could be seen walking in its street. Before approaching this small village, one could smell a strong fishy odor as if a lot of sick fish went up to be dipped in the air. The sea was rough and encroached on the lands, and once in a while it thundered at the cliffs and washed the shore. The village was quiet and desolate, and it was less active than the sea. Living alone in a shack, the old man would go for a stroll on the beach after his lunch. The beach was a desert of heaps of sand and stones tumbling about with the roaring sea. When the day was declining, the beach was veiled in a damp and chilling mist, and the old man was haunted with gloomy thoughts, which raced and mingled incessantly until dark. After dinner, the old man's mind would be busily digging the past brilliant time in the live red coals of the fireplace. Now a bottle of wine would do a digger no harm in the coals except that it had a tendency to throw him out of work, but the old man, who had had no visitors and had been idle for a long time, drank his last cup of wine dreaming away his time with satisfaction.

1. The hamlet is described as all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) at the foot of the mountain (B) busy
 (C) small (D) near the sea
2. The passage make it clear that the wine made the old man
- (A) contented (B) unhappy
 (C) cautious (D) thinking
3. When the day was declining, the old man
- (A) felt sick (B) became confused
 (C) felt irritated (D) took a walk

4. The author specifically mentions that the sea was
- (A) less active than the hamlet (B) noisy
(C) desolate (D) clam
5. The author specifically suggests that
- (A) the old man met his friend on the beach
(B) one could smell a strong fishy odor before reaching the village
(C) the village was crowded
(D) the sea was beautiful
6. It may be concluded from the passage that
- (A) the old man had lost his job
(B) the old man drank wine with his friends
(C) the hamlet was a noisy market place
(D) the old man had income every month
7. According to the passage, the old man probably stayed on the beach until
- (A) he met someone (B) the evening
(C) the mist was dispelled (D) the sea became calm again

14th Article

The Copernican Theory of the revolution of heavenly bodies didn't gain much immediate popular approbation, However, Nicolaus Copernicus believed that the daily rising and setting of the heavenly bodies is a sequence of the daily rotation of the earth and that the terrestrial globe was not the center of the universe but moved around the sun like any other planets. Moreover, Copernicus was able, on the basis of his theory, to determine for the first time in history the relative distances of the earth and planets from the sun. In fact, the revolution and turning of the earth on its axis accounts for the apparent rising and setting of the stars. The religious beliefs of the time placed man at the summit of creation would not give much credit to a theory which regarded the earth as just one other planet, and the Copernican theory was also opposed by the Protestant leaders as being contrary to the doctrine of Scripture ; and in 1616 it was declared erroneous, if not heretical, by the Roman Inquisition. Nevertheless, Giodano Burno of the Royal Society championed the

Copernican Theory, and Rheticus arranged for it to be printed at Nuremberg in 1543. A serious scientific objection to the theory was that the annual revolution of the earth about the sun should produce the appearance of a corresponding apparent motion of the stars in the opposite direction, a phenomenon which the most refined observation long failed to reveal. Considering the complex mathematical foundation of the theory, it is not surprising at all. Similarly, Einstein's theory can not be understood without a solid training in mathematics. The Copernican Theory was not fully acknowledged until Newton in 1687 interpreted these laws as necessary consequences of a gravitational attraction of the planets towards the central sun.

1. It may be concluded from the passage that the Copernican Theory was
 - (A) at first warmly accepted
 - (B) not universally acknowledged at first
 - (C) completely opposed
 - (D) casually ignored
2. Which of the following accepted the Copernican Theory?
 - (A) The Church
 - (B) Einstein
 - (C) the Roman Inquisition
 - (D) Rheticus
3. What was the reason for the church's objection to the Copernican Theory?
 - (A) Because it believes that the annual revolution of the earth about the sun should produce the appearance of the stars in the opposite direction
 - (B) Because the church placed man at the summit of creation
 - (C) Because the Copernican Theory is against the teaching of the Bible
 - (D) Because it insulted the church
4. The author suggested that the Copernican Theory was
 - (A) proved to be wrong in the long run
 - (B) finally acknowledged
 - (C) flatly rejected
 - (D) never accepted by both the Protestants and Roman Inquisition

5. The author specifically mentions that the Copernican Theory
- (A) was first published in 18th century
 - (B) was based on Einstein's principle of relativity
 - (C) could decide the relative distances of the earth from the sun
 - (D) was generally accepted before Newton proved it true
6. According to the passage, the apparent' rising and setting of the stars can be best explained by
- (A) Newton's views
 - (B) the complex mathematical foundation
 - (C) Einstein's principle of relativity
 - (D) the theory of planets' revolution around the sun
7. Who asserted that the revolution and turning of the earth on its axis explains the apparent rising and setting of the sun?
- (A) Newton
 - (B) Eistein
 - (C) Bruno fo the Royal Society
 - (D) Copernicus and others

Key Answers to Reading Comprehension

1st Article

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) C | (2) D | (3) D | (4) A | (5) C |
| (6) B | (7) A | | | |

2nd Article

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) D | (2) C | (3) A | (4) A | (5) D |
| (6) A | (7) B | (8) C | | |

3rd Article

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) B | (2) A | (3) D | (4) C | (5) A |
| (6) B | (7) C | (8) B | | |

4th Article

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) B | (2) A | (3) C | (4) D | (5) B |
| (6) C | (7) B | (8) B | (9) C | |

5th Article

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (A) B | (2) C | (3) B | (4) B | (5) D |
| (6) B | (7) D | | | |

6th Article

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (A) B | (2) D | (3) C | (4) D | (5) C |
| (6) D | | | | |

7th Article

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (A) B | (2) D | (3) A | (4) D | (5) D |
| (6) A | | | | |

8th Article

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (A) B | (2) B | (3) C | (4) D | (5) A |
| (6) C | (7) A | (8) A | (9) C | |

9th Article

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (A) B | (2) C | (3) D | (4) C | (5) D |
| (6) A | (7) A | | | |

10th Article

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) B | (2) A | (3) C | (4) B | (5) D |
| (6) A | (7) A | (8) C | | |

11th Article

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) D | (2) A | (3) C | (4) C | (5) C |
| (6) C | (7) A | | | |

12th Article

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) B | (2) C | (3) D | (4) A | (5) A |
| (6) C | (7) A | | | |

13th Article

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) B | (2) A | (3) B | (4) B | (5) B |
| (6) A | (7) B | | | |

14th Article

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) B | (2) D | (3) C | (4) B | (5) C |
| (6) D | (7) D | | | |