

# CAMBRIDGE READING SKILLS WORKBOOK



@avaye\_shahir



@paradiseavayeshahir

## **E-mail:**

avayeshahir.com@gmail.com

khadem8234@yahoo.com

## **Site Address:**

www.avayeshahir.com

www.avayeshahir.ir

**Tel:** 02188546127 / 02188546128

02188730902 / 02188736668

آدرس **سایت** موسسه **آوای شهیر**

<http://www.avayeshahir.com>

آکانت **تلگرام** موسسه

Telegram ID: **@avayeshahir**

آکانت **اینستاگرام** موسسه

Instagram ID: **@avaye\_shahir**

لینک **کانال آوای شهیر**

<https://t.me/pardiseavayeshahir>

آدرس: خیابان شهید بهشتی، خیابان قائم مقام فراهانی (سرافراز)، کوچه دهم (ادیب الممالک)، پلاک ۹، واحد ۱

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## INTRODUCTION:

The Reading section is divided into 2-3 separately timed parts. The tool bar on the computer screen will allow you to see the total number of questions within each part and the number of the item you are answering. There will also be a clock that shows the number of minutes and seconds you have left in each part. You can hide the clock at any time by clicking on the Hide Time icon. When reading a passage, you may see a word or phrase underlined in blue. If you click on the underlined word or phrase, a definition or explanation will appear.

After reading an entire passage, answer the questions that follow. When you want to go on to the next question, click on Next. You can also click on Back to go back to the previous question. Try to answer all the questions in order. However, within each part you can choose to skip a question and go back to it later. Click on Review to see which questions within the Reading part you are in you have already answered. You can go back to questions that you want to reconsider or that you have skipped.

### Strategies to Use for Building Reading Fluency

#### 1- Read extensively.

The more you read, the better reader you will become. Read on a variety of topics in order to build your vocabulary. The larger your vocabulary, the less time you will need to spend trying to understand unfamiliar words and the more time you will have to understand the material presented in the text.

#### 2- Read challenging material.

Read material that challenges you. If you always read things that are easy for you, you will not develop your ability to read more difficult material.

#### 3- Read about topics commonly found on the TOEFL test.

The reading passages on the test concern subjects taught in colleges and universities: science, technology, the social sciences, and the humanities. Choose reading material that will give you experience reading about these subjects and help you become familiar with the concepts and vocabulary commonly used in these fields.

#### 4- Read actively.

Think about what you are reading. Ask yourself what the text is about. Ask yourself how the material is organized and how the ideas presented are supported.

#### 5- Increase your formal and academic vocabulary.

Increase your vocabulary by reading extensively and practicing the strategies taught in Vocabulary part.

## Strategies to Use for the Reading Section of the TOEFL iBT Test

### 1. Read the entire passage first.

The reading passages are too long to fit on one computer screen. Use the scroll bar to move the passage up and down the screen. You must scroll through the entire passage before you can go on to the questions.

The main topic is usually stated at the beginning of the passage. Understanding the main topic and looking for the ideas that support that topic will help you answer questions concerning the organization of the passage. Don't spend time trying to understand every detail. You can return to the passage to search for specific details when you come to those questions.

### 2. Use context clues to understand the passage.

Even native speakers do not always understand the meaning of all the words used or the implications made in the passages. Instead, they use other words in the passage (context clues) to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words, the organization of the passage, and the supporting details of the text.

### 3. Read the passage even if you are familiar with the topic.

Sometimes you will come across a passage about a topic you are already familiar with. Read the passage anyway. Never try to answer the questions without reading the passage first. It might contain new information concerning the topic or concepts that are different from your ideas about the topic.

### 4. Read the question and the information carefully.

The Reading section contains different question types. Read each question carefully and pay attention to any special instructions. Study the four basic question types that you will encounter and the examples of each type in the following pages.

### 5. Try to answer all the questions following a passage before going on to the next one.

Although the test allows you to return to any question you have already seen, it is best to focus your attention on one passage and its set of questions at a time. Jumping around to questions in different passages requires rereading and refocusing your attention - something that you should try to avoid.

### 6. Use your time wisely.

The Reading section has a time limit of 60-100 minutes, depending on how many passages appear on your particular test. Pacing yourself in order to make good progress is essential. Check the clock on the screen when you start the Reading section to know how much time you have. The following suggestions will help you use your time wisely:

- Be familiar with the question types and test directions so that you don't have to spend time trying to understand what to do. If you are well prepared for

the test, you will be able to click on the Dismiss Directions icon the moment the directions appear, giving yourself more time to focus on the question items themselves. Pay attention to the number of questions displayed on the computer screen and the amount of time remaining on the clock. Pace yourself according to the number of questions and the time you have left.

- Be familiar with scrolling techniques. Be sure to scroll down to read the entire passage before you go on to the questions. The passage will be available to you if you need to refer to it once you have started answering the questions. Use the View Text icon if you need to see the entire passage.
- Be familiar with the use of the Next, Back, and Review icons to move back and forth among the questions.
- Some questions are more difficult than others, but it is important that you answer them all - even if it means guessing. Rather than spending a lot of time on an answer that you are not sure of, quickly eliminate the answer choices you know are wrong, then decide which answer is best and move on. If you have time at the end of the section, you can go back to questions you were unsure of.

## Basic Reading Question Types

There are four basic question formats in the TOEFL iBT Reading section. Familiarizing yourself with these formats and becoming skilled at how to answer them will help you navigate more quickly on the day of the test.

### 1. Multiple choice with one correct answer

This question type consists of a question and four answer choices. They include basic comprehension questions, choosing a synonym for a highlighted word in the passage, and choosing the correct paraphrasing for a sentence highlighted in the passage. These items appear as follows:

<p>According to paragraph 1, which exits should an airline passenger locate before takeoff?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ones that can be found in the dark</li> <li>• The two closest to the passenger's seat</li> <li>• The nearest exit</li> <li>• The ones by the wings</li> </ul> <p>Paragraph 1 is marked with an arrow [➡].</p>	<p>➡ According to airline industry statistics, almost 90 percent of aircraft emergency landings are survivable or partially survivable. Passengers can increase their chances of survival by learning and following certain tips. Experts say that you should read and listen to safety instructions before takeoff and ask questions if you are uncertain. You should fasten your seat belt low on your hips and as tightly as possible. You should also know how to operate the release mechanism on your belt. During takeoff and landing you are advised to keep your feet flat on the floor. You should also know where the oxygen masks are in the event of a drop in cabin pressure. Before takeoff, locate the nearest exit and an alternate exit and count the rows of seats between you and the exits so that you can find them in the dark if the emergency passageway lights fail.</p> <p>In the event that you are forewarned of a possible accident, you should hold your ankles with both hands and tuck your head toward your lap until the plane comes to a complete stop. If smoke is present in the cabin, you should keep your head low and hold napkins, towels, or clothing over your face. If possible, wet these for added protection against smoke inhalation.</p>
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### 2. Insert a sentence

This question type consists of a sentence and four places marked in the text. You are asked to choose where the sentence best fits into the passage. These items appear as follows:

<p>Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the</p>	<p>In the event that you are forewarned of a possible accident, you should hold your ankles with both hands and tuck your head toward your lap until the plane comes to a complete stop. ■ If</p>
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<p>passage.</p> <p>To evacuate as quickly as possible, follow crew commands.</p> <p>Where would the sentence best fit?</p> <p>Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.</p>	<p>smoke is present in the cabin, you should keep your head low and hold napkins, towels, or clothing over your face. ■ If possible, wet these for added protection against smoke inhalation. ■ When evacuating, do not take any personal belongings with you. ■ Do not jump on escape slides before they are completely inflated, and when they have finished inflating, jump with your arms and legs extended in front of you. When you get to the ground, move away from the plane as quickly as possible.</p>
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### 3. Summary

This question type contains six answer choices. You are asked to select three of the choices and drag and drop your three choices next to bullets. This question type is worth more than one point. These items appear as follows:

**Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **This question is worth 2 points.**

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. **To review the passage, click on View Text.**

The passage describes various guidelines for increasing aircraft passenger survival in the case of an emergency landing.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

#### Answer Choices

- Remind yourself that almost 90 percent of airline accidents are survivable.
- Put your hands on your ankles and keep your head down.
- In case of fire, cover your face with a damp towel or piece of clothing.
- Take all carry-on luggage with you when you evacuate the plane.
- Wear your safety belt during the flight.
- Wait until the escape slide is fully inflated before jumping onto it.

### 4. Category chart

This question type consists of five to seven answer choices and two categories into which you are asked to drag and drop the choices. You may not use all of

the answer choices in answering the question. This question type is worth more than one point. These items appear as follows:

**Directions:** Select the appropriate features from the answer choices and match them to the category of airline safety to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. **This question is worth 3 points.**

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

**Answer Choices****Aircraft Safety Features**

emergency exits

1.

seat belt

2.

Bathrooms

3.

escape slide

passageway lights

**Individual Safety Items**

oxygen masks

1.

food service cart

2.

## PRACTICE WITH UNDERSTANDING MEANING FROM CONTEXT

The Reading section of the TOEFL test includes multiple-choice vocabulary questions that test your understanding of certain words in the reading passages. You will be given a word that is highlighted in the passage and four different words from which to choose the one that is closest in meaning to the highlighted word.

### Determining meaning from context

It may be possible to determine the meaning of the highlighted word from the context. For example, consider this sentence:

❖ *Timothy **scowled** when he saw the dent in his new car.*

We can guess that Timothy was upset when he noticed a dent in his new car. Although we can't know the exact meaning of *scowl* from the context, we can guess that it is a way of showing displeasure. Since most people show that they are upset by their facial expression or body language, we might guess that a scowl is a physical display of displeasure.

It is not always possible to get a clue to a meaning of a word from the context of the immediate sentence. For example, consider this sentence:

❖ *Timothy **scowled** when he saw Aunt Lauren.*

Unless we know how Timothy feels about Aunt Lauren, we cannot guess the meaning of *scowled* in this sentence. However, other sentences in the passage might indicate his opinion of Aunt Lauren, and these could give a clue to the meaning.

❖ *Timothy **scowled** when he saw Aunt Lauren. Whenever she came to visit, pleasant family conversations turned into angry family feuds.*

We can now guess that Timothy might be upset about Aunt Lauren's visit because of the way she affects family conversations. His displeasure might be indicated by his facial expression or body posture.

Sometimes a word is defined by another word or phrase in the passage.

❖ *A scowl came over Timothy's face when he saw Aunt Lauren. Whenever she came to visit, pleasant family conversations turned into angry family feuds. His look of displeasure deepened when he noticed that she was carrying an overnight bag.*

We can guess from this passage that a scowl is a facial expression. The situation indicates that it is probably a disagreeable look. The phrase "his look of displeasure" refers to *scowl* and thus gives us the meaning that a scowl is a facial expression showing displeasure.

## Identifying meaning from a given definition

Vocabulary can be defined in a passage in the ways outlined below.

### 1. The verb 'be'

An object following the verb *be* is frequently used to define the subject.

❖ *A salmon is a fish.*

### 2. Appositives

A noun or noun group that follows another noun and is set off by commas is called an *appositive*. It defines the noun it follows.

❖ *Mercury, the silver-colored metal used in thermometers, is usually in a liquid form.*

By adding the words *which is/are* or *who is/are*, you can test if a noun is an appositive. If the sentence is still grammatical, the phrase is an appositive.

❖ *Mercury, which is the silver-colored metal used in thermometers, is usually in a liquid form.*

### 3. Punctuation

Punctuation marks are sometimes used to set off a word that defines another word. Some punctuation marks you may see used in this way are:

- |                   |                            |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| — comma ,         | brackets [ ]               |
| — dash -          | single quotation marks ' ' |
| — parentheses ( ) | double quotation marks " " |

❖ *Mercury - the silver-colored metal used in thermometers - is usually in a liquid form.*

### 4. The word 'or'

A word or phrase is sometimes defined by a synonym following the word *or*.

❖ *The husky, or sled dog, of the North is a hardy breed.*

### 5. Examples

A word or phrase is sometimes defined by examples. These terms often introduce examples:

**As / for example / such as / like / for instance**

❖ *Percussion instruments, such as drums, cymbals, and tambourines, were the preferred instruments in the study.*

Sometimes the word or words used in the example can be defined by the word that is exemplified.

- ❖ *Everything we know about early humans such as Neanderthals is based on fossilized remains.*

## 6. Adjective clause

Adjective clauses sometimes define words. They are introduced by these words:

**That / where / who / when / which / whom**

- ❖ *Airships, which are cigar-shaped steerable balloons, can be used for many purposes, such as filming, advertising, and entertainment.*

## 7. Referents

Referents are words that refer back to or forward to other words in the sentence or paragraph.

- ❖ *The solar-powered batteries in the ERS-1 are expected to function for at least two years, during which time this satellite will be able to gather more information than any previous satellite.*

## 8. Contrasts

Sometimes the meaning of a word can be understood because it is in contrast to another word in the sentence. Some words that indicate a contrast are:

**But / in contrast / or / despite / in spite of / unlike / however / instead / whereas**

- ❖ *The brief scenes in the movie focus on the boy's point of view, whereas the longer scenes depict the father's side.*

## 9. Other words in the sentence

Other words in a sentence can sometimes give a general meaning of a word but not always a specific definition.

- ❖ *In order to sip the nectar with its long tongue, the bee must dive into the flower and in so doing becomes dusted with the fine pollen grains from the anthers.*

Improving your ability to understand words in context and increasing your vocabulary in general will help you succeed in the Reading section of the TOEFL test.

**Exercise R1-R3:** Use Reading Exercises R1-R3 to practice understanding meaning from context.

## EXERCISE R1 Understanding words in context

This exercise consists of two types of questions. Examples of these two types, including directions, are shown in the boxes below.

Read the sentence and write the definition of the underlined word.

A cutlass is a short, curved sword.

Read the paragraph, and choose the letter of the word or phrase that completes the sentence that follows it.

In law, a nuisance is an act that has no legal justification and **that** interferes with the safety or comfort of other people. **Public nuisances**, those that are injurious to the community, may be prosecuted as crimes.

A public nuisance is

- A. a protective law
- B. an injurious act
- C. a legal justification
- D. a safety precaution

### Using *be* to understand meanings

- 1- **Hypoxia** is an illness caused by a deficiency of oxygen in the tissues of the body.
- 2- A **porcupine** is a large climbing rodent that is covered with sharp spines for defense.
- 3- The **atom** is the smallest part of a chemical element that can exist and still have the properties of the element.
- 4- The Celtic religion centered on the worship of a pantheon of nature deities. Their religious ceremonies included animal sacrifices and various forms of magic. **Druids** were the priests who led the people in this highly ritualistic worship.

**Druids** are

- A. deities
  - B. ceremonies
  - C. sacrifices
  - D. priests
- 5- Waste that has been made useful is said to have been recycled. Empty bottles can be returned and used again. Other things that can be **recycled** are paper, plastic, and metals. Besides the aesthetic value of recycling, there are many environmental reasons to do so.

**Recycled material** is

- A. strewn garbage
- B. common waste materials
- C. paper, glass, and coffee

D. reused waste

- 6- Both the Rocky Mountains in North America and the Swiss Alps in Europe have high peaks that challenge the most skilled of mountain climbers. As these climbers ascend the steep, rocky crevices, they may come across edelweiss. Although **edelweiss** is the Swiss national flower, it is also found in the Rocky Mountains. It grows wild near areas with year-round snow and can be recognized by its small, white, star-shaped blossoms.

**Edelweiss** is a

- A. crevice
- B. flower
- C. star
- D. peak

### Using *appositives* to understand meanings

- 7- **Pacemakers**, small electrical devices that stimulate the heart muscle, have saved many lives.

- 8- Many residents of Hawaii used to believe that a volcano's flarings were tirades of their goddess, **Pete**.

- 9- Studying **supernovas**, the catastrophic explosions of dying stars, may give answers to questions of modern cosmology.

- 10- Seventeenth-century attempts to preserve anatomical specimens brought about modern techniques of **embalming**, the preservation of the body tissue after death by artificial chemical means. The most common agent used today is formaldehyde, which is infused to replace body fluids.

**Embalming** is

- A. death by a chemical means
- B. the preservation of body tissue
- C. a common agent related to formaldehyde
- D. the replacement of body fluids

- 11- The grasslands of the world are inhabited by the magnificent and impressive **ungulates**, the long-legged hoofed mammals, such as bison. The greatest varieties of ungulates are found on the African savanna, where the herds of gazelles and wildebeests in mass movement are a spectacular sight.

**Ungulates** are

- A. grasslands
- B. herds
- C. African animals
- D. hoofed mammals

- 12- Samuel Morse spent twelve years perfecting his own version of Andre Ampere's idea for an electric telegraph. However, this inventor is best known for the **Morse code**, a

system of telegraphic signals composed of dots and dashes. The dot represents a very brief depression of the telegraph key. The dash represents a depression three times as long as the dot. Different combinations of dots and dashes are used to code the alphabet, numerals, and some punctuation.

**Morse code** is a system of telegraphic

- A. signals
- B. keys
- C. dots
- D. depression

### Using punctuation to understand meanings

13- **Long barrows**—Stone Age burial mounds made of earth or rubble—are widely distributed throughout northern Europe.

14- If you are **ectomorphic**, "the slender type," you are likely to be good at such sports as track, tennis, and basketball.

15- The **occlusal** (biting) surfaces of the back teeth tend to be the most frequent sites for dental cavities.

16- At the age of 19, Galileo discovered **isochronism**--the principle in which each oscillation of a pendulum takes the same time despite changes in amplitude.

**Isochronism** is

- A. a principle
- B. an oscillation
- C. a pendulum
- D. amplitude

17- A composer indicates to a musician how a musical passage is to be played through the use of dynamic markings. The symbol for soft is *p*, whereas the one for loud is *f*. The **intensity** - loudness or softness - depends on the extent or amplitude of the vibrations made by the particular instrument being played.

**Intensity** is

- A. dynamic markings
- B. the symbol for soft and loud
- C. the extent of the vibrations
- D. loudness or softness

18- **Oral history**, the use of the tape recorder to capture memories of the past in private interviews, has become increasingly popular among professional historians. Studs Terkel is the best known of America's historians to use this method for recording historical events. He has interviewed people about their experiences during important events such as the Great Depression and World War II.

**Oral history** is

- A. private interviews



- B. the recording of people's memories
- C. experiences during important events
- D. the history of tape recording

### Using or to understand meanings

- 19- **Altitude**, or the height above sea level, is a factor that determines climate.
- 20- **Osteoblasts**, or cells responsible for the formation of new bone, tend to be concentrated on bone surfaces.
- 21- In seagoing vessels, **bulkheads**, or internal walls, form watertight compartments and strengthen the overall structure.
- 22- **According to many psychologists**, **phobias**, or irrational fears, represent or are symbolic of repressed anxiety. They are usually persistent, illogical, and intense. The most useful treatment has been behavior-modification therapy.

A **phobia** is a

- A. psychologist
  - B. fear
  - C. symbol
  - D. treatment
- 23- Honeybees live in colonies of many thousand members. A typical colony has a queen that lays eggs; fertile males, or **drones**; and sexually undeveloped females called workers. The workers care for the queen and larvae, gather nectar, make and store honey, and protect the hive.

A **drone** is

- A. an egg
  - B. a male bee
  - C. an undeveloped female
  - D. a worker
- 24- The nervous system of an insect is not a simple electrical circuit. When a signal gets to one end of a nerve cell, the cell sprays various molecules out for the next cell to pick up. The central nervous system of grasshoppers, fruit flies, and other insects includes both the brain and a chain of simpler segmental **ganglia**, or groups of nerve cells.

**Ganglia** are

- A. nervous systems
- B. electrical circuits
- C. groups of nerve cells
- D. the molecules the cells send out

### Using examples to understand meanings

- 25- Large fish such as **groupers** and **moray eels** recognize the wrasse as a friend that will help them.
- 26- **Creatures** such as the camel and the penguin are so highly specialized that they can only live in certain areas of the world.
- 27- The sand absorbs enough moisture to support drought-resistant plants such as **mesquite**, as well as several species of grasses.
- 28- Much can be done to halt the process of **desertification**. For example, asphalt-like petroleum can be sprayed onto sand dunes, and seeds of trees and shrubs can then be planted. The oil stabilizes the sand and retains moisture, allowing vegetation to become established where the desert had previously taken over.

**Desertification** is the

- A. spraying of oil onto sand dunes
  - B. planting of trees and shrubs
  - C. vegetation becoming established
  - D. desert taking over a fertile area
- 29- Of all the electronic devices that engineers have produced, the computer has had the greatest impact on society. At the heart of every computer, there are microchips. Microchips consist of large collections of tiny devices like the **diode and transistor**, connected on a single piece ("chip") of silicon.

**Diodes and transistors** are

- A. collections of computers
  - B. microelectronic devices
  - C. silicon pieces
  - D. computer engineers
- 30- How complicated the preparations for a camping trip are depends on the duration of the trip as well as the isolation of the area in which the camper intends to be. If a camper intends to stay at one of the many commercial campsites, most needs are provided for. However, for outdoor enthusiasts who want to get far from civilization, choosing camping **paraphernalia** such as tents, sleeping bags, cooking implements, and other supplies should be done with care.

**Paraphernalia** is

- A. equipment
  - B. food supplies
  - C. sleeping bags
  - D. campsites
- Using adjective clauses to understand meanings**
- 31- **Recent** tests show that **silver sulfadiazine**, which is a compound used in the treatment of burns, can cure the most serious types of African sleeping sickness.
- 32- **Melody**, which is the succession of sounds, takes on new interest when fit into a rhythmic pattern.

33- The O at the beginning of many Irish names comes from the Gaelic word **ua**, which means "descended from."

34- The Pueblo Indians are those who dwell in pueblos, a name derived from the Spanish word for *village*. The pueblo is usually built against the face of a cliff and generally consists of connected houses rising in a series of receding terraces. The roof of one house is the yard or patio of the next house. The **kiva**, where Pueblo Indians hold their secret ceremonies, is entered by an opening in the roof.

A **kiva** is a

- A. patio
- B. ceremonial room
- C. series of terraces
- D. Pueblo Indian village

35- The coyote resembles a medium-sized dog with a pointed face, thick fur, and a black-tipped, bushy tail. Although its main diet consists of rabbits and other rodents, it is considered dangerous to livestock. Consequently, thousands of coyotes are killed yearly. In recent years, **nonlethal techniques**, those that do not kill coyotes, have been developed to protect sheep and other livestock while allowing the coyote to remain in the wild.

Nonlethal techniques are those that

- A. are dangerous to livestock
- B. injure thousands of coyotes yearly
- C. allow livestock to live in the wild
- D. are not deadly to wild animals

36- The phenomenon of a **mirage**, which is an atmospheric optical illusion in which an observer sees a nonexistent body of water, can be explained by two facts. First, light rays are bent in passing between media of differing densities. Second, the boundary between two such media acts as a mirror for rays of light coming in at certain angles.

A **mirage** is

- A. an illusion
- B. a body of water
- C. a medium acting as a mirror
- D. the boundary between two media

### Using referents to understand meanings

37- An agricultural concern is the growing number of **boll weevils**. An infestation of these insects is capable of destroying a cotton crop overnight.

38- The analysis of carbon and nitrogen isotopes can be used to identify the skeletal remains of **carnivores**. Because they are higher up the food chain, these meat-eating animals have larger proportions of heavy isotopes in their bone remains.

39-The perfection of the **chronometer** by John Harrison was a lifesaving development for sailors. This marine timekeeping device allowed accurate computation of longitude during long sea voyages.

40-Important officials visiting President Theodore Roosevelt were surprised by his **menagerie** of pets. No previous president had filled the White House with such a variety of animals.

A **menagerie** is a varied group of

- A. officials
- B. presidents
- C. animals
- D. staff members

41-At least 50 different weed species fight off competitors by emitting **toxins** from their roots, leaves, or seeds. These poisons do their work in a variety of ways, such as inhibiting germination of seeds and destroying photosynthesis abilities.

**Toxins** are

- A. roots
- B. leaves
- C. seeds
- D. poisons

42-The English **longbowmen** did not draw their bows but bent them by leaning on them with one arm and the upper part of their body. This method utilized the strength of the body instead of just the arm and gave the archers endurance to use the longbow for extended periods.

A **longbowman** is

- A. an archer
- B. a bowing technique
- C. a method for utilizing the strength of the body
- D. a way to increase endurance for longer use of the longbow

### Using contrasts to understand meanings

43-The bite of a garter snake, unlike that of the deadly cobra, is **benign**.

44-The bluebonnet, the Texas state flower, **thrives** in dry, poor soil but struggles in overly wet conditions.

45-In contrast to some fluids like water, which has relatively low resistance to motion, honey is highly **viscous**.

46-A unified field theory is one in which two forces, seemingly very different from each other, are shown to be basically **identical**. According to such a theory, unification will take place at various stages as the energy and temperature

increase.

**Identical** is

- A. different
- B. unified
- C. equal
- D. level

47-The **campanile** is chiefly a medieval form of Italian architecture. Built in connection with a church or town hall, it served as a belfry, watchtower, and sometimes a civil monument. Unlike other bell towers that are attached to buildings, the campanile generally stands as a detached unit.

A **campanile** is a

- A. church
- B. town hall
- C. tower
- D. unit

48-While the methods used at other learning institutions are based on the theory that children need a teacher, the Montessori method is based on the theory that a child will learn naturally if placed in an environment rich in learning materials. These materials are suited to children's abilities and interests, and learning takes place as the child plays. Children following this method are **autodidactic**, and only when a child needs help does the teacher step in.

**Autodidactic** is

- A. playful
- B. self-taught
- C. able to learn
- D. dependent on teachers

### Using other words in the sentence to understand meanings

49- The bright purple **gentian** grows wild in Colorado and blooms in late summer.

50- While blowing air into the leather bag, a bagpipe player produces melodies by fingering the **chanter**.

51- Unfortunately, the modified potato plant's hairs kill useful insects, but this problem can be **alleviated** by controlling the amount of hair.

52- The much larger **hull** of the multi-decked round ship allowed it to carry more supplies, more men, more guns, and more sails, all of which were necessary for long voyages of commerce and discovery.

A **hull** is a

- A. storage place
- B. deck
- C. kind of sail

D. type of commerce

53- In the third century BCE, Ctesibius, the Greek engineer and theorist, first exercised his **inventive** talents by making an adjustable mirror and then creating ingenious toys that could move under their own power.

**Inventive** is

- A. regional
- B. creative
- C. flexible
- D. effective

54- Vitamin D is called the sunshine vitamin because it is absorbed through bare skin. The body uses it to form strong bones, and therefore, it is essential for growing children. People who are not exposed to the sun can become **deficient** in vitamin D and may develop the bone disease rickets.

**Deficient** is

- A. overexposed
- B. infected
- C. lacking
- D. improved

## EXERCISE R2 Choosing the best synonym

Read each passage. Choose the letter of the word or phrase that best completes each of the sentences that follow it.

The horse has played a little-known but very important role in the field of medicine. Horses were injected with toxins of diseases until their blood built up immunities. Then a **serum** was made from their blood. Serums to fight both diphtheria and tetanus were developed in this way.

The word "**serum**" is closest in meaning to

- A. ointment
- B. antitoxin
- C. blood
- D. acid

## Questions 1-6

The fork, which did not become a standardized item in Europe until the eighteenth century, was almost unheard of in America. With the absence of forks, it can be assumed that colonists used a spoon instead. The knife was probably held in the right hand, generally the preferred hand for manipulating **utensils**. The spoon would have been held in the left hand with the **concave** part of the bowl facing downward. In this position, the diner would be more **adept** at securing a piece of meat against a plate while the cutting took place. Once the meat was cut, the down-turned spoon would not have been suitable for picking up the

**morsel.** Probably the diner would have put the knife down and shifted the spoon to the right hand. This action would bring the spoon into the correct position for **scooping up** the bite of food.

This practice of shifting utensils back and forth between hands continued when the fork made its way to America and replaced the spoon as the tool to secure the food being cut. The fork kept the food against the plate more adequately, and its curving **tines** served the same function as the bowl of the spoon. The custom of shifting the fork from the left hand to the right was no longer necessary, but people continued to use the style that they were used to. This American style of handling eating utensils **persists** to this day.

- 1- The word "**utensils**" is closest in meaning to
  - A. gadgets
  - B. cutlery
  - C. hammers
  - D. weapons
  
- 2- The word "**adept**" is closest in meaning to
  - A. cultivated
  - B. agreeable
  - C. cumbersome
  - D. proficient
  
- 3- The word "**morsel**" is closest in meaning to
  - A. piece
  - B. meat
  - C. food
  - D. spoon
  
- 4- The phrase "**scooping up**" is closest in meaning to
  - A. packing up
  - B. hoisting up
  - C. messing up
  - D. picking up
  
- 5- The word "**tines**" is closest in meaning to
  - A. handles
  - B. blades
  - C. prongs
  - D. bowls
  
- 6- The word "**persists**" is closest in meaning to
  - A. continues
  - B. operates
  - C. traces
  - D. impresses

## Questions 7-12

When Jessye Norman's parents were knocking on the wall of their young daughter's room as a signal for her to stop singing and to go to sleep, little did they dream that this small child who seemed to have been born singing would grow up to be an internationally **renowned** opera singer.

It is not surprising that Jessye loved to sing. Music was an **integral** part of her family's lifestyle. Although Jessye remembers her mother singing spirituals, it was her grandmother who was always singing. Every hour of her day and every mood was **highlighted** with a song that fit the occasion. As Jessye was growing up, her piano-playing mother and trumpet- and trombone-playing brothers accompanied her when the family was called upon to provide special music for church services, parent-teacher meetings, and ribbon-cutting ceremonies.

During her childhood, Jessye knew only three operatic songs: one that she learned from a recording and two others - the only opera **scores** she could find at the local music store. Although singing was in her blood, it was not until she attended Howard University that Jessye Norman took her first voice lesson with Carolyn Grant, who recognized her talent and knew how to **channel** it. It was almost immediately after leaving the university in 1968, on her first visit to Europe, that Jessye won the singing prize in the International Music Competition of German Radio. The following year, she was invited to go to Berlin to perform at the Deutsche Opera. Since that time, Jessye Norman has become a world superstar whose **singular** voice reaches audiences all over the world.

- 7- The word "**renowned**" is closest in meaning to
- A. infamous
  - B. celebrated
  - C. notorious
  - D. precocious (advanced for one's age, forward, mature, gifted, talented)
- 8- The word "**integral**" is closest in meaning to
- A. demanding
  - B. persistent
  - C. essential
  - D. intuitive
- 9- The word "**highlighted**" is closest in meaning to
- A. emphasized
  - B. contradicted
  - C. conveyed
  - D. belittled
- 10- The word "**scores**" is closest in meaning to
- A. points
  - B. experts
  - C. voice lessons
  - D. sheet music
- 11- The word "**channel**" is closest in meaning to
- A. station
  - B. irrigate



- C. exploit
- D. direct

12- The word "**singular**" is closest in meaning to

- A. flattering
- B. exceptional
- C. fluctuating
- D. different

### Questions 13-18

Many laws that were passed in the various states of the United States over the years are now out of date or seem **ludicrous**. For example, the laws in one state make it illegal for women to **expose** their ankles and for men to go without their guns. Obviously, these laws are broken daily. With current trends in fashion, every woman who walks down the street or goes to a beach or public swimming pool is committing a crime. While it was once considered of utmost importance that a man be armed and ready for action on the frontier, it is hardly necessary for a man to tote guns to work today. However, a man without a gun is also technically breaking the law.

On the other hand, other laws aren't ever likely to be broken. For example, another law makes it illegal to **tether** one's horse to the fence surrounding the capitol building. It is hard to imagine anyone riding a horse into the city and leaving it tied outside of the capitol building today. One would have to go to great lengths in order to break this law.

These outdated laws remain on the record because the time needed for state legislatures to **debate** the issues and make changes in the existing laws would keep the members from attending to more important current and **relevant** issues. It would be hard to calculate the cost to the taxpayers for these laws to be **purged** or updated. Consequently, it is likely that these laws will remain on the books.

13- The word "**ludicrous**" is closest in meaning to

- A. insipid
- B. demeaning
- C. ridiculous
- D. incomprehensible

14- The word "**expose**" is closest in meaning to

- A. sprain
- B. conceal
- C. decorate
- D. display

15- The word "**tether**" is closest in meaning to

- A. gallop
- B. fasten
- C. saddle
- D. conduct

16- The word "**debate**" is closest in meaning to

- A. challenge

- B. contemplate
- C. discuss
- D. overturn

17- The word "**relevant**" is closest in meaning to

- A. pertinent
- B. fashionable
- C. extraneous
- D. inadequate

18- The word "**purged**" is closest in meaning to

- A. eliminated
- B. restored
- C. remedied
- D. amended

### EXERCISE R3 Understanding the author's meaning

Read each passage. Choose the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence that follows it.

Although originally formed to prevent illegal trade in whiskey, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or "Mounties" as they are informally called, now enforce all federal laws throughout Canada. Their diverse duties also include participating in peacekeeping efforts and supplying expertise in areas like forensics to Canadian and international police forces. About 1,000 members of the force are assigned exclusively to the task of controlling the spread of illicit drugs.

In stating that "1,000 members of the force are assigned exclusively to the task of controlling the spread of illicit drugs," the author means that these members

- A. deal only with work involving drug control
- B. are excluded from the task force assigned to drug control
- C. work with those who are assigned to the task of drug control
- D. are assigned all law enforcement tasks excluding that of drug control

1- Astronomers have recently gained new knowledge of the behavior of galaxies. It has been discovered that spiral galaxies sometimes collide with each other. The huge forces created in such a cosmic event can tug long trails of stars and create new ones from compressed gases. After repeated collisions, galaxies may eventually merge, forming a single elliptical shape. Our own galaxy, the Milky Way, is on a collision course with the nearby Andromeda Galaxy. Hundreds of millions of years from now, these two star systems may combine to form one giant configuration.

In stating that "the Milky Way is on a collision course," the author means that

- A. the Milky Way is going to crash into our own galaxy
- B. the Milky Way is heading toward the Andromeda Galaxy
- C. the Milky Way is the result of an impact that created one giant configuration
- D. the Milky Way will crash into two star systems in hundreds of millions of years

- 2- As long ago as the thirteenth century, Roger Bacon, the celebrated philosopher and Franciscan friar, postulated that humankind could fly with the aid of a large ball constructed of thin copper filled with air. Throughout the centuries, other scientific dreamers hypothesized the construction of a variety of flying devices. Leonardo da Vinci, in particular, studied aspects of flight and made sketches for flying machines. It was not until 1783 that the first people, Pilatre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes, successfully took off from the ground, in a balloon designed by the Montgolfier brothers.

In stating that "Roger Bacon postulated that humankind could fly." the author means that Roger Bacon

- A. witnessed human flight
  - B. wanted to show how humans could fly
  - C. knew why it was important that humans fly
  - D. thought that human flight was possible
- 3- Christmas Island, discovered by Captain James Cook on Christmas Eve in 1777, was once populated by a wide variety of bird species. In recent years, at least 18 species of birds - a total of 17 million birds - have been observed to leave or to perish on the island. It is suspected that the cause of the disappearance may be related to a cyclical weather phenomenon in the Pacific that alters winds, salinity, and ocean currents. These variously repeating conditions have resulted in higher water temperatures, which may have caused the fish and squid that the birds live on to die.

In stating that "the cause of the disappearance may be related to a cyclical weather phenomenon," the author means that the cause is related to

- A. hurricanes and cyclones
  - B. recurring climatic conditions
  - C. a succession of environmental patterns
  - D. a combination of wind, salt, and ocean currents
- 4- The historic centers of the American sister cities Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina, have fortunately been saved from demolition or neglect and now attract tourists eager to view the gracious old houses. Of particular interest for the visitor is the exquisite decorative ironwork found throughout the older parts of both cities, especially on porch and stair railings and banisters. Both wrought and cast iron became popular there in the early 1800s, since fire was a constant threat and iron would not burn. Pig iron, which was used as ballast in ships coming from Europe to pick up cargoes of cotton, was bought cheaply, and a local industry producing beautiful ironwork developed.

In stating that "the historic centers of the American sister cities ... have fortunately been saved from demolition," the author means that the city centers have

- A. been kept intact
- B. remained neglected
- C. been elegantly restored
- D. saved the tourist industry



## Reading Mini-test 1

Check your progress in understanding meaning from context [Exercises RI-R3] by completing the following Mini-test. This Mini-test uses question types used in the Reading section of the TOEFL iBT test.

Select the correct answer.

### Questions 1-4

The incorporation of broken-down **scrap** tires into asphalt to produce a blend suitable for the construction of road surfaces is becoming widespread. The resulting material, asphalt-rubber, has several advantages over **customary** road-building materials. It can be applied in a reduced thickness, and this means that less material has to be mined and transported to the road site. Furthermore, roads constructed with this material require less maintenance than more conventional roads. **Another benefit is the abatement of traffic noise**, a serious issue in urban areas. Perhaps most important, the reduction and possible eventual **elimination** of waste tires with all their attendant environmental problems may one day become a reality.

- 1- The word "**scrap**" is closest in meaning to
  - A. waste
  - B. outdated
  - C. rough
  - D. broken
  
- 2- The word "**customary**" is closest in meaning to
  - A. special
  - B. unusual
  - C. regular
  - D. suitable
  
- 3- In stating "**Another benefit is the abatement of traffic noise,**" the author means that the traffic noise has
  - A. subsided
  - B. become beneficial
  - C. become a serious issue
  - D. benefited from the construction
  
- 4- The word "**elimination**" is closest in meaning to
  - A. revision
  - B. fulfillment
  - C. reduction
  - D. eradication

## Questions 5-8

Emily Dickinson published only a handful of poems during her lifetime, and she was so secretive about her writing that even her own family was not aware of her literary activities, Emily never married, and after the age of 30 she became increasingly **reclusive**, rarely venturing out of her family home in Amherst, Massachusetts. She did, **however**, **take a keen interest in** contemporary culture and science and was a lively and **prolific correspondent**.

Her poetry was also abundant, and it was much concerned with the themes of religious conflict, nature, love, and death. Technically her poems show innovative use of rhyme and rhythm and exhibit **intense** emotion clearly and **concisely** expressed. After her death in 1886, her sister, Lavinia, discovered her entire unpublished output, over 1,700 poems in all, concealed in drawers. Four years after Emily's death, a selection of these was published, and since then her reputation has grown immensely. Her poetry is now acclaimed throughout the world.

- 5- The word "**reclusive**" is closest in meaning to
- A. solitary
  - B. distinct
  - C. hostile
  - D. lonely
- 6- In stating that Emily Dickinson was a "**prolific correspondent**," the author means that
- A. her letters were profound
  - B. her letters were entertaining
  - C. she held many serious discussions
  - D. she communicated a lot through letters
- 7- The word "**intense**" is closest in meaning to
- A. focused
  - B. inhibited
  - C. weird
  - D. strong
- 8- The word "**concisely**" is closest in meaning to
- A. accurately
  - B. cryptically -> cryptocurrency
  - C. movingly
  - D. succinctly

## Questions 9-12

In the last couple of decades, marine researchers have observed that epidemic diseases are attacking a variety of sea creatures. Some of them are affecting rare species that are already at risk of extinction. For example, in the 1980s a mysterious epidemic struck a species of sea urchin in the Caribbean, wiping out over 90 percent of the population. Later in the same decade, harbor seals in the Baltic and North Seas succumbed to an unidentified **affliction**. **The green sea turtle has expired in large numbers** as a result of developing Eumors, known as fibropapillomas, which eventually cover the creature and prevent it from seeing or eating.

Coral reefs and the species that inhabit them have also witnessed an explosion of new diseases. Most of these reported diseases are infections that have appeared recently or are increasing in **incidence** or geographic range. Some scientists infer that human activity is responsible for spreading these afflictions. Perhaps industrial pollution is weakening the immune systems of marine populations and making them more **susceptible** to pathogens.

- 9- The word "**affliction**" is closest in meaning to
- A. situation
  - B. toxin
  - C. disease
  - D. seizure
- 10- In stating "**The green sea turtle has expired in large numbers,**" the author means that the sea turtles have
- A. died from an illness
  - B. declined in numbers
  - C. quit coming to the Caribbean
  - D. become extinct in the Baltic and North Seas
- 11- The word "**incidence**" is closest in meaning to
- A. rate of occurrence
  - B. degree of circumstance
  - C. degree of severity
  - D. rate of exposure
- 12- The word "**susceptible**" is closest in meaning to
- A. attractive
  - B. heedful
  - C. perilous
  - D. vulnerable

## Questions 13-16

Psychologists have found that privately made **resolutions** are rarely followed, whereas a public commitment to achieve some goal, such as losing weight or giving up smoking, is likely to be much more effective. This is because the approval of others for reaching one's target is valued. In contrast, disapproval for failure can lead to feelings of shame.

Advertising agencies have designed studies **bearing out** the truth of this observation. In their research, a group of strangers was **bombarded** with information about the qualities of a particular product. They were then asked to either announce out loud or write down privately whether they intended to buy the product. It was later discovered that those who publicly declared their intention to buy were considerably more likely to do so than those who affirmed their intentions in private.

In another study, **an experimenter claiming to represent a local utility company interviewed homeowners**, telling them he was investigating ways in which energy consumption could be reduced. Half the subjects, randomly selected, were told that if they agreed to conserve energy, their names would be mentioned in an article published in the local newspaper; the remaining half were told their names would not be used. All those interviewed agreed to cooperate and signed a form either giving **consent** for their names to be used or stating that their names would not be used. Later in the year, the amount of gas consumed in each house was recorded. The owners who had agreed to their names being published had used significantly less gas than those who remained anonymous.

13- The word "**resolutions**" is closest in meaning to

- A. declarations
- B. explanations
- C. speculations
- D. persuasions

14- The word "**bombarded**" is closest in meaning to

- A. bombed
- B. attacked
- C. saturated
- D. hampered

15- In stating "**an experimenter claiming to represent a local utility company interviewed homeowners**," the author means that the experimenter who interviewed the homeowners was

- A. committing fraud
- B. working for a state utility company
- C. hiding his identity from the people in the study
- D. representing a claimant in a law case against the utility company

16- The word "**consent**" is closest in meaning to

- A. permission
- B. submission
- C. justification
- D. consideration





## PRACTICE WITH UNDERSTANDING THE CONNECTION OF IDEAS

Recognizing and understanding how sentences and ideas are linked throughout a passage will help your comprehension of the passage. Your ability to follow the flow and organization of a passage depends upon your ability to understand how the major points, facts, and details are arranged in support of the main idea. The skills you will need in order to make these connections are outlined below.

### Understanding referents

Instead of repeating the same words over and over, writers use pronouns and short phrases to refer to these words. These pronouns and short phrases are called *referents*. They may refer back to a previously used word, phrase, or idea. They can also be used to anticipate a word, phrase, or idea that follows. Read the following example:

- ❖ **Instead of picking the children up on his way to the supermarket, Tom waited until he was on his way home to get them.**

In this sentence, *them* refers to *the children* and *he* refers to Tom. *Them* and *he* are referents.

Improving your understanding of referents will help you to follow the flow of ideas in reading passages, to answer specific referent questions, and to answer many other questions on the TOEFL test.

### Understanding transitional expressions

Recognizing and understanding transitional expressions will help you follow the flow and organization of ideas in the reading passages on the test.

Becoming familiar with the following list of transition words and phrases will help you follow the flow of ideas in a passage. Recognizing these words will help you recognize the organization and purpose of a passage more clearly and quickly.

Words that:	
Qualify	but, however, although, yet, except for
Emphasize	surely, certainly, indeed, above all, most importantly
Illustrate	for example, next, for instance, thus, such, such as
Contrast	unlike, in contrast, whereas, on the other hand, instead
Concede	although, yet, nevertheless, of course, after all
Conclude	finally, in conclusion, at last, in summary, to sum up
Add	in addition, also, moreover, then, first, second (etc.)
Compare	similarly, like, in the same way, both, equally important
Explain	now, in addition, furthermore, in fact, in this case, at this point
State a consequence	therefore, as a result, consequently, accordingly, otherwise

## Understanding the organization of ideas

One of the question types that you will encounter on the TOEFL test requires you to insert a sentence in the correct place in a passage. Referents, connecting words, and surrounding words can help you identify where the sentence fits best. The sentence can be one of the following three types:

### 1- A general sentence that introduces the topic

A well-written passage has a main idea, called the *topic*. The topic is what the passage is about. The topic of the passage is usually stated in the first sentence, although other positions are also possible. The sentence that states the topic is called the *topic sentence*.

If the sentence to be inserted is the topic sentence, it will introduce the general topic of the passage and it will contain words that relate to words in the first sentence of the passage. Read the passage below and the sentence to be inserted.

- ❖ **A** The Korean Warrior kite is usually constructed of four or five spars tied together in the center. **B** The spars form a sturdy frame for a rectangular cover whose center is pierced by a circular hole several inches in diameter. **C** The surface of the cover is often decorated with stripes and designs reminiscent of the sun. **D** This kite is especially suited for flying in strong winds.

**Kite design varies around the world.**

### 2- A sentence that gives details of a supporting idea within the passage

If the sentence to be inserted gives details of a supporting idea, it will probably contain transitions or connecting words. Additionally, it will often contain a word or phrase that refers to the supporting idea. Read the passage below and the sentence to be inserted.

- ❖ Cheese is made from the curd of milk. **A** Although there are literally thousands of varieties, which differ according to the method of preparation and quality of milk, they can be divided into three main classes. **B** Soft cheeses are those with rinds and very soft, creamy centers. Of these, Brie and Camembert are perhaps the most famous. **C** Blue-veined cheeses have been injected with a penicillin mold, which creates the characteristic blue veins. **D** Pressed cheeses are those placed in a mold and firmly pressed. There are uncooked pressed cheeses, such as Cheddar, and cooked pressed cheeses, such as Gruyere.

**Roquefort, for example, is a well-known blue-veined cheese from France.**

### 3- A sentence that ends the paragraph

A sentence that is meant to be inserted at the end of a paragraph will either be a detail of the final supporting idea of the passage or will summarize the ideas in the passage. Referents and/or transitions and connecting words will refer to the previous sentence. Read the passage below and the sentence to be inserted.

- ❖ **A** In areas of extreme conditions, people have found functional ways to use limited resources. **B** A case in point is the desert dwellers who, for thousands of

years, have sheltered themselves in extremely functional buildings. **C** These buildings are constructed of one of the most readily available, dependable, and inexpensive materials we know of on earth: mud, the ideal insulator. **D**

**This material absorbs heat during the day and slowly releases it at night.**

Improving your ability to recognize and use all the clues given through referents, transitions/connectors, and surrounding words will help you identify where a given sentence should be inserted in the passage items on the TOEFL test.

**Exercise R4-R8** Use Exercises R4-R8 to build your skills in understanding the connection of ideas in reading passages.

### **EXERCISE R4 Locating referents within sentences**

Read the sentence. Find the referent for each underlined word or words, and write it in the space.

Under the ice, bubbles gather against the ice roof until they overflow and escape through the tide cracks.

they

- 1- Arctic people must not only defend themselves from the environment and wild animals, but they must also protect these natural resources.
- 2- Amnesty International consists of over 900 groups of individuals who work for the release of political prisoners incarcerated for their beliefs.
- 3- In 1863, when a Hungarian count recognized the potential of Californian soil and sun for growing wine grapes, he planted the first European variety there near the town of Sonoma.
- 4- The first complete American dictionary of the English language was compiled in 1828 by the lawyer and lexicographer Noah Webster, who was particularly eager to show at this time that the English spoken in America was distinct from that spoken in Britain.

**EXERCISE R5 Locating referents within a passage**

Read the passage. Choose the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence that follows it.

Differences in the way men and women process language is of special interest to brain researchers. It has been known that aphasia - a kind of speech disorder - is more common in men than in women when the left side of the brain is damaged in an accident or after a stroke. However, women are more likely than men to suffer aphasia when the front part of the brain is damaged. This clearly indicates that the brains of men and women are organized differently in the way **they** process speech.

The word "**they**" in the passage refers to

- A. men
- B. women
- C. brains
- D. researchers

- 1- One of the most potentially explosive international problems is that of mass tourism. Of the more than six billion people in the world, an increasing number of them are determined to travel. Annually a vast number of travel-hungry tourists traipse around the globe, and thousands of perfect beaches, quaint villages, historic cities, and regions of exquisite natural beauty have become victims of developers' building schemes. Attempts to accommodate **these people** have led to the destruction of the very attractions that they have come to enjoy and have made daily living almost impossible for the local residents.

The phrase "**these people**" in the passage refers to

- A. people in the world
- B. tourists
- C. developers
- D. residents

- 2- Traditionally, America's fast-food companies have hired teenagers. **While** teenagers provide cheap labor, they are sometimes unreliable. Consequently, fast-food companies often use another source of cheap labor - the elderly. Older people are less **likely** to skip a day of work or quit without giving notice, but because they have not been brought up with computers, they view the high-tech fast-food counter with terror. Training centers have opened in order to teach "mature workers" how to operate computerized cash registers, timed deep-fat fryers, and automatic drink-dispenser software. **These students** are put into classrooms with their peers and, since mental arithmetic is a thing of the past, are taught how to use a calculator.

The phrase "**These students**" in the passage refers to

- A. teenagers
- B. fast-food employers
- C. the elderly
- D. peers

- 3- The Bettmann Archive is a picture library that was founded in the 1930s by German immigrant Otto Bettmann. He arrived in New York City with two suitcases of photographs and opened a picture library, which he built into the biggest commercial operation of its kind in the world. Among the millions of photographs the archive contains are **some** of the most memorable images of the twentieth century: Marilyn Monroe standing by a street grate ventilating her skirt, Einstein sticking out his tongue, and the Hindenburg exploding into flames. According to Bettmann, the archive's success was due to his unique filing system which he designed to suit journalistic needs. For example, the Mona Lisa was not filed under "Paintings" or "Leonardo da Vinci"; it was filed under "Smiling."

The word "**some**" in the passage refers to

- A. suitcases of photographs
- B. picture libraries
- C. commercial operations
- D. archive photographs

### EXERCISE R6 Locating multiple referents within a passage

Read the passage. Then draw a line from each highlighted word to its referent.

People often assume that athletes are healthier and more attuned to their overall well-being than nonathletes. However, two researchers recently conducted a survey of college students. They reported that athletes are more likely than those who aren't into sports to engage in behaviors that put their health at risk.

- 1- Scientists used to believe that animals scream to startle predators into loosening their grip or to warn their kin. However, now some researchers have concluded that the piercing, far-reaching cries of animals may have another function. Recent studies indicate that these screams may have evolved to attract other predators, which will give the prey a chance to escape during the ensuing struggle between predators.
- 2- When cartoonists take on the task of drawing real people, they do so by making a caricature. These kinds of cartoon drawings are frequently used to satirize well-known people. Most famous people have several particular characteristics that distinguish them, such as facial features, body posture, or gestures, which are familiar to the general public. Cartoonists can cleverly exaggerate them to the point of ridiculousness.
- 3- Satellites routinely relay pictures of desert areas. From these pictures, it can be determined where locusts are likely to breed. With information on the locusts' breeding areas, agriculture officials can use pesticides to kill these insects before they become a menace. If not eradicated, a single swarm can devour 80,000 tons of corn a day - sustenance for half a million people for one year.

**EXERCISE R7 Understanding transition words**

Complete the sentences by choosing the letter of the phrase or clause that would most likely follow the underlined transition words.

Although potatoes are richer in food value than any other vegetable, they are not always a wise choice for a garden crop because they need a considerable amount of space to grow. Consequently,

- A. they are the most common vegetable in a garden
- B. people don't eat potatoes very much
- C. they can be more economically grown on farms
- D. farmers overcharge for their potatoes

- 1- Glass was precious to Egyptians, who used it interchangeably with gemstones, but
  - A. it is over 4,000 years old
  - B. its novelty as an artist's material prevents its being taken seriously
  - C. today it has come out of factories and into the workshops
  - D. today it is so commonplace that it is seldom given a second thought
  
- 2- Glimpses into the prenatal world via ultrasound imaging occasionally show behavior such as
  - A. the development of the central nervous system
  - B. sex of the baby-to-be
  - C. a fetus sucking its thumb
  - D. structures as small as the pupil of an eye of a second-trimester fetus
  
- 3- Although the animals and plants that live in the world's various deserts come from different ancestral stocks,
  - A. they have solved their problems of survival differently
  - B. none of them have adapted to the jungles
  - C. they are from different deserts
  - D. they resemble one another to a surprising degree
  
- 4- Children dress up in witches' hats or ghost costumes to play pranks when celebrating the fun October holiday of Halloween. In contrast,
  - A. Thanksgiving is a traditional holiday
  - B. Thanksgiving is always celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November
  - C. families dress more formally and set elegant tables for the more serious occasion of Thanksgiving
  - D. children enjoy Thanksgiving
  
- 5- Everything from chairs and fishing poles to rope and paper can be made from bamboo. Equally important,
  - A. this giant grass grows in warm climates
  - B. fresh spring bamboo shoots take longer to cook than winter ones
  - C. a variety of foods can be made from this giant grass
  - D. preserved bamboo shoots can be used in soups instead of fresh ones

- 6- Earth satellites transmit telephone and television signals, relay information about weather patterns, and enable scientists to study the atmosphere. This information has helped people communicate ideas and expand their knowledge. In conclusion,
- A. satellites have enriched the lives of humankind
  - B. satellites are expensive to send into space and sometimes are difficult to maintain
  - C. a dish antenna can pick up 300 TV channels from satellites
  - D. satellites are placed in an orbital region around Earth called the geostationary belt
- 7- In the 1940s, when today's astronauts hadn't even been born, comic-strip detective Dick Tracy fought crime in an atomic-powered space vehicle. In addition to that,
- A. many of today's astronauts have used a kind of atomic-powered space vehicle
  - B. he used lasers to process gold and a two-way wrist TV for communication
  - C. "Dick Tracy" was a very popular comic strip in the United States
  - D. astronauts used lasers to process gold and communicated on long-distance flights using two-way wrist TVs
- 8- According to dental researchers, a vaccine that could significantly reduce the number of microorganisms thought to cause cavities will soon be ready for human trials. Consequently,
- A. cavity prevention programs may soon be eliminated
  - B. immunization of test animals will no longer be necessary
  - C. children will be able to consume more sugary foods and drinks
  - D. long-term protection against tooth decay could soon be available on the market
- 9- Medical researchers have recently developed a nonsurgical method of treating heart disease that, in some cases,
- A. is just as effective as coronary bypass surgery but is much less expensive and disabling
  - B. can replace a clogged artery by the transplantation of a vein or artery from another part of the body
  - C. continues to be underused because coronary bypass operations are lucrative for hospitals and surgeons
  - D. requires opening up the chest and operating under local anesthesia
- 10- Neurons, which cannot divide, are the basic cells of the brain. Glial cells, which can increase in number, provide support and nourishment to the neurons. It was hypothesized that if Einstein's brain had been more active, more glial cells would be found there. Indeed,
- A. scientists found that the physicist's brain contained more glial cells per neuron than the brains of eleven normal males
  - B. scientists' previous work had shown that animals put in environments that stimulate mental activity develop more glial cells per neuron
  - C. scientists examined sections of the upper front and lower rear of both hemispheres because these areas are involved in "higher" thinking
  - D. scientists found that even though there was evidence he had greater intellectual processing, it cannot be determined whether Einstein was born with this or developed it later





**EXERCISE R8 inserting sentences**

For each passage, choose the letter of the square where the bold sentence would best fit.

For more than 2,000 years, nomads of Central Asia and the Far East have lived in portable, circular dwellings called *yurts*. **A** These structures are highly durable and use resources very efficiently. **B** They typically have a low profile and circular shape. **C** This allows the wind to slip around and over them so they can withstand very high winds. The basic shape is formed from wooden poles crisscrossed to form a circular lattice frame in which a wooden door is set. **D** The outside covering is made of fabric that is supplemented with animal skins during cold weather.

**Roof poles are made from wooden beams that are tied at the lower end to the lattice and are secured to a central roof ring.**

- 1- **A** Pragmatism is essentially an American school of thought that has had few supporters elsewhere. **B** One of the first pragmatists, William James, wrote that it was impossible to discover the real world outside our senses and therefore we must concern ourselves primarily with human experience. **C** Because the world would be a worse place without a belief in human responsibility, morals, and free will, it was necessary, he considered, to believe in these concepts. **D** Another pragmatist, John Dewey, held that since truth is an instrument for solving problems, it must change as the problems it confronts change.

**Pragmatists believe that the test of any belief should be its practical consequences and that the truth of a proposition should be judged on how well it corresponds with experimental results.**

- 2- In the early years of the twentieth century, the American art scene was dominated by painters who had established their reputations in the previous century. **A** At this time, there was a general intolerance both by critics and by the public of any deviation from the kind of work championed by academic institutions. **B** Acceptable art generally employed detailed realistic technique and focused on subject matter of historical or mythological scenes or sentimental landscapes. **C** In 1908 a group of artists organized an exhibition in a New York gallery that constituted a revolt against these current orthodoxies. **D** Their unconventional work often depicted the seamy side of urban life in settings such as backyards, saloons, dance halls, and theaters. Surprisingly, the show was a success, and for a time these artists enjoyed widespread popularity.

**The artists, who came to be called "the Eight" and were later dubbed the "Ashcan School," used vigorous brush strokes and dramatic lighting.**

- 3- Seeds are dispersed to new sites by various means. Many, such as dandelion or thistle seeds, have fine tufts that allow them to be scattered by the action of the wind. **A** Some seeds such as the coconut can float and are dispersed by currents around the islands of the Pacific Ocean. Other seeds have evolved ways of getting around through the activities of an intermediary animal. **B** This can happen in a number of different ways. For example, animals may devour the fruit containing seeds. **C** Sometimes a seed needs to be buried before it can germinate. This might happen when a hoarding animal such as a squirrel fails to return for its hidden meal. **D** Some seeds have sticky or spiky surfaces, often called burrs, which may catch on the coat of a passing animal

and later drop off at a considerable distance from their origin.

**In fact, a seed may require passage through the gut of the bird or animal before it can germinate.**

- 4- The technique of using wind power to grind grain between stones to produce flour is ancient and was widely practiced. Exactly where the first windmill was constructed is unknown, although certainly the Persians ground corn more than 2,000 years ago. **A** Tradition has it that the knowledge spread to the Middle East and from there to Northern Europe during the Middle Ages. **B** The power of the wind replaced animal power in several regions of Europe where millwrights became highly skilled craftsmen and rapidly developed the technology. **C** In England the device became a ubiquitous feature of the landscape, and by 1400 there were 10,000 windmills concentrated in the southeast part of the country, each capable of grinding 10,000 bushels of grain a week. Starting in the nineteenth century the mill started to decline in importance with the advent of steam power. **D** By the mid-twentieth century few working mills remained in use, but in recent years efforts have been made to restore and maintain these romantic souvenirs of a bygone age.

**The Dutch in particular made considerable improvements and used windmills to pump water as well as to produce flour.**

## Reading Mini-test 2

Check your progress in understanding connections (Exercises R4-R8) by completing the following Mini-test. This Mini-test uses question types used in the Reading section of the TOEFL iBT test.

Select the correct answer.

### Questions 1-3

In the twentieth century, architects in large cities designed structures in a way that reduced noise and yet made living as comfortable as possible. **A** They used such techniques as making walls hollow and filling this wall space with materials that absorb noise. Thick carpets and heavy curtains were used to cover floors and windows. Air conditioners and furnaces were designed to filter air through soundproofing materials. **B** However, after much time and effort had been spent in making buildings less noisy, it was discovered that people also reacted adversely to the lack of sound. **C** Now architects are designing structures that reduce undesirable noise but retain the kind of noise that people seem to need. **D**

- 1- The word "**They**" in the passage refers to
  - A. cities
  - B. structures
  - C. architects
  - D. techniques
  
- 2- According to the passage, making walls hollow and filling this wall space with materials that absorb noise results in
  - A. filtered air
  - B. a lack of sound
  - C. an adverse reaction to noise
  - D. a reduction in undesirable noise
  
- 3- The following sentence can be added to the passage:  
**A silent home can cause feelings of anxiety and isolation.**  
Look at the items A to D that indicate where the sentence could be added. Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the letter that shows where the sentence should be added.

## Questions 4-6

The gambrel roof design has an enduring appeal to many builders and homeowners. Originally **a feature** of Dutch colonial architectural style, the gambrel is a straight double-sloped roof joined at a central ridge. **A** The main distinguishing feature is that each roof side is broken into two planes, with the lower slope inclined at a steeper pitch than the upper. Sometimes the angle of the gambrel roof becomes shallower again at the eaves and projects over the wall of the house, giving a bell-shaped appearance in cross section. **B** The main advantage of the gambrel roof is that it creates a spacious interior on the upper floor of the house. **C** This makes it a perfect choice for a growing family. **D**

- 4- The phrase "**a feature**" in the passage refers to
- A. the gambrel roof design
  - B. tile straight sloping roof
  - C. the roof design in Holland
  - D. the roof joined at a central ridge
- 5- The gambrel roof design of the Dutch colonial architectural style is appealing to homeowners because
- A. it has a bell-shaped appearance
  - B. it creates a spacious upper floor
  - C. the shape is traditional
  - D. the angle becomes shallower at the eaves
- 6- The following sentence can be added to the passage:  
**This spaciousness also makes the gambrel roof highly suitable for barn construction, since the upper floor can be used as a hayloft.** => AC test

Look at the items A to D that indicate where the sentence could be added. Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the letter that shows where the sentence should be added.

## Questions 7-9

Diamond value is based on four characteristics: carat, color, clarity, and cut. The size of a diamond is measured by carat weight. There are 100 points in a carat and 142 carats in an ounce. Each point above 1 carat is more valuable than each **one** below 1 carat. In other words, a stone that weighs more than 1 carat is more valuable per point than a stone that is smaller than 1 carat.

The scale used for rating color begins with D, which means the gem is absolutely colorless and, therefore, the most valuable. E and F are almost colorless. All three are good for investment purposes. A stone rated between G and J is good for jewelry. Beyond J the stones take on a slightly yellowish color, which gets deeper as the grade declines.

The clarity of a stone is determined by its lack of carbon spots, inner flaws, and surface blemishes. While most of these are invisible to the unaided eye, they do affect the diamond's brilliance. For jewelry, a diamond rated VVS1 (very, very slight imperfections) is as close to flawless as one will find. After that the scale goes to VVS2, VS1, VS2, Si1, Si2, I1, I2, and so on.

→The final characteristic is cut. **A** When shaped - whether round, oval, emerald, marquise, pear, or heart - the diamond should be faceted so that light is directed into the depths of the prism and then reflected outward again. **B** A well-cut diamond will separate the light into different colors when the light is reflected. **C** Only stones of similar shape should have their reflective qualities compared, as some shapes are more reflective than others. The round shape is the most reflective. **D**

- 7- The word "**one**" in the passage refers to
- A. a diamond
  - B. an ounce
  - C. each point
  - D. 1 carat
- 8- Even though they affect a diamond's brilliance, slight carbon spots, inner flaws, and surface blemishes
- A. lack imperfections
  - B. are rated VVS1
  - C. cannot be seen with the naked eye
  - D. can make a diamond more valuable
- 9- The following sentence can be added to paragraph 4:
- In contrast, a nearly flawless diamond that is not professionally cut will not acquire its full reflective potential, and thus, its value may be diminished.**

Paragraph 4 is marked with an arrow→. Look at the items A to D that indicate where the sentence could be added. Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the letter that shows where the sentence should be added.

## Questions 10-12

People who suffer from excessive drowsiness during the daytime may be victims of a condition known as "narcolepsy." Although most people may feel sleepy while watching TV or after eating a meal, narcoleptics may fall asleep at unusual or embarrassing times. They may doze while eating, talking, taking a shower, or even driving a car.

Victims can be affected in one of two ways. Most narcoleptics have several sleeping periods during each day with alert periods in between, but a minority feel drowsy almost all the time and are alert for only brief intervals. Many people with this condition also suffer from cataplexy - a form of muscular paralysis that can range from a mild weakness at the knees to complete immobility affecting the entire body. This condition lasts from a few seconds to several minutes and is often set off by intense emotions.

→ No reliable data exist showing how many people have narcolepsy. **A** Unfortunately, there is also little knowledge about the causes of this illness. **B** Researchers suggest that the problem may stem from the immune system's reacting abnormally to the brain's chemical processes. **C** Further studies have shown a link between narcolepsy and a number of genes, although it is quite possible for an individual to have these genes and not develop the disease. **D** There are also cases of twins where one member has narcolepsy but the other does not. Thus, an explanation based on genetics alone is not adequate.

There is currently no cure for narcolepsy, so sufferers of this condition can only have their symptoms treated through a combination of counseling and drugs. The available drugs can help control the worst of the symptoms, but **their** administration has unwanted side effects such as increased blood pressure and heart rate and, sometimes, even increased sleepiness. It is clear that improved medications need to be developed.

- 10- Unlike most people who may feel drowsy after a meal or while watching TV, narcoleptics
- A. doze off at odd times
  - B. sleep most of the time
  - C. suffer in one of two ways
  - D. have no trouble falling asleep

- 11- The word "**their**" in the passage refers to
- A. sufferers
  - B. symptoms
  - C. drugs
  - D. side effects

- 12- The following sentence can be added to paragraph 3:  
**Some estimates put the number as high as 300,000 in the United States alone.**

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow. Look at the items A to D that indicate where the sentence could be added. Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the letter that shows where the sentence should be added.

## Questions 13-15

On December 4, 1872, the brigantine *Mary Celeste*, carrying 1,700 barrels of crude alcohol **en route** from New York to Genoa, was found abandoned and drifting in the Atlantic Ocean between the Azores and Portugal. The crew of the *Dei Gratia*, the cargo ship that found the *Mary Celeste*, inspected **her** carefully and then sailed **her** to Gibraltar to collect the large **salvage** reward. **Their** report given at the inquiry suggests that the captain, his wife, his young daughter, and the seven-man crew had deserted the ship in a great hurry. The captain's bed was unmade, **something unheard of** in a well-run ship, which the *Mary Celeste* was known to be. The oilskin boots and pipes belonging to the crew had also been left, although the chronometer, sextant, and lifeboat were missing. The cargo was **intact**, although some barrels had **leaked** and two of the **hatches** were not in place.

Several theories have been propounded to explain why those aboard left a perfectly seaworthy vessel to risk their lives on an open boat. It has been suggested that they were the victims of **alien abduction** or sea-monster attacks. **Such outlandish notions** are hardly **credible**. The idea that the ship was a victim of **piracy** can also be **discounted**, since the cargo and other valuables were untouched. Likewise, **mutiny** does not seem **plausible**, since the captain and first officer were known to be fair and experienced, the voyage was relatively short, and mutineers would probably have taken over the ship, not **forsaken** it.

→ A possible explanation is that some event made the captain fear for the safety of the ship. **A** In fact, recently studied seismic records indicate that a violent earthquake, whose **epicenter** was on the seafloor in the region where the *Mary Celeste* was sailing, occurred some days before the ship's discovery. **B** If the ship had been subjected to intense shocks caused by the quake, **all aboard** may have hastily abandoned ship to avoid what they imagined might be its imminent destruction from an explosion of the **combustible** cargo. **C** A **severed** rope found dangling from the side of the *Mary Celeste* suggests that the **evacuees** trailed behind in the lifeboat, attached to the ship, waiting for the crisis to pass. **D** Great waves may then have snapped the rope and capsized the smaller boat, whose occupants would have disappeared without a trace.

13- The word "**Their**" in the passage refers to

- A. the captain's family
- B. the crew of the *Dei Gratia*
- C. the crew of the *Mary Celeste*
- D. all those aboard the ships sailing between the Azores and Portugal

14- The phrase "**Such outlandish notions**" in the passage refers to

- A. risking their lives in an open boat
- B. alien abduction or sea-monster attacks
- C. piracy
- D. mutiny

15- The following sentence can be added to paragraph 3:

**The need to circulate air to prevent such a blast could explain why the crew left two hatches open.**

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow →. Look at the items A to D that indicate where the sentence could be added. Where would the sentence best fit? Choose the letter that shows where the sentence should be added.



## PRACTICE WITH UNDERSTANDING DETAILS AND RECOGNIZING PARAPHRASES

### Understanding details

Some of the questions in the Reading section of the TOEFL test will require you to understand details within a reading passage. Several details may be mentioned within a passage. To answer these questions successfully, you must be able to recognize them.

Detail questions are frequently introduced in the following ways:

- According to the passage,...
- The author states that...

The remaining part of the question will tell you what to look for, as shown in the example below:

According to the astronomers, **the blue arcs are**

- A. a visual phenomenon
- B. actually imaginary
- C. invisible to the human eye
- D. bending massive galaxies

The details in the answer choices may use words and phrases that are different from (but have similar meaning to) those in the reading passage. Here is the part of the passage that contains the answer to the example:

The discoverers of these arcs think they are actually optical illusions created by light that has been bent by the immense gravitational pull of a massive galaxy.

### Recognizing paraphrases

Improving your ability to recognize details from a passage that are stated in a different way in the questions and answer choices will help you succeed on the TOEFL test.

### Identifying restated information from a passage

Some test questions will require you to choose a sentence that has the same meaning as a highlighted sentence in the reading passage. The answer choices use words similar to those in the highlighted statement, but the incorrect choices do not have the same meaning. Incorrect choices can also leave out pertinent details in the highlighted sentence. Read the excerpt below. An example of this type of multiple-choice question follows.

The discoverers of these arcs think they are actually optical illusions created by light that has been bent by the immense gravitational pull of a massive galaxy. The arcs are probably formed when the light from a distant galaxy is bent by the gravitational pull of another, less distant, intervening galaxy. **Even though such light-bending galaxies contain billions of stars, they do not contain enough visible ones that alone could exert the pull needed to create a blue arc.** It has been theorized that there must be huge amounts of invisible or "dark" matter within these galaxies.

❖ *Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.*

- A. Billions of stars are contained in the galaxies, which alone could exert the pull needed to create a blue arc.
- B. Those galaxies that cause light to bend into a blue arc do not have enough visible stars to exert such a pull.
- C. The light-bending galaxies contain billions of visible and invisible stars that exert enough pull to cause a blue arc.
- D. Since the light-bending galaxies don't contain enough visible stars to exert the pull needed to create a blue arc, dark matter is considered a possibility.

### Identifying information not stated in a passage

Some questions will ask you to identify information that has *not* been stated explicitly in the reading passage. These multiple-choice questions are frequently introduced in the following ways:

- All of the following are mentioned in the passage . . . EXCEPT
- All of the following are mentioned in paragraph . . . EXCEPT

The remaining part of the question will tell you what to look for. To answer these questions successfully, you will need to read all of the answer choices and determine whether the details described in each one can be found in the passage.

The details in the answer choices may use words and phrases that are different from (but have similar meaning to) those in the reading passage. Read the excerpt about arcs again. An example of this type of question follows on the next page.

The discoverers of these arcs think they are actually optical illusions created by light that has been bent by the immense gravitational pull of a massive galaxy. The arcs are probably formed when the light from a distant galaxy is bent by the gravitational pull of another, **less distant**, intervening galaxy. Even though such light-bending galaxies contain billions of stars, they do not contain enough visible ones that alone could exert the pull needed to create a blue arc. It has been theorized that there must be huge amounts of invisible or "dark" matter within these galaxies.

❖ *All of the following are mentioned in the paragraph as factors in the blue arc phenomenon EXCEPT*

- A. the light being bent by the gravitational pull of galaxies
- B. the light coming from a distant galaxy and bent by a **closer** one
- C. the amount of gravity needed being explained by dark matter theory
- D. the light-bending dark matter existing in such distant intervening galaxies

**EXERCISE R9—R14** Use Exercises R9-R14 to build your skills in understanding details and recognizing paraphrases in reading passages.



**EXERCISE R9 Finding facts**

Read each passage and the statements that follow. Write *T* in the space if the statement is true according to the information in the passage. Write *F* in the space if the statement is false or if the information is not given in the passage.

*Micromygalé diblemma* is a spider that inhabits the coastal, forested regions of Panama. It has only two eyes, whereas most spiders have six or eight. Unlike most spiders, it does not have lungs but instead absorbs oxygen through its skin, just three one-hundredths of an inch long, the size of the head of a pin, *M. diblemma* is one of the world's smallest spiders.

- A. ....The coastal, forested regions of Panama are where one of the world's smallest spiders lives.
- B. ....While most spiders have six or eight eyes and absorb oxygen through the skin, *Micromygalé diblemma* has only two eyes and lungs.
- C. ....The world's smallest spider is the size of the head of a pin.

1- The plan to join Britain to the European continent by boring a tunnel under the English Channel between Dover, England, and Calais, France, was originally proposed in the second half of the nineteenth century. The bill authorizing the work was rejected in 1883. The plan was again proposed in 1930 by many enthusiastic supporters. The tunnel **was to be** the longest ever made and an engineering wonder. However, the estimated cost, the military risks, and the doubt as to the feasibility of construction led to the rejection of the proposal in June 1930. Finally, in the 1980s, the proposal was accepted and tunneling began. The great engineering feat was completed in 1994, and for the first time passengers could travel underwater between England and the European mainland.

- A. The plan to unite Britain with the European continent was proposed three times.
- B. The plan to unite Britain with the continent was rejected three times.
- C. It was believed by some that the tunnel posed a security threat.
- D. Some people did not believe that the tunnel was a viable idea in the 1930s.
- E. The plan was rejected in 1883 because the people were bored.
- F. The construction of the tunnel led to the rejection of the proposal in 1930.
- G. The tunnel made in 1930 was the longest ever constructed.
- H. The predicted expense of the proposed tunnel was prohibitive in 1930.

2- The 50-million-year-old fossils of an ancient whale found in the Himalayan foothills of Pakistan give strong evidence that modern whales are descended from a four-legged, land-dwelling animal. The fossils consist of part of the skull, some teeth, and the well-preserved middle ear of an animal that was 6 to 8 feet long, weighed about 350 pounds, had a wolf-like snout, and had two foot-long jaws with sharp, triangular teeth. It is the middle ear that suggests that the ancient whale lived on land. Analysis indicated that the animal had eardrums, which would not have worked in water and which modern whales have only in vestigial form. Furthermore, the right and left ear bones were not isolated from each other. The separation of these bones in marine whales enables them to detect the direction of underwater sounds.

- A. ....The 50-million-year-old fossils found in Pakistan are most **likely** from a four-legged, land-dwelling animal.

- B. ....The fossils are 6 to 8 feet long and about 350 pounds in weight.
- C. ....The whale's skull, teeth, and middle ear are evidence that the Himalayan foothills were once under water.
- D. ....Because eardrums do not function under water, the ancient whale probably lived on land.
- E. ....Whales with eardrums would not be able to hear well in the water.
- F. ....A marine whale can recognize the source of a sound because the middle ear is in a vestigial form.
- G. ....When the right and left ear bones are isolated from each other, a whale can detect the direction of underwater sounds.
- H. ....Whales with isolated right and left ear bones live in the sea.
- 3- The potato, which is nutritious and popular, is an important food source for millions of people. It is so important that destruction of the potato crop by pests has resulted in famines. Plant researchers, studying the hundreds of varieties of potatoes, have uncovered a wild hairy variety of potato from Bolivia that emits a strong glue from the end of its hairs. This glue traps and kills insects. A new hairy potato was developed when researchers successfully crossed the common potato with the hairy potato. This new hybrid potato not only reduces aphid populations by 40 to 60 percent, but also emits a substance that checks the population of the Colorado potato beetle, one of the most destructive potato pests. Unfortunately, the hairs also trap beneficial insects. Plant researchers are currently trying to alleviate this problem by limiting the density of hairs.
- A. ....The potato, an important food for millions of people, is nutritious and popular.
- B. ....There are hundreds of varieties of potatoes that are hairy.
- C. ....Plant researchers are studying a potato from Bolivia that gives off a scent from the end of its hairs.
- D. ....Insects get trapped in the sticky hairs and die.
- E. ....The hairy potato was crossed with the common potato to develop a new hairy potato.
- F. ....All insect populations have been reduced by 40 to 60 percent by the wild hairy potato.
- G. ....The Colorado potato beetle is one of the pests affected by the substance the hairy potato emits.
- H. ....The hybrid potato harms insects that help potatoes.
- 4- A Stradivarius violin is unmatched in tonal quality and responds more quickly and easily to the touch than any other violin. Unfortunately, the secrets for making such a superb instrument were lost in 1737 with the death of Antonio Stradivari, the master craftsman who built them. Many attempts have been made to reproduce an instrument of such quality, but all have failed. It is believed that the secret lies in the wood that was used and the distinctive varnish, which ranges from orange to a deep reddish-brown color. Only around 650 Stradivarius violins are believed to be in existence today, and the average price for such a rare instrument is well into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Even a "cheap" Stradivarius costs around a quarter of a million dollars. It is not surprising that Stradivarius violins are sought after by great violinists and musical-instrument collectors alike.

- A. ....A Stradivarius violin cannot match the tonal quality of any other violin.
- B. ....The main qualities of the Stradivarius are tone and response.
- C. ....Antonio Stradivari was the man who crafted the violins.
- D. ....Stradivari's notes on making such a superb instrument were preserved.
- E. ....People believe that the quality comes from the type of wood and the color of the varnish that was used.
- F. ....The varnish color ranges between an orange and a deep reddish-brown.
- G. ....The 650 Stradivarius violins in existence cost a quarter of a million dollars in total.
- H. ....Both, musicians and instrument collectors would like to own a Stradivarius.
- 5- The most traditional American food may well be cornmeal. Cornmeal, as we know it today, began as a Native American staple. The Native Americans grew corn of six different varieties: black, red, white, yellow, blue, and multicolored. They ground the corn kernels into cornmeal and mixed it with salt and water. Then they baked it. This recipe was introduced to the early colonists, who experimented with it and developed their own uses for cornmeal. Succotash (a meat stew with cornmeal added) and mush (leftover cornmeal porridge cooled, cut, and fried) are two meals invented by early colonists. Today, visitors can travel to the South and enjoy spoon bread, a smooth puddinglike dish, or to New England for johnnycakes, a kind of flat pancake. But probably the most common recipes using cornmeal nationwide are cornbread, cornmeal muffins, and the "hush puppy" - a round ball of cornmeal batter that is fried in oil.
- A. ....The multicolored corn was made up of six different colors.
- B. ....Cornmeal was ground into kernels that were baked.
- C. ....The Native Americans shared their recipe of baked cornmeal with the early settlers.
- D. ....The colonists did not like the meal of the Native Americans and thus developed their own meals.
- E. ....Succotash and mush are two meals the colonists shared with the Native Americans.
- F. ....Succotash is a meal that is made from meat and cornmeal.
- G. ....Mush is fried leftovers from a cornmeal dish.
- H. ....Common forms of cornmeal are restricted to certain regions in America.

**EXERCISE R10 Understanding exceptions**

Read each passage. Choose the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence that follows it.

Today's readers look for knowledge and information from more than just an encyclopedia. Knowledge, information, data, and images race around the world with ever-increasing speed and availability. With a quick press of a key on the computer keyboard, data from some of the great libraries in the world can be called onto a screen for immediate perusal.

The author mentions all of the following means of accessing information EXCEPT

- A. encyclopedias
- B. television
- C. computers
- D. libraries

- 1- **Whereas** the scene of colonial North America was one of complex cultural negotiations and explosive interactions among Native Americans, Africans, and Europeans, history books have portrayed the settlement of North America as a unilateral push of Europeans into a virgin land. **Although primary documentation - government reports, travel accounts, trade journals, all written from a European perspective - is filled with observations concerning Native American customs and beliefs, history books are more interested in outlining important battles.** Ethnohistorians, the scholars who blend anthropology's insights with historical research to produce a cultural understanding of the past, have been making advances in understanding the Native American perspective on European colonialization.

The author mentions all of the following as sources of primary documentation EXCEPT

- A. government reports
  - B. travel accounts
  - C. trade journals
  - D. history books
- 2- Although Winslow Homer (1836-1910) is best known for his realistic watercolors of powerfully dramatic seascapes, he first won acclaim in the art world as an illustrator for the reportage of the American Civil War. This led to his illustrating texts of prose and poetry. His more than 160 drawings reached print as lithographs, wood engravings, and photomechanical cuts. Despite the skill and serious intent he invested in them, Homer's book illustrations made little impact during his lifetime. Even today, most of his illustrations are not discussed in the literature covering his work, and nearly all of them have been excluded from even the most comprehensive exhibitions of Homer's art.

The author mentions all of the following as types of work Winslow Homer did EXCEPT

- A. photography
- B. lithographs
- C. watercolors
- D. illustrations

- 3- Almost all sports and outdoor leisure activities carry real risks. Swimmers drown, mountaineers fall, skiers are swept away by avalanches, and boxers are killed by blows to the head. A person's skill or experience is no guarantee against disaster. In fact, the better an athlete is, the greater the temptation to break records or succeed in doing something that has never been done before. Danger, which tests nerves, courage, and skill, is an essential element that adds thrill and enjoyment to a sport. Although those who organize sports formulate their rules in a way to minimize the risk of injury and to ensure that medical assistance is readily available, no amount of caution can alter basic facts: even the best-trained horse may panic; motorcycles give little protection in a crash; and a hard-driven golf ball can go astray.

According to the passage, all of the following are risks in sports EXCEPT

- A. falls
  - B. storms
  - C. accidents
  - D. avalanches
- 4- Perhaps one of the most hazardous ways of making a living from the sea was diving for pearls. Only the most daring would risk their lives in this profession. The technique of pearl diving was simple. Divers attached themselves to ropes that were used to keep them in contact with an assistant on board the ship. Attached to a different rope were large weights that helped to speed the divers' descent and, hence, conserve their breath for searching the seabed. Also needed were nose clips, heavy gloves that provided protection for their hands against the sharp edges of the oyster shells, and a net in which they collected the oysters. These nets were slung around the divers' necks so as not to impede the movement of their hands. When the divers signaled their intention to surface, the assistant hauled them and their load of oysters up. The oysters were then opened, and any pearls found were sifted through sieves and graded according to size and quality. Once a widely practiced profession, pearl diving has largely disappeared with the development of the cultured pearl.

The author mentions all of the following as the pearl divers' underwater activities EXCEPT

- A. the contact with an assistant on board
  - B. the attachment of a heavy weight to make them descend faster
  - C. the collection of oysters
  - D. the opening of the oyster
- 5- Margaret Mitchell wrote only one novel, *Gone with the Wind*. It was published in 1936 and proved to be such a huge success that Mitchell's life was irrevocably altered. She lost all her privacy and lamented this fact constantly until her death in 1949. The novel, which has been translated into 28 languages and has sold more copies than any other book except for the Bible, won the Pulitzer Prize in 1937. Two years later, the movie produced by David O. Selznick had its premiere in Atlanta. This movie holds the record of having been viewed more times than any other movie produced. Throughout her life, Mitchell denied that her main characters, Scarlett and Rhett, or any of her other characters, were biographical in any way. She did have access to family



correspondence dating from the 1850s to the 1880s, the time of the American Civil War. It seems natural that a woman with Margaret Mitchell's vivid imagination and historical awareness, and in possession of a collection of family correspondence that documents such a volatile era as that of a civil war, could weave a story that still enthalls.

The author of the passage gives all the relevant dates about Mitchell EXCEPT the date of

- A. the family letters
- B. her birth
- C. the first showing of the movie
- D. the first printing of the novel

### EXERCISE R11 Determining whether statements are the same or different

Write **S** in the space if the two sentences have the same meaning. Write **D** if they have different meanings.

**A** collection of fascinating tales called *The Arabian Nights* was introduced to Europe by the French scholar Antoine Galland.

The French scholar Antoine Galland introduced to Europe a collection of fascinating tales that he named *The Arabian Nights*.

- 1- \_\_\_ Scree, which abounds in the Rocky Mountains, has its origins in the ice ages.  
The Rocky Mountains have a lot of scree, the formation of which dates back to the ice ages.
- 2- \_\_\_ Many reef organisms avoid dead-end caves, which lack the steady currents necessary for bringing a continuous food supply.  
Dead-end caves don't have currents that bring in food supplies, so many **reef** organisms don't go there.
- 3- \_\_\_ Two theaters in Stratford-upon-Avon and two in London are the ones regularly used by the Royal Shakespeare Company.  
The Royal Shakespeare Company regularly uses four theaters - two in Stratford-upon-Avon and two in London.
- 4- \_\_\_ Police reconstruct scenes because people seem to recall things best when they are in the same physical situation.  
When people are in the same physical situation, they seem to remember better scenes than the ones police have reconstructed.
- 5- \_\_\_ Despite the cold Alaskan temperatures, which freeze perspiration and breath in men's beards, cabin fever forces inhabitants to challenge the elements.  
Alaskan inhabitants suffer from cabin fever, which causes perspiration and breath to freeze in men's beards.

- 6- \_\_\_Leather, when improperly handled and exposed to changeable temperatures, cracks easily.  
Leather cracks easily when it is handled incorrectly and is exposed to variable temperatures.
- 7- \_\_\_Despite the increasing pollution of their shorelines over the past decade, oceans have become cleaner in the vast open-sea areas.  
During the last ten years, pollution has been increasing along the coasts of the oceans and spreading to the **once**-clean open-sea areas.
- 8- \_\_\_The Hitler diaries, the greatest known publishing fraud in history, were written by a man who copied material from Hitler's speeches and medical reports.  
By copying material from Hitler's speeches and medical reports, a man wrote the Hitler diaries, known as the greatest publishing fraud in history.

### EXERCISE R12 Locating restated information

Read each passage and the restatement that follows it. Underline the words or phrases in the passage that give the information that is restated.

The damp British climate may be infuriating to humans, but it is ideal for plants. The Gulf Stream flows across the Atlantic to warm the west coast of these islands, which occupy the same latitudes as Newfoundland. Moisture-laden Atlantic winds bring almost constant rain and mist.

The perfect weather conditions for plants to flourish are found in the wet British Isles.

- 1- Europa, one of Jupiter's moons, is the only place in the solar system - outside of Earth - where enormous quantities of water are known to exist. Although this water is in ice form, there is a possibility that there is only a crust of ice with a liquid ocean underneath. Because of powerful thermal pulses caused by the tidal forces of Jupiter and the other moons, Europa may be the best place in the solar system for finding life forms.  
Europa's vast oceans are unequalled in the solar system, with one exception.
- 2- Using sophisticated instrumentation, lightning experts have learned that lightning travels at one-third the speed of light. A lightning bolt is five times hotter than the surface of the sun and can have ten times more power than the output of a large power company. A single discharge can actually contain twenty or more successive strokes, occurring too fast for the eye to separate. Some seem to stretch for 500 miles when observed from outer space.  
It is possible that a lightning bolt, which seems very large, is really a series of bolts.
- 3- Once porpoises reach speeds of 12 miles per hour, they frequently leap out of the water to escape the pull of surface drag. At that point, leaping out of the water actually requires less energy than swimming. These leaps are most efficient at speeds of 40 miles per hour and greater.  
Porpoises conserve energy by traveling through the air, which creates less drag than water.

- 4- In the earliest stages of a star's formation - a process that takes some 10,000 years - the star is surrounded by an extremely dense layer of gas and dust. This matter eventually condenses and heats up to 1 million degrees and hotter, triggering a thermonuclear explosion. During the flare-up, strong winds blowing off the surface of the star disperse the surrounding dust and expose the newborn star to observers on Earth. People can see the birth of a star because of the strong winds that scatter the dust particles.
- 5- Perhaps the greatest navigators in history were the Vikings. Without compasses or other modern instruments, they explored Iceland, Greenland, and even crossed the Atlantic Ocean to the shores of North America. To find their way, they stayed close to shorelines or used the position of the sun to plot the latitude.  
The Vikings were expert sailors.
- 6- Since the first dolphin was trained by the United States Navy in 1965 to help divers in their underwater home, *Sealab 11*, many other dolphins have been drafted into the Navy. Originally, dolphins were used as messengers or to answer calls for help. Today, dolphins do such dangerous and necessary work as locating explosives hidden in the sea and helping ships navigate safely in war zones.  
An important task for a dolphin is to find mines.
- 7- Saint Bernard dogs are large, shaggy animals. They were bred by Augustinian monks, who trained them to search for travelers lost in snowstorms or avalanches in the Alps. For hundreds of years, Saint Bernards served this purpose. But nowadays journeys across the Alps are on well-maintained road and tunnel systems, and the dogs are no longer needed.  
Saint Bernards aided travelers for centuries.
- 16- Every year in Japan, the competitions for the longest human-powered flights are held. Out on Lake Biwa, participants attempt to break records by flying their own inventions over the water without propeller or jet assistance. The would-be human birds glide until their craft meets its inevitable crash landing. A flotilla of small boats lines the flight path waiting to rescue the pilot. In the first Japanese event, a world record of 88.53 meters was established. Since then, new records have been set almost every year. These days, flights of several kilometers are regularly achieved.  
Participants fly in craft they have designed themselves.

### EXERCISE R13 Choosing the restatement of highlighted sentences

Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

The bulk of Kafka's writings was not published until after his early death from tuberculosis. **TB**

- A. It was not until after Kafka's early death from tuberculosis that the bulk of his writings was published.
- B. After the bulk of his writings was published, Kafka died an early death from

tuberculosis.

- C. After Kafka had written the bulk of his published writings, he met with an early death from tuberculosis.
- D. An early death from tuberculosis kept Kafka from publishing the bulk of his writings.

- 1- Fainting is caused by a sudden drop in the normal blood supply to the brain.
  - A. The brain reacts to a drop in the normal blood supply by fainting.
  - B. Fainting occurs when the brain suddenly loses its normal blood supply.
  - C. Fainting happens when the brain drops its normal blood supply.
  - D. The brain faints when the normal blood supply drops.
  
- 2- Gorillas which are vegetarians have been observed to demonstrate gentle behavior toward small creatures in the wild.
  - A. Vegetarians have been observed to demonstrate gentle behavior toward gorillas and small creatures in the wild.
  - B. Only vegetarian gorillas have been observed as demonstrating gentle behavior toward small creatures in the wild.
  - C. Small creatures in the wild have been observed as behaving gently and demonstratively when near gorillas.
  - D. It has been observed in the wild that gorillas, by nature vegetarians, treat small animals gently.
  
- 3- In fighting forest fires, the initial attack crews dig a fire line, which varies in width depending on the strength and nature of the fire.
  - A. Initial attack crews dig a forest fire to vary the fire line's width.
  - B. Initial attack crews depend on the strength and nature of the fire to vary the fire line.
  - C. The width of the fire line, which the initial attack crews dig, varies according to the strength and nature of the fire.
  - D. In digging a fire line, the initial attack crews depend on fighting forest fires.
  
- 4- Medical quackery, which promises cures for all existing and even non-existing diseases, has a powerful appeal even to the well-educated.
  - A. Well-educated people in medicine promise to find powerful cures for diseases.
  - B. Even well-educated people are attracted to fake cures for diseases that may or may not exist.
  - C. Medical quackery promises the well-educated a cure for diseases.
  - D. The medical profession has appealed to the well-educated for funding to find cures for diseases.
  
- 5- A silver compound has been found to kill the parasitic protozoa that are carried by the dreaded tsetse fly and that cause sleeping sickness.
  - A. The dreaded tsetse fly causes sleeping sickness and kills the parasitic protozoa used for finding silver compounds.
  - B. It has been found that the silver compound that is carried by the dreaded tsetse fly and causes sleeping sickness kills the parasitic protozoa.
  - C. Sleeping sickness, which is caused by the dreaded tsetse fly, has been found to kill the parasitic protozoa in silver compounds.
  - D. Parasitic protozoa that cause sleeping sickness and are carried by the dreaded

tsetse fly can be killed with a silver compound.

- 6- While working as a postmaster at the University of Mississippi, William Faulkner submitted thirty-seven stories to magazines, six of which were accepted.
- A. Of the thirty-seven stories that Faulkner submitted while working at the University of Mississippi as a postmaster, six were published in magazines.
  - B. Faulkner wrote six out of thirty-seven stories after accepting a job as postmaster at the University of Mississippi.
  - C. Faulkner published thirty-seven stories in magazines, six of which were accepted by the University of Mississippi.
  - D. The six accepted stories by Faulkner were about his job as a postmaster at the University of Mississippi.
- 7- The continental drift theory proposes that the Earth's crustal plates are driven by a global system of convection currents in the hot magma below that behave like giant conveyor belts.
- A. Theoretically, the Earth's crustal plates behave like giant conveyor belts, driving the convection currents across the hot magma, which causes the continents to drift.
  - B. A global system of convection currents in the underlying hot magma acts as giant conveyor belts to drive the Earth's crustal plates.
  - C. The continental drift theory suggests that global plates cover hot magma, which acts as a giant conveyor belt for convection currents.
  - D. The continental drift theory is proposed by the Earth's crustal plates, which drive a global system of convection currents in the hot magma below, behaving like giant conveyor belts.
- 8- Medical authorities have been reluctant to support the findings of some nutritionists that vitamin C given in large doses can prevent the common cold.
- A. Medical authorities support nutritionists' views about the value of vitamin C in preventing the common cold.
  - B. Nutritionists have found that medical authorities are not in favor of using vitamin C to prevent the common cold.
  - C. Some nutritionists have found that large doses of vitamin C can prevent the common cold, but this has not been completely accepted by medical authorities.
  - D. According to nutritionists and some medical authorities, the common cold can be prevented by giving large doses of vitamin C.
- 9- Female cowbirds, which cannot sing, are nonetheless able to teach songs to their young by responding to specific chirps and ignoring others.
- A. Even though female cowbirds cannot sing, they teach their chicks to do so by responding to specific chirps and ignoring others.
  - B. Female cowbirds can neither sing nor teach songs to their babies by responding to certain chirps more than to others.
  - C. Female cowbirds, which cannot sing, have other birds teach their young to sing.
  - D. Female cowbirds, which cannot sing, unsuccessfully attempt to teach their young to sing by responding to other bird songs.
- 10- The conflict between those who wish to conserve a large area of unaltered and unimproved spaces and those who want the abolition of the last remnants of

wilderness in the interest of industrial profit will not be resolved in the near future.

- A. The people who desire to conserve a large area of untouched natural land and those who want to use all land for industrialization are in a conflict that will not have an immediate resolution.
- B. The conflict over whether a large area of unaltered and unimproved space should be given over for industrial development and profit is of interest to those resolved to abolish the last remnants of wilderness.
- C. Lawyers are profiting from the unresolved conflict between the people who wish to save the last remnants of wilderness and those who want to alter and improve the space for industry.
- D. There is an unresolved conflict caused by people who wish to abolish industry and turn the spaces back into a natural wilderness state.

### EXERCISE R14 Choosing the restatement of highlighted sentences in paragraphs

Read each passage. Then choose the letter of the sentence that best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence. Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

Between the late 1920s and 1950s, the Osborne Calendar Company produced a series of calendars featuring trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Up to 300,000 of these, featuring large, colorful scenes of trains at work, were published each year to hang in depots and shippers' offices along the lines of the famous railroad company. **The scenes, mostly painted by one artist, Grif Teller, are now valuable collectibles.**

- A. The scenes of trains, for the most part painted by Grif Teller, are collectibles.
- B. The Osborne Calendar series of train scenes are collector's items.
- C. Grif Teller has a valuable collection of the Osborne Calendar scenes of trains at work.
- D. Grif Teller's paintings of depots and shippers' offices are valued by collectors.

- 1- Tree rings have long been used to determine the ages of trees and to gauge past climatic conditions. New evidence adds considerable weight to the theory that tree rings also record earthquakes. **The rings reflect the effects of earthquakes, such as tilting, the disruption of root systems, and breakage, as well as shifts in environments.** Older trees and petrified trees may give information about earthquakes that took place hundreds and even thousands of years ago.
- A. The effects of earthquakes on trees can be seen in tree rings.
  - B. Earthquakes cause a lot of damage to trees in the environment.
  - C. The effects of earthquakes are tilting, disruption of root systems, breakage, and shifts in environments.
  - D. Tilting, disruption of root systems, breakage, and shifts in environments are examples of how an earthquake affects trees.
- 2- Yuzen dyeing is a Japanese art that produces a lavish, multicolored type of kimono design that dates from the seventeenth century. First, a pattern is sketched on a kimono of plain, undyed silk. **The garment is then taken apart and the design carefully painted onto the fabric with a paste that prevents the fabric from absorbing dye.** Next,

- dyes are brushed over the silk, their colors penetrating only the untreated areas. After the paste is rinsed out, the strips of silk are again sewed into the kimono. Elaborate embroidery often completes the decoration.
- A. The paste keeps the unstitched garment together while the fabric is absorbing the colors.
- B. The dye is prevented from being absorbed into the fabric pieces by the paste that covers the design.
- C. The design is painted onto the pieces of garment with a paste that keeps the dye from destroying the design.
- D. The design is painted onto the fabric in places where the paste does not prevent the paint being absorbed by the garment.
- 3- The beaver's comical-looking flat tail, which is three-quarters of an inch thick, six or seven inches wide, and perhaps a foot long, is unique in the animal world. In the water, it serves as a rudder for swimming, and on land it props the beaver upright while the animal is cutting trees. **It also serves as a radiator through which the heavily insulated beaver passes off excess body heat.** The beaver uses its broad tail for an early warning system by slapping it against the water's surface, making a resounding whack that can be heard half a mile away.
- A. The beaver's tail is like a big fan that disperses heat.
- B. The beaver gets rid of extra body heat through its tail.
- C. The beaver's body heat radiates through its heavily insulated body.
- D. The beaver has a heavy coat and, therefore, needs a radiator to reduce its body heat.
- 4- If pearls are protected properly, they can last for centuries. One reason a pearl loses its luster or cracks is that the mineral constituent of the pearl can be dissolved by weak acids. There are several kinds of acids that pearls may come in contact with. Human perspiration contains one such acid. Much of the cotton that pearls are wrapped in when not in use is treated with an acid. Another kind of acid that damages pearls is found in many modern cosmetics. **The chemicals in commercial brands of makeup seep into the string canal and may penetrate into the layers of a pearl and cause deterioration.** The best protection to give pearls to ensure their long life is having them cleaned and restrung at prescribed intervals.
- A. The penetration through the pearl of the string canal causes damage to the layers.
- B. The deterioration of the pearl is usually caused by string canal seepage and penetration.
- C. The infiltration of cosmetics into the pearl may cause it to disintegrate.
- D. A pearl's deterioration can be prevented through cosmetic usage.

### Reading Mini-test 3

Check your progress in understanding details and recognizing restatements (Exercises R9-R14) by completing the following Mini-test. This Mini-test uses question types used in the Reading section of the TOEFL iBT test. **Select the correct answer.**

#### Questions 1-5

Every year about two million people visit Mount Rushmore, where the faces of four U.S. presidents were carved in granite by the sculptor Gutzon Borglum and his son. The creation of the Mount Rushmore monument took 14 years - from 1927 to 1941 - and nearly a million dollars. These were times when money was difficult to come by, and many people were jobless. To help him with this sculpture, Borglum hired laid-off workers from the closed-down mines in the Black Hills area of South Dakota. He taught these men to dynamite, drill, carve, and finish the granite as they were hanging in midair in his specially devised chairs, which had many safety features.

Borglum used dynamite to remove 90 percent of the 450,000 tons of rock from the mountain quickly and relatively inexpensively. His workmen became so skilled that without causing damage, they could blast to within four inches of the finished surface and grade the contours of the facial features. Borglum was proud of the fact that no workers were killed or seriously injured during the years of blasting and carving the granite. Considering the workers regularly used dynamite and heavy equipment, this was a remarkable feat.

During the carving, many changes in the original design had to be made to keep the carved heads free of large fissures that were uncovered. **However, not all the cracks could be avoided, so Borglum concocted a mixture of granite dust, white lead, and linseed oil to fill them.**

Every winter, water from melting snow gets into the fissures and expands as it freezes, making the fissures bigger. Consequently, every autumn maintenance work is done to refill the cracks. To preserve this national monument for future generations, the repairers swing out in space over a 500-foot drop and fix the monument with the same mixture that Borglum used.

- 1- The author of the passage indicates that the men Borglum hired were
  - A. trained sculptors
  - B. laid-off stone carvers
  - C. Black Hills volunteers
  - D. unemployed miners
  
- 2- According to the passage, what achievement did Borglum pride himself on?
  - A. The four presidential faces in granite that he had sculpted
  - B. The removal of 90 percent of the 450,000 tons of rock quickly and at a relatively low cost
  - C. His safety record of no deaths or serious injuries during the years of work with heavy equipment and dynamite
  - D. His skillful training of the labor force that enabled blasts of dynamite to be within inches of the contour lines of the faces
  
- 3- Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
  - A. Since cracks could not be avoided, Borglum tried various materials to cover them.
  - B. In order to fill the unavoidable cracks, Borglum invented a mixture for filling them.
  - C. A mixture was uncovered by Borglum during the changes in design needed to avoid cracks.



- D. Because cracks could not be avoided, Borglum bought a mixture of granite dust, white lead, and linseed oil.
- 4- According to the passage, today Mount Rushmore needs to be
- A. protected from air pollution
  - B. polished for tourists
  - C. restored during the winter
  - D. repaired periodically
- 5- The passage discusses all of the following aspects of the creation of the Mount Rushmore carvings **EXCEPT**
- A. where the people who worked on Mount Rushmore came from
  - B. why Borglum carved the heads of four U.S. presidents
  - C. how Borglum dealt with fissures that could not be avoided
  - D. when repairs to this national monument are made

### Questions 6-10

Teotihuacan is the largest and most impressive urban archaeological site of ancient America, covering an area of roughly 20 square kilometers. The city was at one time thought to be the religious center of the Toltecs but is now believed to be a creation of an earlier civilization about whose origins little is known. The earliest artifacts from Teotihuacan date from over 2,000 years ago, but the period of greatest expansion dates from 200 CE to 500 CE. At its peak the city is estimated to have had a population of up to 200,000 inhabitants, with residential areas extending throughout the built-up area. Judging by regionally dispersed finds of the image of the rain god Tlaloc, of "thin orange wear" pottery, and of the characteristic architectural forms, the influence of Teotihuacan was widespread. It is not clear what caused the city's decline and eventual abandonment, but the evidence points to overpopulation, a depletion of resources, and the possible sacking by adversaries.

The primary axis of the city was the Avenue of the Dead, which extends for 2.5 kilometers through the center of the urban area, starting in the north at the Moon Plaza and continuing beyond the Great Compound complexes to the south. The avenue divided Teotihuacan into two sections with apartment compounds arranged on **either side**, often symmetrically, suggesting a highly planned layout from the earliest phases of construction.

The vast Pyramid of the Sun, located in the middle of the central zone, is the tallest and most dominant structure of Teotihuacan, with a height of 65 meters and a base covering approximately 10 acres. At one time the edifice was surmounted by a temple. A cave located underneath the pyramid and possibly used for ritual activities hints at its religious importance. The Pyramids of the Moon and Feathered Serpent are other notable ceremonial sites nearby.

A particular feature of the architecture of many of the pyramidal platforms at this site is the series of sloping apron walls, known as *taluds*, interspersed with vertical panels – *tableros* - producing a step-like appearance. Originally all such structures would have been covered with a layer of stucco and then painted, often with pictures of animals and mythological creatures.

- 6- According to the passage, the dispersed **finds** from Teotihuacan indicate that

- A. the city is over 2,000 years old
  - B. the city had an estimated population of as many as 200,000 inhabitants
  - C. the residential areas extended throughout the urbanized area
  - D. the city greatly influenced the surrounding areas
- 7- According to the passage, which of the following statements about the decline of Teotihuacan is known to be true?
- A. The people migrated to another city.
  - B. The population of the city starved.
  - C. The city was invaded by neighbors.
  - D. The cause of the decline is uncertain.
- 8- According to the passage, the symmetrical layout around the Avenue of the Dead
- A. divided the city into two sections, one of which had apartment compounds for the living
  - B. started at the Moon Plaza, continued past the Great Compound complexes, and extended as far as the center of the urban area
  - C. included a primary axis of the city
  - D. indicated that the city layout was planned before building began
- 9- Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- A. A feature of the pyramidal architecture is the many platforms that make up the steps.
  - B. The sloping walls of the pyramid have occasional vertical panels, which gives the appearance of steps.
  - C. The architectural features known as taluds and tableros are a particular feature of the many pyramidal platforms.
  - D. A series of sloping walls combined with vertical panels produces the appearance of steps that form the pyramidal platforms.
- 10- All of the following are mentioned as having been found in the Teotihuacan area **EXCEPT**
- A. market streets
  - B. religious artifacts
  - C. ceremonial structures
  - D. residential districts

### Questions 11-15

In the eleventh century, people noticed that if a small hole were put in one wall of a darkened room, then light coming through the aperture would make a picture of the scene outside on the opposite wall of the room. A room like this was called a camera obscura. Artists later used a box to create a camera obscura, with a lens in its opening to make the picture clearer. But it was not possible to preserve the image that was produced in the box.

In 1727, Johann Heinrich Schulze mixed chalk, silver, and nitric acid in a bottle. He found

that when the mixture was subjected to light, it became darker. In 1826, Joseph Nicéphore Niépce put some paper dipped in a light-sensitive chemical into his camera obscura, which he left exposed in a window. The result was probably the first permanent photographic image. The image Niépce made was a negative, a picture in which all the white parts are black and all the black parts are white. Later, Louis Daguerre found a way to reverse the black and white parts to make positive prints. But when he looked at the pictures in the light, the chemicals continued to react and the pictures went dark. In 1837, he found a way to fix the image. These images are known as daguerreotypes.

Many developments of photographic equipment were made in the nineteenth century. Glass plates coated with light-sensitive chemicals were used to produce clear, sharp, positive prints on paper. In the 1870s, George Eastman proposed using rolls of paper film, coated with chemicals, to replace glass plates. Then, in 1888, Eastman began manufacturing the Kodak camera, the first "modern" lightweight camera that people could carry and use.

During the twentieth century, many technological improvements were made. One of the most important was color film. Color film is made from layers of chemicals that are sensitive to red, green, and blue light, from which all other colors can be made. Despite the fact that the space age has witnessed the creation of an array of technological marvels, until recently even the ability to take photographs of distant galaxies from above the Earth's atmosphere via orbiting satellites was grounded in the basic principles of photography that Niépce used when he took his first fuzzy negative pictures.

- 11- The first camera obscura can be described as nothing more than
- a darkened room in which an image was projected onto a wall
  - a preserved image of a darkened room projected in a box
  - a box with a lens, which projected an image onto a wall in a dark room
  - a hole in a wall into which a lens could be inserted to project an image
- 12- According to the passage, what problem did Daguerre encounter?
- His pictures were all negative images.
  - He could not find a way to make positive images.
  - His positive images would darken.
  - He could not reverse the fixed image.
- 13- According to the passage, George Eastman built a camera that
- used chemically coated glass plates
  - produced light-sensitive prints
  - used chemicals to produce clear, sharp, and positive prints
  - was portable
- 14- Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- The layers of chemicals that make up color film are sensitive to all colors that can be made.
  - Color film uses chemicals that are sensitive to red, green, and blue light.
  - Red, green, and blue light are the essential colors from which all colors can be chemically made.

- D. The layers of chemicals on color film are sensitive to red, green, and blue light that, combined, can make all colors.

15- All of the following people are mentioned as working with photographic images **EXCEPT**

- A. Johann Heinrich Schulze
- B. Joseph Nicephore Niepce
- C. Louis Daguerre
- D. George Eastman

### Questions 16-20

Generations of American schoolchildren have been taught the story of how the Great Fire of Chicago in October 1871 was started by Daisy, a cow belonging to one Mrs. O'Leary. The cow, stabled in a barn behind Mrs. O'Leary's house, supposedly kicked over a kerosene lamp, which set fire to hay and other combustible materials stored there. The blaze quickly spread, and fanned by a strong southwest wind and aided by intensely dry conditions, the conflagration engulfed and entirely destroyed more than three square miles of built-up area. Almost 100,000 people were left homeless, and about 300 lost their lives. Property damage was estimated at 200 million dollars, an immense sum in those days.

Soon after the fire, the O'Leary-cow story became an almost unchallenged truth and, over the years, took on the status of a modern-day myth - a staple ingredient in the fabric of American folklore. However, there are good reasons to believe that neither Mrs. O'Leary nor Daisy was culpable. First, a police reporter later claimed to have invented the whole story. Of course, this is not a conclusive refutation, but his reasoning was valid and his alternative suggestions credible. Furthermore, the testimony of one of the main witnesses, a neighbor called "Peg Leg" Sullivan, is now thought to be questionable. Some claim he invented the story to avoid censure, since he himself was not above suspicion and there were inconsistencies in his account. Other accusers have focused the blame on a variety of targets - some local boys smoking in the barn, a different neighbor, an unnamed terrorist organization, spontaneous combustion, and, most recently, an asteroid. The asteroid theory gains credence from the fact that on the same night as the Chicago fire, neighboring states suffered more than a dozen major fires. One fire destroyed the entire town of Peshtigo, Wisconsin, with the loss of more than 1,200 lives.

Whatever the real origin of the fire, the truth is that it was inevitable, given the near-drought conditions of the time and the fact that much of the city consisted of densely packed wooden shacks served by an undermanned fire department. It seems that Mrs. O'Leary and her cow were perhaps no more than convenient and vulnerable scapegoats on which a devastated populace could center its frustrations.

- 16- What myth has been told to generations of American schoolchildren?
- A. That many people lost their lives and many were left homeless
  - B. That the Great Fire of Chicago was started by a cow kicking over a lamp
  - C. How much the property damage caused by the Great Fire of Chicago cost
  - D. How fast the Great Fire of Chicago spread and how much of the Chicago area was destroyed

- 17- What did "Peg Leg" Sullivan do?
- A. He set the barn on fire while smoking.
  - B. He accused some local boys.
  - C. He gave a suspicious account.
  - D. He came up with some believable alternatives.
- 18- Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- A. The number of fires in the surrounding states on the same night as the Chicago fire supports the asteroid theory.
  - B. There were a number of fires throughout the city of Chicago, and this supports the asteroid theory.
  - C. The numerous fires on the same night as the Chicago fire means that asteroids were to blame.
  - D. Asteroids may have caused the unusually high number of fires in Chicago on the same night.
- 19- All of the following are mentioned as possible reasons that the fire was so devastating **EXCEPT**
- A. the lack of rain
  - B. fire-prone building materials
  - C. too few firefighters
  - D. a riotous populace
- 20- According to the passage, Mrs. O'Leary's cow
- A. is a myth
  - B. is folklore
  - C. was a scapegoat
  - D. did not exist

## PRACTICE WITH MAKING INFERENCES AND DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

Some details in a passage are not stated explicitly, but they can be inferred from other details that are stated. On the TOEFL test, you will be required to make inferences from the passages that you read. Sometimes you must use the information given to you in a passage to draw conclusions about the topic.

This section will build your skills in making inferences and drawing conclusions from details that are stated or implied in a reading passage. Read the following statement:

- ❖ **Dr. Smitten and two other psychologists chose 25 children for their study: 5 from Campbell, 10 from other multiracial schools in Miami, and the rest from multiracial schools in other cities in Florida.**

The details stated explicitly are:

- Dr. Smitten and two other psychologists chose 25 children for a study.
- Five children were from Campbell.
- Ten children were from other schools in Miami.
- The rest were from schools in other Florida cities.

The answers to the following questions were not stated in the sentence but can be understood or inferred.

1. What kind of doctor is Dr. Smitten?
2. How many psychologists were doing the study?
3. What and where is Campbell?
4. What and where is Miami?
5. How many children from other cities in Florida were chosen for the study?

Some details are neither stated nor implied. Therefore, you cannot answer the following questions:

- When did the study take place?
- Why was the study done?
- What were the results of the study?

You can answer the question below by drawing a logical conclusion from details implied in the passage.

What was the study probably about?

**R15—R21** Use Exercises R15-R21 to build your skills in making inferences and drawing conclusions in reading passages.

### EXERCISE R15 Identifying inferences

Choose the letter of those inferences that can be made from the information given in the statement. More than one inference may be possible.

The **lesser** North American poets are more popular with children than major poets because they are direct and clear.

- A. Children may have difficulty understanding major poets.
- B. Minor poets write poetry for children.
- C. There are fewer poets writing for children than writing for adults.
- D. Indirect and hidden meanings are used in the poetry of major poets.

- 1- Three of the published reports came from official investigations, but the other two came from private individuals.
  - A. Private individuals cannot submit reports for publication.
  - B. Only the three official reports were considered for publication.
  - C. Five reports were published.

- D. Official investigations were made on private individuals.
- 2- The Institute of Anthropology plans to computerize archaeological data to help restore the Native American villages in Chaco Canyon.
- A. The Chaco Canyon Native American villages were destroyed by European people.
  - B. The Institute of Anthropology collects information about Native American villages that are in ruins.
  - C. The Native Americans in Chaco Canyon have computers to help them store data.
  - D. Computers can be helpful in restoring archaeological plans.
- 3- Some scientists believe that the African bees that have devastated the Latin American beekeeping industry will become gentler as they interbreed with the previously introduced European varieties.
- A. European bees will not be advantageous to the Latin American beekeeping industry.
  - B. African bees are ferocious and destructive.
  - C. The Latin American beekeeping industry will become gentler as African bees and European bees interbreed.
  - D. African bees, as well as European bees, live in Latin America.
- 4- No partner helps the male pheasant-tailed jacana protect and nurture his chicks in their floating nest.
- A. The female pheasant-tailed jacana does not take care of her babies.
  - B. The pheasant-tailed jacana is an aquatic bird.
  - C. The male pheasant-tailed jacana doesn't help to protect and nurture its partner.
  - D. The male pheasant-tailed jacana does not mate.
- 5- Elephants are slowly becoming trapped in isolated forest enclaves completely surrounded by land cleared for agriculture.
- A. Hunters are trapping elephants in isolated forest enclaves to get their ivory tusks.
  - B. People are destroying the elephants' habitat to make farms.
  - C. Elephants would have to cross over farmland to migrate to different forest areas.
  - D. People are trapping elephants to use them for clearing land for agriculture.
- 6- To safeguard sunken ships from adventurers or thieves, ship salvagers keep the wrecks under constant surveillance by electronic and other means.
- A. Thieves sink ships to steal the cargo.
  - B. Sunken ships contain things that are valuable.
  - C. Ship salvagers are usually caught before they steal anything because of safeguards.
  - D. There are various ways to guard sunken ships from pilferers.
- 7- A species of weed known as the gopher plant has earned a new name - the gasoline plant - because it yields a milky latex containing hydrocarbons that can be refined into substitutes for crude oil and gasoline.
- A. Some weeds have been renamed "gasoline plants" because their latex can be

- made into a gasoline substitute.
- B. Gasoline refined from the gasoline plant will soon replace the need for gasoline from other sources.
  - C. Substitutes for crude oil and gasoline can come from hydrocarbons.
  - D. Milk contains hydrocarbons necessary for crude oil and gasoline substitutes.
- 8- Not yet profitably synthesized, morphine, a drug unsurpassed for controlling pain, is still being scraped from opium poppy heads as it was at least 5,000 years ago.
- A. Morphine, a drug from the poppy plant, is no longer profitable to cultivate.
  - B. Cocaine is not as effective as morphine for stopping pain.
  - C. Morphine has been used for pain control for at least 5,000 years.
  - D. It is possible to make artificial morphine economically.

### EXERCISE R16 Locating sources for inferred information

Read the passage and the statement about inferences that follows it. Underline the part or parts of the passage from which the inference can be made.

Is it true that crime doesn't pay? Although it is impossible to report every dollar that was generated in the U.S. economy by Watergate, figures pointed at what could be termed a first-class growth industry. Fees, royalties, fines, bills, and other miscellaneous payments added up into the millions of dollars moving around in the U.S. economy.

It can be inferred from this passage that Watergate is the name for a crime that took place in the United States.

- 1- Unlike other toads, the male golden toad is nearly voiceless. It attracts its mate through its unmistakable orange color. When the clouds are thick in the rain forest, usually in April and May, the male toads appear like flashing neon signals, which is as effective as croaking in luring females during the mating season.

It can be inferred from this passage that most toads attract their mates by making sounds.

- 2- The great temple of Borobudur is a stepped pyramid of unmortared andesite and basalt volcanic stone, with a perimeter of 403 feet and standing 105 feet high. This holy place lay abandoned and forgotten for more than 800 years after a devastating earthquake and an eruption of one of the four surrounding volcanoes caused its population to flee in 1006. Besides earthquakes and volcanoes, torrential rains, encroaching tropical vegetation, and time have all taken their toll.

It can be inferred from this passage that the temple of Borobudur is in ruins.

- 3- Some multiple sclerosis victims are experimenting with deadly snake venom to ease the pain and tiredness caused by their disease. First, the poison is milked from cobra, krait, and viper snakes. One part of it is then mixed to 4,000 parts of a saline solution. Although medical authorities are skeptical of the treatment, those using it claim that the venom has startling healing qualities.

It can be inferred from this passage that snake venom for the treatment of multiple



sclerosis has not yet been approved by doctors.

- 4- The cassowary, one of the world's largest and least known birds, grows to a height of 6 feet and a weight of 120 pounds. Its powerful legs, which it uses for defense, are fearful weapons because the inner toe of each foot is equipped with a sharp claw, four inches long. The cassowary has glossy black plumage, which hangs coarse and brushlike because it lacks the barbules that are needed to lock feathers into a flat vane. The naked neck is of iridescent blue on the sides and pink on the back. Its head is crowned by a leathery helmet that protects it when it is charging through the jungle.

It can be inferred from this passage that the cassowary probably doesn't fly.

- 5- Prior to 1870, little stone decoration was done on New York buildings, except for churches and public buildings. With the arrival of artisans among the groups of European immigrants, architectural carving began to flourish. Architects would buy sculptures already done or show sketches of what they wanted carved. Away from the master carver, who had dictated what was to be carved, the artisans created eclectic and uninhibited sculptures, which became integrated into a purely American style.

It can be inferred from this passage that in Europe, artisans did not carve what they wanted to carve.

- 6- The Society for Creative Anachronism is a nonprofit club that joins together people who enjoy reenacting life as it was lived before the 1700s. Members of both sexes not only learn the art of sword fighting in mock combat but learn a wide range of authentic medieval skills as well. These include such skills as armor making, equestrian arts, games, jewelry making, astrology, and magic. Since the first tournament held in 1966, in which a dozen fighters took part, the society has increased by thousands of members.

It can be inferred from this passage that female members of the Society for Creative Anachronism fight in battles.

- 7- Computer-driven cameras, lights, and servomotors, as well as lasers and tiny lens assemblies, are just a few of the complex instruments that have brought to today's television viewers effective scientific informational films. Two crucial problems in such films are finding arresting visuals and creating special effects to illustrate complex scientific concepts. Computer-generated motion pictures allow the viewer to see the meaning of data and complex relationships instantly and are a new aid to human understanding of almost limitless power.

It can be inferred from this passage that computers used in the film industry have enabled people to understand science better.

- 8- Fish rubbings and nature printing have been developing as art forms in North America over the past several decades, although the techniques may date as far back as the time of early cave dwellers. To make a fish print, one should choose a very fresh fish

with large rough scales and a flat body. Other needed materials are several brushes, including a fine brush for painting the eyes on the print, a thick waterbased ink, newspaper, modeling clay for supporting the fins, straight pins, and cloth or absorbent paper such as newsprint. Handmade paper is best, but it is more expensive and not recommended for beginners. The fish should be washed, dried, and laid out on the newspaper. A thin layer of ink should be brushed on in both directions. The paper is then placed over the fish and pressed carefully with the fingers, avoiding wrinkles or movement of the paper.

It can be inferred from this passage that it takes practice to become proficient in using this technique.

- 9- Characteristics of tropical rain forests are high and steady levels of heat and moisture, as well as a wide variety of organisms. It is believed that two-thirds of all species live in the tropics, and half of those live in the tropical rain forests. Nowhere else, except perhaps in tropical coral reefs, is nature so great in its diversity of organisms and complex in its biological interaction.

It can be inferred from this passage that tropical coral reefs contain a wide variety of organisms.

- 10- Even though historians think that ice-skating has been a sport for the last 2,000 years, it is within the last five decades that skating has gained recognition as a form of art. Champion athletes combine new heights of athleticism with the elegance of dance in what is now called figure skating. Ice-skaters performing daring jumps in flamboyant costumes have brought ballet to the ice rink. Ice-skating is now seen as an exciting and innovative sport that has won millions of new admirers.

It can be inferred from this passage that ice-skaters are both athletes and artists.

**EXERCISE R17 Checking if an inference is correct**

Read each sentence and answer *Yes* or *No* to the question that follows.

**Volunteers** for organizations such as Save the Children make an extremely important personal contribution toward improving the daily lives of millions of children throughout the world.

Can it be inferred that Save the Children volunteers contribute a lot of money to aid children?

1- Each day, more and more communities discover that they have been living near dumps or on top of ground that has been contaminated by toxic chemicals.

Can it be inferred that communities **aren't** always told when and where toxic wastes are being disposed?

2- E. B. White's death, at 86, was cause for sadness in millions of homes.

Can it be inferred that E. B. White was famous?

3- There is evidence that a global firestorm raged about the time the dinosaurs disappeared.

Can it be inferred that dinosaurs became extinct because of a global firestorm?

4- Of the twelve sulfite-associated deaths, one was caused by wine, one by beer, and one by hashed brown potatoes; the rest were linked to fresh fruits or vegetables.

Can it be inferred that nine people died from sulfite-contaminated fresh foods?

5- Quinolone, a recently discovered antibiotic, inhibits an enzyme that controls the way bacterial DNA unravels and rewinds when microbes reproduce.

Can it be inferred that quinolone will eventually replace all other antibiotics?

6- For people whose nerves have been damaged by illness or injuries, actions such as walking or grasping an object may be impossible.

Can it be inferred that the nervous system is important for muscle control?

**EXERCISE R18 Identifying inferences in paragraphs**

Read the passage and the statements that follow it. Write *I* in the space if the statement is an **inference**. Write *R* if the statement is a **restatement**. Leave the space blank if the statement is neither an inference nor a restatement.

**Francis** Gary Powers survived when his high-flying reconnaissance aircraft was shot down over the Soviet Union in 1960. He was convicted of espionage after a trial in Moscow. Later, Powers was returned to the United States in exchange for Soviet spy Rudolf Abel. Powers was killed in a helicopter crash in California in 1977.

- A. Powers was found guilty of spying in the Soviet Union.
- B. Rudolf Abel was imprisoned by the United States for spying.
- C. Powers was killed during a reconnaissance mission.

- 1- The MacArthur Prizes, or "genius awards," are large grants of money given to individuals who show outstanding talents in their fields. According to a foundation spokesperson, this money frees these people from financial worries and allows them the time to devote themselves to creative thinking. The recipients of MacArthur Prizes are people who have already achieved considerable success. It may be asked whether they attained success despite the fact that they had to worry about money or because of it.
  - A. Someone who is not already known in his or her field will probably not be a recipient of a MacArthur Prize.
  - B. Some people may become successful because they are worried about money.
  - C. Some individuals receive large sums of money to think.
  
- 2- The CDC (Centers for Disease Control) is responsible for the research done in solving or attempting to solve medical mysteries. Teams of epidemiologists crisscross the country investigating outbreaks of disease. They ask questions, look for clues, and track down pieces of puzzles in a relentless pursuit to find answers that will bring about breakthroughs in the prevention or cure of serious diseases. The CDC rushes in to study epidemics because it is possible to quickly determine patterns and common links among the victims.
  - A. The CDC **is not always** successful in its research of diseases.
  - B. Epidemiologists travel across the nation to do their research.
  - C. Because there are more victims when an epidemic strikes, more data can be collected to find answers to medical questions.
  
- 3- Astronomers have long believed that frozen gases and water account for up to 80 percent of a comet's mass. While observing Comet Bowell, astronomers were able to measure the amount of light this comet absorbed and reflected. On the basis of these observations, they determined that comets do indeed contain frozen water.
  - A. Astronomers have proved the theory that comets contain frozen water.
  - B. The ice content of other comets can be ascertained by measuring how much light they absorb and reflect.
  - C. The name of the observed comet is Bowell.
  
- 4- Although most honeybees die in the field while gathering pollen, some bees die in the hives and must be removed in order to prevent the spread of disease and to keep the nest from filling up with corpses. These corpses emit a chemical that signals death. While some bees ignore the corpses, others poke at them, lick them, or inspect them. Usually within an hour, the bees that are in charge of removing dead bees grasp the corpses in their mandibles, pull them through the hive toward the entrance, then fly away and drop them as far as 400 feet from the hive.
  - A. Dead bees cannot be left in the hive because they may make the other bees sick.
  - B. The honeybees know there is a dead bee in the hive because of the death chemical that is emitted.
  - C. In less than one hour, the dead bees have usually been removed from the hive.
  
- 5- The northern elephant seal, a 2,000-pound mammal, is making a dramatic comeback after being hunted to near extinction in the late nineteenth century. The

- seals that once thrived off the coast of California now receive protection from both the Mexican and United States governments. A contributing factor to their survival is the reduced demand for seal oil due to the ready availability of petroleum products.
- A. Products that were once made from seal oil are now made from petroleum.
  - B. Petroleum is easier to obtain now than seal oil is.
  - C. Northern elephant seals are now numerous.
- 6- Diverse in culture and language, the tenacious men and women who inhabit the world's harshest environment, the land above the Arctic Circle, probably descended from hunting societies pushed north from Central Asia by population pressure about 10,000 years ago. "Scarcity" is the word that best describes the Arctic ecosystem, where life-giving solar energy is in short supply. In the winter, the sun disappears for weeks or months depending on the latitude. Even during the months of prolonged sunlight, the slanted rays cannot thaw the frozen subsurface soil. But more than the severe cold, the lack of resources for food, clothing, and shelter defines the lifestyles that the Arctic peoples lead.
- A. Scarcity of food, clothing, and shelter influences Arctic living conditions more than the harsh climate does.
  - B. Anthropologists are not completely certain about the ancestry of the Arctic peoples.
  - C. The further north one is, the less sunshine there is.
- 7- Half of all the astronauts on space flights are afflicted with debilitating space sickness, an ailment akin to car sickness and marked by nausea and vomiting. It is believed that zero gravity and its effect on the inner ear and the flow of body fluids are the cause. Scientists are attempting to find a way to predict who is susceptible to the illness because it interferes with the important work that must be done efficiently during space missions.
- A. Scientists cannot tell whether an astronaut who suffers from car sickness will suffer from space sickness.
  - B. Space sickness makes it difficult for afflicted astronauts to do their work.
  - C. Space sickness and car sickness are related illnesses.
- 8- The white shark, which has acquired a reputation for mindless ferocity unequaled among terrestrial or aquatic predators, belongs to the family known as the mackerel shark. Nothing about this terrifying fish is predictable: not its behavior, range, or diet. Despite this fearsome reputation, evidence from the remains of victims of shark attacks suggests that the white shark does not eat people.
- A. white shark is a kind of mackerel shark.
  - B. The white shark has gained a terrifying reputation because it attacks people.
  - C. The white shark attacks its victims for reasons other than hunger.
- 9- Because they seem to be taking a measure with each looping stride, some caterpillars are called geometrids, or earth measurers. From this comes their common name, inchworms. This caterpillar grasps a twig with its back legs, extends itself forward, then draws its back end up to its front legs and repeats the sequence.
- A. The geometrid moves by stretching forward, then moving its back to its front, then repeating this process.
  - B. Not all caterpillars are inchworms.

C. All inchworms are earth measurers.

10- The Merlin is propelled by six compact engines, each encased in a separate duct. With no exposed blades, the craft is much safer to maneuver on the ground than either a helicopter or small plane. The Merlin takes off and hovers by blasting a column of air straight down and moves forward by directing some of that air backward with movable vanes behind each engine.

- A. The Merlin is a kind of aircraft.
- B. Exposed blades make some aircraft unsafe.
- C. Production of the Merlin has not yet begun.

### EXERCISE R19 Making inferences

Read the passage and the question that follows it. Then choose the letter of the best answer based on the information given.

In the third and fourth centuries, the Germanic tribes of central Europe joined forces and plundered the crumbling Roman Empire. But **they in turn became the victims** of the Norse invasions of the eighth century. The Norsemen raided villages in every region. They killed the men, abducted the women and children, and then departed in their fast-sailing ships, leaving nothing but a few smoldering ruins.

What does the author mean by the statement "they in turn became victims"?

- A. The Germanic tribes turned on the Norse invaders in the eighth century.
- B. The Germanic tribes and the Norse invaders took turns in attacking the Roman Empire.
- C. The Germanic tribes received the same treatment from the Norsemen that they had given the Roman Empire.
- D. The Roman Empire was first plundered by the Germanic tribes in the third and fourth centuries and then by the Norsemen in the eighth century.

1- Erosion of America's farmland by wind and water has been a problem since settlers first put the prairies and grasslands under the plow in the nineteenth century. By the 1930s, more than 282 million acres of farmland were damaged by erosion. After decades of conservation efforts, soil erosion has accelerated due to new demands placed on the land by heavy crop production. In the years ahead, soil erosion and the pollution problems it causes are likely to replace **petroleum scarcity** as the nation's most critical natural resource problem.

Why does the author mention "petroleum scarcity"?

- A. To show that petroleum scarcity will become the most critical natural resource problem
  - B. To prove that petroleum is causing heavy soil erosion and pollution problems
  - C. To indicate that soil erosion has caused humans to place new demands on heavy crop production
  - D. To emphasize the fact that soil erosion will become the most critical problem the nation faces
- 2- Contamination of the sea caused by oil spills is a critical problem **as** wind and wave action can carry oil spills a great distance across the sea. However, there are ways in

which oil spills in the sea can be dealt with. For example, straw, which **can absorb up to four times its weight in oil**, can be thrown on the spill and then be burned. Oil can be broken up and sunk by sand, talcum powder, or chalk. Under experimentation, some chemicals have been shown to disperse the spill into droplets, which microbes can then destroy.

Why does the author mention that straw "can absorb up to four times its weight in oil"?

- A. To emphasize the versatility of straw
- B. To show why straw is useful in cleaning oil spills
- C. To compare the weight of straw to that of oil spills
- D. To give background on the properties of straw

- 3- The quality of the graphics output on a computer printer is measured in dpi (dots per inch). Simply by changing the density of dots that make up each part of an image, the printer can produce graphics that look almost photographic. To understand how **this** works, consider how **a black-and-white photograph** shows the shades that, in real life, are colors. Each color is a different shade of gray. For graphics to be produced on the computer printer, a piece of software called a printer driver decides upon a dot pattern that will represent each color shade. These different patterns or textures each create an individual effect that your eye translates into gray shades. The closer you look at the image, however, the less lifelike it looks.

Why does the author mention "a black-and-white photograph"?

- A. To explain how a printer makes graphics
- B. To compare the clarity of computer graphics to photographs
- C. To emphasize the difference between colored graphics and black-and-white graphics
- D. To convince the reader that dpi is preferable to photography

- 4- **Endesha Ida Mae Holland became a playwright by a mere twist of fate.** While studying at the University of Minnesota, Ms. Holland was **consumed** by activities **other than** academics. She **helped start** student groups dedicated to racial progress and black unity. Off campus, she formed an organization to get former prisoners back on their feet. So diverted, it took her nearly 15 years to earn her bachelor's degree. When she found herself four credit hours short of a degree, she enrolled in an acting course, which she thought would be easy because of her experience on speaking tours. But by transposing two numbers, Ms. Holland accidentally signed up for an advanced playwriting seminar. An author was born.

What does the author mean by stating "Endesha Ida Mae Holland became a playwright by a mere twist of fate"?

- A. It took nearly 15 years to complete her bachelor's degree.
- B. An author was born.
- C. She didn't intend to take the playwriting seminar.
- D. She had experience because of her speaking tours.

## EXERCISE R20 Drawing conclusions

Read the statement and the question that follows it. Then choose the letter of the best answer based on the information given.

Few school curriculums include a unit on how to deal with bereavement and grief, and yet all people at some point in their lives suffer from loss through death and parting.

What topic would probably NOT be included in a unit on bereavement;

- A. How to write a letter of condolence
- B. What emotional stages are passed through in the healing process
- C. How to give support to a grieving friend
- D. What the leading causes of death are

- 1- Studies show that bike races in Mexico City, where the air is 20 percent less dense than at sea level, tend to be 3 to 5 percent faster than at lower altitudes.

In which area would a bike race probably be the slowest?

- A. Along the coast
- B. On an indoor track
- C. On a high plateau
- D. Near the snow line of a volcano

- 2- Owners of famous and valuable paintings have recently been commissioning talented artists to paint copies of these art treasures to exhibit in their homes.

What is the most likely reason an owner of a valuable painting might want to exhibit a copy instead of the original?

- A. Because they need to trick the experts
- B. Because they hope to foil would-be thieves
- C. Because they want to encourage talented artists
- D. Because they enjoy buying fake paintings

- 3- The Academy of Dog Training supplies law enforcement agencies with German shepherds that are trained to recognize the smell of **marijuana** and other drugs.

In which of the following places would these German shepherds most likely be used?

- A. At scenes of violent crimes
- B. Where burglaries have taken place
- C. At public swimming pools
- D. At **customs** checks between borders

- 4- Schools based upon the philosophy of Rudolph Steiner are all coeducational, practice mixed-ability teaching, and discourage competition among children.

Which of the following activities would probably NOT be seen in a Steiner school?

- A. A class period devoted to the teaching of mathematics
- B. A game involving both boys and girls
- C. A poetry-writing contest
- D. A classroom of children reading at different levels

- 5- The microbiologist exposed bacteria to increasingly higher levels of cyanide until he had a type of bacteria **that** could destroy the cyanide **that** had been dumped into rivers



by chemical plants.

In what way could these bacteria be useful?

- A. For saving the water life from toxic wastes
- B. For poisoning undesirable fish
- C. For cleaning swimming pools
- D. For increasing the cyanide in the chemical plants

## EXERCISE R21 Reviewing inferences

Read each passage and the items that follow it. Then choose the letter of the best answer for each.

### Questions 1-4

The Malabar Pied-Hornbill usually nests in the fruit trees that bear its food. First, the female enters a hole in the tree and sheds her feathers. Then, she and her mate seal the hollow with mud and dung, leaving a crack through which he feeds her. When the chicks hatch and her plumage returns, she breaks out, resealing the nest to guard the young, which emerge later.

- 1- The Malabar Pied-Hornbill is probably a
  - A. chicken
  - B. seal
  - C. bird
  - D. bear
  
- 2- What can be said about the Malabar Pied-Hornbill nest?
  - A. It is padded with feathers.
  - B. It is so warm that the female Malabar Pied-Hornbill loses its plumage.
  - C. The female Malabar Pied-Hornbill breaks it up after losing her plumage.
  - D. Its cracks are covered by the feathers which the female Malabar Pied-Hornbill plucks off herself.
  
- 3- Which of the following statements can be inferred?
  - A. The male is afraid of other males and, therefore, forces his mate into the nest and seals it.
  - B. The female is so involved in building her nest that she doesn't realize she's locked herself inside it.
  - C. The female purposely imprisons herself to lay her eggs.
  - D. The female has to keep the male from hurting the babies, so she encloses herself in the nest.
  
- 4- The male Malabar Pied-Hornbill probably
  - A. feeds the eggs through a crack in the nest
  - B. doesn't help the female until she has enclosed herself in the nest
  - C. uses his plumage to guard the recently hatched chicks
  - D. doesn't hatch the eggs by keeping them warm with his own body

**Questions 5-7**

The Mississippi River and its tributaries form the world's fourth-longest river system. Two Canadian provinces and all or parts of 31 states in the United States have rivers that drain into the Mississippi. As the Mississippi River flows down to join the sea, it deposits sand, silt, and clay, building the delta seaward across Louisiana's shallow continental shelf. The delta marsh and its bays, lakes, and sounds provide shelter and nutrients for North America's most fertile marine nursery.

- 5- It can be inferred from the passage that
- A. Canada has only two drainage areas in its provinces
  - B. there are 31 states in the United States
  - C. the 31 states mentioned have no other river systems to carry silt, sand, and clay
  - D. some of the silt deposited in the Louisiana delta is from Canada
- 6- It is probably true that
- A. the delta system formed by the Mississippi River is very important for marine life
  - B. nurseries have been set up in the delta so that children can take part in aquatic sports in the bays, lakes, and sounds
  - C. the delta marshland is an excellent area for medical people to study diseases caused by mosquitoes and other insects
  - D. the United States government has established nurseries to provide shelter and food for migrating birds
- 7- It can be inferred from the passage that
- A. the delta is being destroyed by the Mississippi River depositing sand, silt, and clay
  - B. the geographic features of the delta are always changing
  - C. the sea movement is building a delta on the continental shelf at the mouth of the Mississippi
  - D. the river, delta, and sea all play an important role in building Louisiana's continental shelf

**Questions 8-10**

An ultralight airplane is very different from a conventional airplane. It looks like a lawn chair with wings, weighs no more than 254 pounds, flies up to 60 miles an hour, and carries about 5 gallons of fuel. Most ultralights are sold as kits and take about 40 hours to assemble. Flying an ultralight is so easy that a pilot with no experience can fly one. Accidents are rarely fatal or even serious because the ultralight lands so slowly and gently and carries so little fuel. Some models now have parachutes attached, while others have parachute packs which pilots can wear.

- 8- Ultralights are powered by
- A. an engine
  - B. human energy
  - C. remote control
  - D. solar energy

- 9- It is probably true that
- A. an ultralight can be purchased at the airport
  - B. people can put their own ultralights together
  - C. people who fly ultralights have no experience
  - D. ultralight builders need to have training in aviation
- 10- It can be inferred from the passage that
- A. accident statistics are inaccurate because ultralights are not registered at airports
  - B. fatal accidents are frequent because of the lack of experienced pilots
  - C. ultralight pilots can walk away from most of the accidents they are in
  - D. because of the frequency of fatal accidents, laws requiring parachutes have been enacted

### Reading Mini-test 4

Check your progress with making inferences and drawing conclusions (Exercises R15-R21) by completing the following Mini-test. This Mini-test uses question types used in the Reading section of the TOEFL iBT test.

Select the correct answer.

### Questions 1-4

Jacob Epstein's sculptures **were the focus of much controversy** during the sculptor's lifetime. Epstein was born in the United States of Russian-Jewish immigrants in 1880. He moved to Paris in his youth and later to England, where he eventually settled and **obtained British citizenship** in 1907. His first major public commission, on a building in London, offended public taste because of the expressive distortion and nudity of the figures. In 1937, the Rhodesian government, which at that time owned the building, actually **mutilated** the sculptures to make them **conform** to public notions of **decency**. Many other of Epstein's monumental carvings received equally **adverse** criticism.

While the general public **denounced** his work, many artists and critics praised it. They admired in particular the diversity of his work and noted the influence on it of primitive and ancient sculptural motifs from Africa and the Pacific. Today, Epstein's work has received the **recognition** it deserves, and Epstein is considered one of the major sculptors of the twentieth century.

- 1- The author's attitude toward Epstein's work is
- A. critical
  - B. derisive
  - C. amusing
  - D. admiring
- 2- Which of the following was most probably an important influence on Epstein's work?
- A. public tastes
  - B. African carvings
  - C. Russian painting
  - D. the Rhodesian government

- 3- Today, a newly erected Epstein sculpture would probably
- be mutilated
  - conform to public opinions
  - be well received
  - be expressive
- 4- What does the author mean by the statement "Many other of Epstein's monumental carvings received equally adverse criticism?"
- Many of Epstein's monuments were **defaced**.
  - People have taken equal offense to other critical works of art.
  - Epstein's monuments were usually denounced for their nudity.
  - Other sculptures of Epstein's elicited negative comments.

### Questions 5-9

History books record that the first moving picture with sound was *The Jazz Singer* in 1927. But **sound films**, or "talkies," did not suddenly appear after years of silent screenings. From the earliest public performances in 1896, films were accompanied by music and sound effects. These were produced by **a single pianist, a small band, or a full-scale orchestra**; larger movie theaters could buy sound-effects machines.

Research into sound that was reproduced at exactly the same time as the pictures - called "synchronized sound" - began soon after the very first movies were shown. With synchronized sound, characters on the movie screen could sing and speak. As early as 1896, the newly invented gramophone, which played a large disc carrying music and dialogue, was used as a sound system. The biggest disadvantage was that the sound and pictures could become unsynchronized if, for example, the gramophone needle jumped or if the speed of the projector changed. This system was only effective for a single song or dialogue sequence.

A later development was the "sound-on-film" system. Here, sounds were recorded as a series of marks on celluloid read by optical sensors. These signals would be placed on the film alongside the images, guaranteeing synchronization. Short feature films were produced in this way as early as 1922. This system eventually brought us "talking pictures."

- 5- Why does the author mention "a single pianist, a small band, or a full-scale orchestra"?
- To show how badly paid musicians were
  - To explain how sound that accompanied early films was made
  - To emphasize the role sound effects played in *The Jazz Singer*
  - To refute history books that claim the first movie with sound was made in 1927
- 6- It can be inferred that
- most movie theaters had a pianist
  - sound-effects machines were common
  - orchestras couldn't synchronize sound with the pictures

- D. gramophones were developed about the same time as moving pictures
- 7- Why could gramophones be considered ineffective?
- A. They were subject to variations in speed.
  - B. They were too large for most movie theaters.
  - C. They couldn't always match the speed of the projector.
  - D. They were newly invented.
- 8- It can be understood that the synchronization system
- A. could be placed alongside the images
  - B. developed at the same time as sound for movies
  - C. was an important development for talking pictures
  - D. was a guarantee that short feature films could be produced
- 9- It can be inferred that short feature films produced as early as 1922
- A. preceded talking pictures
  - B. put musicians out of work
  - C. were recorded by optical sensors
  - D. were only effective for dialogue sequences

### Questions 10-13

Experiments have shown that in selecting personnel for a job, interviewing is at best a hindrance and may even cause harm. These studies have disclosed that the judgments of interviewers differ markedly and bear little or no relationship to the adequacy of job applicants. Of the many reasons why this should be the case, three in particular stand out. The first reason is related to an error of judgment known as the halo effect. If a person has one noticeable good trait, their other characteristics will be judged as better than they really are. Thus, an individual who dresses smartly and shows self-confidence is likely to be judged capable of doing a job well regardless of his or her real ability. The horns effect is **essentially the same error**, but focuses on one particular bad trait. Here the individual will be judged as incapable of doing a good job.

Interviewers are also prejudiced by an effect called the primacy effect. This error occurs when interpretation of later information is distorted by earlier connected information. Hence, in an interview situation, the interviewer spends most of the interview trying to confirm the impression given by the candidate in the first few moments. Studies have repeatedly demonstrated that such an impression is unrelated to the aptitude of the applicant.

The phenomenon known as the contrast effect also **skews** the judgment of interviewers. A suitable candidate may be underestimated because he or she contrasts with a previous one who appears exceptionally intelligent. Likewise, an average candidate who **is preceded** by one who gives a weak showing may be judged as more suitable than he or she really is.

Since interviews as a form of personnel selection have been shown to be inadequate, other selection procedures have been devised that more accurately predict candidate suitability. Of the various tests devised, the predictor (**something that is helpful or useful in making an accurate prediction**) that appears to do this most successfully is cognitive ability as measured by a variety of verbal and **spatial** tests.

- 10- What does the author mean by the phrase "essentially the same error"
- A. The effect of the error is the same.
  - B. The error is based on the same kind of misjudgment.
  - C. The effect focuses only on negative traits.
  - D. The individual is considered less capable of the job.
- 11- Which of the following applicants would probably be hired for the job based on an interview in which the typical interview errors are made?
- A. A well-dressed, confident person following someone who appears very intelligent
  - B. An unconfident, well-dressed person following someone who is well-dressed and confident
  - C. A well-dressed, confident person following someone who has apparent flaws
  - D. A confident person following a well-dressed, confident person
- 12- Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with concerning the actions of an interviewer looking for the best applicant for a job?
- A. The interviewer should spend time trying to confirm a first impression.
  - B. The interviewer should be confident and well-dressed.
  - C. The interviewer should be aware that this process is a hindrance to finding the right person.
  - D. The interviewer should look for other ways to choose the best applicant.
- 13- The paragraphs following the passage most likely discuss which of the following?
- A. Other reasons for misjudgments about applicants
  - B. More information on the kinds of judgmental effects
  - C. More information on tests measuring cognitive ability
  - D. Other selection procedures included in interviewing

## PRACTICE WITH SUMMARIES AND CHARTS

Your ability to understand how a reading passage is organized and to grasp the relationships between details and main ideas will be tested in the Reading section of the TOEFL test. In the last item for each reading passage, you will be required to extract information from the entire passage and arrange the given text options into a summary or a category chart. Your ability to recognize and understand compare-and-contrast, cause-and-effect, and agree-and-disagree relationships, as well as steps in a process, will help you to succeed on these questions.

### Summary questions

These questions require you to understand the main ideas that together form a summary of the passage. You will be given the first sentence in a summary and a list of other sentences. You will then be asked to choose which of the other sentences complete the summary by clicking on your choices and dragging them into a box. **It is not necessary for you to put them in the correct order.** The number of choices will be apparent by the number of spaces in the box.

**Incorrect answer choices can be sentences that are details from the passage but are not critical to the understanding of the passage or to the formation of a summary. Incorrect choices can also be sentences that contain ideas that were not explicitly stated or**

information that is not mentioned within the passage.

### Category chart questions

These questions require you to organize important material from the passage into a chart. You will be given a two-column chart with answer choices on the left and category headings on the right. You will then be asked to sort the answer choices under the appropriate headings by clicking on the choices and dragging them from the left column to the right. You will not always use all of the answer choices.

Incorrect answer choices may include information that is not mentioned in the text. Incorrect choices can also be incorrect generalizations or conclusions.

**Exercises R22-R24** Use Exercises R22-R24 to build your skills in recognizing the relationships between details and main ideas in reading passages.

### EXERCISE R22 Understanding summaries

Read each passage and the statements that follow it. Write S in the blank if the sentence summarizes the passage. Write D if the sentence expresses a detail in the passage. If the sentence expresses ideas not found in the passage, write N.

The Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood was a school of artists formed in about 1848. The Pre-Raphaelites' ideal was absolute fidelity to nature. For a time, this school of painting greatly influenced art developments throughout Europe. However, within a decade, the movement had disbanded.

- A. The Pre-Raphaelite movement formed in 1848 broke up within ten years due to European influences on the brotherhood.
- B. The Pre-Raphaelite movement, which advocated a faithful portrayal of nature, influenced European art developments in the mid-nineteenth century.
- C. The Pre-Raphaelites brought their ideals of a true portrayal of nature to their painting.

- 1- Because winning or losing a race in skiing can be a matter of a tiny fraction of a second, skiing equipment has undergone many changes. Even clothing has changed as skiers search for ways to increase speed. Now they wear one-piece suits that cling to their bodies in order to reduce wind resistance. Nothing is worn under these tight-fitting suits as anything extra may mean the loss of an important millisecond.
  - A. Skiers are always searching for ways to change their appearance for an important race.
  - B. Skiing equipment and clothing have been developed specifically to increase racing speeds.
  - C. Clothes that cling to a skier's body cause less wind resistance.
- 2- Rice is the only major grain crop that is grown almost exclusively as human food. Some remarkable genetic advances have made it possible to cultivate high-yield varieties that are resistant to disease and insect pests. Because rice constitutes an essential part of the diet for much of the world's population, these advances have averted disasters that otherwise would have left millions of people severely underfed.

- A. Rice has been genetically modified for use as animal feed.  
B. New rice varieties have prevented many people from going hungry.  
C. Genetic advances have led to high-yield rice varieties.
- 3- Addiction to cigarette smoking is basically an addiction to nicotine. Those who are attempting to overcome their addiction have found the most common cures ineffective. Switching to low-nicotine cigarettes simply causes problem smokers to smoke more. Cigarettes without any of this chemical substance are usually rejected because they don't satisfy smokers' needs. One aid, which some quitters have found effective, is a chewing gum containing nicotine, which allows them to stop without the unpleasant withdrawal symptoms. A similar kind of treatment provides a measured nicotine dose through an inhaler.
- A. Smokers have tried to overcome their addiction to cigarettes using various methods.  
B. Nicotine is the chemical substance that all cigarettes contain.  
C. Methods that provide those trying to quit smoking with a way to get nicotine without smoking a cigarette have been effective in some cases.
- 4- Two-thirds of China's vast territory is either mountainous or covered by desert. Every spring, windstorms come raging out of the mountains and cross the great deserts, gathering dust. A dense cloud of dust forms that is hundreds of miles wide. It is blown thousands of miles, traveling from the North Pacific to the Gulf of Alaska and from there moving south and then east. As the prevailing winds lose their velocity, dust particles fall from the cloud. It is believed that as much as 10 percent of the soil in Hawaii comprises dust particles collected from China's deserts and dispersed in the journey across the Pacific.
- A. As the winds abate, dust particles drop from the clouds.  
B. The raging windstorms are increasing the great deserts in China.  
C. The winds coming out of China scatter dust particles across the Pacific.

### EXERCISE R23 Identifying summary ideas

Each of the passages below is followed by an introductory sentence that begins a brief summary of the passage. Choose the letters of the **three statements** that express the most important ideas in the passage. Incorrect choices express minor details or are not presented in the passage.

In 1836, crews building a canal from Washington, D.C., to the Ohio River found a major obstacle in their path: a long, steep crest of mountains known as Paw Paw Ridge. Various options for surmounting this hurdle were proposed. One idea, to build directly over the sheer cliffs, proved impractical. Another option was to create a series of aqueducts to skirt around the difficult terrain. This idea was rejected because of the anticipated time and expense.

The company's project engineer, Lee Montgomery, finally decided to tunnel through the ridge, a distance of about one kilometer. This was expected to take only two years. Perhaps this was optimistic on his part, **given that** power drills and dynamite had not yet been invented. Montgomery had invested much of his own money in the project and was keen to see the deadlines met. However, the construction crews found that the ridge was composed of soft shale, which frequently caved in and hampered progress. Other



problems followed. Cholera, aided by the unsanitary living conditions, swept through the shantytowns, **claiming** many lives. At one point the laborers could not be paid.

The major obstacle for the completion of the Paw Paw Canal was the Paw Paw Ridge.

- A. The Paw Paw Canal is named after the mountain ridge that had to be traversed.
- B. Several ideas for overcoming the Paw Paw Ridge Canal were considered.
- C. It was decided that a one-kilometer tunnel was the best way to overcome the barrier.
- D. Power drills and dynamite were not available during the time that the canal was being built.
- E. The project was beset with financial setbacks, disease, and unexpected terrain characteristics.
- F. Unpaid laborers held protests that led to the loss of lives.

- 1- A recent survey found that nine out of ten drivers admit to having felt intense anger toward other drivers at some time. "Road rage" seems to be on the rise, and several explanations for this have been presented. First, there are more cars today competing for road space. People also are far more subject to time constraints. A person who must meet a time deadline, but is caught in a tangle of traffic, may feel increasingly frustrated. Soon this stress may result in an outburst of road rage ranging anywhere from pounding on the car horn to getting out of the car and attacking another driver.

Of the three major responses to stress which have evolved - fight, flight, or freeze - only one is available to the driver who is suddenly caught behind a dawdler in the fast lane. The car itself prohibits the driver from fleeing the situation or freezing in one place. The only stress response left is fight.

Another explanation may be that people are not as courteous as they used to be. A person who is worried about getting to work on time, having a report ready for the afternoon mail, and running into the boss while coming into the office late may forget how to be polite. Other drivers become the enemy and the car, a weapon.

Road rage has become a serious problem that is on the rise,

- A. These days the roads are very congested.
  - B. Stress caused by the frustration of dealing with the traffic is a major reason for people to succumb to road rage.
  - C. The major responses to stress are fight, flight, or freeze.
  - D. The fight response is the only recourse for the driver who cannot flee nor freeze because of the situation the car puts him or her in.
  - E. The car is now a weapon and all other drivers are the enemy.
  - F. The stresses of modern-day living may cause people to forget courtesy and give in to road rage.
- 2- For a fossil to be found, a complicated series of steps must occur in sequence. The first is that the animal (or plant) must be buried quickly. Animals that die on the plains or in the mountains are soon found by scavengers, such as hyenas or ceratosaurs, and rapidly reduced to bone chips. Most animals that are fossilized are caught in a flash flood, or die in or near a river and are buried in a sand bar, or are caught in a sandstorm. If the current in the river is fairly strong, even those few animals that die in the water are soon torn apart and their bones scattered over acres of river bottom. It

is estimated that perhaps one animal in a thousand is fossilized, likely a generous estimate.

The second condition necessary for an animal to be fossilized is that it must be buried in a depositional area: that is, more and more layers of mud or gravel must be laid down over it. If the area is subject to erosion - and nearly all land surfaces are - the fossil will soon be washed out and destroyed.

The third step is that this depositional area must at some time become an erosional area, so that wind and water wear it down and uncover the buried remains.

The fourth step necessary for the recovery of a fossil is that when the fossil is uncovered, someone knowledgeable has to walk along that ridge, or study the face of that cliff, and locate the fossil and recover it. The time frame for this recovery varies, but it is necessarily short. The fossil is protected, but also invisible, until it is exposed. As soon as it is exposed, wind and water attack it, and they can destroy it quickly. The best fossils are found when someone spots an exposed bone that turns out to be part of a buried skeleton and is therefore still well preserved. But many fine fossils have been washed away because no one happened to see them when they were first exposed, or the people who saw them didn't realize what they were seeing.

The conditions that have to be met in order for a fossil to be found are relatively rare.

- A. Animals that die are quickly eaten by scavengers and reduced to bone chips within a short period of time.
  - B. For an animal or a plant to become fossilized, it must be buried before other animals or the elements destroy the body.
  - C. A fossilized animal must first be covered by layers of soil for a length of time and then be uncovered by erosional forces.
  - D. A fossil must be protected from the elements for as long as it is buried.
  - E. The best fossils are those that have not been washed away and scattered before they are found.
  - F. An exposed fossil needs to be found and recognized by someone for what it is before it is destroyed by the elements.
- 3- One of the major hazards for deep-sea divers is decompression sickness (DCS), more commonly known as "the bends." This sometimes fatal condition is caused by gas bubbles forming in the bloodstream if the diver ascends too rapidly. These bubbles travel in the blood and may become lodged anywhere in the body. Most commonly, they get trapped in joints, particularly the spine. The resulting pain causes the diver to bend over, hence the name of the condition.

The reason gas bubbles form has to do with the saturation and desaturation of body tissues with various gases. At increasingly great depths, the diver breathes air at higher pressures. This results in an increased quantity of air being dissolved in the bloodstream. Different body tissues are saturated with different gases from the air at different rates. When the diver rises to the surface, oxygen is used by the body tissues, carbon dioxide is released quickly, and nitrogen remains. The nitrogen needs to be released gradually from the bloodstream and body tissues. If nitrogen is subjected to a too rapid pressure reduction, it forms bubbles. Not only do these bubbles collect in joints, but they also become trapped in capillaries. This prevents blood and oxygen from supplying necessary nutrients to body tissues, which consequently begin to die.

Saturation and desaturation are affected by various factors such as the depth, length of time, and amount of exertion under water. There are other factors that must be taken into account when determining a safe ascent rate. These include the diver's sex and body build, the number of dives undertaken within the previous 12 hours, the time spent at the dive location before the dive, and the composition of the respiration gas.

Diving tables set guidelines based on statistical probabilities of getting the bends. However, someone who stays within the suggested limits can still get DCS. Since even a mild case can leave a diver permanently disabled, it is imperative that divers recognize the symptoms. Unfortunately, such symptoms can be similar to those of the flu or a strained muscle, something that occurs frequently when divers are handling heavy equipment, using improperly fitted gear, or engaging in unaccustomed activity. Because even professionals can have difficulty diagnosing DCS, the most reliable test is to recompress the patient and see whether the symptoms abate.

Decompression sickness (DCS) is a sometimes fatal condition that affects deep-sea divers.

- A. DCS is the formation of gas bubbles in the bloodstream caused by the different saturation and desaturation rates of gases under pressure.
  - B. Most people are more familiar with the term "the bends," referring to the way a diver bends over in pain.
  - C. Body tissues die when nitrogen prevents blood and oxygen from bringing important nutrients.
  - D. Saturation and desaturation rates of gases are affected by factors that divers need to take into consideration.
  - E. DCS can be misdiagnosed as the flu.
  - F. The best way to diagnose DCS is to put the patient through recompression.
- 4- One of the most basic laws of economics is that nothing of value is free. Sometimes this is dubbed "tansaaf." The word *tansaaf* is formed from the initials of the statement: "There ain't no such thing as a free lunch." What this means is that everything that has value must be paid for in currency, labor, or by some other means.

Not only do people have to pay for everything that has value, but governments do as well. Governments have a lot of expenditures - public buildings, roads, military, etc. - and to get the necessary money, they tax their citizens. Nobody likes to pay taxes, and history has shown that when taxes get too high, people eventually revolt and overthrow the offending government. To avoid raising taxes, a government must find another way to deal with the problem of getting money to meet its expenses.

A case in point is the government of the Roman Empire. The Roman government taxed its citizens in order to pay for the expenses of running such a vast empire. It became apparent that if it raised taxes further, it risked provoking unrest. So it came up with the idea of clipping the denarius, a coin made of 94 percent silver. When the tax collectors brought in people's taxes paid in silver coins, the Roman treasury clipped, or shaved the edges off, the coins. The clippings were minted into new coins. For a time, this gave the government the money necessary for its budget.

But it did not take the Roman people long to realize that some of their coins were

missing silver. Therefore, they either refused to accept the clipped coins or charged more coins for their goods or services.

In later centuries a system called reeding came into practice. A reeded coin has grooves along its edge making it easy to see whether or not clipping has taken place. But since the Roman government still needed money and clipping no longer served its purpose, the Roman treasury started melting down coins and reminting them with a mixture of base metal, such as copper. However, each time a coin was melted down and reminted with a base-metal mixture, the content of precious metal became less and that of base metal, more. When the Roman people realized that their money was being debased, they responded by hoarding coins. Whenever they got a good coin, one with a high percentage of silver in it, they kept it. They spent only bad coins, those with a low percentage of silver. This behavior is explained by Gresham's Law, which states: Bad money drives good money out of circulation. When debasement happens, money loses its value and prices inevitably rise.

The Roman government tried various ways of dealing with the economic problem of running their Empire.

- A. The Roman officials understood the concept of *tanstaaf* - that nothing of value is free.
- B. Like Roman people, the Roman government had expenses, which in the case of the Empire included building cities, maintaining roads, and keeping an army.
- C. The Roman Treasury met expenditures by taxing citizens until further tax increases would have caused discontent.
- D. The Roman currency was the denarius, which was composed of 94 percent silver.
- E. By clipping silver from an old coin, the Treasury was able to mint new coins until the people became wise and the coins had to be reeded.
- F. A further need for money caused the Roman Treasury to start the practice of minting coins that were debased.

### EXERCISE R24 Organizing information into charts

In the following exercise, each passage is followed by a list of answer choices and two categories. Follow the specific instructions underneath each passage about how to match the answer choices to the correct categories. Not all of the answer choices will be used.

Early Greek columns were built in two main styles, or orders - the Doric and the Ionic - named after Greek dialects. Of these two orders, the Ionic is the more slender - but is most notably different in the decoration of the capital, the part that rests on top of the column. While the capital of the Doric column is plain and unadorned, that of the Ionic is characterized by two pairs of prominent spiral scrolls, one pair on each side of the capital, which may have been inspired by curling leaves of foliage. Between the scrolls other ornamentation, such as an egg and dart pattern, were often carved for added embellishment.

Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the style of column to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used.

#### Answer Choices

- A. Larger in comparison
- B. Styles of Greek dialects

#### Ionic

- 
-

C. An unembellished capital	<b>Doric</b>
D. A capital adorned with spiral scrolls	•
E. A split column	•
F. Added decoration between scrolls	

- 1- Initially, underground homes are more expensive to build than conventional houses. In order to avoid a home resembling a dark, dank basement, much care and expense must be put into designing a home with well-placed windows and skylights that ensure brightness and fresh air. Conventional homes have much more straightforward designs. Also, expensive and sophisticated waterproofing techniques need to be used to keep moisture out of an underground home. However, in the long term, underground homes save the owner a great deal of money in heating and air-conditioning costs. Underground houses require much less energy than conventional homes because the soil temperature is relatively stable and the concrete walls can store the sun's heat and radiate it into the rooms at night.

Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the type of home to which they relate. ONE of the answer choices will NOT be used.

<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>Underground Homes</b>
A. Expensive to build	1.
B. Higher energy costs	2.
C. Unstable soil temperatures	<b>Conventional Homes</b>
D. Waterproofing to avoid dampness	1.
E. Easier to design	2.

- 2- The earliest form of dueling was the clash of **mounted knights armed with lances** in medieval tournaments. These duels were often purely sporting affairs in which special nonlethal lances were used. They provided entertainment for the spectators and kept the knights in good condition for battle. Later, in Elizabethan days, duels no longer took place on horseback, and the lance was exchanged for a sword and dagger. The sword was held in the right hand and used for attacking, while the dagger was held in the left hand and used for defense. Dueling with swords was not a sport but used as a means to decide a point of honor. This form of dueling later became obsolete with the invention of pistols, which brought about a whole new set of rules and etiquette unique to that form of dueling.

Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the period of dueling to which they relate. ONE of the answer choices will NOT be used.

<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>Early Forms of Dueling</b>
A. Unique set of rules	1.
B. Clashes in battle	2.
C. Defense of one's honor	<b>Later Forms of Dueling</b>
D. Entertaining spectators	1.
E. Use of horses	2.

- 3- Playing marbles was supposedly popular in ancient Egypt, and it has yet to lose its popularity. There are several different games played with marbles, but the main object of all marble games is to hit a target with a marble. "Shooting the marble" is accomplished by flicking a marble that is balanced on the index finger with a quick

movement of the thumb. The best-known marble game is called "ringtaw." In this game, the players draw a circle on the ground. From a prearranged distance, they take turns shooting one of their marbles at other marbles placed in the circle. The object is to knock as many marbles out of the circle as possible. In another game, "fortification," the marbles are placed in the center of a series of concentric circles marked on the ground. The players must knock marbles out of the center circle and into the adjacent circle. A marble is considered out when a player has knocked it through all the circles. A third popular game uses holes instead of circles. In fact, this game is called "holes." Here, the players shoot their marbles into shallow holes dug in the ground.

Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the type of game to which they relate. ONE of the answer choices will NOT be used.

<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>Ringtaw</b>	<b>Fortification</b>
A. Marbles knocked out of the circle completely		1.
B. Marbles flicked into holes		2.
C. Circles within circles drawn on ground		<b>Fortification</b>
D. One circle drawn on ground		1.
E. Marbles knocked through one circle at a time		2.

- 4- Sun City, South Africa; Disney World; and Sentosa Island are examples of the artificial, all-purpose holiday resort. These "tourism ghettos," as they are referred to by seasoned travelers, isolate tourists from the real world and provide instead a sanitized package of pleasures. However much they are ridiculed and avoided by those looking for a cultural experience or seeking to study local **fauna**, they have proved their worth to those who are environmentally concerned with the welfare of the planet. Sun City, for example, was built on what had been useless scrubland, but now provides a **haven** for endangered or elusive wildlife. Unlike some traditional vacation spots, such as beach resorts that have destroyed the beauty of the area and have put heavy burdens on the infrastructure of coastal villages not designed for a large influx of people, these all-purpose resorts were carefully planned to accommodate large numbers of tourists. Incorporated in this planning is concern for the environment and for the local inhabitants. An artificial resort can gather into one compact area the best that the host country has to offer. Artificial lakes can attract birds that would not normally be seen. Trees can be planted to provide homes for animals and insects. Even species that have been wiped out in the wild could be reintroduced.

Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the type of resort to which they relate. ONE of the answer choices will NOT be used.

<b>Answer Choices</b>	<b>Artificial Resort</b>	<b>Traditional Resort</b>
A. Accommodates large numbers of people		1.
B. Is responsible for wiping out some species		2.
C. Has damaged natural beauty		<b>Traditional Resort</b>
D. Provides <b>sanctuary</b> for wildlife		1.
E. Puts burdens on local infrastructures		2.

- 5- A few investigators, known as cryptozoologists, are dedicated to researching mysterious, unclassified beasts that **orthodox** scientists refuse to believe exist. One of the most celebrated mysteries being investigated by cryptozoologists is "Bigfoot," a large hairy humanoid creature that many people claim to have seen in parts of North America. In 1967, a film of what was purported to be Bigfoot was actually taken by an amateur photographer. Of course, this **footage** is almost certainly a **hoax**. Nevertheless, many people remain convinced of Bigfoot's existence. Another humanoid creature, the Yeti or "abominable snowman" of the Himalayas, may be the most fascinating undiscovered creature. Many climbers and **Sherpas** claim to have seen the Yeti or its footprints, and local inhabitants of the mountains are convinced of its existence. As in the case of Bigfoot, some film footage that is alleged to be of this creature exists.

While **cryptozoologists** keep an open mind about their object of study, they are quick to point to cases in which the skeptics were proved mistaken. Those interested in water life can name as an example the giant squid, which was dismissed as the product of an overactive imagination until a specimen was washed up on a beach in 1873. The coelacanth, a large-bodied, hollow-spined fish and predecessor of the amphibians, was considered extinct until one was caught by a fisherman off the coast of South Africa in 1938. The Loch Ness Monster, however, has not been found and continues to provoke disagreements among researchers. In this case some authorities argue that while some kind of creature may really have been seen, it is probably a type of whale that penetrates the loch when the river *feeding* the loch floods.

Besides humanlike creatures and sea animals, cryptozoologists are also interested in land animals. The pygmy hippopotamus, for example - once claimed to be extinct - was eventually found to exist in East Africa. However, the Congo dinosaur and the Queensland tiger have not been found. These and other intriguing creatures will no doubt be the objects of much speculation as well as pursuit for years to come.

Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the type of creature to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used.

#### Answer Choices

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| A. The hairy humanoid creature in North America called Bigfoot | 1. |
| B. The Yeti, known as the abominable snowman, of the Himalayas | 2. |
| C. The footage of North America                                | 3. |
| D. The specimen of a giant squid                               |    |
| E. The large-bodied, hollow-spined coelacanth                  |    |

#### Creatures Found to Exist

#### Creatures That Perhaps

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| F. The Loch Ness Monster                                    | 1. |
| G. The land animals that cryptozoologists are interested in | 2. |
| H. The East African pygmy hippopotamus                      | 3. |
| I. The Congo dinosaur and the Queensland tiger              | 4. |

#### Do Not Exist

