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دورة ستيب STEP



0532839004



Module 17 :

Passage 1

In June 1889 the pizzaiolo Raffaele Esposito , Pizzeria Brandi's chef , invented a dish called " Pizza Margherita in honor of the Queen of Italy , Margherita of Savoy , and the Italian unification , since toppings are tomato red) , mozzarella white) and basil green) , representing the same colors of the national flag of Italy .

Choose the correct answer Because it.

1. Why do people think the first one who made it was Italian?
A. Because it contains the colors of the Italian flag
2. What is not true about Pizza Margherita?
A. Pizza is not an international meal
3. Why a kind of Pizza was named Margherita?
A. after the of queen Margherita
4. why is pizza maker famous ? Or Why is his name associated with Pizza ?
A. Because the queen ate the Pizza he made.
5. Why is Raffaele the founder of Pizza ?
A. Because his dish is famous in the world



Choose the correct answer

6. Killing animals in this unfair way causes ...

A. Disruption in the food chain

Passage 2

A passage food about animal slaughter and use in Chinese food

وصلتنا النماذج بهذا الشكل من الطلاب وتعذر نقل الخيارات وكتبت كما نقلت

Passage 3

A person who has friends and has a friend who speaks several languages, so he told his friends I will give you 10 tips that my friend gave me.

The passage is talking about the ideas and advice of the writer's friend and how he acquired the language .)

Choose the correct answer

7. The idea is from a person who

A. Speaks many languages

8. Them) refers to

A. Ideas

Choose the correct answer

9. What is he talking About

A. About his friend that he speaks more than nine languages

10. Pronunciation means

A. Say

11. Why was he interested in educating children ?

A. Because they not to care about people

12. Why is it Important to learn as children ?

A. Because they do not worry about making mistakes



Passage 4 - workshop

Choose the correct answer

13. Why did this person decide to attend the work once again ?

A. Because he needs to focus more on controlling time

14. Who are allowed to attend ?

A. Any kind of people who would like to attend

15. What did he do to his wife

A. He brought he beautiful necklace and earrings

Passage 5

Look at the picture and answer the question

Choose the correct answer

16. Where can you see this sentence?

A. classroom

Passage 6 - Russian doll

Choose the correct answer

17. Who is the doll maker?

A. Russia

18. Doll making was inspired by...

A. Japan

19. What are dolls made of ?

A. wood



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Passage 7

The passage started with the advice to drink fresh milk when we go to the farm , and talked about the harms of unboiled fresh milk and why milk is boiled .

Choose the correct answer

20. Pronoun that) refers to....

A. Drinking milk from a cow

21. Why is pasteurized milk healthier ?

A. Because it is boiled and harmful bacteria that can leak into the blood have been killed

22. why pasteurize milk?

A. It's safe to drink

23. Why is homogenized milk dangerous to health ?

A. Because fat molecules enter the blood

24. If a guest visits you , what will you offer ?

A. People have different tastes

Passage 8

Vaccine discoverer and he tested the Vaccine on his family members and mentioned them

Choose the correct answer

25. How many people have tried the vaccine

الرقم موجود بالقطعة

A. نكتفي بإجابة واحدة فقط



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Passage 9

Airplanes are not as dangerous as motorcycle

Choose the correct answer

26. What do you understand from phrase ?

B. Airplanes are less dangerous than motorcycles

Passage 10 - globalization

Choose the correct answer

27. The word great power) refers to

A. Rulers

28. What reduced the poverty equations ?

Or

What can help poverty ?

A. Globalization

29. The word herbs) means...

A. Plants

30. Herbs are plants

A. Pressure with water

Passage 11

When the well is dry , you will learn the value of water)

Choose the correct answer

31. You understand from this proverb that.....

A. You know the meaning of the value of something if you lose it



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فهرس كتاب

(عناوين الفصول مع ارقام الصفحات)

الاجابات تكون من الأرقام امامك بالاختبار الارقام هنا مجرد أمثلة وليست أرقام حقيقية:

Economy 3 - 15

Sport 16-28

) الترفيه Entertainment 29-46

Stories 47 – 60

Choose the correct answer

32. in which page can we know about the new movie ?

- A. 3
- B. 15
- C. 45
- D. 60

33. where can we find information about stock price (الموضوع يخص الاقتصاد)

A. نختار الرقم الذي يقع بين الرقمين الموجودين في خانة الاقتصاد اي رقم من 3 ل 15 مثلا

34. He is poor because he lacks

A. Money

35. the word myriad is closest in meaning to.....

A. Multiple

36. the word tamed is closest in meaning to

A. Controlled

37. The word mankind is closest in meaning to

A. Human being



38. discoveries were ...

A. Long time ago

Module 18

Passage 1

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Sleep Disorders

1) The idea that " everyone needs 8 hours of sleep " is untrue . Newborns spend nearly two thirds of their day asleep , most adults no more than one - third . Age . related differences in average time spent sleeping are rivaled by : differences in the normal amount of sleep among individuals at any age . Some people thrive with fewer than 6 hours of sleep per night ; others regularly sleep 9 hours or more . Sleep patterns may be genetically influenced . When two researchers , Wilse Webb and Scott Campbell , checked the pattern and duration of sleep among fraternal and identical twins , only the identical twins were strikingly si

2) Whatever their normal need for sleep , some 10 to 15 percent of adults complain of Insomnia persistent problems in falling or staying asleep . True insomnia is not the occasional inability to sleep that we experience when anxious or excited . For a stressed organism , alertness is natural and adaptive . Moreover , from middle age on , sleep is seldom uninterrupted . Occasional awakenings become the norm , not something to fret over or treat with medication .

3) Sometimes people fret unnecessarily about their sleep . Scientists have learned to doubt people's fretful sleep reports . In laboratory studies , insomnia complainers do get



less sleep than others , but they typically overestimate , by about double , how long it took them to fall asleep , and they underestimate by nearly half how long they actually slept . Even if we've been awake only an hour or two , we may think we've had little sleep because it's the waking part we remember . When researchers awaken people repeatedly during the night , some recall having slept soundly (4) the most common quick fixes for true insomnia sleeping pills can aggravate the problem . Both reduce REM sleep and can leave a person with next - day blahs . With continued use , one needs bigger doses to get an effect , and when the drug is discontinued , the insomnia may worsen . Scientists are searching for natural chemicals that are abundant during sleep and might be synthesized as a sleep aid without side effects.

In the meantime, sleep experts offer other natural alternatives :

- Relax before bedtime , using dimmer light .
- Avoid caffeine (this includes chocolate)

after late afternoon and avoid rich foods before bedtime . A glass of milk may help . (Milk provides raw materials for the manufacture of serotonin , a neurotransmitter that facilitates

serotonin a neurotransmitter that facilitates sleep)

- sleep on a regular schedule (rise at the same time even after a restless night) and avoid naps . A regular sleep schedule boosts daytime alertness , too , as shown in a recent experiment in which University of Arizona students slept 7.5 hours a night on either a varying or consistent schedule
- Exercise regularly but not in the late evening ((Late afternoon is best)
- Reassure yourself that the temporary loss of sleep causes no great harm , certainly nothing worth losing sleep over .
- If nothing else works , aim for less sleep; go to bed later or get up earlier .

(5) More rare but also more severe than insomnia are the sleep disorders narcolepsy and sleep apnea . People with narcolepsy (from narco , " numbness , " and lepsy , " seizure ") suffer periodic , overwhelming sleepiness . This usually lasts less than 5



minutes but sometimes occurs at the most inopportune times , perhaps just after taking a terrific swing at a softball or when laughing loudly or shouting angrily . In severe cases , the person may collapse directly into a brief period of REM sleep , with its accompanying loss of muscular tension . Those who suffer from narcolepsy 1 in 2000 people , estimates the Stanford University Center for Narcolepsy . must live with extra caution.

. (6) The National Heart , Lung , and Blood Institute reports that 1 in 25 people (mostly overweight men) suffer from sleep apnea- a treatable disorder that was unknown before modern sleep research . They intermittently stop breathing during sleep . (Apnea means " stopping respiration ") After an airless minute or so , decreased blood oxygen arouses

the sleeper to awaken and snort in air for a few seconds . The process can repeat more than 400 times a night , depriving the person of slow - wave sleep . Apart from complaints of sleepiness and irritability during the day - and their friends ' complaints about their loud " snoring " - apnea sufferers are often unaware of their disorder

choose the correct answer :

1. What percentage of adult have problems falling asleep ?

- A- 2-3 percent
- B- 6-8 percent
- C- 10-15 percent**
- D- 20-25 percent

2. How many people suffer from narcolepsy?

- A- 1 in 5 people
- B- 1 in 25 people
- C -1 in 400 people
- D- 1 in 2000 people .**

3. Who did a study on sleep apnea ?



- A- the university of Arizona
- B-the New York Center for Sleep Apnea
- C- The National Heart , Lung , and Blood Institute
- D- The Stanford University Center for Narcolepsy**

4. Who did wiles Webb and Scott Campbell study?

- A- different types of men
- B- different types of twins**
- C- different types of adults
- D- different types of parents

5. Who usually experiences sleep apnea?

- A- fat men**
- B- thin women
- C- normal adults
- D- identical twins

Passage 2

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Oceans

(1) The oceans make up 70 percent of the planet and contain 97 percent of all the water on Earth . It also makes up the vast majority of water stores, the majority of the planet's moisture, terrestrial energy, and heat from the sun . This energy is transferred between the equator and the two poles by larger surface currents, by winds and deep



ocean currents driven by differences in ocean density. It also provides the moisture and energy for storm systems and ultimately global climates.

(2) As terrestrial creatures , humans think of the importance of the planet's land surfaces , yet Earth is a planet consisting of 70 percent water .

From space, the dominance of water is obvious because most of it is stored in Earth's oceans.

(3) Earth would not be the same planet without its oceans . The oceans, along with the atmosphere, keep Earth's surface temperatures fairly constant worldwide. Some places on Earth reach as cold as -20 degrees Celsius, whereas other places reach as hot as 55 degrees Celsius. Yet on other planets like Mercury, temperatures range from -180 degrees Celsius to 430 degrees Celsius.

Choose the correct answer:

6. What is the writer's main purpose?

A- to recommend

B- to complain

C- to advise

D- to inform

7. What is one important idea that the writer mentions ?

A-Both poles are covered in ice

B- Earth is cooler than Mercury

C- Oceans are extremely important

D- Water is essential to living things

Passage 3

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.



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Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

(1) Cost - benefit analysis weighs the gains and losses to different individuals and suggests carrying out changes that provide greater benefits than harm . For example, a property tax used to build a local park creates a benefit to those who use the park , but harms those who own property (although , by increasing property values , even non - users obtain some benefits) . Since some of the taxpayers won't use the park, it won't be the case that everyone benefits on balance. Cost - benefit. analysis weighs the costs against the benefits. In the case of the park, the costs are readily monetized (turned into dollars) , because the costs to the tax - payers are just the amount of the tax.

(2) In contrast the benefits are much more challenging to estimate. Conceptually, the benefits are the amount the park users would be willing to pay to use the park if the park charged admission. However, if the park doesn't charge admission, we would have to estimate willingness - to - pay . In principle, the park provides greater benefits than costs if the benefits to the users exceed the losses to the taxpayers .

(3) The first step in the process is to compile a comprehensive list of all the costs and benefits associated with the project or decision . Costs should include direct and indirect costs, intangible costs , opportunity costs and the cost of potential risks . Benefits should include all direct and indirect revenues and intangible benefits , such as increased production from improved employee safety and morale , or increased sales from customer goodwill .

Choose the correct answer:

8. What is the main idea in the passage ?

- A- Employee production increases when they get more benefits
- B- Some taxpayers may benefit less from certain public services
- C- Indirect and intangible costs are always important to consider
- D- Cost - benefit analysis helps to reduce costs and increase benefits**

9- Which sentence gives the main idea of Paragraph (1) ?



A- Cost - benefit analysis weighs the g gains and losses to different individuals and suggests carrying out changes that provide greater benefits than harm

B. For example , a property tax used to build a local park creates a benefit to those who use the park but harms those who own property

C- Since some of the taxpayers won't use the park , it won't be the case that everyone benefits on balance

D- In the case of the park , the costs are readily monetized (turned into dollars) because the costs to the tax - payers are just the amount of the tax .

10. What does Paragraph (1) say about Local parks?

A- Local parks lower property values.

B- People pay less taxes when local parks are built .

C-People prefer those local parks are built in larger neighborhoods .

D- Local parks are useful for the people who take advantage of them.

11.Which of the following statements about property values does paragraph (1) support?

A-Property values go up when a local parks is built.

B- Property values are used to find out property taxes.

C- Property values increase and decrease at different times.

D- Property values are equal to the gains and losses people have.

Passage 4

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions



Stages or Economic Activity

There are three main stages of economic (1) activity , these stages are typical of nearly all production and they are called the levels of economic or business - activity Stage 1 is called the primary stage of (2) production . This stage involves the earth's natural resources . Activities in the primary sector of industry include farming , fishing . forestry and the extraction of natural materials , such as oil and copper ore Stage 2 is called the secondary stage of (3) production . This stage involves taking the materials and resources provided by the primary sector and converting them into manufactured or processed goods . Activities" in the secondary sector of industry include building and construction , car manufacturing and computer assembly Stage 3 is called the tertiary stage of (4) production . This stage involves providing services to both consumers and other businesses Activities in the tertiary sector of industry include transport , banking , retail , insurance , hotels and hairdressing In some countries , primary industries such (5) as mining employ many more people than manufacturing or service industries . These tend to be countries often called developing countries where manufacturing industry has only recently been established . As most people still live in the rural areas with low incomes , there is little demand for services such as transport , hotels and insurance . The levels of both employment and output in the primary sector in these countries are likely to high in countries which started up manufacturing industries many years ago , the secondary and tertiary sectors are likely to employ many more workers than the primary sector . The level of output in the primary sector is often small compared to the other two sectors .

Choose the correct answer:

12. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A- Production is the first stage .
- B- The level of output is highest in stage three.
- C- Employment is highest in stage two.
- D- Economic activity occurs in three stage.

13. Which stage of production are hotels an example of ?



A-Primary

B- Secondary

C- Tertiary

D- Elementary

14. What is one important idea in Paragraph (3) related to the secondary stage of production ?

A-Employment is high

B- Services are performed

C- New goods are made

D- It is the most important stage

Passage 5

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them.

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions.

(1) Since 1876 , when Henry Heinz first started selling ketchup in glass bottles , people have been arguing over the best way to get the condiment out of the packaging and onto their plates . A physicist decided to apply a little science to the matter and now has found what he calls a scientifically optimized method for getting the ketchup to flow

(2) While it may look like a liquid , ketchup actually a non - Newtonian fluid . Instead of flowing consistently the viscosity of these substances change with the amount of force put on them

(3) Because of the physics that govern ketchup's viscosity , packaging them in glass bottles makes it much harder to hit that pressure sweet spot . But if you're dedicated on sticking to the classics and not switching to squeeze bottles , Stickland has developed



a method based on physics for coaxing ketchup out of the bottle , Daisy Meager reports for Munchies .

(4) You have to start by giving the sauce a good shake , " Stickland says in a statement .

(5) The next step is to flip the bottle upside down (with the lid still on) . Then , shake the bottle until the ketchup has slid into its neck . Lastly , turn the bottle so that it's pointing towards your meal at a 45 degree angle and uncap . If needed , Stickland says to give the ketchup a little " encouragement by tapping on the bottom of the bottle gently at first , but with increasing force until it finally slides on and onto the plate . "

The trick is to get the sauce flowing , but not too fast .

Choose the correct answer:

15- What is the most important step in getting ketchup to flow ?

A- holding the bottle at a 45 - degree angle

B- mixing the ketchup with water

C- keeping the ketchup warm

D- shaking the bottle well

16- Which Word can we use to replace the word while in Paragraph (2)?

A- Because

B- Although

C- However

D- Besides

17. What does the passage say about ketchup sold in glass bottles ?

A- Large amounts are easier to get out of a glass bottle than small amounts

B- Henry Heinz suggested the best way to get ketchup out of a glass bottle

C- A scientist designed a glass bottle that makes ketchup flow more easily

D- Getting ketchup out of a glass bottle can be made easier by science



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18. Why does the writer use the word then in Paragraph (5) ?

- A- to show that shaking the bottle is part of a list of steps
- B- to give an example of how you should shake the bottle
- C- to give more information about the making of ketchup
- D- to show that tapping the bottle is different from shaking it

Passage 6

Read question 39 and then find the information you need to answer in the graphs.

Use only information from the graphs when you answer the questions.

Recent Palm Expansion

Choose the correct answer

19. How many hectares of palm area did the Private Estate reach by 2008?

- A- 1 Million
- B-2.3 Million
- C-1.3 Million
- D-3.5 Million

Passage 7

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Human Impact on the Water Cycle



Human impact on precipitation

(1) There are a number of ways in which human activity affects precipitation . Cloud seeding has probably been one of the more successful . Rain requires particles , such as dust and ice , on which to form . Seeding introduces silver iodide , solid CO₂ (dry ice) or ammonium nitrate to attract water droplets Human impact on evaporation and

(2) transpiration The human impact on evaporation and transpiration is relatively small in relation to the rest of the hydrological cycle but is nevertheless important

Dams - there has been an increase in

(3) evaporation due to the construction of large dams . For example , Lake Nasser behind the Aswan Dam loses up to a third of its water due to evaporation . Water loss can be reduced by using chemical sprays on the surface , by building sand - fill dams and by covering dams with plastic Urbanization leads to a huge reduction in

(4) evapotranspiration due to the lack of vegetation . There may also be a slight increase in evaporation because of higher temperatures and increased surface storage

Human impact on infiltration and soil

(5) water Human activity has a great impact on infiltration and soil water . Land use changes are important . Urbanization creates an impermeable surface , with compacted soil . This reduces infiltration and increases overland runoff and flood peaks . Infiltration is up to five times greater under forests compared with grassland.

Choose the correct answer:

20. What causes a reduction in evapotranspiration?

- A- NO surface storage.
- B- higher temperatures.
- C- lower overland runoff.



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D- NOT enough vegetation.

21. What is one important effect of building dams?

A- an increase in cloud seeding.

B- changing how land is used.

C- reducing chemical sprays.

D- a rise in evaporation.

22. The word reduction in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to.....

A-fall

B-choice

C-success

D-possibility

23. The word impact in paragraph (5) is closest in meaning to

A- damage

B-effect

C-benefit

D-connection

Passage 8

Read the questions and then read the graph to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions.

Internet Language



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choose the correct answer:

24. How many people used the internet in Chinese in 2017 ?

A-1277 million

B-985 million

C-771 million

D-2017 million

25. In June 2017, how many users explored the Internet in English ?

A-897 million

B-985 million

C-1000 million

D- 3886 million

Passage 9

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Greenhouse effect

(1) The greenhouse effect is a naturally occurring process that aids in heating the Earth's surface and atmosphere . It results from the fact that certain atmospheric gases , such as carbon dioxide , water vapor , and methane , are able to change the energy balance of the planet by absorbing long wave radiation emitted from the Earth's surface . Without the greenhouse effect life on this planet would probably not exists , as the average temperature of the Earth would be a chilly - 18 ° Celsius , rather than the present 15



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(2) As energy from the Sun passes through the atmosphere a number of things take place . A portion of the energy (26 % globally) is reflected or scattered back to space by clouds and other atmospheric particles . About 19 % of the energy available is absorbed by clouds , gases (like ozone) , and particles in the atmosphere . Of the remaining 55 % of the solar energy passing through the Earth's atmosphere . 4 % is reflected from the surface back to space . On average , about 51 % of the Sun's radiation reaches the surface . This energy is then used in a number of processes , including the heating of the ground surface ; the melting of ice and snow and the evaporation of water ; and plant photosynthesis .

(3) The heating of the ground by sunlight causes the Earth's surface to become a radiator of energy in the long wave band (sometimes called in the radiation) . This emission of energy is generally directed to space . However , only a small portion of this energy actually makes it back to space . The majority of the outgoing infrared radiation is absorbed by the greenhouse gases. (4) Absorption of long wave radiation by the atmosphere Causes additional heat energy to be added to the Earth's atmospheric system. The now warmer atmospheric greenhouse gas molecules begin radiating long wave energy in all directions. Over 90 % of this emission of long wave energy is directed back to the Earth's surface where it once again is absorbed by the surface . The heating of the ground by the long wave radiation causes the ground surface to once again radiate, repeating the cycle described above , again and again , until no more long wave is available for absorption .

(5) The amount of heat energy added to the atmosphere by the greenhouse effect is controlled by the concentration of greenhouse in the Earth's atmosphere . All of the major greenhouse gases have increased in concentration since the beginning of the industrial Revolution. As a result of these higher concentrations . Scientists predict that the greenhouse effect will be enhanced and the Earth's climate will become warmer . Predicting the amount of warming is accomplished by computer modeling Computer models suggest that a doubling of the concentration of the main greenhouse as carbon dioxide , may raise the average global temperature between 1 and 3 ° Celsius . However , the numeric equations of computer models do not accurately simulate the effect of a number of possible negative feedbacks .



For example many of the models cannot properly simulate late the negative effects that increased cloudier . These extra clouds would then reflect a greater proportion of the sun's energy back to space reducing the amount of molar radiation absorbed by the atmosphere and the Earth's surface . With less solar energy being absorbed at the surface , the effects of an enhanced greenhouse effect may be counteracted .

(6) A number of gases are involved in the human caused enhancement of the greenhouse effect . These gases include carbon dioxide (CO_2) : methane (CH_4) : nitrous oxide : (N_2O) : chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) : and troposphere ozone (O_3) . Of these gases the single most important gas in carbon dioxide , which accounts for about 55 % of the change in the intensity of the Earth's greenhouse effect . The contributions of the other gases are 25 % for chlorofluorocarbons , 15 % for methane , and 5 % for nitrous oxide . Ozone's contribution to the enhancement of greenhouse effect is still yet to be quantified .

(7) Average concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide in the year 2005 were about 380 parts per million . Prior to 1700 , levels of carbon dioxide were about 280 parts per million . This increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is primarily due to the activities of humans . Beginning in 1700 , societal change brought about by the industrial Revolution .

Increased the amount of carbon dioxide entering the atmosphere . The major Sources of this gas include fossil fuel combustion for industry , Transportation , space heating , electricity generation , and cooking , and vegetation changes in natural prairie , woodland , and forested ecosystems . Emissions from fossil fuel combustion account for about 65 % of the extra carbon dioxide now found in our atmosphere . The remaining 35 % is derived from deforestation and the conversion of prairie , woodland and forested ecosystems primarily into agricultural systems.

(8) Artificially created chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are the strongest greenhouse gas per molecule . However , low concentrations in the atmosphere reduce their overall importance in the enhancement of the greenhouse effect . Current measurements in the atmosphere indicate that the concentration of these chemicals may soon begin declining because of reduced emissions . Reports of the development of ozone holes over the North and Saud Boles



And a general decline in global Stratosphere ozone level over the last two decades has caused many nations to cut back on their production and use of the chemicals . In 1987 , the signing of the Montreal Protocol agreement by forty - six nations established an immediate timetable for the global reduction of CFC production and use .

(9) Since 1750 , methane concentrations in the atmosphere have increased by more than 150 % . The primary sources for the additional methane added to the atmosphere (in order of importance) are rice cultivation , domestic grazing animals , termites , landfills , coal mining and oil , and gas extraction . Anaerobic conditions associated with rice paddy flooding results in the formation of methane gas . However , an accurate estimate of how much methane is being produced from rice paddies has been difficult to obtain . More than 60 % of all rice paddies are found in India and China were scientific data concerning emission rates are unavailable .

Nevertheless, scientists believe that the contribution of rice paddies is large because this form of crop production has more than doubled since 1950 .

Choose the correct answer

26. How much energy is reflected into space by the earth's atmosphere and the earth's surface ?

- A- 26 % (by atmosphere) and 4 % (by surface)
- B-19 % (by atmosphere) and 4 % (by surface)
- C-26 % (by atmosphere) and 19 % (by surface)
- D-51 % (by atmosphere) and 19 % (by surface)

27. Which three man -made gases have had the greatest greenhouse effect ?

- A- Carbon dioxide , chlorofluorocarbons and methane
- B- Carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide
- C- Carbon dioxide, water vapor and methane
- D- Carbon dioxide, ozone and methane



Passage 10

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Mining and Refining

(1) In an industrial society like the United States , the most important nonfuel resources are iron ore , aluminum ore , copper ore , and minerals containing nitrogen , phosphorus , and potassium used in fertilizers , a lot of energy is used in mining operations and the transportation of ore . To make the task of any physical extraction and transportation worthwhile, the ores must contain enough of the required compound or element some low-grade ore is not usable because of the cost of the mining process.

(2) Materials extracted from the earth are processed by screening , separating , washing and grinding . Often, the useful element in an ore is in a chemical form that is not usable and must be changed to a desirable form. For instance, the aluminum in aluminum ore is in the form of aluminum ion . To be useful, the aluminum ion needs to be changed to aluminum metal.

choose the correct answer

28. The word worthwhile in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to....

A-correct

B-difficult

C-typical

D-useful

29- The word extracted in paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A-removed



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B-replaced

C-returned

D- reflected

30. The word desirable in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to....

A-complete

B-special

C-colorful

D-required

Passage 11

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Automation

Knowing how and where robots and (1) machines could impact the global economy will help financial executives in a competitive edge in their industries But predicting which countries are likely to be impacted most by workforce automation and when isn't as simple as comparing industries across the globe A recent McKinsey Global Institute report .

(2) A Future That Works : Automation , Employment , and Productivity . Analyzed the automation potential of 46 countries , representing 80 % of the global workforce . Several factors are considered , including the percentage of work activities that could be automated using current technology , the number full - time employees that could be affected and wages The types of activities that have a high

(3) potential for automation are physical tasks in highly structured and predictable environments , data processing and data collection . Those that have a considerably lower potential for automation are unpredictable physical work , interactions with



others , applying expertise , and managing others , which is the least susceptible to automation Vast differences are expected in how

(4) automation will play out across the globe , as technical , economic , and social factors will determine the pace and extent of it . But it's hard to say how quickly automation will become reality ,according to the report Take manufacturing for example . One

(5) country may save a larger concentration of work hours in jobs that have higher automation potential , such as production and administrative support . And another country may have a higher proportion of work hours in jobs that are less likely to be automated , such as management and engineering

choose the correct answer :

31. What idea do the words " susceptible to automation "repeat ?

A- workforce automation

B- robots and machines

C- automation potential

D-competitive edge

32-what can we understand from paragraph (2) about the McKinsey Global Institute research ?

A- It was a large study

B- It was an automated study

C- It used current technology

D- It used an effect on full-time employees

33. Which of the following is an opinion in the passage ?

A-The report considered several factors in the automation process

B- Automation of work will become a reality for all workers .



C- The speed of change to automation is difficult predict .

D- The McKinsey report studied 46 different countries

34.Which of the following is a fact ?

A-physical work can be unpredictable

B- The report considered information from 46 countries

C- Technology has the greatest effect on full - time employees

D- The writers of the report interviewed 80% of the global workforce

35.what idea do the words " administrative support "repeat ?

A- Management and engineering

B- Data processing and data collection

C- Technical , economic and social factors .

D- Applying expertise and managing others

36. What can we understand from Paragraphs (4) and (5) about automation around the world?

A- It will be very difficult to achieve

B- It will become a reality very quickly

C- It will be different in different countries

D- It will have the biggest effect on manufacturing .

Passage 12

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Passage A : Keeping Time in the Paleolithic Era



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How would have a Paleolithic forager (1) living 100,000 years ago kept track of time ? We have little direct evidence about Paleolithic time - tracking . However , we can study modern foraging societies for hints . In a foraging society . the rhythms of the natural world are critical . You need a pretty good sense of the changing seasons and of the schedule that other species keep. Then you can decide when to move to a new campground , what plants to collect , and what animals to hunt . Modern foragers sense such changes with a precision no modern city dweller can match .

Keeping track of the time of day and the

(2) time of year was not difficult in early societies Ancient people typically spent most of their time outdoors . They could find out all they needed to know by the positions of the sun and the stars . And aligning your activities with those of your family and friends was much less complicated than it is today . Back then , people lived in Small groups and met face to face

Meetings with other communities often

(3) happened based on the season . There was no need for precise scheduling . If a group normally met with a neighboring tribe the reader returned it didn't really matter if their schedules were a few days , off . Foraging Societies were much more forgiving about appointments than we are

So , no special instruments were required

(4) for timekeeping . But there are clues that even Paleolithic forms didn't rely entirely on their memories and their senses to keep track of time Passage B :

Keeping Time in Agrarian societies Agrarian societies began to appear 11.000

(1) years ago . As they exploded , they linked up with their neighbors . Now they needed more ratable methods of keeping time . If you wanted to sell some vegetables in a country town or warship at a nevtry temple you had to know exactly when the markets and religious rights were held- and you needed to know in advance . Now you needed calendars that everyone agreed on and shared . If your village . depended on irrigation , everyone needed to know exactly when the irrigation gates would be opened

Similarly , seeds were planted at particular



(2) times , the harvest was also collected according to seasonal calendars . These early calendars were based on Earth's orbit around the sun .and associated climate patterns

This is why new devices began to appear

(3) that could track time more precisely . one method of timekeeping was to watch the sun's shadow using sundials.

choose the correct answer:

37. What do passages A and B say about time keeping in both eras?

A-That it became more precise over the years

B- that it was closely linked to animals ' schedules

C- that it was crucial for trading between villages

D- That it had little impact on agricultural activities

38. According to Passages A and B , which time keeping methods were used in both eras?

A- stick in the ground

B- sand - filled containers

C-the sun and the stars

D-spending time outdoors

39. According to Passages A and B , what did seasons specify for early humans ?

A- time to interact with neighboring communities

B- time to open irrigation gates

C- time to hold religious ceremonies

D- time to live in small groups

40.What can we understand from Passages A and B about people's lives in both eras ?



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A-They had well-developed calendars

B- They always relied on their sense of time

C- Some religious events took place on specific dates

D-they collected certain plants in specific seasons

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Module 19:

Passage 1

Read the questions and then find the information you need to answer them in the passage

Do NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

The fire

(1) Over the roar of the fire , Mike heard ben shout "hurry! The fire is almost on us! "mike's arms were sore and tired, but he swung his axe even faster. He didn't even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes. the greedy fire kept coming . The more the fire destroyed the more it wanted . . Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smoke jumpers to build a firebreak . His only thought was to stop the flaming monster that was raging through the forest .

(2) At last the smoke jumpers finished the firebreak . If the fire were powerful enough , it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make . Then they would have to start all over again . Mike stood motionless , his face black with ash , his shirt wet with sweat . He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire . He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him .

(3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving his bravery was clear . A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage . He was brave only when he forgot about himself . Today Mike had showed that he cared very much about the others with whom he was working .

Choose the correct answer



1. According to Paragraph (2) , Mike was too exhausted to move because....

- A- he had sweat all over him
- B- he was covered with back ash
- C- Ben did not give him much help .

D- he had given so much to fight the fire

2. According to Paragraph (3) , Ben taught Mike that being brave involves

- A- working with proper tools
- B- avoiding fire hazards
- C- losing one's courage

D- caring for others

3. the pronoun his in paragraph (3) refers to.....

- A- Ben
- B- Mike
- C- a fireman

D- a man

Passage 2

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Giant Panda

(1) An American - born giant panda will soon be travelling to China . The Chinese government . has an agreement with foreign zoos to lend giant pandas out only for scientific study . After a few years , they , and any cubs they may produce , must all be returned to China . Mei Lan , a three - year - old female , is being prepared for her trip to



China , where her parents were born . A special FedEx flight from the U.S. is being arranged for her .

(2) Chinese zookeepers are getting ready for her arrival by planning a special diet , and even language lessons for her . They are advertising for a tutor to teach Mei Lan Chinese . The caretakers at her new home , the Chengdu Panda Research Center in Sichuan , want to help her adapt quickly and feel comfortable in her new environment . Mei Lan has lived at a zoo in the city of Atlanta , Georgia , since her birth , and she is unfamiliar with Chinese . The teacher must have a bachelor's degree or higher and be fluent in both English and Chinese .

Choose the correct answer:

4. According to Paragraph (2) , why do the Chinese zookeepers want Mei Lan to learn Chinese?

- A- so that she can speak with her caretakers
- B- so that she will feel at home in china**
- C- so that she can forget her English
- D- so that she will like her new diet

5. According to paragraph (2) , where has Mei Lan been living ?

- A. in Sichuan, china
- B. in Atlanta, Georgia**
- C. in an American research center
- D. in the Chengdu panda research center

Passage 3

Read the questions and then find the information you need to answer them in the passage

. Do NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions .



Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Nanotechnology

- (1) Anybody who doesn't know much about nanotechnology should begin with geckos . These are the lizards that are probably the world's best climbers . Watching them climb upside down on a horizontal pane of glass , You realize that Spiderman should really have been called Geckoman . These guys out-climb spiders any day
- (2) With perfect case they can hang from a single toe , and they do so by pure adhesion , not by sticking a toe in a hole or by curling it round something they can grip . With all the toes on the glass scientists guess that if the e rest of the body were strong enough it could take the weight of a 100kg person suspended below it . Although each toe is equipped with a tiny hook like claw at the end , these are of no use on the glass . What keeps them up there is the . amazing structure of the skin of the toe .
- (3) Seen under the microscope each toe has around two million tiny hairs on its underside . Under the higher magnification of an electron microscope the end of each of these hairs is seen to split into hundreds of even tinier nano- hairs , which scientists have called spatulae . These hairs are so small that they are able to establish contact with the molecular structure of the surface the gecko is walking on . With that near - perfect contact the hairs are stuck to the surface by electromagnetic forces called Van der Waals forces . The molecules on the feet and on the surface have areas of slight positive or negative charge that attract each other like mini magnets when they get really close .
- (4) Scientists have been working for over 15 years now to try to unlock the secrets of the stickiness of gecko toes and find a way to artificially reproduce the same structure of nano - hairs . The hypothesis at the moment is that if any material I can be shaped into nano hairs they will have the same properties as those on gecko toes , so scientists are looking for a different material with which to make the stickiest synthetic surface ever .
- (5) This is one example of research in the field now known as nanotechnology . In this field , the technology being created can be measured in a few nanometers (one nanometer is a millionth of a millimeter) . Interest in developing technology at this level was largely inspired by Richard Feynman at the beginning of the 1960s , but the ' nano catchphrase was coined in the 1990s by Dr. Eric Drexler , who spurred scientists on



through a series of speeches and a book with the title " Engines of Creation : The Coming Era of Nanotechnology "

(6) The scientists working on the geckos see an enormously wide range of possible applications for the kind of adhesive nanotechnology that they will develop The one that will make the biggest splash in the media will be the gloves and the boots that will allow rockclimbers to take their sport to hitherto undreamed of heights . But the technology could also be in surgery to keep the edges of wounds together without the need for stitches . There will also be a huge potential in the manufacturing sector to stick millions of components together tighter than ever before without glue or screws .

Choose the correct answer:

6. How many hairs does a gecko have at the bottom of each toe ?

- A- fifteen
- B- hundreds
- C- around two thousand
- D- around two million**

7. What are the forces that allow geckos to climb upside down on glass called ?

- A- Van der Waals forces**
- B- Sticking forces
- C- Electric forces
- D- Spatulae forces

8.who started using the popular phrase "nano"?

- A. Geckoman
- B. Eric Dreder**



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C. Albert Einstein

D. Richard Feynman

Passage 4

Read the questions and then find the information you need to answer them in the passage

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

(1) Ultrafine aerosol particles found in polluted urban air can contribute to more intense storms in the Amazon minforest , with potential knock on effects for weather and climate patterns in the region and beyond , researchers have warned .

(2) Particles smaller than 50 nanometers in diameter have a substantial influence on cloud formation in the Amazon . In turn , the rainforest has a strong influence on climate regulation worldwide , and aerosol effects observed in this region could also trigger climate shifts globally . according to a study published in Science .

(3) Until this study , ultrafine particles were thought to be too small to affect the formation of clouds . This has now been overturned , at least in the specific circumstances of the Amazon . " These tiny particles were thought to be too small to aid droplet formation " , says meteorologist Luiz Augusto Machado , from the Brazilian Institute for Space Research's Center for Weather Forecasting and Climate Studies , and one of the study's authors . " Now we verified that their presence is one reason why some storms become so strong and produce so much rain in the Amazon region " .

(4) Pérola de Castro Vasconcellos , a chemist at the University of Sao Paulo's Laboratory of Atmospheric Chemistry Studies , added : " this study changes the way clouds are to be represented in models used for weather forecasting , as well as the way researchers understand the workings of tropical rain "

5) The research team analyzed the influence of ultrafine particles on cloud cycles in the rainforest during the 2014 rainy season , when there were no forest fires and the only source of pollution was Manaus , the largest city in the Amazon

Choose the correct answer:



9. What important information about the research study does the writer mention in Paragraphs (4) and (5) ?

A- team of people did the research

B- There were no forest fires

C- Manaus is in the Amazon

D- The study was in 2014

10. What is one important idea related to ultrafine particles that the writer mentions in paragraph (3)?

A. There are many of them in the air in the Amazon

B. They help produce bigger storms in the Amazon .

C. They are too small to have an effect on the weather

D- The Brazilian Institute for Space Research is studying them

11. What is Manaus an example of ?

A. a large university city

B. a large Amazon rainforest

C. an area with high pollution

D. an ultrafine aerosol particle

12. What is the main topic of the passage ?

A. effects of aerosol use on weather in the Amazon

B. pollution and aerosol use in the Amazon

C. weather forecasting in the the Amazon

D. storms in the Amazon



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Passage 5

Read the questions and then find the information you need to answer them in the passage

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

World Quality Standards

(1) Different companies have different perceptions of quality . Without a common standard of quality , however , customers may be at the mercy of manufacturers and vendors . As the number of companies competing in the world marketplace has increased , so has the seriousness of this problem . To deal with the problem of standardization , the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) , a nongovernmental organization with headquarters in Geneva , Switzerland , was created . The ISO is a network of national standards institutes and similar organizations . from 161 different countries that is charged with(1) Different companies have different perceptions of quality . Without a common standard of quality , however , customers may be at the mercy of manufacturers and vendors . As the number of companies competing in the world marketplace has increased , so has the seriousness of this problem . To deal with the problem of standardization , the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) , a nongovernmental organization with headquarters in Geneva , Switzerland , was created . The ISO is a network of national standards institutes and similar organizations . from 161 different countries that is charged with developing standards for quality products and services that are traded throughout the globe

(2) Standardization is achieved through consensus agreements between national delegations representing all the economic stakeholders suppliers , customers , and often governments . The member organization for the United States is the American National Standards Institute located in Washington DC .

(3) In 1987 , the panel published ISO 9000 (iso is Greek for " equal ") , which sets the guidelines for quality procedures that businesses must use to receive certification . Certification by independent auditors and laboratory testing services serves as evidence that a company meets the standards for quality procedures in design , production processes and product testing (4) Although certification is not a legal requirement to



do business globally , the organization's 161 member countries have approved the ISO standards . In fact , ISO standards are so prevalent around the globe that many customers refuse to do business with noncertified companies . As an added bonus , companies completing the certification process often discover new , cost - efficient ways to improve their existing quality - control programs .

Choose the correct answer :

13. What does Paragraph (2) say about standardization ?

- A. Guidelines must be used to get certifications
- B. Everyone has different ideas about standardization .
- c. It is controlled by the American National Standards Institute

D. It is a result of agreements between business and governments

14. How was the problem of different perceptions of quality solved ?

- A. People created ISO and developed standards of quality .**
- B. More companies started to compete in the world market place .
- C. Customers stopped doing business with noncertified companies
- D. National delegations started to represent suppliers ,customers and governments .

15. Why does the writer use the phrase in fact in paragraph (4)?

- A. To give more information about the importance of the international ISO standards**
- B. To give an example of how the ISO standards help businesses in member countries .
- C. to show that the common use of ISO standards came after the 161 - member countries agreed to them .
- D. To prove that the 161 - member countries , approved the ISO standards because customers refused to do business with noncertified companies .

16. Which word can replace the word Although in paragraph (4) ?

- A .Afterwards



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B.As a result

C. However

D. While

17. what does the writer think is an added advantage of ISO certification?

- A. He thinks many customers will only want to do business with ISO certified company
- B. He thinks ISO certification is special because business must use independent auditors and laboratory testing to prove that they meet the standards.
- C. He thinks the process of certification helps companies save money by improving the processes
- D. He thinks that having 161-member countries approve the ISO standards makes the standards prevalent around the world

Passage 6

Read the questions and then find the information you need to answer them in the passage

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

(1) According to a recent study in The Analyst's Accounting Observer , 90 percent of companies in the Standard Poor's 500 - stock index reported nonstandard accounting r results last year , up from 72 percent in 2009.

(2) Regulations still require corporations to report their financial results under accounting rules . But companies often steer investors . instead to massaged calculations that produce a better outcome .

(3) Among 380 companies that were in existence both last year and in 2009 , the study showed net income was up 6.6 percent in 2015 compared with the previous year when non - standard accounting was used .



(4) However , under generally accepted accounting principles , net income at the same 380 companies in 2015 actually declined almost 11 percent from 2014

(5) Another striking fact : Thirty companies in the study generated losses under accounting rules in 2015 but magically produced profits when they did the math their own way . Most were in the energy sector , which has been devastated by plummeting oil prices , but health care companies and information technology businesses were also in this group.

(6) How can a company turn losses into profits ?By excluding some of its costs of doing business . Among the more common expenses that companies remove from their calculations are restructuring and acquisition costs , stock based compensation and write - downs of impaired assets .

Choose the correct answer :

18. According to the text , what is one important effect of non - standard accounting ?

- A. It reduces the cost of doing business .
- B. It increases the number of employees .
- C. It allows companies to choose the results they show .
- D. It has mainly helped companies that produce energy

19. What is the reason for companies hiding some business costs ?

- A. It makes them seem more successful .
- B. It is common when prices are falling .
- C. It is easier for them to do their own neath.
- D. It gives them more time to pay for these costs .

20. The word generally in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to

- A. finally
- B . especially



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c. quickly

D. usually

21. The word reported in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A. opened

B. believed

C. described

D. explained

Passage 7

Read the questions and then look at the graph to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions .

Figure 1. Renewable Internal Freshwater Resources per Capita ,
Select Countries (cubic meters)

Choose the correct answer :

22. In which year was the freshwater level the highest in Morocco ?

A. 1967

B. 1997

C. 2010

D. 2011

23. How much did the freshwater levels decrease in Syria between 1967 and 2011 ?



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- A. about 800 cubic meters
- B. about 500 cubic meters .
- C. about 400 cubic meters
- D. about 250 cubic meters

Passage 8

Read the questions and then find the information you need to answer them in the passage .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Software Ownership

(1) Most people know that software can be very expensive . However , many people do not know that even though you pay a lot for software , you do not necessarily own it . What happens , then , when you pay for a piece of software ? Very few developers grant you actual ownership of a program , even after you ' purchased it . Instead of buying the software itself , you are actually paying for a license that grants you permission to install and use the software .

Why a License ?

(2) Software developers have good reason for licensing software instead of selling it outright :



Piracy - software piracy , which costs developers billions of dollars every year , is the act of copying software without the developer's consent and without paying the developer and then selling or giving away the copies . If you install the program on multiple computers at the same time , that is piracy too . By licensing their products and maintaining some ownership of them , developers can take action against pirates .

Modifications - Most license a agreements state that you cannot make modifications to a program's source code . If developers allowed this , it would be an easy matter for others to make changes to a program and then try to claim the modified program as their own .

(3) But even though the developer keeps most rights to a program , you have some rights , too . If the program does not perform as you expected , you have the right to return or exchange it .

Choose the correct answer :

24. Which of the following is the writer's opinion ?

- A. Software licensing benefits the software companies
- B.. Pirates copy billions of dollars of software every year .
- C. Customers can usually make one backup copy of software .
- D. Software licensing brings many advantages to the customer**

25. What can we understand from the passage about software piracy ?

- A. It is a trivial problem for the software industry
- B. It makes lot of money for the software industry
- C. It is a bigger issue in the USA than in other countries
- D. It is the main reason software companies prefer licensing .**

26. What can we understand from the passage about a lot of people who purchase software ?

- A . They try to modify their software .



- B. They make many copies of their software .
- C. They like having a software license agreement .
- D . They fail to read their software license agreement

Passage 9

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer it .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Catalysts

Catalysts are very important in controlling the rate of reactions . A catalyst is a chemical that increases the speed or rate of a chemical reaction without undergoing permanent chemical change . Many industrial and biological processes need catalysts for efficiency ; the reactions are too slow without them . Catalysts are fascinating chemicals . The reaction between hydrogen and nitrogen gas to form ammonia does not occur at a significant rate , even at high pressures and high temperatures . If some finely divided iron is added to the vessel , however , the rate of the reaction increases dramatically and the reaction becomes productive . The iron is not a reactant and does not chemically change in the reaction . The iron functions as a catalyst .

Choose the correct answer :

27. The word undergoing is closest in meaning to

- A. adding
- B. preventing
- C. controlling
- D. experiencing



Passage 10

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer it .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Evidence

Direct Evidence

(1) Evidence is either direct or circumstantial . Direct evidence proves a point . The testimony of an eyewitness is direct evidence . Consider the following statement : I stole Susan's purse . This would appear to be a criminal confession . This statement is direct evidence . In a civil action , a statement admitting liability by a defendant is direct evidence . For example : I am so sorry that I hit your car . I knocked over my coffee and looked down just for a minute . Is everyone okay ?

Circumstantial Evidence

(2) Circumstantial evidence is more common . This form of evidence is indirect . Circumstantial evidence provides the trier of fact with information from which inferences

Choose the correct answer :

28. The word liability in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

A. knowledge

B. crime

C. fault

D. fact



Passage 11

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer it .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Ancient Birds

(1) Giant birds of the past have names that speak for themselves . The Elephant bird , a native of Madagascar and the largest known giant bird , stood at over nine feet tall and weighed in at 1,000 pounds or more , until it went extinct about 1,000 years ago .

Australia's Mthirung , nicknamed " Thunder bird , " which disappeared nearly 50,000 years ago , is thought to have been nearly seven feet tall and weighed between 500 and 1,000 pounds . But until now , no one had ever found evidence of these towering avians in Europe

(2) Today , researchers describe the first fossil of a giant bird found in Crimea . Dated at around 1.8 million years old , the specimen makes experts question previous assumptions that giant birds were not part of the region's fauna during that period

(3) A team of paleontologists dug up the fossil- an unusually large femur bone -in Taurida Cave , located on the Crimean Peninsula in the northern Black Sea . The cave was only discovered last June when the construction of a new highway revealed its entrance .

(4) Based on the femur's dimensions , the team calculated that the bird would have weighed around 992 pounds as much as an adult polar bear - making it the third largest bird ever recorded . Daniel Field , a scientist at the University of Cambridge , says , " It raises exciting questions about the factors that gave rise to these giant birds , and the factors that drove them to extinction " .

Choose the correct answer :

29. What two phrases does the writer use to say that the birds were very large ?

A. Giant bird and towering avian

B. elephant bird and native of Madagascar



- C. large femur bone and the region's fauna
- D. seven feet tall and nicknamed "Thunderbird "

30. Which of the following does the writer say is a fact ?

- A. The Thunderbird lived in Australia and Europe
- B. The femur is the largest bone in the body
- C. The Elephant bird was over nine feet tall**
- D. Researchers found a polar bear fossil

31. How are researchers ' views since the new discovery different from the views held before?

- A. They now know what the birds ate .
- B. They now know what the birds looked like**
- C. They now know when the birds became extinct
- D. They now know a new place in which the birds lived .

32. What can we understand about the giant bird of crimea from Paragraph (3) ?

- A. Researchers found it at the bottom of the Black Sea .
- B. Highway workers found it at a construction site
- C. Researchers did not find all the bones .**
- D. We can see it in the Crimea museum

33. What can be understood about Daniel Field from paragraph (4) ?

- A. He studies fossil .**
- B. He found the fossil .
- C. He weighed the fossil .
- D. He studies at Cambridge University



Passage 12

Read the questions and then read passages A and B to find the information you need to answer them .

Use only information from passage A and B when you answer the questions .

Do NOT read the whole passage only search for the information you need to answer the questions

Passage A : Sole traders to the UK

(1) A sole trader is a business owned by one person . They are usually small in size , Hairdressers , butchers , and electricians often operate as sole traders . Solo traders often use their own savings , bank loans or loans from friends and family to help them start and finance their business . There are several benefits of being a sole trader They keep all the profit they make for themselves and get to run the business as they see fit , making all the key decisions by themselves . It is also simple to start a business as a sole trader as there are very few rules and regulations to follow

(2) However , sole traders take on all the risks of starting their own business and have the disadvantage of unlimited liability , meaning that sole trader is personally responsible for the organization's debt . This means that personal assets such as a car or house are at risk of being sold to pay off business debts . Moreover , solo traders tend to work long hours . This is because they have full responsibility for all of their business . To keep labor costs to a minimum they will often avoid delegating tasks such as purchasing or advertising to others , preferring to save money by doing the work themselves . Sole traders can only raise limited finance . They will receive money from family and friends or use

Choose the correct answer :

34. What is one advantage partnerships and private limited companies have over sole traders ?

- A. It is easier to motivate people working in the business
- B. It is easier to make decisions about the business .



C. It is easier to find money to grow the business .

D. It is easier to find customers for the business ,

35. What is one advantage sole traders and partnerships have over private limited companies ?

A. They can share the work

B. They are less expensive to establish .

C. it is easier to agree on a business strategy

D. Business owners can find more free time

36. How is a partnership different from a sole trader and a private limited company ?

A. It usually has two owners .

B. It can be a family business .

C. It always has multiple owners

D. it must have a legal document

37. In which business (es) do the owners have to use their personal money if the business fails?

A. Sole trader only .

B. Sole trade and partnership .

C. Partnership and limited company .

D. Sole trader , partnership and limited company

Passage 13

Read the questions and then find the information you need to answer them in the passage .



Do NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Bees

(1) The Holy Quran tells us that insects form communities (Surat al - An'am , 38) and that they can communicate with one another (Surat an - Naml , 18) and work together to produce food (Surat al Nahl , 68-9) . Modern science , more than 1,400 years afterwards , has accepted that this information is indeed correct . Now , scientists in the United Kingdom are learning that some of these amazing creatures may also have feelings and emotions similar to those of humans .

(2) At Newcastle University , they are trying to discover how some insects feel . In recent years , honeybee numbers have been declining worldwide at a disturbing rate . Many explanations have been given for this . Some say the bees are dying because of disease and pesticides . Others say it may be due to pollution or microwave towers . At any rate , this is a very serious situation , for humans as well as for the bees . At least one - third of the world's crops depend on bees . Farmer's are worried . What about the bees ? How they feel ? Are they scared , sad or depressed ?

(3) The researchers trained a group of bees to tell the difference between two smells . After one smell , they were always given a sweet sugar reward . After the other smell , they were given a bitter substance . They quickly learned to choose the smell with the sweet prize and to stick out their tongues to get it . The scientists wanted to see what the bees would do if they were put in a stressful situation . They shook up half of the bees , to make them think they were in danger . These stressed bees refused to put out their tongues for new smells , and only chose the old smell which they knew would be followed by a sweet treat . Even though there was an equal chance that a strange smell would taste good , it seemed they believed it would taste bad and were afraid to try it .

These bees had become " pessimists " . The other half - the unstressed bees - were much more likely to try tastes from new smells , thus remaining " optimists " .

(4) When humans are stressed , anxious worried or depressed , they have lower levels of the brain hormone serotonin . So did the stressed bees . This may mean that the feelings of anxious and stressed bees are similar to those of humans with mood



disorders . This knowledge , along with further investigations into bee behavior and " feelings " can hopefully be used to understand and remedy their declining numbers , for their sake and for ours .

Choose the correct answer :

38. The words these amazing creatures in paragraph (1) refer to

- A. bees
- B. insects**
- C. scientists
- D. communities

39. Why are bees important to humans ?

- A. They have communities and can communicate
- B. They are necessary to produce our food crops .**
- C. They are becoming more numerous than us .
- D. They have feelings like us .

40. Which paragraph describes how the scientists the bees ?

- A. Paragraph (1)
- B. Paragraph (2)
- C. Paragraph (3)**
- D. Paragraph (4)



Module 20:

Passage 1

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Do NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Giant Panda

(1) An American - born giant panda will soon be travelling to China . The Chinese government has an agreement with foreign zoos to lend giant pandas out only for scientific study . After a few years , they , and any cubs they may produce , must all be returned to China . Mei Lan , a three - year - old female , is being prepared for her trip to China , where her parents were born . a special FedEx flight from the U.S , is being arranged for her

(2) Chinese zookeepers are getting ready for her arrival by planning a special diet and even language lessons for her . They are advertising for a tutor to teach Mei Lan Chinese . The caretakers at her new home , the Chengdu Panda Research Center in Sichuan , want to help her adapt quickly and feel comfortable in her new environment . Mei Lan has lived at a zoo in the city of Atlanta , Georgia , since her birth , and she is unfamiliar with Chinese . The teacher must have a bachelor's degree or higher and be fluent in both English and Chinese

.Choose the correct answer :

1. According to Paragraph (2) , why do the Chinese zookeepers want Mei Lan to learn Chinese?



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A. so that she can speak with her caretakers

B. so that she will feel at home in China

C. so that she can forget her English

D. so that she will like her new diet

2. According to Paragraph (2) , where has Mei Lan been living ?

A. in the Chengdu Panda Research Center

B. in an American research center

C. in Atlanta , Georgia

D. in Sichuan China

Passage 2

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the. information you need to answer them

Do NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Stars

(1) If we look at the night sky carefully , we will see that the stars are of many different colors . Some are red , others are yellow and some are blue . This is also shown when we take color photographs of the night sky . You can take such a photograph with an ordinary camera as long as it is kept steady . A thirty second exposure is sufficient

(2) Astronomers have been able to classify stars according to color . They have found that blue stars are the largest and red stars the smallest . However , there are a few stars which cannot be classified in this way . These are the superstars . For example , Ryejöl is



a blue superstar as big as 40.000 sun and Beetlejuice is a superstar with a size equal to 17.000 suns

(3) Suppose an astronomer observes two stars , one brighter than the other . If neither of them is a superstar , he will know immediately that the brighter star is closer . Astronomers have instruments like light meters which can measure the brightness of a star quite accurately , it is possible to measure a star's distance from the earth it astronomers know the color brightness and whether or not it is a superstar

Choose the correct answer

3. Which of the following colors is NOT mentioned in the passage ?

A. green

B. yellow

C. blue

D. red

4. According to Paragraph (2) Beetlejuice is a superstar.....

A. as big as the sun

B. Smaller than the sun

C. as big as 17,000 suns

D. as big as 40,000 suns

5. According to Paragraph (2) astronomers classify stars according to the following EXCEPT.....

A. size

B. color

C. shape

D. brightness



Passage 3

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Do NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Engineering Innovation

(1) Rome is known for many things : its military conquests , its civic architecture , temples , roads , emperors , and sculpture . Yet none of these would have been possible without the most vital resource of all : water . Now , as then , water is life , and without effective distribution , there would have been no great Roman civilization . Even until relatively modern times , Roman techniques to collect , store , and channel water over huge distances remained unsurpassed .

(2) Such technology , was not , of course , invented from scratch by the Romans , and many earlier Mediterranean peoples had poured resources and expertise into managing water . On the island of Crete , the Minoans developed sophisticated rain - harvesting and filtering systems as early as the middle of the third millennium B. C. Cretan water management techniques were later adopted across the Greek - speaking world , and examples abound of tunnels , drainage systems , and cisterns , sometimes of considerable size

(3) Yet although the water management tradition Rome inherited was rich and extensive , no previous system came close to the sophistication and reach of the Roman aqueduct . Striding across the landscape from Spain to Syria , these awe - inspiring structures not only carried life and livelihood but also proclaimed the greatness of Rome

(4) Aqueducts were costly public works , and not all Roman cities necessarily required them . Some cities , such as Pompeii , had their water needs met by wells or public and private cisterns dug beneath houses . Some cisterns could reach a colossal size , such as the Basilica Cistern (Yerebatan Sarnici) in Constantinople (now Istanbul , Turkey) and



the Piscina Mirabilis in Miseno , Italy . The better built to provide drinking water to the populations such as Rome's - thought to have reached one million in the first century AD . needed an entire system of aqueducts not only for drinking water but also for supplying ornamental public fountains and baths

(5) Rome was supplied by aqueducts totaling 315 miles in length . Of that , 269 miles ran underground and 46 total miles above ground ; however , only about 36 miles consisted of arched structures just under 12 percent in all .

(6) Rome had as many as 11 aqueduct systems , the most ancient of which was the mile - long Aqua Appia , first operational in 312 B.C. It was named for its sponsor , the censor Appius Claudius Caecus , better known for another great pioneering structure of ancient Rome : the Appian Way , one of the first major Roman roads .

(7) Three more aqueducts were built in the third and second centuries B.C .: Aqua Anio Vetus , Aqua Marcia , and Aqua Tepula . Aided by his son - in - law Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa , Emperor Augustus was particularly active in improving the capital's water supply , repairing old systems and building new ones . The Augustan - era Aqua Virgo named , according to legend , for the young girl who directed thirsty soldiers to the springs that fed it has been used uninterrupted ever since its construction . During his reign , Caligula began building two aqueducts that were finished by Emperor Claudius , the Aqua Claudia and Aqua Anio Novus . Trajan built Traiana , which is 37 miles long , in A.D. 109 .

(8) The last of Rome's aqueducts was the Aqua Alexandrina , nearly 14 miles long , built by Alexander Severus in A.D. 226. Some have calculated that , once completed , Rome's aqueducts delivered roughly 1.5 million cubic

once completed , Rome's aqueducts delivered roughly 1.5 million cubic yards of water per day - about 200 gallons per person . Its water network supplied 11 grand scale baths , as well as the 900 or so public baths , and almost 1.400 monumental fountains and private swimming pools . A crucial later stage in the conveying of water was , of course , its disposal . Rome's Cloaca Maxima sewer , which flowed into the Tiber River , became the model for urban sanitation



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Choose the correct answer :

6. Who developed rain harvesting in the third millennium B.C?

A. Minoans

B. Romans

C. Greeks

D. Egyptians

7. How long were Rome's aqueducts in total ?

A. 269 miles

B. 46 miles

C. 315 miles

D. 112 miles

8. When did Trajan build the Aqua Traiana ?

A.) A.D. 109

B.) A.D 226

C.) 312 B.C

D.) 37 B.C

Passage 4

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer questions



(1) Friction is the force that opposes one surface moving , or trying to move . over another . It can be a help or a hindrance . We could not walk if there was no friction between the soles of our shoes and the ground . Our feet would slip backwards ; as they tend to if , we walk on ice . On the other hand , engineers try to reduce friction to a minimum in the moving parts of machinery by using lubricating oils and ball bearings .

(2) When a gradually increasing force (P) is applied through a spring balance to a block on a table , the block does not move at first . This is because an equally increasing but opposing frictional force (F) acts where the block and table touch . At any instant P and F are equal and opposite .

(3) If P is increased further , the block eventually moves ; as it does so F has its maximum value , called starting or static friction . When the block is moving at a steady speed , the balance reading is slightly less than that for starting friction . Sliding or dynamic friction is therefore less than starting or static friction

(4) Placing a mass on the block increases the force pressing the surfaces together and increases friction . When work is done against friction , the temperatures of the bodies in contact rise (as you can test by rubbing your hands together) : mechanical energy is being changed into heat energy .

Choose the correct answer :

9. What important point does the writer make about' starting friction in Paragraphs (3) and (4)?

- A. It creates heat in bodies
- B. in Math , it is the letter F
- C. . it presses surfaces together .
- D. It is greater than sliding friction

10. What important idea related to frictional force does the writer mention in Paragraph (1)?

- A. It needs lubricating oils and ball bearings



B.it brings advantages for engineers

C. It is both useful and a problem

D. It is zero when walking on ice .

11. What point does the writer support with the example of rubbing your hands together ?

A. Friction and movement makes objects hotter

B. There is little friction when we walk on ice

C .Sliding friction is less than starting friction

D. The block moves at the same speed all the time

12. What is the main topic of the passage ?

A. Frictional energy

B. Starting friction

C. Sliding friction

D. Frictional force

Passage 5

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer questions

Monitoring Food

(1) Nutritionists often suggest keeping a food diary to track your meals , avoid mindless overeating and keep tabs on nutrients like salt , fat and vitamins . But writing down everything you eat is annoying , and many people find themselves abandoning their efforts after a few days or weeks



(2) in the future , you may be able to track your food intake with a sticker placed on your tooth . Researchers at Tufts University have developed a tooth sensor that can track glucose and salt and wirelessly send the information to a device .

(3) Scientists have developed wearables for monitoring food intake before . Most of these have been in the form of mouth guards . American and Brazilian scientists created one to check glucose ; it contained biosensors and wireless communications modules . But it requires , well , wearing a mouth guard , which can be uncomfortable .

(4) Diabetics could theoretically use the new tooth - mounted sensor to monitor their sugar intake and broadcast the information to their doctors . It could be helpful for people with other medical conditions that require them to monitor their eating , for example , patients with high blood pressure who need to limit their salt .

(5) But , Almquist , a professor of bioengineering at Imperial College London , says , there will be " significant hurdles " before the technology is ready for daily use as a food diary substitute . " For instance , for continuous monitoring of food intake , the sensors will need to be robust enough to withstand abrasion during chewing . In addition , foods are complex mixtures of compounds including salts , sugars and proteins , and the relative amounts of each that enter into saliva will depend on factors such as the nature of the food

13. What does the passage say about the new food - control technique ?

- A. It is NOT yet ready to replace older methods .
- B. it will help patients to use less medicine
- C. it will help people who DO NOT exercise enough .
- D. It can deal with all food ingredients

14. Why have scientists developed the new food - control technique ?

- A. to help restaurants make healthier food cheaply
- B. to avoid the need to keep a daily food diary



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C.to improve the diet of babies and children

D. to deal with complex eating processes in the mouth

15. Which word can we use to replace the phrase " in addition in Paragraph (5)?

A .also

B. besides

C .however

D. therefore

16. Why does the writer use the phrase " For instance " in Paragraph (5)?

A. to show how the new technique can be used in different ways

B. to give examples of patients who can use the new technique

C .To show that the new and old techniques are different

D. to explain one difficulty in using the new technique

17. What does the writer think of the old mouth guards ?

A .He believes they were NOT expensive to make

B. He believes they were rather big

C. He believes they were NOT practical

D. He believes they were difficult to make

Passage6

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when your answer the questions



Cultural Norms

- (1) Humans are social creatures . People have always grouped together into communities in order to survive . Living together , people form common habits and behaviors - from specific methods of childrearing to preferred techniques for obtaining food in modern day Paris , many people shop daily at outdoor markets to pick up what they need for their evening meal , buying cheese , meat , and vegetables from different specialty stalls in the United States , the majority of people shop once a week at supermarkets filling large carts to the brim . How would a Parisian perceive U.S shopping behaviors that Americans take for granted ?
- (2) Almost human behavior , from shopping to marriage to expressions of feelings , is learned in the United States , people tend to view marriage as a choice between two people , based on mutual feelings of love , In other nations and in other times , marriages have been arranged through an intricate process of interviews and negotiations between entire families .
- (3) To someone raised in New York City , the marriage customs of a family from Nigeria may seem strange , or even wrong . Conversely , someone from traditional Kolkata family might be perplexed with the idea of romantic love as the foundation for lifelong commitment . In other words , the way in which people view marriage depends largely on what they have been taught
- (4) Behavior based on learned customs is not a bad thing Being familiar with unwritten rules helps people feel secure and " normal " Most people want to live their daily lives confident that their behaviors will not be challenged or disrupted . But even an action as seemingly simple as commuting to work evidences a great deal of cultural propriety

Choose the correct answer:

18. What has the greatest effect on people's ideas about marriage today?

- A. their ideas about romantic love
- B. what they have seen in popular films
- C. the marriage customs of people in New York



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D. what they have learned from their own community

19. What is the main reason people have always lived in social groups ?

A. friendship

B .marriage

C. customs

D. survival

20. The word obtaining in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

A. getting

B. ordering

C. preparing

D. producing

21. The word negotiations in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

A. differences

B. discussions

C. emergencies

D. relationships

Passage 7

Read the questions and then look at the graph to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the graph when your answer the questions .

Steel use



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Choose the correct answer

22. What percentage of steel does the automotive industry use ?

- A. 5 %
- B. 9%
- C. 13%**
- D. 16%

23. What percentage of steel is used by the domestic appliances industry ?

- A. 11 %
- B. 8%
- C. 5%
- D. 2%**

Passage 8

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Do NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

(1) Our food is primarily made of carbohydrates , proteins , fats , minerals , vitamins and water . We need to regularly ingest food to sustain ourselves .

(2) Living things do not follow the pattern of decay seen in the rest of the natural world . Unlike non - living things (such as rocks) , living things maintain themselves . They build new cells , tissues and organs in the process of development , Once mature ,



organisms can sustain existing biological structures by cellular division . This process , also called mitosis , allows cells to use molecules such as water , amino acids (building blocks of proteins) carbohydrates and lipids to create new cells . This process requires the transfer of energy among chemical bonds .

(3) Our cells are regularly being replaced and recycled and this requires a regular influx of energy and matter . We obtain energy in the form of food calories : new matter in the form of the molecules contained in our food . Not all of these molecules are digestible by all animals . These unneeded molecules may be eaten along with more desirable molecules . This is part of the reason why animals must have an opening in their digestive system

(4) A balanced diet for humans includes several servings of breads , cereals , fruits and vegetables every day . Also essential are smaller servings of milk , dairy , meat and eggs . Fats , oils and sweets should make up a very small portion of a balanced diet

(5) Human beings eat several hundred pounds of food a year . From this food we obtain all the molecules we need so our bodies can operate , grow and replace the cells lost to wear , old age , or damage .

(6) Animals , such as humans , have evolved intricate strategies of intercellular communication . Feedback , feed - forward , and inhibition allow us to maintain steady - state , or homeostasis . We get hungry because we want to eat . This seemingly simple cause and effect is the result of the empty stomach secreting the peptide hormone ghrelin into the bloodstream . When this hormone is received by hypothalamus , it stimulates the release of growth hormones , which makes us want to eat . After eating to satiation , the release of the peptide hormone leptin causes the hypothalamus to inhibit hunger sensations . Leptin is released by a variety of tissues including adipose (fat cells) , stomach , bone , pituitary , and the liver

Metabolism

(7) The word metabolism comes from the Greek root " change " and involves the building up or breaking down of molecules to be used by the body . These molecules will be used for cell growth , fuel and other processes . If the process involves breaking



down molecules into simpler ones , usually to release energy , it is called catabolic . If building up complex molecules , for structures or energy storage , it is called anabolic .

(8) Developed and less active bodies do not need as many energy calories as developing and active bodies . Developing bodies are adding cells at a rapid rate , and this requires an infusion of both new material (molecules) and energy . Active bodies , likewise , need more calories to sustain the energetic demands of more motion

Proteins

(9) Proteins are molecules made of nitrogen , carbon , oxygen and hydrogen and sometimes sulfur . These molecules are found in animal tissue such as meat (including fish) , eggs , cheese and legumes , and many other plant foods .

(10) Proteins are large molecules assembled from smaller units called amino acids and serve many important roles in living things . Amino acids are linked by covalent bonds called peptide bonds . Proteins can serve as enzymes , hormones as well as the building blocks of complex physical features . Proteins comprise teeth , bone , muscle , tendon , cartilage , skin - most of what makes up an organism .

(11) As enzymes , proteins facilitate chemical reactions that would not otherwise happen in the short time , or lower temperatures required by living things . As hormones (such as the previously mentioned appetite inhibitor leptin) they are protein messengers that deliver information around the body .

Carbohydrates

(12) Carbohydrates are made of hydrogen , oxygen , and carbon that combine to form monosaccharides . These simple sugars are made of five (pentose) or six (hexose) carbon rings . Additional hydrogen and oxygen atoms allow these rings to form disaccharides (" two sugars ") such as sucrose and lactose or polysaccharides (" many sugars ") such as starch .

(13) Sugars are essential to living things . They provide a way to store chemical energy to operate living things . They are also the structural backbone to the information storage molecules DNA and RNA , as well as many of the other essential molecules in



living things . Sugars are transported through the blood stream in the form of the simple sugar glucose . They have 4 calories of energy per gram .

Choose the correct answer :

24. What two things happen to the cells in our body ?

- A .They divide and are digested
- B. They are replaced and recycled**
- C. they are replaced and digested
- D. They build new cells and give energy

25. What two things do cells use for mitosis ?

- A. water and dairy
- B. lipids and cereals
- C. amino acids and lipids**
- D. amino acids and vegetables

26. What two hormones make people feel hunger ?

- A. Ghrelin and growth hormones**
- B. Leptin and ghrelin
- C. Ghrelin and peptide
- D. Hypothalamus and growth hormones

Passage 9

Read the questions and then look at the graph to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions .

Choose the correct answers



27. In 2015 , how many of Britain's CEOs were educated at private schools ?

- A. around 38%
- B. around 55%
- C. around 70%
- D. around 87%

Passage 10

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Arrests

(1) In the US legal system , arrests are made after enough evidence is collected to establish **probable** cause . Arrests are made with or without a warrant , but there must always be probable cause to arrest . A criminal defendant is usually searched at the time of the arrest . At the police station the defendant is " **booked** " . The booking process involves finger printing and photographing the defendant . Background information on the defendant such as name , address , phone number , and so forth is also collected .

(2) The defendant is searched again before he or she is placed in a jail cell . If the defendant's offense is minor , he or she may be allowed to post bail and appear before the judge at a later date . When the offense is not minor the defendant is held until the initial appearance ; the judge sets the bail amount at this time .

Choose the correct answers

28. The word " booked " in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A. harmed
- B. registered
- C. released



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D. transferred

29. The word **probable** in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

A. enormous

B. suspicious

C. reasonable

D. complicated

Passage 11

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Advertising

Defences of Advertising

(1) Defenders of advertising claim that it provides many benefits . It informs consumers about available products and services . Some adverts promote the public interest by informing consumers about health and safety issues Volvos , for example , were among the first vehicles to provide side - door air bags This is a definite safety advantage . Defenders of advertising also argue that by giving media the financial backing It requires , advertisements allow " free " television and internet content , The survival and profitability of many media outlets , such as social media , television and radio stations and YouTube channels depend on advertising revenue , Finally , advocates of advertising claim that it stimulates competition and fuels our mass consumption economy . It raises the standard of living for everyone because it makes " economies of large - scale production possible . Mass production reduces the cost of manufacturing a product , so it is less expensive to buy ; but mass production requires mass consumption , and mass consumption of a product cannot occur unless consumers know that we product exists



and where it can be bought . So , advertising is required if we are to take advantage of the benefits of large - scale production

Criticisms of Advertising

(2) Numerous criticisms have been levelled at advertising First , some critics argue , advertising interferes with almost everything we do (staying . reading , driving , watching YouTube , browsing the internet) . Second , critics say , advertising makes citizens materialistic . They only care about possessing more and more . Of course , there is nothing wrong with improving your standard of living , but they say advertising encourages consumers to measure their worth only by what they have , rather than by who they are . And so , advertising weakens social bonds and contributes to a shallow , materialistic culture . Third , advertising exploits children by targeting dubious messages (sugary cereals are good , cool kids wear brand- name clothing) at an audience that is too young to be able to evaluate their content . Young people , including college students

Choose the correct answers

30. What are two words that the writer uses for "supporter " in paragraph (1) ?

- A. consumer and defender
- B. consumer and survival
- C. advocate and survival
- D. advocate and defender

31. Which of the following is an opinion ?

- A. Large scale production makes products cheaper
- B. Some TV stations need revenue from advertising
- C. Advertising makes people want more possessions
- D. Advertising gives people information about products .

32. How are college students ' views about advertising different from the advertisers ' view ?



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- A. College students think advertising to young people is ineffective .
- B. College students think the good advertising can increase sales
- C. College students think advertising prevents students from studying
- D. College students think advertising on social media should be banned

33. What can we understand about advertising from the passage ?

- A. It causes higher prices in the shops
- B. it always helps a company increase profits
- C. it is a very important and powerful
- D. its disadvantages are granter than its benefits

34. What can we understand about YouTube from the passage ?

- A. People use it to make money
- B. It is popular with young people
- C. It stops students from studying
- D. It has more adverts than television

Passage 12

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Renewable Energy Sources

Passage A

Solar Energy



(1) The energy falling on the Earth from the Sun is mostly in the form of light and the light that falls in one hour equals the total energy used by the world in a year , unfortunately , its low energy density requires large collecting devices and its availability varies . Its greatest potential use is as an energy source for low- temperature water heating . This uses solar panels as the energy transfer devices , which convert light into heat energy . They are used increasingly to produce domestic hot water at about 70'C and to heat swimming pools

(2) Solar energy can also be used to produce high temperature heating , up to 3000 c or so , if a large curved mirror (a solar furnace) focuses the Sun's rays on to a small area . The energy can then be used to turn water to steam for driving the turbine of an electric generator in a power station

(3) Solar cells , made from semiconducting materials , convert sunlight into electricity directly . A number of cells connected together can be used to supply electricity to homes and to the electronic equipment in communication and other satellites . They are also used for small -scale power generation in remote areas of developing countries where there is no electricity supply . Recent developments have made large -scale generation more cost effective and there is now a large solar power plant in California . There are many designs for prototype light vehicles run on solar power .

Wind energy

(4) Giant windmills called wind turbines with two or three blades each up to 30m long drive electrical generators . " Wind farms " of 20 to 100 turbines spaced about 400m apart , supply about 400MW (enough electricity for 250,000 homes) in the UK and provide a useful " top up " to the National Grid . Wind turbines can be noisy and may be considered unsightly so there is some environmental objection to wind farms , especially as the best sites are often in coastal or upland areas of great natural beauty .

Passage B

water binds for example , and also for shipping routes . (8the UK , electric power stations generate about 2 % of the electricity supply . Most are located in Scotland and Wales where the average rainfall is higher than in other areas . With good management hydroelectric energy is a reliable energy source , but there asks connected with the construction of dams , and a variety of problems may result from the impact of a dam



on the environment . Land previously used for forestry or farming may have to be funded . 966554

Wave energy

(5) The rise and fall of sea waves has to be transferred by some kind of wave - energy converter into the rotary motion required to drive a generator . It is a difficult problem and the large - scale production of electricity by this means is unlikely in the near future , but small systems are being developed to supply island communities with Power

Tidal and hydroelectric energy

(6) The flow of water from a higher to a lower level from behind a tidal barrage (barrier) or the dam of a hydroelectric scheme is used to drive a water turbine (water wheel) connected to a generator .

(7) One of the largest working tidal schemes is the La Grande I project in Canada . Feasibility studies have shown that a 10 - mile - long barrage across the River Severn Estuary could produce about 7 % of today's electrical energy consumption in England and Wales . Such schemes have significant implications for the environment , as they may destroy wildlife habitats of water birds for example , and also for shipping routes .

(8) In the UK , hydroelectric power stations generate about 2 % of the electricity supply . Most are located in Scotland and Wales where the average rainfall is higher than in other areas . With good management hydroelectric energy is a reliable energy source , but there are risks connected with the construction of dams , and a variety of problems may result from the impact of a dam on the environment . Land previously used for forestry or farming may have to be flooded .

Choose the correct answer :

35. According to both passages , why is it difficult to use energy from renewable sources ?

A. Renewable sources require large amounts of energy to generate power .

B. The availability of renewable energy differs and can only be used for water heating .



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C. Large collecting devices are required and it's difficult to get permission from governments .

D. It's difficult to convert motion to drive a generator and crude oil prices are so cheap that it's not worth it .

36. What do the passages say about the UK ?

A. Wind turbines are unpopular in the UK , but they provide 400 MW of energy

B. the UK has up to 100 wind turbines that can provide energy to other countries

C. Wind turbines supply electricity to some homes and hydroelectricity powers 2 percent of homes in the UK .

D. Hydroelectricity powers 2 percent of homes and wind power could provide power for another 10 percent of homes .

37. Which of the following statements best summarizes renewable energy from both passages ?

A. The UK is the leading country in the world using alternative energy sources

B. Renewable energy make up a small portion of the energy supply

C. wind turbines cause too much environmental damage to be used widely

D. Canada is the leading country is hydroelectric energy

Passage 13

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Floor Damage

(1) The damage you described in your letter dated 7 July has now been inspected .



(2) The faults in the wiring appear to have been caused by dripping water from the floor above . The electrical contractor , who installed the wiring in February , tells me that the wall was dry at the time he replaced the old wires . However , we will arrange for repairs to be made and seal off that section .

(3) Durafloor is one of the most hardwearing materials of its kind on the market and we were surprised to hear that it had worn away within six months , so we made a closer inspection . We noticed that the floor had been cut into and this seems to have been the result of dragging heavy metal boxes across it . The one - year guarantee we offer on our workmanship is against " normal wear and tear" , and the treatment the floor appears to have been subjected to does not fall into this category . I am quite willing to arrange for the surface to be replaced , but we will have to charge you for the materials and work involved . If I may , I would like to suggest that you instruct your staff to use trolleys when shifting heavy containers .

(4) I am sorry about the **inconvenience** you have experienced and will tell confirmation the fitters to repair the damage as soon as I have your confirmation that they can begin work.

Choose the correct answers

38. According to Paragraph (2) , the problems with wiring were caused by.....

- A. the electrical contractor
- B. The new wires
- c. the old wires

D. leaking water

39. The word **inconvenience** in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to

- A. Time pressure
- B. Coincidence
- C. bad luck

D. trouble



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40. According to Paragraph (4) , the replacement of the damaged floor surface

A. is going to begin when the customer notifies the contractor

B. is going to begin when the workmen are available

C. has already finished

D. has already begun

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Module 21:

Passage 1

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Do NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions .

(1) Over the roar of the fire , Mike heard Ben shout . " Hurry ! The fire is almost on us ! " Mike's arms were sore and tired , but he swung his axe even faster . He didn't even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes . The **greedy** fire kept coming . The more the fire destroyed , the more it wanted . Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smoke jumpers to build a firebreak . His only thought was to stop the flaming monster that was raging through the forest

(2) At last the smoke jumpers finished the firebreak . If the fire were powerful enough , it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make . Then they would have to start all over again . Mike stood motionless , his face black with ash , his shirt wet with sweat . He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire . He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him

(3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving his bravery was clear A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage He was brave only when he forget about himself , Today Mike had showed that he cared very much about the others with whom he was working .

Choose the correct answer :

1. According to Paragraph (1) , it was hard for Mike to do his job because.....

A. his arms were strained and painful



- B. he couldn't think very well
- C. he was busy with other things
- D. he DIDN'T work with others

2. According to Paragraph (1) , Mike's only thought as he tried to put out the fire was

- A. to please his boss
- B. to pump more water
- C. to stop the blazing fire
- D. to get something to drink

3. The word greedy in Paragraph (1) means wanting

- A. less
- B. More
- C. some
- D. a little

Passage 2

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Social Impact of the Industrial Revolution

(1) The Industrial Revolution brought great riches to most of the entrepreneurs who helped set it in motion . For the millions of workers who crowded into the new factories , however , the industrial age brought poverty and harsh living conditions .



(2) In time , reforms would curb many of the worst abuses of the early industrial age in Europe and the Americas . As standards of living Increased , people at all levels of society would benefit from industrialization . Until then , working people would suffer with dangerous working conditions : unsafe , unsanitary , and overcrowded housing and unrelenting poverty

(3) The Industrial Revolution brought rapid urbanization , or the movement of people to cities . Changes in farming , soaring population growth , and an ever increasing demand for workers led masses of people to migrate from farms to cities . Almost overnight , small towns around coal or iron mines mushroomed into cities . Other cities grew up around the factories that entrepreneurs built in once quiet market towns

(4) The British market town of Manchester numbered 17.000 people in the 1750s . Within a few years , it exploded into a center of the textile industry Its population soared to 40,000 by 1780 and 70,000 by 1801. Visitors described the cloud of coal vapor " that polluted the air , the pounding noise of steam engines , and the filthy stench of its river . This growth of industry and rapid population growth dramatically changed the location and distribution of two resources - labor and people .

Nor Social Classes Emerge

(5) The industrial Revolution created a new middle class along with the working class . Those in the middle class owned and operated the new factories , mines , and railroads , among other industries . Their lifestyle was much more comfortable than that of the industrial working class . When farm families moved to the new industrial cities , they became workers in mines or factories . Many felt lost and bewildered . They faced tough working conditions in uncomfortable environments . In time , though , factory and mine workers developed their own sense of community despite the terrible working conditions .

The Industrial Middle Class

(6) Those who benefited most from the Industrial Revolution were the entrepreneurs who set it in motion . The Industrial Revolution created this new middle class , whose members came from a variety of backgrounds . Some were merchants who invested their growing profits in factories . Others were inventors or skilled artisans who developed new technologies . Some rose from " rags to riches " a pattern that the age



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greatly admired . Middle - class families lived in well - furnished , spacious homes on paved streets and had a ready supply of water . They wore fancy clothing and ate well .

The new middle class took pride in their hard work and their determination to " get ahead . Only a few had sympathy for the poor . Women of the middle class did not leave the home to work but instead focused their energy on raising their children . This contrasted with the wealthy , who had maidservants to look after their children , and the working class , whose children were a part of the workforce

The Industrial Working Class

(7) While the wealthy and the middle class lived in pleasant neighborhoods , vast numbers of poor struggled to survive in foul - smelling shuns . They packed into tiny rooms in tenements , or multistory buildings divided into apartments . These tenements had 10 running water , only community packed into tiny rooms in tenements , or multistory buildings divided into apartments . These tenements had 10 running water , only community pumps . There was no sewage or sanitation system , so wastes and garbage rotted in the streets Sewage was also dumped into rivers , which created an overwhelming stench and contaminated drinking water . This led to the spread of diseases such as cholera .

Choose the correct answer

4. by 1801 , what was the population of Manchester ?

A. 400,000

B. 70,000

C. 40,000

D. 17,000

5. Who owned the new factories , mines , and railroads ?

A .people living in cities

B. trained engineers



c. the upper class

D. the middle class

6. Which group of people benefitted most from the Industrial Revolution ?

A. entrepreneurs

B. farm families

C. factory workers

D. university graduates

Passage 3

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Cookies

(1) A cookie is a packet of information sent by a web server to a web browser . Cookies are generated each time the user visits the website . A message is frequently displayed saying " cookies are required to access this site (or some equivalent message) . Every time a user visits the website , cookies will have collected some key information about the user . They are able to carry out user tracking and also maintain user preferences (for example , when a user buys an electronic device on a music website , the cookies will have remembered the user's previous buying habits and a message like this often follows : " Customers who bought items in your Recent History also bought ..

(2) Cookies aren't programs but are simply pieces of data . They can't actually perform any operations . They only allow the detection of web pages viewed by a user on a particular website and store user preferences , as described above .

(3) The information gathered by cookies forms an anonymous user profile and doesn't contain personal information (such as credit card numbers or passwords) . Because of



the information they do collect however , they are subject to privacy and security concerns , Cookies do not in themselves present a threat

Choose the correct answer

7. What is the writer's main purpose ?

- A. to complain
- B. the information
- C. to confirm

D. to explain

8. What is one important idea that the writer mentions ?

- A. Web servers send information to web browsers .
- B. Messages are displayed on computer screens .

C. Servers store information about web users

D. Cookies are different from programs .

9. What is one important idea that the writer mentions ?

A. Internet privacy is an important issue .

- B. Cookies are without personal information
- C. Music websites are among the most popular
- D. Web servers store information in central databases



Passage 4

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Agriculture in the Middle East

(1) From the 8th century , the medieval Islamic world underwent a transformation in agricultural practice , described by the historian Andrew Watson as the Arab agricultural revolution . This transformation was driven by a number of factors including the diffusion of many crops and plants along Muslim trade routes , the spread of more advanced farming techniques , and an agricultural - economic system which promoted increased yields and efficiency . The shift in agricultural practice changed the economy , population distribution , vegetation cover , agricultural production , population levels , urban growth , the distribution of the labor force , cooking , diet , and clothing across the Islamic world

(2) Muslim Traders covered much of the Old World , and trade enabled the diffusion of many crops , plants and farming techniques across the region , as well as the adaptation of crops , plants and techniques from beyond the Islamic world . This diffusion introduced major crops to Europe by way of AL - Andalus , along with the techniques for their cultivation and cuisine . Sugar cane , rice , and cotton were among the major crops transferred along with citrus and other fruit trees , nut trees , vegetables such as eggplant , and spinach and the use of spices such as cumin , coriander and cinnamon , Intensive irrigation crop rotation and agricultural manuals were widely adopted . Irrigation , partly based on Roman technology , made use of water wheels , water mills , dams and reservoirs .

10. What is one important idea in the passage ?

- A. Cumin is a spice
- B. The economy changed
- C. Farming provided food to Europe



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D. Muslim traders introduced new crops to Europe

11.What is the writer's main purpose ?

A. to convince

B. To inform

C. To explain

D. to study agriculture

Passage 5

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

(1) As American - born giant panda will soon be travelling to China . The Chinese government has an agreement with foreign zoos to lend giant pandas out only for scientific study . After a few years , they , and any cubs they may produce , must all be returned to China , Mei Lan , a three year - old female , is being prepared for her trip to China , where her parents were bom , A special FedEx flight from the U.s is being arranged for her .

(2) Chinese zookeepers are getting ready for her arrival by planning a special diet , and even language lessons for her . They are advertising for a tutor to teach Mei Lan Chinese , The caretakers at her new home , the Chengdu Panda Research Center in Sichuan , want to help her adapt quickly and feel comfortable in her new environment . Mei Lan has lived at a zoo in the city of Atlanta , Georgia , since her birth , and she is unfamiliar with Chinese . The teacher must have a bachelor's degree or higher and be fluent in both English and Chinese

Choose the correct answer



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12. According to Paragraph (2) why do the Chinese zookeepers want Mei Lan to learn Chinese ?

A. so that she can speak with her caretakers

B. So that she will feel at home in China

C. so that she can forget her English

D. so that she will like her new diet

13. According to Paragraph (2) , where has Mei Lan been living ?

A. in the Chengdu Panda Research Center

B. in an American research center

C. in Atlanta, Georgia

D. in Sichuan , China

Passage 6

Read the questions and then read the graph to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions

US Coffee Consumption

Coffee availability in the United States peaked in 1946

14. According to the graph , how many gallons of coffee did people drink in 1950 ?

A. around 50

B. around 40

C. around 30

D. around 20

15. According to the graph , in what year was coffee drinking the lowest in the U.S ?



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A. 1945

B. 1960

C. 1995

D. 2000

Passage 7

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Personal Finance

(1) An annual survey in 2017 from the National Endowment for Financial Education (NEFE) found Americans cited the most significant financial setbacks they experienced in 2016 as transportation issues (23 percent) housing repairs / maintenance (20 percent) , and medical care for in injury illness (18 percent) . If faced with a major unexpected expense , over one third say they would pay for it with credit cards or emergency savings both at 35 percent- followed by cash at 32 percent .

(2) The survey also found that nearly half (48 percent) of Americans admit that they are living paycheck to paycheck . The main reasons people believe they are living paycheck to paycheck are due to credit card debt (24 percent) employment struggles (22 percent) , and mortgage rent payments (18 percent) Compounding the uneasiness , over three quarters (78 percent) say something causes them financial stress . Saving money (53 percent) tops the list , followed by managing debt (44 percent)

(3) Get debt under control " says Paul Golden (a spokesman for NEFE) Take a hard look at what you owe . If there's a clear warning sign of too much debt . take action . Set a goal to reduce your debt load next year by 5 to 10 percent . That might mean reducing impulse shopping . Six in 10 people admit they purchase on impulse and 80 percent of



those regret purchases afterwards . When you face temptation , walk away for at least 30 minutes and see if you still want it and it's a good idea

Choose the correct answers :

16. How do most Americans deal with unexpected costs ?

- A. They borrow from family and friends .
- B. They use credit or savings**
- C. They find additional jobs .
- D. They suffer from stress.

17. Why does the writer use the word also in Paragraph (2)?

- A. to give an example of the survey results
- B. to show a list of answers reported in the survey
- C. to give more information about the survey results**
- D. to show different results from those reported before

18. Which expression can we use to replace the expression due to in Paragraph (2)?

- A. however
- B. although
- C. meanwhile
- D. because of**

19. How does the writer feel about unnecessary shopping ?

- A. He believes it has a negative effect .**
- B. He believes It has a positive effect .
- C. He believes it CAN'T be avoided
- D. He is not sure if its effect is positive or negative



20. What does the writer say about personal debts in Paragraph (3) ?

- A. There are different types
- B. They should be dealt with carefully
- C. They can cause various family problems
- D. They should be reduced by 30 % every year

Passage 8

Read the questions and then read the graph to find the information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions .

(1) A mysterious , orange , sticky gel , found on the beaches of Kivalina , a village situated on the Alaskan coast between Kotzebue and Point Hope , was recently the source of much interest , Many people thought that the sticky gel was some strange compound that had spread as a result of a chemical reaction . Others had more **farfetched** ideas about the substance's origins ranging from aliens to volcanic remains .

(2) Scientists at an Alaskan laboratory have been busy analyzing the unknown substance . They have concluded that it is a formation of microscopic eggs . One of the scientists said that there are traces of oil in the eggs , and this is what is causing the strange , orange color

(3) The scientists have discovered that the eggs belong to a small invertebrate a spineless animal , but they have not been able to identify the exact species

Choose the correct answer

21. The word farfetched in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

- A. difficult to believe



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B. easy to believe

C. definite

D. clear

22. the word it in paragraph (2) refers to

A. traces of oil

B. a microscope

C. the unknown substance

D. one of Alaska's laboratories

23. According to Paragraph (2) , the gel is orange in color because it

A. is microscopic

B. contains eggs

C. contains oil

D. is sticky

Passage 9

Read the questions and then read the graph to find the information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions .

Psychoanalysis

What are the aims and methods of psychoanalysis ?



(1) Although most of today's therapists do not practice therapy as Sigmund Freud did , his psychoanalytic techniques survive . Psychoanalysis is part of our modern vocabulary , and its assumptions influence many other therapies

(2) Psychoanalysis assumes that many psychological problems are fueled by childhood's residue of supposedly repressed impulses and conflicts Psychoanalysts try to bring these repressed feelings into conscious awareness , where the patient can deal with them . By gaining insight into the origins of the disorder- by fulfilling the ancient imperative to know thyself is a deep way -the patient works through the buried feelings The theory presumes that healthier less anxious living becomes possible when patients release the energy they had previously devoted to id ego superego conflicts

(3) Psychoanalysis is historical reconstruction . Its goal is to unearth the past in hope of unmasking the present . But how ?

(4) When Freud discarded hypnosis as unreliable , he turned to free association . Imagine yourself as a patient using the free association technique . The analyst invites you to relax , perhaps by lying on a couch . He or she will probably sit out of your line of vision , helping you focus attention on your internal thoughts and feelings Beginning with a childhood memory , a dream , or a recent experience , you say aloud whatever comes to your mind from moment to moment . It sounds easy , but soon you notice how often you edit your thoughts as you speak , omitting material that seems trivial , irrelevant , or shameful . Even in the safe

presence of the analyst , you may pause momentarily before uttering an embarrassing thought . You may make a joking remark or change the subject to something less threatening . Sometimes your mind may go blank or you may find yourself unable to remember important details .

(5) To the psychoanalyst , these blocks in the flow of your free associations indicate resistance . They hint that anxiety lurks and that you are repressing sensitive material .

The analyst will want to explore these sensitive areas by making you aware of your resistances and by interpreting their underlying meaning . The analyst's interpretations - suggestions of underlying wishes , feelings , and conflicts - aim to provide people with insight . If offered at the right moment , the analyst's interpretation - of , say , your not wanting to talk about your mother - may illuminate what you are avoiding . You may



then discover what your resistances mean and how they fit with other pieces of your psychological puzzle

(6) Freud believed that another clue to repressed impulses is your dreams hidden content . Thus , after Inviting you to report a dream , the analyst may offer a dream analysis , suggesting its hidden meaning .

(7) During many such sessions you will probably disclose more of yourself your analyst than you have ever revealed to anyone . Because psychoanalytic theory emphasizes the formative power of childhood experiences , much of what you reveal will pertain to your earliest memories . You will also probably find yourself experiencing strong positive or negative feelings for your analyst . Such feelings may express the dependency or mingled love and anger that you earlier experienced toward family members or other important people in your life . When this happens , Freud would say you are actually transferring your strongest feelings from those other relationships to the analyst . Analysts and other therapists believe that this transference exposes long - repressed feelings , giving you a belated chance to work through them with your analyst's help . By examining your feelings toward the analyst , you may also gain insight into your current relationships .

(8) Note how much of psychoanalysis is built on the assumption that repressed memories exist . That assumption is now questioned . This challenge to an assumption that is basic to so much of professional and popular psychology is provoking intense debate .

(9) Critics also say that psychoanalysts ' interpretations are hard to refute . If , in response to the analyst's suggested interpretation , you say , " Yes ! I see now " , your acceptance confirms the analyst's interpretation If you emphatically say , " No ! That doesn't ring true , " your denial may be taken to reveal more resistance , which would also confirm the interpretation Psychoanalysts acknowledge that it's hard to prove or disprove their interpretations . But they insist that interpretations often are a great help to patients .

(10) Traditional psychoanalysis is slow and expensive . It requires up to several years of several sessions a week with a highly trained and well - paid analyst . (Three times a



week for just two years at \$ 100 or more per hour comes to about \$ 30,000 .) Only those with a high income can afford such treatment .

(11) Although there are relatively few traditional psychoanalysts , psychoanalytic assumptions influence many therapists , especially those who make psychodynamic assumptions . Psychodynamic therapists try to understand patients ' current symptoms by exploring their childhood experiences , They probe for supposed repressed , emotion - laden information . They seek to help people gain insight into the unconscious roots of problems and work through newly resurrected feelings . Although influenced by Freud's psychoanalysis , these therapists may talk to people face to face (rather than out of the line of vision) , once a week (rather than several times weekly) , and for only a few weeks or months (rather than several years) .

Choose the correct answer

24. According to psychoanalysis , what two things from childhood feed psychological problems?

- A. repressed impulses and internal thoughts
- B. repressed impulses and conflicts**
- C. internal thoughts and dependency
- D. dependency and conflicts

25. What two things can psychoanalysis begin with ?

- A. an embarrassing thought or joke
- B. an embarrassing thought or dream
- C. a childhood memory or joke
- D. a childhood memory or dream**

26. What are two characteristics of traditional psychoanalysis ?

- A. slow and expensive**
- B. slow and shameful



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- C. shameful and trivial
- D. trivial and expensive

Passage 10

Read the questions and then read the graph to find the information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions

Desert Biomes

- (1) Deserts are some of the most widespread yet wexplored biomes . They cover about 1/3 of the earth's surface and are found in 60 of the world's nations . The largest hot desert biome (the Sahara) stretches over 3.5 million square miles or 9 million square kilometers , However , the Antarctica , which is a polar desert , is the largest desert overall . Many people assume that deserts cannot support any form of life , but they actually house about 4,000 different plants and animal species . Since desert biomes receive little precipitation per year the conditions are very hostile for plants and animals
- (2) A desert biome is a collection of habitats that develop in arid (dry) environments as a result of little rainfall (50oms per year) or no rainfall at all . Desert biomes are classified into four , with each having its own unique features , yet sharing great similarity regarding living and nonliving composition . They include hot and dry deserts , semi - arid deserts , coastal deserts and cold deserts , in the midst of these 4 deserts exists numerous deserts in many areas across the globe .
- (3) The Australian deserts consist of a collection of lowland arid eco regions in the heartland of Australia . They are hardly inhabited , and their average population density is lower than one person per square kilometer . Of all the deserts in the world , Australian deserts have the lowest human population , by far .



(4) The Afrotropic desert biomes are located in Sub Saharan Africa including the southern fringe of the Arabian Peninsula . The biome receives a lot of pressure from humans , particularly in Madagascar and the Horn of Africa

(5) The Indo - Malay region consists of two hot lowlands including the Indus Valley and the Thar . These deserts top the world deserts when comes to human footprint

(6) The Nearctic deserts cover an estimated area of 1.04 million square miles in North America . Due to the expansion of urban conurbations like Phoenix in the US , their average population is relatively high

Choose the correct answer

27.What two phrases does the writer use to say that deserts have few people ?

- A. hostile : cannot support life
- B. Arid ;nonliving composition
- C. Unexplored; hardly inhabited
- D. population density ; human footprint

28. Which of the following is a fact ?

- A. Deserts have extreme temperatures and are hardly inhabited
- B. Deserts have low precipitation and CANNOT support life
- C. Deserts are arid and far from water
- D. Deserts are large and support a variety of species

29. What can we understand about desert species ?

- A. They can survive with little water .
- B. They like extreme temperatures
- C. They move with the seasons
- D. They are dying out



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30. what can we understand about the Australian and the Nearctic deserts?

- A. the Nearctic deserts are large
- B. the Nearctic deserts have more people
- C. the Australian deserts are hotter and drier
- D. the Australian deserts have fewer



Module 22:

Passage 1

The fire

(1) Over the roar of the fire , " Mike heard Ben shout , " Hurry ! The fire is almost on us ! " Mike's arms were sore and tired , but he swung his axe even faster . He didn't even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes . The greedy fire kept coming . The more the fire destroyed , the more it wanted . Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smoke jumpers to build a firebreak . His only thought was to stop the flaming monster that was raging through the forest

(2) At last the smoke jumpers finished the firebreak . If the fire were powerful enough , it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make . Then they would have to start all over again Mike stood motionless , his face black with ash , his shirt wet with sweat . He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire , He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him .

(3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving his bravery was clear . A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage . He was brave only when he forgot about himself . Today Mike had showed that he cared very much about the others with whom he was working .

Choose the correct answer

1. According to Paragraph (2) , Mike was too exhausted to move because....

- A. He had sweat all over him .
- B. He was covered with back ash .
- C. Ben did not give him much help
- D. He had given so much to fight the fire .

2. According to Paragraph (3) , Ben taught Mike that being brave involves.....



A. working with proper tools

B. avoiding fire hazards

C. losing one's courage

D. caring for others

3. The pronoun his in Paragraph (3) refers to ...

A. Ben

B. Mike

C. a tireman

D. a man

Passage 2

Giant Panda

(1) An American born giant panda will soon be travelling to China . The Chinese government has an agreement with foreign zoos to lend giant pandas out only for scientific study . After a few years they , and any cubs they may produce , must all be returned to China Mei Lan a three - year - old female , is being prepared for her trip to China , where her parents were born . A special FedEx flight from the U.S. is being arranged for her .

(2) Chinese Zookeepers are getting ready for her arrival by planning a special diet , and even language lessons for her . They are advertising for a tutor to teach Mei Lan Chinese . The caretakers at her new home , the Chengdu Panda Research Center in Sichuan , want to help her adapt quickly and feel comfortable in her new environment . Mei Lan had lived at a zoo in the city of Atlanta , Georgia , since her birth , and she is unfamiliar with Chinese The teacher must have a bachelor's degree or higher and be fluent in both English and Chinese .



Choose the correct answer

4. According to Paragraph (2) , why do the Chinese zookeepers want Mei Lan to learn Chinese?

A. so that she can speak with her caretakers

B. So that she will feel at home in China

c. so that she can forget her English

D. so that she will like her new diet

5. According to Paragraph (2) , where has Mei Lan been living ?

A. in Sichuan , China

B. in Atlanta , Georgia

C. in an American research center

D. In the Chengdu Panda Research Center

Passage 3

Ozone

(1) Ozone is an undesirable secondary air pollutant in lower regions of the

atmosphere . In

contrast , ozone in the upper region of the atmosphere , called the

stratosphere , has an

Important natural function . The ozone in the stratosphere screens Earth

from harmful



ultraviolet light . Ozone forms in the stratosphere through reactions of molecular oxygen that absorb radiation .

(2) Ozone molecules formed in the stratosphere absorb more than 90 % of Ultraviolet radiation , including the higher energy ultraviolet light sometimes called UV C and UV – B

radiation . In this way , ozone serves to shield the lower atmosphere and Earth's surface from a significant fraction of high - energy UV light that is part of solar radiation .

Ozone concentrations stay at relatively fixed levels because ultraviolet light also decomposes ozone molecules to reform oxygen molecules

(3) The formation and decomposition of ozone produce a steady – state concentration of ozone within the stratosphere . This layer or region of ozone is sometimes called the ozonosphere , and a maximum concentration of about 10 ppm (parts per million) occurs in the stratosphere from 25 to 30 km in altitude .

(4) Recent observations of the ozone layer using rocket , high - flying aircraft and satellites



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revealed that the ozone concentration is dramatically decreasing ,
especially in the polar
regions, This decrease in concentration is called thinning of the ozone
layer , and larger
decreases are called " holes " in the layer . The " holes " in the polar regions
of Earth seem to
vary with the seasons . The hole over Antarctica is most widespread from
September to
November , a time that corresponds to springtime in the southern
hemisphere , In Fall of 1998
the ozone hole over Antarctica was the largest ever observed up to that
time , " Holes " have
also been observed over the north pole and some industrialized regions of
the northern
hemisphere
(5) A decrease in the ozone concentration allows more ultraviolet radiation
to reach the
surface of Earth . This increase in radiation causes damage to humans
other animals , plants ,
bacteria , and microscopic marine organisms (phytoplankton and
zooplankton) . For each 1 %
decrease in the ozone layer , there is a 2 % increase in the UV radiation
reaching Earth . It is



estimated that a 2 % increase in radiation may result in a 4 % to 10 % increase in basal – cell skin cancer and an 8 % to 20 % increase in more serious squamous - cell skin cancer but the significance of these effects is not known

(6) The thinning of the ozone layer appears to be a result of human activity

The chemical culprits are synthetic compounds containing chlorine , fluorine , and carbon known as chlorofluorocarbons or CFCs (also known as Freons) . CFCs were developed in the 1930s

Over the years , they found use as coolant gases in refrigerators and air conditioners , as propellant gases in aerosol cans , as industrial solvents , and as foaming agents in plastic products like Styrofoam and cushion materials . In the United States , they are no longer used

in aerosol cans and other uses are being phased out . Halons , which are chemically similar to CFCs . find use in fire extinguishers and medical anesthetics . Halons also affect the ozone layer

(7) Most gaseous pollutants that enter the atmosphere have a natural sink .

The term sink

Refers to a long –term repository in the environment . A sink is some place or



chemical form in
which a chemical ends up . Normally , a pollutant is changed by some
chemical reaction and
is washed from the atmosphere by the rain . Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen
oxides , for example ,
are transformed to sulfuric acid and nitric acid , which are carried to Earth
as acid rain .
(8) One reason CFCs are used in products or as solvents is that they are
very chemically
inert . They are chemically stable , are nontoxic , do not support combustion ,
and are
noncorrosive . Because CFCs are chemically inert and have no
environmental sink , they are
destructive to the ozone

Choose the correct answer:

6. What chemical is used in fire extinguishers ?

- A CFCs
- B. Chlorine
- C. Halons**
- D. Polymers

7. What is another name for " Chlorofluorocarbons " ?

- A. freons**



- B. acids
- C. Sulfur
- D. halons

8. Around what percentage of Ultraviolet Radiation do ozone molecules absorb in the stratosphere ?

- A. 90%
- B. 80%
- C. 20%
- D. 10%

Passage 4

Heat Transfer

- (1) Heat is the exchange of thermal energy between a system and its surroundings caused by a temperature difference .There is a distinction between Temperature and heat temperature is the measure of the thermal energy of a sample of matter . heat is the transfer of thermal energy
- (2) thermal energy always flows from matter at higher temperatures to matter at lower temperature for example , a hot cup of coffee transfers thermal energy - as heat to the lower



temperature surroundings as it cools down imagine a world where the cooler surrounding actually got colder as they transferred thermal energy to the hot coffee which got hotter Such a world exists only in our imaginations , because a transfer of heat From a hotter object To a colder is a fundamental principle in our universe -- no exception has Ever been observed . Consequently , the thermal energy in the molecules within the hot coffee distributes itself to the molecules in the surroundings . The heat transfer from the coffee to the surroundings stops when the two reach the same temperature , a condition called thermal equilibrium . At thermal equilibrium , there is no additional net transfer of heat

Choose the correct answer :

9. What is one important idea about heat transfer that the writer mentions in Paragraph (2) ?

- A. heat transfer coffee cup
- B. measuring heat transfer
- C. end of heat transfer
- D. direction of heat transfer



10. What is one important point about heat that the writer mentions in Paragraph (1) ?

- A. Heat is not the same as temperature .
- B. heat always behaves in the same way as it moves .
- C. Heat does not operate according to our imagination
- D. Heat moves between liquids and the area around them .

11. What does the writer want to show by the example of a hot coffee cup ?

- A. the effect of heat on various materials .
- B. the main rule of heat transfer
- C. the spread of heat energy in liquids .
- D. the relationship between heat and liquid type .

12. What is the main topic of the passage ?

- A. the uses of heat in engineering .
- B. the technology of heat control .
- C. the movement of heat .
- D. the definition of heat .

Passage 5

Air Pollution

(1) Air Pollution Air pollution describes the chemicals and gases that enter the cause harm to people , animals , and their environment . Two of the worst types of pollution we experience in



the world are outdoor air quality in cities and indoor air Pollution . To solve the problem of air Pollution . It is necessary to understand the causes and look for ways to fix them .

(2) Human activities have been the main causes of air Pollution , especially in modern cities .

To support a larger population , there is always a need for energy . Transportation , and industries , which result in the spread of harmful chemicals into the air . In addition to outdoor air pollution , there is another type of pollution the air quality around and inside buildings and structures is known as indoor air quality indoor air quality has a direct effect on the comfort and health of the people inside a building . Some of the common sources of indoor air pollution include chemicals and cleaning products used in homes and offices .

(3) There are some simple things people can do to help keep the air around them cleaner .

For example , people can use less energy because the more we use sources of energy , like electricity and gasoline , the more air Pollution we create , People can ride a



bicycle or walk

Choose the correct answer :

13. What does Paragraph (1) say about air pollution ?

- A. It requires complex solutions .
- B. It is caused by several sources .
- C. We need to understand its causes .**
- D. We need to educate people about its effects .

14. Why does the writer use the words " In addition " in Paragraph (2) ?

- A. to give more information about air pollution .**
- B. to give an example of air pollution .
- C. To explain the result of air pollution .
- D. To explain the cause of air pollution

15. How can we improve outdoor air pollution ?

- A. keeping windows open .
- B. riding bicycles**
- c. growing trees .
- D. stop using cleaning products .

16. Which word can we use to replace the words " for example " in Paragraph (3) ?

- A. Therefore
- B. Although
- C. in particular
- D. For instance**



17. What does the writer think about ordinary people reducing air pollution ?

- A. He believes that they cannot reduce air pollution .
- B. He believes that they can do little to reduce air pollution .
- c. He believes that they can reduce air pollution .
- D. He believes that they are interested in reducing air pollution .

Passage 6

Currencies

(1) if you travel abroad frequently , you'll know that exchange rates are not always the same . Sometimes you get more foreign currency for your U.S. dollar and sometimes you get less . That's because , for most currencies , the exchange rate floats or moves with the market . This movement(in relationship to the US dollar) is a source of risk in doing business with other countries . Even though a company may be doing well within its own borders , currency risk can make it a bad investment when converted to American dollars . Currency fluctuations can happen very quickly . And they can go up and down many times in the course of a day



(2) The fortunes of a currency depend on many of the factors used to assess country risk but takes on the added complexity of how the country is doing relative to other countries .

Reports of increased inflation Immediately lower currency rates Other factors that influence currency could be the actions of the central bank of the country , such as when it raises or lowers interest rates

Therefore , one important factor in assessing a country's economy is the volatility of its currency as compared to the US dollar ' s not just the volatility of the currency that is critical ; the nation's political stability and how this matter is seen by other countries is also a cause for fluctuation

Choose the correct answer

18. What happens because of reports of increased inflation ?

- A. Foreign relations get worse
- B. The political stability gets worse .
- C. The currency becomes less valuable**
- D. Companies become bad investments

19. What affect does political situation have on the exchange rate ?

- A It has NO effect .
- b. it causes fluctuations .**
- c. It assess the economy



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D. it affects foreign relationships

20. The word Reports in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to

A. Stories

B. Diaries

C. Magazines

D. Advertisements

21. The word currency in Paragraph (2) is closest meaning to....

A. cash

B. market

C. cheque

D. business

Passage 7

Choose the correct answer :

Passage 7

22. Which two fields extract and use the most water ?

A. Agriculture and Energy

B. Agriculture and Industry

C. Domestic use and Industry

D. Agriculture and Domestic use



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23. Which year will have the highest consumption of water for industry use ?

A. 2025

B. 2015

C. 2000

D. 1975

Passage 8

Solar and Wind Investments (2004-2012)

Choose the correct answer :

24. Which year represents the highest wind investment ?

A. 2002

B. 2004

C. 2010

D. 2012

25. Which year represents the lowest solar investment ?

A. 2004

B. 2006

C. 2011

D. 2015



Passage 9

Avalanches

Avalanches are mass movements of snow and ice , They move very fast and average speeds are 40/60 km / h , but speeds of up to 200 km / h have been recorded in Japan,

Loose

avalanches made of fresh snow , usually occur soon after a large fall of snow . By contrast ,

slab avalanches occur at a later date , when the snow has developed some cohesion and unites

together more , Slab avalanches are usually much larger than loose avalanches and cause

much more destruction . They are often started by a sudden rise in temperature , which causes

melting . This lubricates the slab and makes it unstable . Many of the avalanches occur in

spring when the snowpack is large and temperatures are rising . There is also a relationship

between the number of avalanches and altitude . For example in the Swiss Alps most occur

between 2000 meters and 2500 meters and there is diminished occurrence both higher up and

lower down

Choose the correct answer :

26. The word slab in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. chunk
- B. altitude



- C. speed
- D. reduction

27. The word unites in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. Relates
- B. Appears
- C. collapse
- D. combines

28. The word unstable in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. Firm
- B. Safe
- C. Loose
- D. Large

Passage 10

emotions

(1) What comes to mind when you think of emotions ? it's probably happiness , sadness , or fear , emotions such as happiness , anger, sadness , and fear are important emotions

but human emotions experience is vast which means that people are capable of experiencing a wide variety of feelings .

(2) Let's consider what emotions do and when emotions happen . According to functionalist

theories of emotion , emotions help people manage important tasks . Fear , for example ,

prepares the body to fight or flee ; happiness rewards achieving goals and builds attachments



to other people , but what causes emotions to happen in the first place ? Although it usually feels like something in the world causes an emotions , such as a good hug . emotion theories argue that emotions most likely come from how we think about what is happening in the world , not what is really happening . After all , if things in the world directly caused emotions , everyone would always have the same emotion in response to something . Interest , for example , may motivate a person to learn something new , whereas it may not create a response in someone else .

(3) For instance , appraisal theories propose that each emotion is a group of appraisals , which are evaluations and judgments of world mean for our goals and well - being . We ask ourselves , is this relevant to me ? Does it further or obstruct my goals ? Can I deal with it or do something about it ? Did someone do it on purpose ? Different

emotions come from different answers to these appraisal questions
(4) In general emotions play important roles in everyday challenges such as responding to threats and building relationships . But emotions also help in other , more intellectual



challenges for humans . Compared with other animals , we are born with little knowledge but have the potential for enormous intelligence . Emotions such as surprise , interest , and confusion first signal that something out of the ordinary has happened that deserves our attention . They then motivate us to engage with the new thing that strain our understanding or the world and how it works . Emotions surely help us to fight or flee but I believe that more importantly , they aid in learning , exploring , and reflecting .

Choose the correct answer :

29. What can we understand from Paragraph (2) about a good hug ?

- A. It is likely the A result of the two people involved feeling happy
- B. Scientists argue it works as a reward for achieving a goal
- C. It may cause different feelings in different people .
- D. Theories disagree over its emotional value .

30. How are functionalist theories of emotions different from appraisal theories ?

- A. According to functionalist theories , emotions come from how we judge what happens in the world .
- B. According to functionalist theories , emotions help us build relationships or respond to threats
- C. According to functionalist theories, events in the world causes emotions .
- D. According to functionalist theories , emotional intelligence is more important than logical intelligence .

31. What idea does the word " relationships " in Paragraph (4) repeat ?

- A. human emotional experience
- B. evaluations and judgments



- C. attachments to other people
- D. more intellectual challenges

32. Which of the following is the writer's opinion ?

- A. People experience many emotions .
- B. People know very little at birth
- C. Happiness and sadness are emotions
- D. Emotions help us learn , explore , and reflect .

33. What can we understand from the passage about emotions ?

- A. Emotions may sometimes prevent us from achieving our goals .
- B. Emotions make us want to know more about the world around us .
- C. Scientists have decided there are seven basic type of emotions
- D. The latest research has changed the way we now think about emotions .

Passage 11

Passage A : Environmental Causes of Obesity

(1) Genetic factors are the forces inside you that cause you and stay overweight . On the other hand , environmental factors are the outside forces that contribute to these problems . They include anything in our environment that makes us more likely to eat too much or exercise too little . Taken together , experts think that environmental factors are the driving force for the causes of obesity and its dramatic rise .

(2) Environmental influences come into play very early in life , even before we are born .



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Researchers believe that the environment surrounding babies before they are born determines

how they will develop later on in life . For example , babies of mothers who smoked during

pregnancy are more likely to become overweight or develop a disease than those whose mothers did not smoke .

(3) childhood habits often stick with people for the rest of their lives . Kids who drink sodas

and other drinks that contain sugar and eat high calorie foods develop a taste ! for these products and continue eating them as adults , These behaviors tend to promote weight gain

. Similarly , kids who watch television and play video games instead of being active may be

programming themselves for a sedentary future , which involves sitting down a lot rather than moving around .

(4) In short , today's environment promotes obesity by encouraging us to eat more and exercise less . There is also growing evidence that broader aspects of the way we live – such as how much we sleep , our stress levels , and other psychological factors can affect weight as well .

Passage B : The Food Factor in Obesity

(1) Today , Americans are eating more calories on average than they did in the 1970s . Experts believe that what is driving this trend is a combination of the increased availability and bigger portions of higher calorie foods .

(2) Food is readily available practically everywhere we go - shopping stadiums , movie theaters . Today more Americans are eating outside the home . For example ,

Americans spent 27 % of their food budget on food they are outside the home ; by 2006 , that percentage had risen to 46 % .



(3) In the 1950s , fast - food restaurants offered one portion size . Today , portion sizes have suddenly increased , a trend that has spread in many other types of food , from cookies to sandwiches . For example , a single " supersized " meal may contain 1,500 - 2.000 calories , which are equal to all the calories that most people need for entire day .

(4) This is important because research shows that people will often eat what is in front of them , even if they are already full . We are also eating more high calorie foods (especially salty snacks , soft drinks , and pizza) , which are much more readily available than lower calorie choices , like salads and whole fruits . Research also shows that what children eat when they are younger will affect what they will eat as they grow older . Children who eat fast - food are likely to continue to eat this type A of food later on life , which would cause , them many health problems . Doctors are now encouraging parents to help their children to develop healthy eating habits from a younger age in order ta avoid future health complications .

Choose the correct answer :

34. What can we understand from passages A and B about habits ?

- A. They are less healthy than they were in the past
- B. They affect their eating habits as adults**
- C. They are linked to levels of activity .
- D. They usually improve as they get older .

35. What do passages A and B say about the cause of obesity ?

- A. Bad eating habits cause obesity**
- B. Lack of exercise causes obesity .
- C. Stress factors cause obesity .
- D. Genetics cause obesity

36. What can we understand from passages A and B about soft drinks ?

- A. They are more available than healthy drinks .
- B. Children drink them less than in the past .
- C. Children should avoid drinking them .**
- D. They have increased in popularity over time



37. What do passages A and B say about today's environment ?

- A. People exercise less .
- B. People are healthier .
- C. People eat a lot more .
- D. People have more stress .

Passage 12

Bees

(1) The Holy Quran tells us that insects form communities (Surat al - An'am , 38) and that they can communicate with one another (Surat an - Naml , 18) and work together to produce food (Surat al - Nahl , 68-9) . Modern science , more than 1,400 years afterwards , has accepted that this information is indeed correct . Now , scientists in the United Kingdom are learning that some of these amazing creatures may also have feelings and emotions similar to those of humans .

(2) At Newcastle University , they are trying to discover how some insects feel . In recent years , honeybee numbers have been declining worldwide at a disturbing rate . Many explanations have been given for this . Some say the bees are dying because of disease and pesticides . Others say it may be due to pollution or microwave towers . At any rate , this is a very serious situation , for humans as well as for the bees . At least one - third of the world's crops depend on bees . Farmer's are worried . What about the bees ? How do they feel ? Are they scared , sad or depressed ?

(3) The researchers trained a group of bees to tell the difference between two smells . After one smell , they were always given a sweet sugar reward . After the other smell , they were given a bitter substance . They quickly learned to choose the smell with the sweet prize and to stick out their tongues to get it . The scientists wanted to see what the bees would do if they were put in a stressful situation . They shook up half of the bees , to make in a stressful situation . They shook up half of the bees , to make them think they were in danger . These stressed bees refused to put out their tongues for new smells , and only chose the old smell which they knew would be followed by a sweet treat . Even though there was an equal chance that a strange smell would taste good , it



seemed they believed it would taste bad and were afraid to try it . These bees had become " pessimists " . The other half - the unstressed bees - were much more likely to try tastes from new smells , thus remaining " optimists "

(4) When humans are stressed , anxious worried or depressed , they have lower levels of the brain hormone serotonin . So did the stressed bees . This may mean that the feelings of anxious and stressed bees are similar to those of humans with mood disorders . This knowledge , along with further investigations into bee behavior and " feelings " can hopefully be used to understand and remedy their declining numbers , for their sake and for ours .

Choose the correct answer :

38. The words these amazing creatures in Paragraph (1) refer to.....

- A. bees
- B. insects**
- C. scientists
- D. communities

39. Why are bees important to humans ?

- A. They have communities and can communicate .
- B. They are necessary to produce our food crops**
- C. They are becoming more numerous than us
- D. They have feelings like us .

40. Which paragraph describes how the scientists trained the bees ?

- A. Paragraph (1)
- B. Paragraph (2)
- C. Paragraph (3)**
- D. Paragraph (4)



Module 23

Passage 1

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Giant Panda

(1) An American -born giant panda will soon be travelling to China . The Chinese government has an agreement with foreign zoos to lend giant pandas out only for scientific study . After a few years , they , and any cubs they may produce , must all be returned to China . Mei Lan , a three - year - old female , is being prepared for her trip to China , where her parents were born . A special FedEx flight from the U.S. is being arranged for her .

(2) Chinese zookeepers are getting ready for her arrival by planning a special diet , and even language lessons for her . They are advertising for a tutor to teach Mei Lan Chinese . The caretakers at her new home , the Chengdu Panda Research Center in Sichuan , want to help her adapt quickly and feel comfortable in her new environment . Mei Lan has lived at a zoo in the city of Atlanta , Georgia , since her birth , and she is unfamiliar with Chinese . The teacher must have a bachelor's degree or higher and be fluent in both English and Chinese

Choose the correct answer :

1. According to Paragraph (2) , why do the Chinese zookeepers want Mei Lan to learn Chinese ?
 - A. so that she can speak with her caretakers
 - B. so that she will feel at home in China
 - C. so that she can forget her English
 - D. so that she will like her new diet
2. According to Paragraph (2) , where has Mei Lan been living ?
 - A. in the Chengdu Panda Research Center



- B. in an American research center
- C. in Atlanta , Georgia
- D. in Sichuan China

Passage 2

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

DO NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions

Stars

(1) If we look at the night sky carefully , we will see that the stars are of many different colors . Some are red , others are yellow and some are blue . This is also shown when we take color photographs of the night sky . You can take such a photograph with an ordinary camera as long as it is kept steady . A thirty second exposure is sufficient .

(2) Astronomers have been able to classify stars according to color . They have found that blue stars are the largest and red stars the smallest . However , there are a few stars which cannot be classified in this way . These are the superstars . For example , Ryiejol is a blue superstar as big as 40.000 suns and Beetlejuice is a superstar with a size equal to 17.000 suns .

(3) Suppose an astronomer observes two stars , one brighter than the other . If neither of them is a superstar , he will know immediately that the brighter star is closer . Astronomers have instruments like light meters which can measure the brightness of a star quite accurately . It is possible to measure a star's distance from the earth if astronomers know the color , brightness and whether or not it is a superstar .

Choose the correct answer :

3. The pronoun it in Paragraph (1) refers to the
- A. photograph



- B. exposure
 - C. camera
 - D. star
4. The word brighter in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to.....
- A. more colorful
 - B. more shiny
 - C. smaller
 - D. larger
5. Which of the following colors is NOT mentioned in the passage ?
- A. green
 - B. yellow
 - C. blue
 - D. red

Passage 3

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

DO NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Computers through the 1970s and 1980s

1975

(1) The first commercially available microcomputer , the Altair 880 , is the first computer to be called a " personal computer . " It has 64km of memory and an open 100line bus structure . Selling for about \$ 400 , the Altair 880 comes in a kit to be assembled by the user .

1976

(2) Steve Job and Steve Wozniak build the Apple I computer . It is less expensive and less complicated .

1977



(3) The Apple II computer is unveiled . It comes already assembled in a case , with a built - in keyboard . Users must plug in their own TVs for monitors . Fully assembled microcomputers hit the general market , with Radio Shack , Commodore , and Apple all selling models .

1978

(4) Intel releases the 8086 microprocessor , a 16 – bit chip that sets a new standard for power , capacity , and speed in microprocessors .

1979

(5) Intel introduces the 8088 microprocessor featuring 16 - bit architecture and an 8 - bit external bus .

Motorola introduces the 68000 chip used in early Macintosh computers Micropro International introduces WordStar , the commercially successful processing program for IBM - compatible microcomputers .

1980

(6) IBM chooses Microsoft to provide the operating system for its upcoming PC . Microsoft purchases a program developed by Seattle Computer Products called Q - DOS and modifies it to run on IBM hardware .

1981

(7) IBM introduces the IBM - PC , with a 4.77 MHZ Intel 8088 CPU . 16KB of memory . a keyboard and monitor for price tag of \$ 2.495 Xerox Unveils the Xerox Star computer its high price dooms the computer to commercial failure , but its features inspire a whole new direction in computer design . Its little box on wheels (the first mouse) can execute commands on screen .

1982

(8) AutoCAD , a program for designing 2 - D and 3 - D objects is released . AutoCAD will go on to revolutionize the architecture and engineering industries Work begins of the development of TCP / IP . The term internet is used for the first time to describe the worldwide network of computers .



1983

(9) Apple introduces the Lisa , the first commercial computer with a purely graphical operating system and mouse . The industry is excited , but Lisa's \$ 10.000 price tag discourages buyers .

1984

(10) Adobe systems release its PostScript system , allowing printers to produce crisp print in a number of typefaces , as well elaborate graphical images . Apple introduces the friendly Macintosh microcomputer and satellite Software international introduces the WordPerfect word processing program .

1985

(11) Aldus release PageMaker for the Macintosh , the first desktop publishing software for microcomputers Microsoft announces the Windows 1.0 Operating environment , featuring the first graphical user interface for PCs .

1986

(12) IBM delivers the PC convertible . IBM,s first laptop computer and the first el - based computer with a 3.5inch floppy disk drive . Microsoft sells its first public stock for \$ 21 per share , raising \$ 61 million in the initial public offering .

1987

(13) The Macintosh II computer aimed at the desktop publishing market is introduced by Apple . It features an SVGA monitor .

1988

(14) Apple Computer files the single biggest lawsuit in the computer industry against Microsoft and Hewlett - Packard . Claiming copyright infringement of its operating system A virus called the " Internet Worm " is released on the internet , disabling about ten percent of all Internet host computers .

(15) Tim Berners - Lee develops software around the hypertext concept . Enabling users to click on a word or phrase in a document and jump either to another location within the document or another file with the doc or to another file . This software



provides the foundation for the development of the World Wide Web , and it is the basis for the first Web browsers .

Choose the correct answer :

6. What is the name of the first personal computer ?

- A. Altair 880
- B. BASIC
- C. Apple I
- D. Dell

7. Which company purchased the Q - DOS program ?

- A. Apple
- B. LBM
- C. Microsoft
- D. Hewlett Packard

8. In which year was the Macintosh II introduced ?

- A. 1977
- B. 1978
- C. 1980
- D. 1987

Passage 4

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Using taxes to change social behavior

(1) Taxes can be used to change people's behavior and are often used to reduce the amount of demerit goods people buy . Demerit goods are products which can cause negative effects in an economy . Cigarette smoking is one example and taxing smokers should , in theory , reduce the demand for cigarettes . Taxes are also used to protect the natural environment by charging those who pollute or damage it . For example ,



countries such as the UK and China tax cars based on the engine size because vehicles with larger engines tend to cause more pollution .

(2) Another example is the tax on plastic bags . Before July 2009 , Hong Kong used an average of 30 million plastic bags every day ! For quite a small population of 7 million people , this meant the average person in Hong Kong was using more than four plastic bags every day , often just using each plastic bag once only . This amazing figure meant that the country's landfills would be unable to cope with the bags when they were thrown away

(3) Hong Kong ,s introduction of a small tax (6.5 US cents) on the use of plastic bags has encouraged people to use recycled shopping bags . In fact , demand for plastic bags fell by 85 percent within the first 2 days of the tax being introduced . This follows similar moves made by other countries such as China (in 2007) and Ireland in 2002) .

Choose the correct answer :

9. What is one important idea related to demerit goods in Paragraph (1)?

- A. The environment
- B. taxes**
- C. behavior
- D. engine size

10. Which two countries put higher taxes on cars with larger engines ?

- A. Hong Kong and Ireland
- B. The UK and Hong Kong
- C. The UK and China**
- D. China and Ireland

11. What important idea related to plastic bags is mentioned in Paragraphs (2) and (3) ?

- A. Hong Kong followed the examples of other countries .
- B. The tax was introduced in Hong Kong in July 2009 .
- C. The tax worked almost immediately in Hong Kong**
- D. Hong Kong has a population of 7 million people .

11. What is the main topic of the passage ?

- A. More countries should follow the examples of Hong Kong , China and Ireland .



- B. Taxes help change people's behavior and protect the environment .
- C. Demerit goods are generally bad for a country's economy .
- D. Good ideas are usually copied by other countries .

Passage 5

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Financial Crash

(1) From the mid - 1990s , financial institutions were putting more and more money into new kinds of very risky investments . Some of these investments are very difficult to understand , but the particular investments are a less important factor than the technique called leverage that was (and is used to make those investments) .

(2) So what is leverage ? In essence , it just refers to the practice of borrowing money to make an investment . To see how it works and to see both how attractive it can seem and how extremely risky it is , let's compare leverage with an old - fashioned investment . Say you have \$ 20,000 to invest in property . You buy land worth \$ 20,000 . Over a period of time its market value increases by 10 % . You make \$ 2,000 . In the old days you might have been happy with that . \$ 2,000 is nice , but more would be better , wouldn't it ? So why not leverage ?

(3) If you have \$ 20,000 , you should be able to persuade a financial institution to lend you a lot more . Let's say you are loaned 19 times your original amount , making the total sum \$ 400,000 . Wow ! So you invest \$ 400,000 in property . The value increases by 10 % . You sell the property and count your profits and find that you have made \$ 40,000 . Instead of the 10 % profit you would have made with the old - fashioned technique , you have made 200 % !! Of course you have to pay interest on the money you borrowed , and that might cut your profits in half , but 100 % profit (\$ 20,000) is still way , way better than 10 % (\$ 2,000) .



Choose the correct answer :

13. What does Paragraph (2) say about old - fashioned investments ?

- A. They are an older leverage technique .
- B. They include a minimum investment of \$ 20,000.
- C. They used to increase by 200 % before the 1990s .
- D. They receive lower returns than leveraged investments .

14. How did leverage solve the issue of low investment returns ?

- A. It increased the value of investments by \$ 40,000 .
- B. It allowed people to borrow more money to invest .
- C. It helped people to find the best locations to invest in .
- D. It promised loans up to 19 times the amount a person had to invest

15. Why does the writer use Instead in Paragraph (3) ?

- A. to give more information about old - fashioned investments .
- B. to show that investments made using leverage can gain greater profit .
- C. to give an example of how using leverage was a bad investment technique .
- D. to show that you had to make old - fashioned investments before you can use leverage promised loans up to 19 times the amount a person had to invest

16. Which word can we use to replace the word So in Paragraph (3) ?

- A. Particularly
- B. though
- C. Although
- D. Afterwards

17. What does the writer think about old - fashioned investment ?

- A. He thinks it was only popular in the 1990s .
- B. He thinks it can only be used to invest in property .
- C. He thinks it is good , but financial institutions dislike it
- D. He thinks it is good , but leverage you a better return .



Passage 6

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Increase in life expectancy

(1) The life expectancy is the average age to which a newborn baby can be expected to live . In Europe between 1830 and 1900 the life expectancy was 40-50 years . Between 1900 and 1950 it rose to 65 and now it is 73-74 years . In central Africa , life expectancy was rising to 58 years until the ADDS epidemic caused it to fall back to about 45 years .

(2) These figures are averages . They do not mean , for example , that everyone in the developing world will live to the age of 58. In the developing world , 40 % of the deaths are of children younger than 5 years and only 25-30 % are deaths of people over 60. In Europe's , only 520 % of deaths are those of children below the age of 5 , but 70-80 % are of people over 60 .

(3) An increase in the number of people over the age of 60 does not change the rate of population growth much , because these people are past the age when they can have children . On the other hand , if the death rate among children falls and the extra children survive to have children of their own , then the population will continue to grow . This is the chief reason for the rapid population growth in the developing world since 1950 .

Choose the correct answer :

18. What did ADDS lead to in central Africa ?

- A. A drop in the population growth rate .
- B. A drop in the average expected life time .
- C. A drop in the number of babies born alive
- D. A drop in the health of children under the age of 5 .



19. What can cause growth in population rate ?

- A. an increase in numbers of 74 year - old people
- B. an increase in numbers of women over 45 who have children
- C. an increase in numbers of people living until the age of 60
- D. an increase in the number of young people living and having children

20. The word rapid in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to

- A. Low
- B. quick
- C. normal
- D. average

21. The word chief in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to.....

- A. simple
- B. only
- C. main
- D. strange

Passage 7

Read the questions and then read the graph to find the you need to answer it .

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions .

Choose the correct answer :

22. What was the lowest number of paid holidays for any city ?

- A. 4.2 days
- B. 6.1 days
- C. 8.0 days
- D. 9.7 day



Passage 8

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Muscle and Nerve Tissue

(1) Muscle tissue is specialized for contraction . When muscle cells contract , they shorten and bring about some type of movement . There are three types of muscle tissue : skeletal , smooth , and cardiac . The movements each can produce have very different purposes .

Skeletal muscle

(2) Skeletal muscle may also be called striated muscle or voluntary muscle .. Each one describes particular aspect of this tissue , as you will see . The skeletal muscles cells are cylindrical have several nuclei each , and appear striated or striped . The striations are the result of the precise arrangement of the contracting proteins within the cells , skeletal muscle tissue makes up the muscle that are attached to bones . These muscles are supplied with motor nerves , and this move the skeleton . They also produce a significant amount of heat , which is important to help maintain the body's constant temperature . Each muscle cell has its own motor nerve ending . The nerve impulses that can then travel to the muscles are essential to cause contraction . Although we do not have to consciously , plan all our movements . The nerve impulses for them originate in the cerebation . The " thinking " part of the brain . Let us return to the three names for this tissue " skeletal " describes its location , " striated " describes its appearance , and " voluntary " describes how it functions .

Smooth Muscle

(3) Smooth muscle may also be called involuntary muscle or visceral muscle . The cells of smooth muscle have tapered ends , a single nucleus . and no striations . Although nerve impulses do bring about contractions , this is not something most of us can control , once the name involuntary . The rerun visceral refers to internal organs , many of which contain smooth muscle . The function of smooth muscle are actually functions of the organs in which muscle is found in the smooth and infections , smooth muscle



contracts in waves called peristalsis to propel food . through the digestive tract . In the walls of arteries and values , smooth muscle constricts or dilates the velars to maintain normal blood pressure . The inks of the eye has two type of smooth muscle . There to constrict or dilates the pupil which regulates the amount of light that strikes the retine . Other functions of smooth muscle are mentioned in later chapters . This is an important times that you will come across again and again in our study of the injured body .

Cardiac muscle

(4) The cells of the heart , cardiac muscle , are branched have one muscles each , and have faint serration . The cell membranes at the ends of these cells are somewhat folded and fit into matching folds of the membranes of the next cells . (Interlock the fingers of both hands to get an idea of what these adjacent members look like .)

These interlocking folds are called intercalated discs , and permit the electrical impulses of muscle confection to pass swiftly from cell to cell . This enables the heart to beat in a very perceive wave of contractions from the upper chambers to the lower chambers , cardiac muscle as a whom is called the myocardium , and forms the walls of the four chambers of the heart . Its function . Therefore , is the function of the heart , to bump blood . The contractions of the myocardium create blood pressure and keep blood circulating throughout the body , so that the blood can carry out its many functions . Cardiac muscle cells have the ability to contract by themselves . Thus , the heart maintains its own beat . The rule of nerve impasses is to increase or decrease the heart rate , depending upon whatever is needed by the body in the particular situation .

Nerve Tissue

(5) Nerve tissue consists of nerve cells called neurons and some specialized cells found only in the nervous system . The nervous system have two divisions : the central nervous system (CNS) and the peripheral nervous system (PNS) . The brain and spinal cord are the organs of the CNS . They are made of nervous and specialized cells .called neuroglia . the PNS consistencies of all the nerves that energy from the CNS and supply the rest of the body . there nerves are made of neurons and specialized cells called Schwann cells . the Schwann cells form myelin sheaths to electrically instate nervous . Nervous are capable of generating and transmuted electrochemical impulses . There are carry different kinds of nervous , but they all have the same basic structure . The cell



body contains the muscles and is essential for the continuing life of the nervous . An axon is a process (the name " process " here means " something that sticks cell . " a cellular extension) that carries impulses away from the cell body . It neuron has only one axon . Dendrites into processes that carry impulses forward the cell body , a neuron may have several dendrites . A nerve impulse travels along the cell membrane of a nervous and is electrical . But where nervous need there is a small space called synapse . Which an electrical imputes cannot cross . At a synapse , between the axon of the neuron and the dendrite of cell body of the next neuron , impales transmission depends upon chemicals called neurotransmitters .

Choose the correct answer :

23. What are two other muscle names for skeletal muscle ?

- A. striated and voluntary .
- B. striated striped .
- C. voluntary and striped .
- D. contracting and striated .

24. What are two other names for smooth muscle ?

- A. tapered and internal .
- B. internal and visceral .
- C. involuntary and internal .
- D. involuntary and visceral .

25. What are two divisions of the nervous system ?

- A. central and insulate
- B. central and peripheral
- C. insulate and peripheral
- D. specialized and insulate

Passage 9

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .



Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Automation

The principal benefit of supermarket automation is inventory control . The computer has a comprehensive record of each item sold as well as a record of the quantity still in stock . Once this information is in the computer's memory , it is a simple matter to have the computer print out daily a list of those items that have gone below a predetermined number and , so , need to be reordered . In effect , the responsibility of having to decide whether to reorder each of perhaps 8,000 products is taken from the store manager , who cannot accurately analyze every one of the 8,000 situations simultaneously , and is given to a system ideally suited for such routine decision - making .

Choose the correct answer :

26. The word comprehensive in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. complete
- B. average
- C. global
- D. universal

27. The word ideally in the passage is closest in meaning

- A. elegantly
- B. Correctly
- C. Mentally
- D. perfectly

Passage 10

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Hyperinflation



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(1) Because Germany had no goods to trade after its defeat in WW1 , the Weimar government simply printed money . For Weimar government leaders this seemed an attractive solution . It paid off its debts in the failing German currency , the mark , including war loans of over € 2200 million . The great industrialists were able to pay of all their debts as well .

(2) This set off a chain reaction . With so much money in circulation prices and wages rocketed , but people soon realized that this money was useless . Workers needed trolleys to carry home their pay . Wages began to be paid daily instead of weekly . The price of goods could rise between joining the back of a queue in a shop and reaching the front !

(3) While you might think that the poor suffered most , some historians argue that the greatest casualties were middle - class Germans - those with saving A prosperous middle - class family would find that their savings in the bank , which might have bought them a house in 1921 , by 1923 would not even buy a loaf of bread . Pensioners found that their previously adequate monthly pension would not even buy a cup of coffee .

(4) It was clear to all , both inside and outside Germany , that the situation needed urgent action . In August 1923 a new government under Gustav Stresemann took over . He called off the passive resistance in the Ruhr . He called in the useless marks and burned them , replacing them with a new Currency - the American - backed Rentenmark . He negotiated to reduce Germany's debt and receive American loans under the Dawes Plan . In addition , Germany repaired relations with its neighbors and reopened trade with renewed trade and the flow of American dollars , life improved . The economic crisis was shed very quickly . Some historians suggest that this is evidence that many problems were not as severe as its politicians had made out .

(5) It is also increasingly clear , however , that the hyperinflation had done great political damage to the Weimar government . Their right wing opponents had yet another problem to blame them for the movement had lost the part of the middle classes .

Choose the correct answer :



28. What phrase other than " economic crisis " does the writer describe the problems s caused by hyperinflation ?

- A. replacing currency
- B. political damage
- C. urgent action
- D. war loans

29. Which of the following is an opinion ?

- A. From 1921-1923 the German middle class DID NOT buy houses
- B. Workers needed trolleys to carry home their wages
- C. A new government took power in 1923
- D. Germany's Problems were NOT as severe as its politicians had said .

30. How is some historians ' view of hyperinflation victims different from the common view ?

- A. They believe that people who DIDN'T money suffered .
- B. They believe that people who had savings suffered most .
- C. They believe that people were starving in the streets
- D. They believe other European states suffered more

31. What can we understand from Paragraph (5) about the opponents of the Weimar government ?

- A. They blamed the government for losing the war
- B. They used the economic crisis to gain power
- C. They refused American support
- D. They were middle class citizens .

32. What can we understand from Paragraph (4) about the solution to the crisis ?

- A. It hurt Gustav Stresemann's opponents .
- B. It was very difficult to achieve .
- C. It depended on American money
- D. It damaged Germany's relations with its neighbors .



Passage 11

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Alchemy

The branch of science now called chemistry was in medieval times called alchemy . Alchemists believed that any substance could be transformed into any other substance , and many of them tried unsuccessfully to turn ordinary metals into gold . With the advances of the Scientific Revolution , the experiments of alchemists were abandoned . However , some of their practices - especially the manipulation of metals and acids - set the stage for modern chemistry .

Choose the correct answer :

33. The word abandoned in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

- A. Begun
- B. Stopped
- C. increased
- D. Continued

Passage 12

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information passage A and B when you answer the question .

Do NOT use any other information .

Passage A : What Is Mania

(1) Mania is state of elevated energy , mood , and behavior . It is most often seen those with mental illnesses such as bipolar disorder , or schizoaffective disorder . Mania



may also appear in people who have taken certain drugs or medications . While the feelings present in mania can be positive . Full of energy , or even euphoric (extremely happy) . They may also be negative - feeling of anger , fear , or grandiosity (false) belief in the level of your own importance) .

(2) The symptoms of mania can go from mild (known as hypomania) to strong (known as a manic episode) : at its highest level mania can cause delusions (false beliefs) . Violence and an increased risk of suicide a mania episode can last anywhere from several days to several months and symptoms will usually get worse and worse . Hypomania can sometimes have positive effects . Like increased ability to get work done and greater feelings of hope .

(3) Bipolar disorder is the most common course of mania though symptoms of depression occur most frequently in bipolar disorder . All people suffering from the illness also experience some form of mania at least once . When mania is accompanied by depression . Schizoaffective disorder is more likely to be indicated treatment for the mania of these disorders (illnesses) usually includes drugs to control mood , such as lithium : therapy is also recommended to help patients , learn to deal with symptoms and develop healthy living plans there many reduce their risk of suffering from mania in the future .

Passage B : Bipolar Disorder

(1) Bipolar disorder is a mental illness that causes unusual changes in mood , energy , activity levels , concentration , and the ability to carry out everyday tasks .

(2) Mood changes go from periods of extremely " up " , happy , " angry " or energized behavior , known as mania , to very " down " sad , indifferent , or hopeless periods , known as depression . Depression is the most common feature of the illness .

(3) Sometimes people experience symptoms of mania and depression in the same time . These periods are called episodes with mixed features . People experiencing an episode with mixed features may feel very sad , empty , or hopeless , while at the same time feeling extremely energized .

(4) A person may have bipolar even if symptoms are less extreme . For example , some people with bipolar disorder experience hypomania , a milder form of mania . During



hypomania period , a person may feel very good , successfully finish tasks , and keep up with everyday life . The person may not feel that anything is wrong , but family and friends may recognize the changes in mood or activity levels as possible bipolar disorder . Without proper treatment , people with hypomania can develop severe mania or depression .

(5) Bipolar disorder is typically identified when patients are teenagers or young adults , occasionally , bipolar symptoms can appear in children . Bipolar disorder can also appear in women when they first become pregnant . Victims of the illness require treatment their whole lives . therapy and medication can help people manage symptoms and improve their quality of life .

Choose the correct answer :

34. What can we understand from passages A and B about hypomania?

- A. It may lead to depression .
- B. symptoms occur most often in children
- C. people experiencing it may still complete their work .
- D. Family and friends may be the only ones to notice symptoms .

35. Which of the following are symptoms of bipolar disorder according to passages A and B ?

- A. mania and episodes with mixed features
- B. mania and mood episodes
- C. mania and delusions
- D. mania and depression

36. What do passages A and B say about bipolar disorder ?

- A. It can make people feel sad and full of energy at the same time .
- B. Treatment includes prescription drugs and counseling .
- C. It is the most frequent cause of mania .
- D. Symptoms are usually mild .

37. What can we understand from passages A and B about depression ?



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- A. It is the most often occurring symptom of bipolar disorder .
- B. The depression of bipolar disorder is a generally mild form .
- C. People can experience it at the same time they experience mania .
- D. It is a symptom of various illnesses , but it is also a major illnesses by itself

Passage 13

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Strange Substance

(1) A mysterious , orange , sticky gel , found on the beaches of Kivalina , a village situated on the Alaskan coast between Kotzebue and Point Hope , was recently the source of much interest . Many people thought that the sticky gel was some strange compound that had spread as a result of a chemical reaction . Others had more far - fetched ideas about the substance's origins ranging from aliens to volcanic remains .

(2) Scientists at an Alaskan laboratory have been busy analyzing the unknown substance . They have concluded that it is a formation of microscopic eggs . One of the scientists said that there are traces of oil in the eggs , and this is what is causing the strange , orange color .

(3) The scientists have discovered that the eggs belong to a small invertebrate -a spineless animal , but they have not been able to identify the exact species .

Choose the correct answer :

38. According to Paragraph (1) , the strange , orange substance was found

- A. on the beaches of Kotzebue
- B. on the beaches of Point Hope
- C. close to a compound in Alaska



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D. between Kotzebue and Point Hope

39. The word far - fetched in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A. difficult to believe
- B. easy to believe
- C. definite
- D. Clear

40. The word it in Paragraph (2) refers to

- A. traces of oil
- B. a microscope
- C. the unknown substance
- D. one of Alaska's laboratories



Module 24

Passage 1

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

DO NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions .

The fire

(1) Over the roar of the fire , Mike heard Ben shout , " Hurry ! The fire is almost on us ! " Mike's arms were sore and tired , but he swung his axe even faster . He didn't even stop to wipe the tears from his stinging eyes . The greedy fire kept coming . The more the fire destroyed , the more it wanted . Mike worked shoulder to shoulder with the other smoke jumpers to build a firebreak . His only thought was to stop the that was raging through the forest .

(2) At last the smoke jumpers finished the firebreak . if the fire were powerful enough , it would jump over the firebreak that they had worked so hard to make . Then they would have to start all over again . Mike stood motionless , his face black with ash , his shirt wet with sweat . He was too exhausted to move because he had given all of himself to fighting the fire . He turned his head and noticed Ben watching him .

(3) Suddenly all that Ben had taught Mike about proving his bravery was clear . A man was not brave if he did something just to prove his courage . He was brave only when he forgot about himself . Today Mike had showed that he cared very much the others with whom he was working .

Choose the correct answer :

1. According to Paragraph (2) , Mike was too exhausted to move because.....

- A. He had sweat all over him .
- B. He was covered with black ash .
- C. Ben did not give him much help .



D. He had given so much to fight the fire .

2. According to Paragraph (3) , Ben taught Mike that being brave involves

- A. Working with proper tools
- B. Avoiding fire hazards
- C. losing one's courage
- D. Caring for others

3. The pronoun his in Paragraph (3) refers to

- A. Ben
- B. Mike
- C. a fireman
- D. a man

Passage 2

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Giant Panda

(1) An American - born giant panda will soon be travelling to China . The Chinese government has an agreement with foreign zoos to lend giant pandas out only for scientific study . After a few years , they , and any cubs they may produce , must all be returned to China . Mei Lan , a three - year - old female , is being prepared for her trip to China , where her parents were born . A special FedEx flight from the U.S. is being arranged for her .

(2) Chinese zookeepers are getting ready for her arrival by planning a special diet and even language lessons for her . They are advertising for a tutor to teach Mei Lan Chinese . The caretakers at her new home , the Chengdu Panda Research center in Sichuan , want to help her adapt quickly and feel Comfortable in her new environment . Mei Lan has lived at a com zoo in the city of Atlanta , Georgia , since her birth , and she is unfamiliar with Chinese . The teacher must have a bachelor's degree or higher and be fluent in both English and Chinese .



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Choose the correct answer :

4. According to Paragraph (2) , why do the Chinese want Mei Lan to learn Chinese ?

- A. So that she can speak with her caretakers
- B. so that she will feel at home in China .
- C. so that she can forget her English .
- D. so that she will like her new diet .

5. According to Paragraph (2) , where has Mei Lan been living ?

- A. In Sichuan , China .
- B. In Atlanta , Georgia
- C. In an American research center
- D. In the Chengdu Panda Research Center .

Passage 3

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

DO NOT read the whole passage , only search for the information you need to answer the questions .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Team Rubicon : Working for a not - for - profit organization

(1) Not - for - profit organizations contribute to a large part of economic activity in the United States . They are clearly very powerful in the business world , even though their focus on goals other than profit falls outside the traditional model of a for profit business . But it is this move away from a focus on profit that allows them to follow their aims of social improvement and contribute to profit as a whole . To be truly useful in a not – for profit organization , a person must share the organization's vision .



(2) The vision for Team was created by its founders , Jake Wood and William McNulty , who saw the devastation , caused by the Haiti carthquake in 2010 and immediately took action . Both former soldiers , Wood and McNulty knew they could do something to help in this terrible situation . Within 24 hours , they had found the help of six other former soldiers , collected money , food and medicines from friends and family , and made their way to Haiti to help , and Team Rubicon was born .

(3) The organization gets its name from the Rubicon , a river in northern Italy that Julius Caesar and his army crossed on their historical march to Rome , with the river showing the point of no return . The name mirrors the founders ' experiences during the Haitian disaster , where despite advice from the government and other aid organizations not to go ahead , their small team crossed into Haiti from the Dominican Republic carrying essential equipment and medicines to thousands of earthquake victims .

(4) Seven years later , Team Rubicon has two main aims : to pair the skills and experiences of former soldiers with emergency workers to be ready for any type of disaster and to provide a sense of community and achievement to former soldiers who have served their country but may be experiencing problems as a result of their war experiences .

(5) According to the organization's mission statement , Team Rubicon aims to provide former soldiers with three things that they sometimes lose after leaving the army : a purpose , gained through disaster relief , a sense of community , built by working with others ; and a feeling of self - worth from recognizing the positive effect individual can make when helping others .

(6) With its head office in the Los Angeles area . Team Rubicon has more than 60 employees who work in 10 regions around the country ,along with more than 40.000 volunteers who are ready to move into action within 24 hours . Similar to company operations in for profit organizations , staff positions at Team Rubicon include local administrators ; field operations (including membership and training) ; marketing , communications , and social media ; fundraising and partnership development , finance and accounting , and people operations .



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(7) Team Rubicon's stall members bring professional and / or military experience to their daily jobs . but they all Share the organization's vision . Many staff members started as volunteers for Team Rubicon while working in for - profit careers , while other took advantage of the organization's strong training program to become familiar with its aims .

(8) In 2016. Team Rubicon trained 8.000 former soldiers and emergency workers in disaster relief and responded to 16 disasters , which required more than 85.000 volunteer hours . In addition to donations from individuals . Companies and other organizations . Team Rubicon relies on its partnerships with companies , such as Southwest Airlines , which provides hundreds of free plane tickets each year to fly volunteers to disaster sites .

(9) Team Rubicon engages its nationwide community at every level of the organization , from volunteer to board member , and every step of its operation : from training to planning to implementation to looking for and finding donations and volunteers to help with any type of disaster relief . Over the past several years . Team Rubicon has been recognized as one of the top non - profits to work for by The Non - Profit Times , based on employee surveys and business partners ' opinions about the organization's work environment .

Choose the correct answer :

6. In 2016 , how many disasters did Rubicon respond ?

- A. 10
- B. 24
- C. 16**
- D. 60

7. Where is Rubicon's head office ?

- A. Dominican Republic
- B. New York
- C. Haiti
- D. Los Angeles**

8. From what country did Team Rubicon cross into Haiti ?



- A. Dominican Republic
- B. United States
- C. Cuba
- D. Italy

Passage 4

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Mongols and Climate

(1) New research by tree - ring scientists from Columbia University's Lamont - Doherty Earth Observatory and West Virginia University may have uncovered the reason why an obscure band of nomadic Mongol horsemen were able to sweep through much of Asia in a few meteoric decades 800 years ago , conquering everything in their path : They enjoyed an unprecedented , and yet - to - be - repeated , 15 - year run of bountiful rains and mild weather on the normally cold and arid steppes .

(2) By sampling tree rings in the gnarled and twisted Siberian pines in the Hangay Mountains in central Mongolia , the team pieced together a remarkably precise chronology of local climatic conditions stretching from the year 900 A.D. to the present . The study , published in the National Academy of Science offers a new interpretation of why the Mongols suddenly went on the move .

(3) The traditional view has been that the Mongols were desperately fleeing harsh conditions in their craggy , mountainous homeland . The Lamont - Doherty team , however , found just the opposite : Between 1211 and 1225_ a period that neatly coincides with the rise of Genghis Khan and the Mongol empire , central Mongolia enjoyed a spell of sustained benign weather unlike anything the region has experienced during at least the past 1.100 years and probably much longer

(4) " What makes our new record distinctive is that we can see 15 straight years of above - average moisture , " says the study's lead author . Neil Pedersen , a tree - ring



scientist with the Lamond - Doherty Earth Observatory . " It falls during an important period in Mongol histone and is singular

Choose the correct answer :

9. What is one idea related to the Mongols that he Paragraph (1) ?

- A. They disliked the rain .
- B. They controlled only Asia .
- C. They used to battle on horseback .
- D. tree ring scientists study Mongol history

10. What is one important idea related to the period between 1211-1225 that the writer mentions in paragraph (3) ?

- A. The weather was unusual .
- B. Genghis in Khan was born .
- C. The Mongol empire ended
- D. It was a time of great difficulty .

11. Why does the writer mention Siberian pines ?

- A. Their tree rings were used in the study .
- B. The Mongols used them for firewood .
- C. They are the oldest trees in Mongolia
- D. They grow in harsh conditions .

12. What is the main topic of the passage ?

- A. The Lamont - Doherty team of scientists
- B. Siberian Pine trees in the Hangay Mountains
- C. The rise of the Mongolian empire under Genghis Khan
- D. The success of the Mongol empire to weather conditions



Passage 5

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

Inventory Management

(1) Inventory , or the amount of material a company holds . Can affect customer satisfaction . Here , managers must maintain the delicate balance between carrying too little inventory and carrying too much . With too little stock , the firm risks not having products which customers want to buy . To remedy this , the firm may need costly emergency shipments or production . Carrying too much inventory results in higher - than - necessary inventory - carrying costs and out - of - date stock . Thus in managing inventory , firms must balance the costs of carrying larger inventories against resulting sales and profits .

(2) Many companies have greatly reduced their inventories and related costs though just - in - time logistics systems . With such systems , producers and retailers carry only small inventories of points or merchandise , often only enough for a few days of operations . New stock arrives exactly when needed , rather than being stored in inventory until being used . Just - in - time systems acquire accurate forecasting along with fast , frequent and flexible delivery so that new supplies will be available when needed . However , these systems result in substantial savings in inventory - carrying and handling Costs .

(3) Marketers are always looking for new ways to make inventory management more efficient in the not - too- distant future . Handling inventory might even become fully automated . For example , smart tag technology by which small transmitter chips are embedded more placed on products and packaging on everything from flowers and razors to tires . Smart products could make the entire supply chain - which accounts for nearly 75 percent of a product's cost intelligent and automated .



Choose the correct answer :

13. What does paragraph (1) say about inventories ?

- A. They help firms reduce costs and increase profits.
- B. They help customers find the right items faster .
- C. They make customers and managers happy .
- D. They always result in more profits .

14. What do firms do to avoid keeping higher than necessary inventories ?

- A. They balance the costs against the sales and profits .
- B. They reduce their costs through logistics systems .
- C. They call customers to determine their needs .
- D. They make their inventories automated .

15. Why does the writer use the word " However " in Paragraph (2)?

- A. To show that just - in - time systems are actually useful .
- B. To explain the process of just - in - time systems
- C. To give an example of just - in - time systems .
- D. To list the benefits of just - in - time systems

16. Which word can we use to replace " Thus " in paragraph (1) ?

- A. Particularly
- B. However
- C. Therefore
- D. though

17. How does the writer feel about the future of inventories ?

- A. He believes future inventories will cost more .
- B. He believes future inventories will require more forecasting .
- C. He believes future inventories will make customers happier .
- D. He believes future inventories will soon be smarter and fully automated .



Passage 6

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

The Spinal Cord

(1) The spinal cord is an information highway connecting the nervous system to the brain . Ascending neural areas send up sensory information , and descending areas send back motor control information . A look at the neural pathways that control our reflexes , our automatic responses to stimuli , shows the spinal cord's work . A simple spinal - reflex path is composed of a single sensory neuron and a single motor neuron , which often communicate through an interneuron .

(2) One such path makes up the pain reflex . When your fingers touch a hot stove , neural activity excited 1 by the heat travels via sensory neurons to interneurons in your spinal cord . These interneurons respond by activating motor neurons to the muscle in your arm , , causing you to jerk your hand away .

(3) Because the simple pain - reflex pathway runs through the spinal cord and out , you jerk your hand from a candle's flame before your brain receives and responds to the information that causes you to feel pain . Information travels to and from the brain by way of the spinal cord . Were the top of your spinal cord severed , you would not feel such pain . Or pleasure . Your brain would literally be out of touch with your body . Thus , you would lose all sensation and voluntary movement in regions whose sensory and motor neurons connect with the spinal cord below its point of injury .

Choose the correct answer :

18. What helps information travel up and down the spine ??

- A. The brain
- B. Neural paths
- C. The air we breathe
- D. Automatic responses



19. The word descending in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A. falling
- B. rising
- C. moving
- D. connecting

20. According to Paragraph (2) . What finally makes you take your hand away from something hot ?

- A. Natural fear of pain
- B. A single sensory neuron
- C. Motor neurons in arm muscles
- D. Your fingers touching a hot stove

21. When would your brain stop receiving information from the spinal cord ?

- A. When the pain - reflex pathway ran through the spinal cord and out .
- B. If an accident cut your spinal cord in two Pieces
- C. If you stopped experiencing pleasure or pain
- D. When you were sleeping very heavily

22. The word flame in paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to

- A. Fire
- B. Pain
- C. Stove
- D. Feeling

passage 7

Read the questions and then read the graph to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the graph when you answer the questions .

choose the correct answer :



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23. What was the healthy life expectancy for men in Germany in 1990 ?

- A. about 47 years
- B. about 55 years
- C. about 63 years
- D. about 70 years

24. How much did women's healthy life expectancy increase in India from 1990-2013 ?

- A. by about 4 years
- B. by about 6 years
- C. by about 7 years
- D. by about 9 year

passage 8

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

1) Another deadly heat wave has arrived in Europe this week . Record temperatures went over 37.8 degrees Celsius (100 degrees Fahrenheit) in parts of France , (Germany , Poland and Spain , with hotter days to come . The same thing happened in 2018 when record - breaking heat was responsible for 700 deaths in Sweden and more than 250 in Denmark , countries that have never needed air conditioning before this new era of extreme climate change events .

(2) Europe's five hottest summers in the past 500 years have all occurred in the last 15 years , not including this summer . All have been deadly . The 2003 heat wave was the worst , having led to the deaths of over 70.000 people ; in 2010 ,56,000 people died in Russia alone

(3)these extreme heat events all connected to a slower jet stream that locks weather systems into place . Studies have linked the slowdown in the jet stream - the band of high altitude winds that sweep around the globe from west to east to last summer's unprecedented droughts , heat waves , wildfires , and flooding events across the entire



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Northern Hemisphere . This is also likely to be behind India's weak monsoon rains and the widespread flooding in certain areas of the U.S. this year .

(4) The loss of sea ice in the Arctic is increasing temperatures in the northern regions of our planet , and that is disrupting the natural jet stream patterns . Jet stream winds are driven by the temperature difference between the icy air of the arctic and hot air from the tropics . A rapidly warming arctic - this past winter it saw its lowest ever ice cover - reduces that temperature difference and slows the jet stream .

(5) Like a slow moving river , a slower jet stream forms deep curves and turns , which can slow down during the summer . sometimes for weeks . Weather patterns are also delayed with them , whether they are heat waves or expected rains .

(6) Temperatures in Europe are nowhere near as hot as India's current month long heat wave , where temperatures on the Asian subcontinent reached 51°C (123°F) . Most Europeans , particularly in the north . are unused to anything over 29°C (85°F) . Air conditioning also remains rare in Europe . It is found in less than five percent of homes in France . For example , and less than two percent of German homes . As a result , the struggles of temperatures reaching 40°C in June will abilities of Europeans to deal with the hotter years ahead

. (7) The number of heat wave European cities are nearly of the surrounding suburban and rural landscape because of the urban heat island effect . Concrete and asphalt absorb heat during the day and release it at night , which keeps urban areas hotter . Without major cuts in carbon emissions , which are released into the air when we burn fossil fuels , scientists argue that the number of heat wave days in cities are likely to increase 10 times by the end of this century .

(8) European governments and citizens are debating what to do about the increasing heat . Some would argue that people should just buy air conditioners to keep their homes cool . However , air conditioning increases energy use , which will turn increase carbon emissions across European countries . Both governments and citizens are wary of increasing carbon emissions because it would lock them in a cycle that would increase the negative

effects of climate change . Now these European countries face a dilemma . Although the majority of citizens in Europe want more government action to reduce carbon emissions



, as the temperatures continue to increase , the demand for air conditioning units will also continue to rise .

(9) Europe learned valuable lessons from the 2003 heat wave , which killed more than 70.000 people across the continent . Governments have take several actions to ensure that death tolls would be more limited during this heat wave . For example , Paris , which experienced many deaths in 2003 , is much better prepared this time around . Government officials have emergency services in place and there has been a strong campaign to raise awareness of the dangers of the heat wave around the city . Some schools in France have also closed since most of them do not have air conditioners . The local governments have also set up cooling areas and temporary water fountains in busy city areas .

(10) Paris has relatively little green space and has been working for years on how to " green up " and introduce more plants in order to counter the heat held by stone and concrete . Paris officials also plan to keep 13 large parks open all night during the anticipated heat wave because the temperature there would be one or two degrees lower than in the rest of the city . There are also plans to keep public swimming pools open later to encourage people to swim at night in order to cool down from the heat . In Paris , older cars have also banned from use city to reduce the city's air pollution . Which increases during a heat wave .

choose the correct answer :

25. What two things are needed to have jet stream winds ?

- A. monsoon rains and icy arctic air
- B. Hot air from the tropics and the Summer
- C. icy arctic air and hot air from the tropics
- D. monsoon rains and hot air from the tropics

26. What two things could increase heat waves in European cities ?

- A. Wildfires and pollution
- B. Drought and low usage of air conditioning
- C. Widespread flooding and carbon emissions



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D. The urban heat island effect and more usage of air conditioning

27. what are two ways paris is lighting the heat wave ?

- A. Banning older cars in the city and using more air conditioning
- B. Reducing carbon emissions and using plants to make more green space
- C. Keeping public swimming pools open later and] Reducing carbon emissions
- D. Using plants to make more green space and public parks open all night

Passage 9

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Social Networks ' Share of Time Share of Time

Share of Combined Minutes for 4 Major Social Networking

choose the correct answer :

28. What percentage of social media minutes did Indians using Snapchat ?

- A. 100 %
- B. 20%
- C. 2%
- D. 0 %

Passage 10

Read the questions and then read the passage to find you need to answer them

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Aggression in Children



(1) Most parents do not enjoy watching their children misbehave . Bad behavior by children often results in bad behavior by parents . The first idea that has to go is that poor parenting is what makes children misbehave or behave badly . The cause of the child's behavior may lie in psychological problems ; it may even lie in the biology of the child . Whatever the reason , the important issue is how parents respond when children act out .

(2) Aggressive behavior starts early in children's lives . A study looked at children 6 to 24 months of age . Mothers reported how often their children acted out , or displayed poor behavior . They cited kicking , hitting , pulling hair , biting and even hurting animals . The most common actions were hitting or smacking another person . The least common action was hurting animals . Hitting someone peaked at 18 months when eight of 10 kids were hitting and smacking other people . Kicking , pushing and throwing things peaked at 20 months . The " terrible twos " started before the age two .

(3) Pediatricians can assure parents that these behaviors are normal in small children . The big job is to guide parents on how to deal with their children when they behave this way . From the start , parents should set limits . They need to respond in ways that may help redirect or distract a child . This would help a child go from misbehaving to a more positive behavior . Pediatricians believe these approaches work . It seems certain that positive responses such as these are better than anger or animals . The most common actions were hitting or smacking another person . The least common action was hurting animals . Hitting someone peaked at 18 months when eight of 10 kids were hitting and smacking other people . Kicking , pushing and throwing things peaked at 20 months . The " terrible twos " started before the age two .

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(4) The such as these are b intensity , and I of the bad behavior are also important . There are some questions that parents must also consider . Does the child have any issues that he or she is dealing with ? Does the child have friends ? Some children may



show signs of depression when they have had a negative experience . The answers to these questions may explain why the child is acting out .

(5) Parents often use their instincts in dealing with their children without considering what is causing the misbehavior . They may respond with anger , threats . and punishment . A better way is to plan in order to avoid potential conflicts . For example , if getting ready for school is a problem , parents can come up with ways to make it easier . This would help them to avoid potential problems before they start .

choose the correct answer :

29. What word other than " misbehave " does the writer

- A. distract
- B. avoid
- C. distract
- D. deal with

30. Which of the following is a fact ?

- A. Poor parenting is the cause of children's misbehavior .
- B. Aggressive behavior is normal in young children
- C. Parents often deal with children's bad behavior well .
- D. Hunting animals is most common aggressive behavior among children .

31. How is the writer's view about children's bad behavior different from the parents ' view ?

- A. The writer believes that parents should plan to avoid bad behavior .
- B. The writer believes that parents should use their instincts to deal with bad behavior
- C. The writer believes that parents should respond to bad with threats and punishment .
- D. The writer believes that parents should ignore bad behavior



32. What can we understand about parents from Paragraph (3) ?

- A. Parents understand that children's bad behavior is normal .
- B. Parents avoid being angry with or yelling at children
- C. parents reward bad behavior .
- D. Parents fail to deal with children's bad behavior appropriately .

33. What can we understand about parents in Paragraph (5) ?

- A. Parents fail to prevent children's bad behavior .
- B. Parents blame their children's friends for bad behavior .
- C. Parents consider the causes of children's s bad behavior
- D. Parents think schools should deal with children's bad behavior

Passage 11

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Passage A : Human Anatomy

(1) Human Anatomy is the scientific study of the body's structures . It is significant so we know how the structure or organs are supposed to work correctly . Some of those structures are very small and can only be observed and analyzed with this assistance of a microscope . Other larger structures can readily be seen manipulated , measured , and weighed the word " anatomy " comes from a Greek root cut means " to cut apart . " Human anatomy was first studied by observing the exterior of the body and observing the wounds of soldiers and other injuries . Later , physicians were allowed to dissect , or cut open . bodies of the dead to increase their knowledge .

(2) When a body is dissected , its structures are cut apart in order to observe their physical attributes and their relationships to one another . Dissection is still used in medical schools , anatomy courses , and in pathology labs . In order to observe



structures in living people . however , a number of imaging techniques have been developed . These techniques allow clinicians to see structures inside the living body such as a cancer or a fractured bone .

(3) Like most scientific disciplines , anatomy has areas of specialization . Gross anatomy is the study of die larger structures of the body , those visible without the aid magnification . Macro- means " large , thus : gross anatomy is also referred to as macroscopic anatomy . In contrast , micro means " small " and microscopic anatomy is the study of structures that can be observed only with the use of a structures that can be observed only with the use of a microscope or other magnification devices .

Passage B : Human Physiology

(1) Whereas anatomy is about structure , physiology is about function . Human physiology is the scientific study of the chemistry and physics of the structures of the body and the ways in which they work together to support the functions of life . It began in France over 200 years ago with a scientist named Claude Bernard . Much of the study of physiology centers on the body's tendency toward homeostasis . Homeostasis is the state of steady internal conditions maintained by living things . The study of physiology certainly includes observation , both with the naked eye and with microscopes , as well as manipulations and id measurements . However , current advances in physiology usually depend on carefully y designed laboratory experiments that reveal the of the many structures and chemical compounds that ma up the human body and establish the foundation upon which we build our knowledge of how to treat disease .

(2) Like anatomists , physiologists typically specialize in a particular branch of physiology . For example , neurophysiology is the study of tic brain , spinal cord . and nerves and how these work together to perform functions as complex and diverse as vision , movement , and thinking . Physiologists may work from the organ level (exploring , for example , what different pats of the brain do) to the molecular level (such as electrochemical signal travels along nerves) .

(3) Form is closely related to functioning how things . For example , the thin flap of your eyelid can snap down to clear away dust particles and almost instantaneously slide back up to allow you to see again . At the microscopic level , the arrangement and



function of the nerves and muscles that serve the eyelid allow for its quick action and retreat

Choose the correct answer :

34. Which of the following best summarize anatomy and from passage . A and B ?

- A. Anatomy involves , cutting open while physiology uses lab experiments .
- B. Anatomy is helpful for soldiers , while physiology is helpful for everyone .
- C. The both involve the study of neurophysiology .
- D. They both rely on cutting open bodies .

35. What can be understood from the passage about the early period of anatomy and physiology ?

- A. Anatomy and physiology ; both began 200 years ago .
- B. physiology began in France while anatomy began in Greece
- C. Physiology began over 200 years ago while anatomy began with observing wounded soldiers .
- D. Anatomy was developed by Andreas Vesalius while Physiology was developed by Claude Bernard .

36. According to Passages A ad B , it is important to know about anatomy and physiology?

- A. to be able to treat disease
- B. to be able to see cancer and find a cue
- C. To know how organs work and to treat disease
- D. to become a physiologist and a successful doctor

37. What do Passages A and B say about the study of anatomy and physiology ?

- A. Both mean to " cut apart "
- B. Both involve the use of microscopes
- C. Both are about the body's structure
- D. Both are taught at medical schools and high schools



Passage 12

Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Bees

(1) The Holy Quran tells us that insects form communities (Surat al - An'am , 38) and that they can communicate with one another (Surat an - Naml , 18) and work together to produce food (Surat al - Nahl , 68-9) . Modern science , more than 1,400 years afterwards , has accepted that this information is indeed correct . Now , scientists in the United Kingdom are learning that some of these amazing creatures may also have feelings and emotions similar to those of humans .

(2) At Newcastle University , they are trying to discover how some insects feel . In recent years , honeybee numbers have been declining worldwide at a disturbing rate . Many explanations have been given for this . Some say the bees are dying because of disease and pesticides . Others say it may be due to pollution or microwave towers . At any rate , this is a very serious situation , for humans as well as for the bees . At least one - third of the world's crops depend on bees . Farmer's are worried . What about the bees ? How do they feel ? Are they scared , sad or depressed ?

(3) The researchers trained a group of bees to tell the difference between two smells . After one smell , they were always given a sweet sugar reward . After the other smell , they were given a bitter substance . They quickly learned to choose the smell with the sweet prize and to stick out their tongues to get it . The scientists wanted to see what the bees would do if they were put in a stressful situation . They shook up half of the bees , to make

in a stressful situation . They shook up half of the bees , to make them think they were in danger . These stressed bees refused to put out their tongues for new smells , and only chose the old smell which they knew would be followed by a sweet treat . Even though there was an equal chance that a strange smell would taste good , it seemed they believed it would taste bad and were afraid to try it . These bees had become "



pessimists " . The other half - the unstressed bees - were much more likely to try tastes from new smells , thus remaining " optimists "

(4) When humans are stressed , anxious worried or depressed , they have lower levels of the brain hormone serotonin . So did the stressed bees . This may mean that the feelings of anxious and stressed bees are similar to those of humans with mood disorders . This knowledge , along with further investigations into bee behavior and " feelings " can hopefully be used to understand and remedy their declining numbers , for their sake and for ours .

Choose the correct answer :

38. The words these amazing creatures in Paragraph (1) refer to.....

- A. bees
- B. insects**
- C. scientists
- D. communities

39. Why are bees important to humans ?

- A. They have communities and can communicate .
- B. They are necessary to produce our food crops**
- C. They are becoming more numerous than us
- D. They have feelings like us .

40. Which paragraph describes how the scientists trained the bees ?

- A. Paragraph (1)
- B. Paragraph (2)
- C. Paragraph (3)**
- D. Paragraph (4)



Module 25

Passage 1

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Purity

- (1) Government legislation requires that a lot of testing takes place before a new pharmaceutical is marketed .
- (2) Throughout the chemical , pharmaceutical and food industries it is essential that the substances used be pure . The purity of a substance can be gauged by :
1. Its melting point - if it is a pure solid it will have a sharp melting point . If an impurity is present then melting takes place over a range of temperature
 2. Its boiling ratures . if it is a pure liquid remain steady at its boiling point . if the substance is impure then the mixture will boil over a temperature rang
 3. Chromatography - if it is a pure substance it will produce only one well - defined spot on a chromatogram . If impurities are present then several spots will be seen on the chromatogram .

Choose the correct answer :

1. The word legislation in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to
A. announcement
B. law
C. ban
D. bureaucracy
2. The word Impure in the passage is closest in meaning to.....



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- A. dirty
- B. clean
- C. neutral
- D. tested

Passage 2

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Company Stock

(1) There are three types of stock that a business can hold : stocks of raw materials (inputs brought from suppliers waiting to be used in the production process) , work in progress (incomplete products still in the process of being made) and stocks of finished products (finished goods of acceptable quality waiting to be sold to customers) .

(2) The aim of stock control is to minimize the cost of holding these stocks whilst ensuring that there are enough materials for production to continue and be able to meet customer demand . Obtaining the correct balance is not easy and the stock control department will work closely with the Purchasing and marketing departments .

(3) the marketing department should be able to provide sales forecasts for the coming weeks or months (this can be difficult if demand is seasonal or prone to unexpected fluctuation) and so allow stock control managers to judge the type , quantity and timing of stocks needed .

(4) It is the purchasing department's responsibility to order the correct quantity and quality of these inputs , at a competitive price and from a reliable supplier who will deliver on time



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(5) As it is difficult to ensure that a business has exactly the correct amount of stock at any one time , the majority of firms will hold buffer stock . This is the " safe " amount of stock that needs to be held to cover unforeseen circumstances .

Choose the correct answer :

3. What is the writer's main purpose ?

- A. to explain
- B. to describe
- C. to convince
- D. to entertain

4. What is one important idea that the writer mentions ?

- A. The stock control department often holds buffer stocks .
- B. Managers of the stock control departments need to be well-trained
- C. The stock control departments works closely with the marketing department .
- D. The stock control department aims to achieve the correct balance of stocks .

Passage 3

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Separating Mixtures

(1) Many mixtures contain useful substances mixed with unwanted material . In order to obtain these useful substances , chemists often have to separate them from the impurities . Chemists have developed many different methods of separation .



Filtering

(2) When a cup of tea is poured through a tea strainer , this is a filtering process . Filtration is a common separation technique used in chemistry laboratories throughout the world . It is used when a solid needs to be separated from a liquid . For example , sand can be separated from a mixture with water by filtering through filter paper . The filter paper contains holes that are large enough to allow the molecules of water through but not the sand particles . The sand gets trapped in the filter paper and the water passes through it .

Decanting

(3) Vegetables do not dissolve in water . When you have boiled some vegetables it is easy to separate them from the water by pouring it off . This process is called decanting . This technique is used quite often to separate an insoluble solid (a solid that doesn't dissolve) from a liquid .

Centrifuging

(4) Another way to separate a solid from a liquid is to use a centrifuge . It is usually used when the solid particles are so small that they spread out throughout the liquid and mixed . They do not settle to the bottom of the container ,as heavier particles would do , under the force of gravity . The technique of centrifuging involves the liquid being spun round very fast in a centrifuge so that the solid gets flung to the bottom of the tube .

Choose the correct answer :

5.What does the writer think about the process of separating mixtures ?

- A. He thinks it's a new technique that needs to be developed
- B. He thinks it's an ancient process that is useful in cooking .
- C. He thinks it's important because it helps to take out the substances that have benefits .



D. He thinks it's important because it keeps impurities from creating new diseases

6. What does paragraph (2) say about filtering ?

- A. It is usually used in making coffee
- B. . It only works if the filter paper has a special number of holes .
- C. It is a process that only works when separating sand from a mixture
- D. It works best , when the filter paper is able to solid from passing .

7. Which words can we use to replace the words " for example "

- A. of course
- B. above all
- C. for instance
- D. at the same time

8. Why does the writer use the word " so " at the end of Paragraph (4) ?

- A. to give more information about centrifuging .
- B. to show that centrifuging is different from decanting .
- C. to show that centrifuging is the process for separating the tiny solid particles from a liquid.
- D. to show that the process of spinning the liquid around quickly in centrifuging causes the tiny solid particles to become separated .

9. How does centrifuging solve the problem of separating very small solids from a liquid ?

- A. It moves the liquid around very quickly to get the solids to stay at the bottom .
- B. It uses a special heating technique that is only available in some laboratories .
- C. It uses boiling to separate an insoluble solid from a liquid .
- D. It uses a filter to separate solids ,like sand ,from a liquid .



Passage 4

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Agriculture in the Middle East

(1) From the 8th century , the medieval Islamic world underwent a transformation in agricultural practice , described by the historian Andrew Watson as the Arab agricultural revolution . This transformation was driven by a number of factors including the diffusion of many crops and plants along Muslim trade routes , the spread of more advanced farming techniques , and an agricultural - economic system which promoted increased yields and efficiency . The shift in agricultural practice changed the economy , population distribution , vegetation cover , agricultural production , population levels , urban growth , the distribution of the labor force , cooking , diet , and clothing across the Islamic world .

(2) Muslim traders covered much of the Old World , and trade enabled the diffusion of many crops , plants and farming techniques across the region , as well as the adaptation of crops , plants and techniques from beyond the Islamic world . This diffusion introduced major crops to Europe by way of Al Andalus , along with the techniques for their cultivation and cuisine . Sugar cane , rice , and cotton were among the major crops transferred , along with citrus and other fruit trees , nut trees , vegetables such as eggplant , and spinach and the use of spices such as cumin , coriander and cinnamon , Intensive irrigation crop rotation and agricultural manuals were widely adopted . Irrigation , partly based on Roman technology , made adopted . Irrigation , partly based on Roman technology , made use of water wheels , water mills , dams and reservoirs .

Choose the correct answer :

10. What is one important idea in the passage ?

- A. Cumin is spice.
- B. The economy changed .



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- C. Farming provided food to Europe .
- D. Muslim traders introduced new crops to Europe .

Passage 5

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

US Coffee Consumption

Coffee availability in the United States peaked in 1946

Choose the correct answer :

11. How many gallons of coffee did people drink in 1950?

- A. Around 50
- B. Around 40
- C. around 30
- D. around 20

12. In what year was coffee drinking the lowest in the U.S ?

- A. 1945
- B. 1960
- C. 1995
- D. 2000

Passage 6

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Digital Adverts



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Us Retail industry Digital Ad Spending . 2014-2020 Billions , % of total digital ad spending and % change

Choose the correct answer :

13. In which year is the percentage change the lowest ?

- A. 2013
- B. 2014
- C. 2019
- D. 2020

Passage 7

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Stages of Economic Activity

(1) There are three main stages of economic activity . These stages are typical of nearly all production and they are called the levels of economic - or business activity :

(2) Stage 1 is called the primary stage of production . This stage involves the earth's natural resources . Activities in the primary sector of industry include farming , fishing , forestry and the extraction of natural materials , such as oil and copper ore .

(3) Stage 2 is called the secondary stage of production . This stage involves taking the materials and resources provided by the primary sector and converting them into manufactured or processed goods . Activities in the sector of industry include building and construction car manufacturing and computer assembly .

(4) Stage 3 is called the tertiary stage of production . This stage involves providing services to both consumers and other businesses . Activities in the tertiary sector of industry include transport , banking , retail , insurance , hotels and hairdressing .



(5) In some countries , primary industries such as mining employ many more people than manufacturing or service industries . These tend to be countries often called developing countries - where manufacturing industry has only recently been established . As most people still live in the rural areas with low incomes , there is little demand for services such as transport , hotels and insurance . The levels of both employment

(5) in some countries , primary industries such as mining employ many more people than manufacturing or service industries . These tend to be countries - often called developing countries - where manufacturing industry has only recently been established . As most people still live in the rural areas with low incomes , there is little demand for services such as transport , hotels and insurance . The levels of both employment and output in the primary sector in these countries are likely to be high . In countries which started up manufacturing industries many years ago , the secondary and tertiary sectors are likely to employ many more workers than the primary sector . The level of output in the primary sector is often small compared to the other two sectors .

Choose the correct answer :

14. What is the main topic of the passage ?

- A. Production is the first stage
- B. Employment is highest in stage
- C. Economic activity occurs in three stages .
- D. The level of output is highest in stage three .

15. What is one important idea related to the secondary stage of production in Paragraph (3) ?

- A. Elementary
- B. primary
- C. secondary
- D. tertiary

16. Which stage of production are hotels an example of ?

- A. Elementary



- B. primary
- C. secondary
- D. tertiary

17. What is one important idea related to jobs in developing countries in Paragraph (5) ?

- A. They are equal in all stages . Most are in stage1.
- B. Most are in stage 1 .
- C. Most are in stage 2 .
- D. Most are in stage 3 .

Passage 8

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

The Demographic Transition

(1) Human societies had equally high birthrates and death rates during most of history . But over the past century , population growth in the United States , Japan , and much of Europe slowed dramatically . Demographers developed a hypothesis to explain this shift . According to this hypothesis , these countries have completed the demographic transition , a dramatic change from high birthrates and death rates to low birthrates and death rates . The demographic transition is divided into three stages . 9

(2) To date , the United States , Japan and Europe have completed the demographic transition . Parts of South America , Africa , and Asia , are passing through stage II . (The United States passed through stage II Between 1790 and 1910.) A large part of human population growth is happening in only ten countries , with India and China in the lead . Globally , human population is still growing rapidly , but the rate of growth is slowing down .

Future Population Growth



(3) To predict how the world's population will grow , demographers consider many factors , including the age structure of each country and the effects of diseases on death rates , especially in Africa and parts of Asia . Current projections suggest that by 2050 the world population will reach 9 billion people . Will the human population level out and become stable ? This may happen if countries that are currently growing rapidly complete the demographic transition .

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(4) Current data suggest that global human population will grow more slowly over the next 50 years than it grew over the last 50 years . But because the growth rate will still be higher than zero in 2050 , our population will continue to grow .

Choose the correct answer :

18. The word shift in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A. plan
- B. result
- C. change
- D. accident

19. The word rates in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to

- A. calendars
- B. amounts
- C. wholes
- D. tables

20. What will lead countries to have a stable population growth ?

- A. decreasing birth rates only



- B. passing birth control laws
- C. finding the right hypothesis
- D. completing the demographic transition

21. Why will the population continue to grow in 2050 ?

- A. because there will be fewer diseases
- B. because there will be more growth in China
- C. because the death rate will be less than zero
- D. because the growth rate will be more than zero

Passage 9

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Psychoanalysis

What are the aims and methods of psychoanalysis ?

(1) Although most of today's therapists do not practice therapy as Sigmund Freud did , his psychoanalytic techniques survive . Psychoanalysis is part of our modern vocabulary , and its assumptions influence many other therapies .

Aims

(2) Psychoanalysis assumes that many psychological problems are fueled by childhood's residue of supposedly repressed impulses and conflicts . Psychoanalysts try to bring these repressed feelings into conscious awareness , where the patient can deal with them . By gaining insight into the origins of the disorder - by fulfilling the ancient imperative to know thyself " in a deep way - the patient " works through " the buried feelings . The theory presumes that healthier , less anxious living becomes possible when patients release the energy they had previously devoted to id - ego - superego conflicts .

Methods



(3) Psychoanalysis is historical reconstruction . Its goal is to unearth the past in hope of unmasking the present . But who?

(4) When Freud discarded hypnosis as unreliable , turned to free association . Imagine yourself as a patient using the free association technique . The analyst invites you to relax , perhaps by lying on a couch . He or she will probably sit out of your line of vision , helping you focus attention on your internal thoughts and feelings . Beginning with a childhood memory , a dream , or a recent experience , you say aloud whatever comes to your mind from moment to moment . It sounds easy , but soon you notice how often you edit your thoughts as you speak , omitting material that seems trivial , irrelevant , or shameful . Even in the safe presence of the analyst , you may pause momentarily before uttering an embarrassing thought . You may make a joking remark or change the subject to something less threatening . Sometimes your mind may go blank or you may find yourself unable to remember important details .

(5) To the psychoanalyst , these blocks in the flow of your free associations indicate resistance . They hint that anxiety lurks and that you are repressing sensitive material . The analyst will want to explore these sensitive areas by making you aware of your resistances and by interpreting their underlying meaning . The analyst's interpretations - suggestions of underlying wishes , feelings , and conflicts - aim to provide people with insight . If Coffered at the right moment , the analyst's interpretation - of , say , your not wanting to talk about your mother - may illuminate what you are avoiding . You may then discover what your resistances mean and how they fit with other pieces of your psychological puzzle .

(6) Freud believed that another clue to repressed impulses is your dreams ' hidden content . Thus , after inviting you to report a dream , the analyst may offer a dream analysis , suggesting its hidden meaning .

(7) During many such sessions you will probably disclose more of yourself to your analyst than you have ever revealed to anyone . Because psychoanalytic theory emphasizes the formative power of childhood experiences , much of what you reveal will pertain to your earliest memories . You will also probably find yourself experiencing strong positive or negative feelings for your analyst . Such feelings may express the dependency or mingled love and anger that you earlier experienced toward family members or other important people in your life . When this happens , Freud would say



you are actually transferring your strongest feelings from those other relationships to the analyst . Analysts and other therapists believe that this transference exposes long - repressed feelings , giving you a belated chance to work through them with your analyst's help . By examining your feelings toward the analyst , you may also gain insight into your current relationships .

(8) Note how much of psychoanalysis is built on the assumption that repressed memories exist . That assumption is now questioned . This challenge to an assumption that is basic to so much of professional and popular psychology is provoking intense debate .

(9) Critics also say that psychoanalysts ' interpretations are hard to refute . If , in response to the analyst's suggested interpretation , you say , " Yes ! I see now " , your acceptance confirms the analyst's interpretation If you emphatically say , " No ! That doesn't ring true , " your denial may be taken to reveal more resistance , which would also confirm the interpretation Psychoanalysts acknowledge that it's hard to prove or disprove their interpretations . But they insist that interpretations often are a great help to patient

(10) Traditional psychoanalysis is slow and expensive . It requires up to several years of several sessions a week with a highly trained and well - paid analyst . (Three times a week for just two years at \$ 100 or more per hour comes to about \$ 30,000 .) Only those with a high income can afford such treatment

(11) Although there are relatively few traditional psychoanalysts , psychoanalytic assumptions influence many therapists , especially those who make psychodynamic assumptions . Psychodynamic therapists try to understand patients ' current symptoms by exploring their childhood experiences , They probe for supposed repressed , emotion - laden information . They seek to help people gain insight into the unconscious roots of problems and work through newly resurrected feelings . Although influenced by Freud's psychoanalysis , these therapists may talk to people face to face (rather than out of the line of vision) , once a week (rather than several times weekly) , and for only a few weeks or months (rather than several years) .

Choose the correct answer :



22. What two things can psychoanalysis begin with ?

- A. an embarrassing thought or joke
- B. an embarrassing thought or dream
- C. a childhood memory or joke
- D. a childhood memory or dream

23. What are two characteristics of traditional psychoanalysis ?

- A. slow and shameful
- B. slow and expensive
- C. shameful and trivial
- D. trivial and expensive

Passage 10

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Nano wood

(1) Expanded polystyrene (or " Styrofoam ") is an excellent insulator . That's why it's a popular material for insulating buildings and why those cheap little cups of deli coffee still burn your tongue after 30 minutes . But its environmental record leaves something to be desired . It's non - biodegradable , harmful to animals who accidentally eat it and made from potential carcinogens or cancer causing chemicals .

(2) Researchers at the University of Maryland have developed a super - lightweight insulating material they say could prove to be a better , more eco - friendly alternative . The material , made from tiny wood fibers , is called Nano wood . It blocks heat at least 10 degrees better than Styrofoam or silica aerogel , a common insulator , and it can take a least 30 times more pressure than 45n crushed .

(3) Working in the lab of materials scientist Liang Bing Hu . postdoctoral researcher Tain Li is the lead author on the study , published in the journal science Advances .



(4) Hu and his team had been working on Nano cellulose , the Nano - sized version of the fibrous material that makes plants and trees rigid . Nano cellulose has an impressive weight ratio , about eight times greater than of steel .

(5) For the Nano wood , they removed the lignin - the polymer that holds the cells of wood together . Removing the lignin , a heat conductor , gave the resulting product powerful capabilities . It also turned the product white which means it reflects light . They think Nano wood has enormous potentials as a green , material . Using it could potentially [[save billion]]in energy costs says Li .

Choose the correct answer :

24. What is one negative effect of Styrofoam ?

- A. It has chemicals that may lead to cancer .
- B. It block a great amount of
- C. Animals are unable to eat it .
- D. It is weaker than steel .

25. The word alternative in Paragraph (2) is closest in meaning to.....

- A. ingredient
- B. material
- C. option
- D. connection

26. The word Impressive in Paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to

- A. Unknown
- B. extraordinary
- C. huge
- D. powerful

27. What happens when lignin is removed from Nano wood ?

- A. Nano wood can hold greater pressure .
- B. Nano wood becomes stronger than steel .
- C. Nano wood is used as eco - friendly building material .
- D. Nano wood's ability to hold heat is greatly increased .



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Passage 11

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Global Millionaires

Choose the correct answer :

28. How many millionaires did Australia lose between 2015 and 2016 ?

- A. 10,000
- B. 11,000
- C. 12,000
- D. 13,000

Passage 12

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Statistics

(1) In statistics , we generally want to study a population . You can think of a population as a collection of persons , things , or objects under study . To study the population , we select a sample . The idea of sampling is to select a portion of the larger population and study that portion (the sample) to gain information about the population .

(2) Data are the result of sampling from a population . Because it takes a lot of time and money to examine an entire population , sampling is a very practical technique . If you wished to calculate the overall grade point average at your school , it would make



sense to select a sample school . The data collected from the students who attend the sample would be the grade point averages . In presidential elections , opinion poll samples of 1,000 to 2,000 people are taken . The opinion poll is supposed to represent the views of the people in the entire country . Manufacturers of canned carbonated drinks take samples to determine if a 16 - ounce can contains 16 ounces of carbonated drink . From the sample data , we can calculate a statistic . A statistic is a number that represents a property of the sample .

(3) One of the main concerns in the field of statistics is accurately a statistic estimates a parameter . The accuracy really depends on how well the sample represents the population . The sample must contain the characteristics of the population in order to be a representative sample .

Choose the correct answer :

29. How can statistics be more accurate ?

- A. by using a lot of time and money .
- B. by Finding the overall average
- C. by asking people's opinions .
- D. by using the right sample .

30. Why does the writer use the word If in Paragraph (2) ?

- A. To show that you would select a sample after finding the average .
- B. To show that you would select a sample instead of finding the average .
- C. To show that you would select a sample unless you want to find the average .
- D. To show that you would select a sample because you want to find the average .

31. What does the writer think the selected sample should do ?

- A. closely represent the population
- B. be the main concern of statistics poisell
- C. be a small section of the population
- D. have more accuracy than an entire population

32. What does the passage say about statistics ?

- A. They help us know what the total population is .



- B. They only use a sample of the population .
- C. They accurately estimate a parameter .
- D. They help politicians win election

Passage 13

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Structuralist Psychologists

(1) The earliest psychologists that we know about are the Greek philosophers Plato (327-428 BC) and Aristotle (384-322 BC) . These philosophers asked many of the same questions that today's psychologists ask ; for instance , they questioned the distinction between nature and nurture and the existence of free will . In terms of the former , Plato argued on the nature side , believing that certain kinds of knowledge are innate or inborn , whereas Aristotle was more on the nurture side , believing that each child is born as an " empty slate " (in Latin a tabula rasa)

European philosophers continued to ask these fundamental questions during the Renaissance . For instance , the French philosopher René Descartes(1596 -1650) also considered the issue of free will , arguing in its favor and believing that the mind controls the body through the pineal gland in the brain (an idea that made some sense at this time but was later proved incorrect) . Descartes also believed in the existence of innate natural abilities . A scientist as well as a philosopher , Descartes dissected animals and was among the first to understand that the nerves controlled the muscles . He also addressed the

mechanical body . Other European philosophers , including Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) . Jolm Locke (1632-1704) , and Jean - Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) . also weighed in on these issues . psychologist Wundt (1832-1920) , who developed a psychology laboratory in Leipzig Germany . and the American psychologist William James (1842-1910) , who founded a psychology laboratory at Harvard University .



(3) Wundt's research in his Laboratory in Leipzig focused on the of consciousness itself . Wundt and his students believed that it was possible to analyze the basic elements of the mind and to classify our conscious experiences scientifically . Wundt began the field know as structuralism , a school of psychology whose goal was to identify the basic elements or << structures >> of psychological experience . Its goal was to create a << periodic table >> of the << elements of sensations >> similar to the periodic table of elements that had recently created in chemistry

(4) Structural used the method of introspection to attempt to create a map of the elements of consciousness Introspection involves asking research participants to describe exactly what . they experience as they work on mental tasks . such as viewing colors . reading a page in a book or performing a math problem .

instance , that he saw some black and colored straight and curved marks on a white background . In other studies the structuralists used newly invented reaction time instruments to systematically assess not only what the participants were thinking but how long it took them to do so . Wundt discovered that it took people longer to report what sound they heard that to simply respond that they had heard the sound . These studies marked the first time researchers realized that there is a difference between the sensation of a stimulus and the perception of that stimulus , and the idea of using reaction time to study mental events has now become a mainstay of cognitive

Choose the correct answer :

33. What does Descartes ' principle of duality deal with ?

- A. **Body and mind**
- B. nerves and muscles
- C. humans and animals
- D. science and philosophy

34. What three examples did the structuralists use to explain introspection ?

- A. tasting some food , hearing a sound and performing a math problem
- B. **viewing colors , reading a book and performing a math problem**
- C. tasting some food , reading a book and drawing a picture
- D. viewing colors , drawing a picture and hearing a sound .



Passage 14

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Viruses

(1) Some illnesses are caused by bacteria . Bacteria are alive : They're very small - you can't see them without a microscope - but they take in nutrients , reproduce and die . Viruses can make copies of themselves only by hijacking the cells of the creatures they infect . When the flu virus is outside of your body - lurking on a doorknob , for instance - it's dead by any definition . But once inside your body , it shows many of the characteristics of life . Viruses might even be the descendants of living organisms that shed seemingly necessary traits to live more efficiently with a little help from our cells) .

(2) " Most viruses have molecules - genes and proteins - like us and other live beings . However , they need another living being to make these proteins , " says Jordi Paps , an evolutionary biologist at the University of Essex in England .

(3) Some researchers point out that many organisms — including such parasites as tapeworms that can live in your gut - need hosts to feed them and help them reproduce . Viruses aren't so different .

(4) However , others say that all organisms , parasites or not , can make proteins by themselves , but viruses can't , so this is why they do not consider them alive , Paps says .

(5) Other scientists see it differently . " Viruses can be regarded similar to " seeds ' of plants " , says Gustavo

Choose the correct answer :

35. What idea do the words " with a little help from our cells " repeat ?

A. Viruses need a host to live



- B. Viruses can only infect humans .
- C. Viruses cooperate with living organisms .
- D. Viruses are the descendants of living organisms .

36. What can we understand from Paragraph (1) about viruses ?

- A. They are the same as bacteria .
- B. They can be seen with a microscope.
- C. They can be alive when They are outside of a host
- D. They are only alive when they are inside of a host .

37. Which of the following is a fact ?

- A. All viruses can live outside of their hosts .
- B. All viruses have molecules and are alive
- C. Viruses need hosts to live reproduce
- D. Viruses can make proteins by themselves

Passage 14

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Private Limited Companies

Passage A : Advantages of a private limited company

(1) Shares can be sold to a large number of people (in some countries there is a maximum number) . These can include friends and relatives - they cannot advertise the shares for sale to the general public . The sale of shares could lead to much larger sums of capital to invest in the business than original partners could manage to raise themselves . The business could therefore expand more rapidly .

(2) All shareholders have limited liability , this is an important advantage It means that if the company failed with debts owing the shareholders could not be forced to sell



their possessions to pay the debts . the shareholders could only lose their original investment in the shares –their liability is limited to the original investment . Shareholders in a company have less risk than sole traders and partners . Limited liability encourages people to buy shares , knowing that the amount they pay is the maximum they could lose if the business is unsuccessful . It is important that the people and other businesses that deal with a private limited company know that it is not a sole trader or a partnership . Creditors , for example , need to be aware business did fail , then they could not take the owners to court to demand payment from their savings . For this reason all private limited company names must end with ' Limited or ' Ltd ' as an abbreviation . In some countries , although not the UK , this title

is amended to ' Proprietary Limited ' or (Pty) Ltd ' . There can be many shareholders , but they need permission from other shareholders to sell their shares .

Passage B : Disadvantages of a private limited company

(1) There are significant legal matters which have to be dealt with before a company can be formed . In particular , two important forms or documents have to be sent to the Registrar of Companies .

(2) The Articles of Association - This contains the rules under which the company will be managed - the rights and duties of all of the directors ; rules concerning the election of directors and the holding of official meetings ; and the procedure to be followed for the issuing of shares .

(3) The Memorandum of Association - This contains very important information about the company and the directors . The official name and the address of the registered offices of the company must be stated . The objectives of the company must be stated as well as the number of shares to be bought by each of the directors .

(4) Both of these documents are intended to make sure that companies are correctly run and to reassure shareholders about the purpose and structure of the company . Once these documents have been received by the Registrar of Companies , then a Certificate of Incorporation will be issued to allow the company to start trading .



(5) The shares in a private limited company be sold or transferred to anyone else without the agreement of the other shareholders . This rule can make some people reluctant to invest in such a company because they may not be able to sell their shares quickly if they require their investment back .

(6) The accounts of a company are less secret than for either a sole trader or a partnership . Each year the latest accounts must be sent to the Registrar of Companies and members of the public can inspect them . Owners have to be prepared to allow more information about their business to be known to people .

(7) Most importantly for rapidly expanding businesses company cannot offer its shares to the general public . Therefore , it will not be possible to raise really large sums of capital to invest back into the business .

Choose the correct answer :

38. What do passages A and B say about a private limited company ?

- A. Its shareholders have low personal financial risk , but they must get permission to sell their shares .
- B. Its shareholders can be a large number of people , but they must be friends and relatives .
- C. It must write articles of association and publish names and addresses of all its workers .
- D. It must use the word ' Limited ' or ' Ltd ' after its name and create a company logo .

39. What do passages A and B say about the shareholders of a private limited company ?

- A. They must also be directors of the company and go to official meetings .
- B. They have limited liability and so must sell their possessions if the company fails .
- C. There can be many shareholders , but they need permission from other shareholders to sell their shares .
- D. They find it difficult to sell shares quickly because they need permission from the Registrar of Companies .



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40. What do passages A and B say about a private limited company obtaining capital investment ?

- A. It can sell shares to the general public and expand more rapidly than a sole trader .
- B. It must become a (Pty) Ltd company if it needs really large sums for rapid expansion .
- C. It can raise more than a sole trader , but it is difficult to raise extremely large sums .
- D. It must offer new shares to family and friends before offering them to the general public .



Module 26

Passage 1

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Air pollution . is a major problem all over the world today . Scientific research now shows us that indoor air pollution be a much greater danger than outdoor pollution . In one 2009 study , researchers found 586 chemicals in the air of 52 typical homes in Arizona , USA . In today's society , most people spend up to 90 % of their time inside buildings . When there inadequate ventilation and no access to fresh air , all the harmful elements are kept inside . This condition is known " sick building syndrome " and is made worse because we seal our buildings tightly to reduce energy costs .

choose the correct answer :

1. How much of their time do most people spend these day ?

- A. 10%
- B. 24%
- C. 52%
- D. 90%

2. Why does bad air stay inside buildings ?

- A. because the buildings are old .
- B. because the fresh air goes out .
- C. because people want to save energy costs .
- D. because people spend most of their time indoors .

Passage 2



Passage 2 Read the questions and then read the passage to find the information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions .

(1) A matryoshka doll refers to a set of dolls of decreasing word size placed one inside the other . The word " matryoshka " literally " little matron is a diminutive form of the Russian female first name " Matryona " Zvyozdochkin from a design by Sergey Malyutin , who was a folk crafts painter . Traditionally the outer layer is a woman , dressed in a sarafan , a long traditional Russian dress . was carved in 1890 by Vasily " . The first doll set in

(2) It is believed Zvyozdochkin and Malyutin were inspired by a doll from Honshu , the main island of Japan . Sources differ in their descriptions , describing it as either a round , hollow doll or a nesting doll , portraying a bald old Buddhist monk .

Passage 3

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

(1) One type of threat to the ecosystem is endangering an animal species through overhunting , thus killing them faster than they can reproduce . Some species now are endangered because of the large profits in the trade of luxury goods made from materials they provide . For example , elephants are a prime source for ivory . The trade in goods obtained by killing animals in danger of extinction is estimated at a minimum of five billion dollars annually .

(2) There is an incredible link that exists between all living and nonliving things . Thus , although at first it is surprising , the poisoning or deliberate extermination of animals



classified as pests or predators may endanger animals future down the food chain .
Likewise , bringing in animals not native to a local habitat may upset the ecosystem

choose the correct answer :

5. The pronoun they in Paragraph (1) refers to.....

- A. Profits
- B. Luxury goods
- C. elephants
- D. animal species

6. According to Paragraph (2) , killing harmful animals can

- A. affect the food chain
- B. improve the conditions of life
- C. create more land for agriculture
- D. save domestic animals and humans

Passage 4

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Plants that lack lignin (or have only small amounts of it) are called herbs . They can stay upright because each of their cells is filled with water under pressure . This water pressure or " turgor " -makes them rigid like a well - inflated football . But such plants wilt when their water supply fails . Vascular plants with lignin , however , can survive dry periods and can grow far bigger than any herb . Many herbs have some lignin that toughens them here and there , yet they remain primarily herby . True wood requires special architecture the lignin - toughened cells are very well organized and arranged .

choose the correct answer :



7. Herbs are plants that are

- A. bigger than vascular plants
- B. made largely of lignin
- C. special in architecture
- D. pressurized by water

Passage 5

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

My friend Matthew and I have been friends for many years . He's a really good language learner . He speaks nine languages and he can understand another ten without even living in another country . So I asked him for some ideas on learning foreign languages . Here are some of them :

1. Think about why you want to learn a language . Maybe there is a book that you want to read in another language .
2. Find a partner who you can practice the language with . For example , if you want to learn Chinese , try to find a Chinese speaker .
3. If you can't find a partner , practice new words or phrases by speaking to yourself .
4. Have fun : make a short film with a friend , write a story , or just talk to anybody about anything
5. Act like a child . I mean , learn the way children do . For example don't worry if other people are watching you , and don't be afraid to make mistakes .

Listening to the sounds of things help you learn how to pronounce the , this is a useful way .

choose the correct answer :

8. The ideas in the passage come from a person who.....



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- A. teaches languages
- B. speaks many languages
- C. lives in a foreign country
- D. often travels to foreign countries

9. The word them in the passage refers to.....

- A. ideas
- B. friends
- C. countries
- D. languages

10. Why is it important to learn like children ?

- A. They DO NOT have to write stories
- B. They learn to listen before they speak
- C. They DO NOT worry about their mistakes
- D. They like talking to anybody about anything .

11. The word pronounce in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

- A. Say
- B. write
- C. listen to
- D. remember

passage 6

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

In his paper , Dr. Smith expressed the conservative attitude of some the Department's members towards the new program .

choose the correct answer :



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12. Some members have conservative ideas about.....

- A. the new program
- B. the Department
- C. a certain paper
- D. Dr. Smith

Passage 7

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

(1) Paul attended a weekend workshop on mindfulness training and it had been great . He felt he had really benefited from what he had learned . Mindfulness is basically a way to discipline and control one's actions in such a way that they are always in line with one's goals . The first thing he had learned was that for attentive mindfulness , a person's goals in life must be clearly thought out and selected . Once that is done , the next step is to keep all details on how we spend our energy in a state of conscious awareness . The result is that we are always on target . The most insignificant detail then becomes an effortless expenditure of energy that keeps us in line with our goals .

(2) As the weekend came to an end . Paul thanked those who had made presentations and conducted the workshop . He also thanked the other participants who had shared the weekend with him

choose the correct answer :

13. According to Paragraph (1) , Paul attended a workshop on

- A. energy
- B. discipline
- C. lesson planning
- D. presentation skills

14. According to Paragraph (1) , when was the workshop ?

- A. on a weekend



- B. before the end
- C. during the week
- D. at the end of a weekend

15. According to Paragraph (2) , to whom did Paul express his appreciation for the workshop ?

- A. only the presenters
- B. only the businessmen
- C. some of his colleagues
- D. everyone who was present

16. According to Paragraph (2) , Paul will use what he learned at the workshop to control

- A. his time at the office
- B. the maintenance of memory
- C. the different areas of his life
- D. all aspects of his employment

17. According to Paragraph (3) , Paul felt home because

- A. he had gifts for the office
- B. he had two wonderful daughters
- C. his wife's gifts were so beautiful
- D. he wanted to share what he had learned

18. The word pleased in Paragraph (3) is closet in meaning to

- A. good
- B. happy
- C. certain
- D. special

19. According to Paragraph (4) , what makes Paul think he needs more time to master what he learned at the workshop ?

- A. He forgot his bag .



- B. The gifts were in the bag .
- C. He stopped in the gift shop .
- D. The training time was too short .

Passage 8

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

(1) None of mankind's modern inventions have had more impact than fire , the wheel , and writing . It is more accurate to think of these as ancient discoveries rather than inventions . These three discoveries made a long time ago continue to make the greatest impact on our world .

(2) Early man observed fire as a natural and very frightening disaster that could destroy his environment and all that was in it , including himself . Over time , he learned how to tame it and use it for cooking and keeping himself warm in cold weather .

Fire is now used extensively , even in ways that are not so obvious . For example , fire is an operating principle in all kinds of engines that have transformed modern life .yet there remains of

a dark side . Weapons of all kinds utilize fire to enhance their capacity to to kill and destroy on a scale previously unthinkable .

choose the correct answer :

20. The word mankind in Paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to.....

- A. Male
- B. Female
- C. Living creature
- D. Human being

21. According to Paragraph (1) , the most important discoveries were made



- A. A long time ago
- B. by great progress
- C. a short time ago
- D. by modern man

22. The word myriad in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to.....

- A. multiple
- B. marginal
- C. invention
- D. discovery

23. The word tamed in Paragraph (3) is closest in meaning to.....

- A. controlled
- B. positioned
- C. displayed
- D. learned

24. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as being destructive in this reading passage ?

- A. fire
- B. engines
- C. writing
- D. wheels

Passage 9

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

(1) If you've ever visited a farm , you may have tried drinking raw milk taken straight from the cow . That's the way people used to drink milk traditionally , and fresh , raw milk was once considered a very wholesome and healing food . However , with the increase in the use of pasteurization and homogenization processes , milk has become



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less like the traditional raw milk that our ancestors used to drink . Furthermore , more and more people are unable to drink the highly processed milk without problems .

(2) In pasteurization , milk is heated to a high temperature to kill potentially that the harmful bacteria . Some Scientists says that the protein structure of milk changes in this process and many beneficial enzymes are destroyed. In homogenization the fat molecules in milk are broken down so that the cream does not separate in the milk . The smaller molecules of fat may therefore be more.

choose the correct answer :

25. The word That in Paragraph (1) refers to

- A. visiting a farm to drink raw milk
- B. using raw milk for healing purposes
- C. drinking raw milk just taken from a cow
- D. considering raw milk a wholesome food

26. According to Paragraph (2) , why is milk pasteurized ?

- A. to better absorb fat molecules
- B. to destroy beneficial enzymes
- C. to make it safer for people to drink
- D. to alter the protein structure of milk

27. According to paragraph (2) , why might homogenized milk be a health risk ?

- A. The beneficial enzymes are destroyed
- B. The cream does not separate in the milk .
- C. The milk is no longer drinkable for many people
- D. The molecules of fat may enter t blood stream .

Passage 10

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .



Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Some historians consider one man , an Italian pizzeria chef named Rafaele Esposito , to be the creator of modern pizzeria In 1889 , he made a special pizza for Queen Margherita with tomatoes , mozzarella cheese , and fresh basil (to represent the red , white , and green colors of the Italian flag) that the queen highly enjoyed . That is how the original and now world renowned pizza Margherita was born and paved the way for pizza to change from being a peasant's food to a popular dish for everyone throughout Italy and the rest of the world .

choose the correct answer :

28. Why do some historians consider Rafaele Esposito as the founder of modern pizza ?

- A. The pizza he made was eaten by a Queen .
- B. The pizza he made used tomatoes from America.
- C. The pizza he made used the colors of the Italian flag
- D. The pizza he made became a famous dish all over the world

29. Which of the following is NOT true about pizza Margherita ?

- A. It is still considered a peasant's food today .
- B. It was first made by an Italian pizzeria chef
- C. It is now a well-known dish around the world .
- D. It was designed especially for the queen of Italy .

Passage 11

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

In the recent past, a handful of colonial rulers allowed wealth to be accumulated in the hands of a few . The great powers , in turn , enriched themselves slavishly at the expense of the colonized peoples who were subjected to poverty , hardship and



deprivation . Because of these policies , poverty remained the lot of the majority . But now that globalization has become the frame of reference , there is no justification for an ever - smaller minority to become richer while the majority poor become even poorer . A situation in which one segment of the global population lives in opulence while most of the rest live in dire poverty is morally reprehensible . We can -- and in fact we must -- work to reduce the number of those who live in extreme poverty so that this will be a better world for all .

choose the correct answer :

30. The words great powers in the passage refer to.....

- A. colonial rulers
- B. colonized peoples
- C. accumulated wealth
- D. global development

31. The frame of reference that can help solve poverty is

- A. education
- B. technology
- C. globalization
- D. Brith control

32. What is considered to be a moral evil ?

- A. the role of knowledge and behavior
- B. the rift between the rich and the poor
- C. the high agenda of the wealthy countries
- D. the development of many global concerns

Passage 12

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .



Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

When the well's dry , we know the worth of water .

choose the correct answer :

33. The passage is closest in meaning to.....

- A. Nothing lasts forever , but we DON'T normally think about that
- B. we DON'T know how valuable something is until it is NOT available
- C. It is a good idea to start a business storing water for the future
- D. Water is especially important in desert areas

Passage 13

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Airplanes are not as dangerous as motorcycles.

choose the correct answer:

34. What does the passage imply ?

- A. Airplanes are more dangerous than motorcycles
- B. Airplanes are less dangerous than motorcycles
- C. Motorcycles are as dangerous as airplanes
- D. Motorcycles are NOT dangerous

Passage 14

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Look at the photos .In pairs , ask and answer the Look at the questions



choose the correct answer :

35. You can read this in a

- A. shop
- B. restaurant
- C. classroom
- D. bank

Passage 15

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Khalid says that sometimes he is ordered by the University to undertake certain duties but is given insufficient funds to accomplish the task .

choose the correct answer :

36. Khalid says he is unsuccessful because he lacks.....

- A. Time
- B. manpower
- C. money
- D. confidence

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Know something with certainty when we can define its something well .

choose the correct answer :

37. The word define in the passage is closest in meaning to



- A. twist
- B. find
- C. distort
- D. explain

Passage 17

Read the questions and then read the passage to find information you need to answer them .

Use only information from the passage when you answer the questions

Today's world	pages
Cover story	3-13
National news	14-24
Economy and business	25-31
World news	32-40
Entertainment	41-45
Sports	46-55
Editorial	56

choose the correct answer :

38. On which of the pages of Today's World would one probably find a list of the current trading prices of stock ?

- A. 3-13
- B. 14-24
- C. 25-31
- D. 41-45

39. Which of the following pages would most likely contain a story about the production of a new movie ?



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- A. 32
- B. 45
- C. 54
- D. 56

40. In which section would one find a statement of opinion by the publishers ?

- A. Cover Story
- B. Entertainment
- C. Editorial
- D. National News