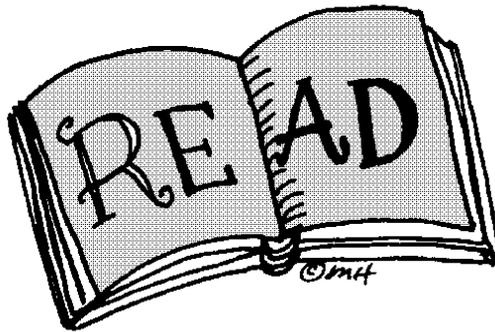


Tricks & Tips
On
Reading for TOEFL



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Tricks & Tips on Reading

Apa itu *Reading Comprehension*?

Sesi III dalam tes TOEFL, jumlah soal 50 item

- Waktu pengerjaan soal adalah 55 menit
- Menguji kemampuan membaca, bukan menguji pengetahuan
- Semua jawaban yang diperlukan ada di bacaan tes

Model-model pertanyaan dalam Reading Comprehension:

1. *Factual*: kenyataan seperti yang disebutkan di bacaan

Stem (pertanyaan) dapat berbentuk seperti contoh berikut:

- a. Stalagmites are formed by...
- b. Sinkholes are...
- c. Which speleothem grows upward from the floor?
- d. Which of the following are NOT caused by dripping water?
- e. Which of the following is not an example of an Eastern stallion?
- f. All of the following are stated EXCEPT ...
- g. Which of the following is not true?
- h. Which of the following is true?
- i. Which phrase indicates that the company is an established firm?

2. *Vocabulary*

Contoh *stem*:

- a. The phrase *take place* in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ...
- b. The word *forced* in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by...
- c. In line 11, "lithe" most nearly means...
- d. To conceive is to....

3. *Inferential*: penyimpulan

Contoh *stem*:

- a. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that...
- b. According to the passages, it is NOT true that...
- c. According to paragraph 2, it is NOT true that...
- d. It is implied in paragraph 2 that
- e. What can be inferred about the slaves' pidgin language?

4. Why would an animal parent not be able to care for its litter?

Main idea: ide utama bacaan

Contoh *stem*:

- a. What is the BEST title for this passage?
- b. What is the main idea of Paragraph 3?
- c. What does Paragraph 1 talk about?
- d. What is the best topic sentence for paragraph 5?

5. *Referential*: merujuk pada kata-kata/frasa sebelumnya

- a. The word *it* in paragraph 1 refers to ...
- b. The word *which* in paragraph 2 refers to

6. *Developmental*: pengembangan

- a. Which of the sentences below expresses the essential information in the first highlighted sentence in paragraph 1?
- b. The information in the passage is most relevant to which field of study?
- c. In paragraph 1, why does the writer include information about the Cherokee language?
- d. What is the tone of the passage?
- e. Who would most likely go to this establishment?

7. *Organizational*: pengorganisasian bacaan

Reading strategies:

1. *Skimming*: membaca cepat untuk mengetahui topik dan poin-poin utama bacaan
2. *Scanning*: membaca dengan hati-hati untuk mengetahui maksud penulis
3. *Reading intensively*: melihat secara mendalam untuk mengetahui informasi-informasi tertentu untuk menjawab pertanyaan
4. Jawab pertanyaan yang mudah dahulu
5. Baca pertanyaan dahulu. Jawab pertanyaan yang menanyakan pokok pikiran bacaan terakhir. Lebih baik loncat ke pertanyaan ke dua, ke tiga, ke empat, dst. Dahulu baru kemudian kembali ke pertanyaan tersebut. Anda akan mendapatkan juga konten bacaan yang diperlukan untuk menjawab pertanyaan tersebut ketika *scanning* maupun *skimming*. Jadi, Anda dapat mengirit waktu.
6. Setiap kali selesai membaca pertanyaan, segera kemabali baca text-nya. Scan dan skim secepat mungkin untuk mendapatkan jawaban yang diperlukan. So, Anda dapat mengirit waktu juga.

Trick

- a. **Tidak perlu baca teks** terlebih dulu langsung cek pertanyaan baru mencari (skim) jawaban di teks.

Cobalah dengan soal di bawah ini.

Autism

Autism is a developmental disorder that is characterized by server behavioral abnormalities across all **primary** areas of functioning. Its **onset** is often early; it generally makes itself know by the age of two and one-half.it is not a single

disease entity but is instead a **syndrome** defined by patterns and characteristics of behavior; it, therefore most likely has multiple **etiologies** rather than a single causative factor. Autism is not fully understood and thus is controversial **with respect to** diagnosis, etiology, and treatment strategies.

1. The word *primary* in the passage could best be replaced by

- (A) Elementary
- (B) Main
- (C) Introductory
- (D) Primitive

2. The word *onset* in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) Placement
- (B) Arrangement
- (C) Support
- (D) Beginning

3. The word *syndrome* in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) Concurrent set of symptoms
- (B) Feeling of euphoria
- (C) Mental breakdown
- (D) Repetitive task

4. The word *etiologies* in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) Symptoms
- (B) Patterns
- (C) Causes
- (D) Onsets

b. Jadi, cek pertanyaan dulu ya...

c. **Untuk** pertanyaan mengenai detail (*When, Where, Which one, Whose, Who*) lakukan langkah **scanning**. Contoh, Jika “when” tentu Anda harus mencari informasi tentang WAKTU (dapat berupa tanggal, tahun, hari, bulan, dll). Baca cepat dan fokus tentang WAKTU saja. Jangan terpengaruh informasi lain yang ada di teks

Coba dengan soal berikut:

SNOWFLAKE CAKE

2 cups plus 2 tbsp. Sifted flour	½ cup soft shortening
1½ cups sugar	1 cup milk
3½ tsp. Baking powder	1 tsp. Flavoring
1 tps. Salt	4 egg whites unbeaten

Heat oven to 350°. Grease and flour two layer pans 8 or 9 x 1½", or an oblong pan, 13 x 9½". Sift together into bowl flour, sugar, baking powder, and salt. Add shortening, milk and flavoring. Beat 2 minutes, medium speed on mixer, or 300 vigorous strokes by hand. Scrape sides and bottom of bowl constantly. Add egg whites. Beat 2 more minutes, scraping bowl frequently. Pour into prepared pans.



Bake layers 35 to 40 minutes, oblong 40 to 45 minutes, or until cake tests done. Cool.

1. Which of the following ingredients is measured by a tablespoon?

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| (A) flour | (C) baking |
| (B) salt | (D) flavoring |

2. If you were using an oblong pan to bake this cake, how long would you bake it?

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (A) 35 to 40 minutes | (C) 45 to 45 minutes |
| (B) 40 to 45 minutes | (D) 50 to 55 minutes |

3. Which of following ingredients is not called for in recipe?
- (A) baking (C) powder milk
(B) salt (D) egg yolks
4. What is the total amount of time that this cake must be beaten using an electric mixer?
- (A) 2 minutes (C) 35 minutes
(B) 4 minutes (D) 13 minutes
5. Which of the following is added after the mixture has been beaten one time
- (A) egg whites (C) shortening
(B) salt (D) flour

d. Scan paragraf untuk mencari bagian yang perlu dibaca **INTENSIF**.
Intensive reading biasanya diperlukan untuk mengetahui *references*, APA YG BUKAN? *True or False* (atau yg tidak termasuk/*what not belong*) serta makna detil satu frase atau kata.

Cobalah trick ini dengan bacaan berikut.

Wrigley's Chewing Gum

1. Wrigley's was actually premium to be other products primary As a teenager, Jr. was father in Chicago selling sap that had been manufactured in his father's



chewing gum developed as a fiven away with rather than as a product for sale. William Wrigley working for his

factory. The soap was not very popular with merchants because it was priced at five cents, and this selling price did not leave a good profit margin for the merchants. Wrigley convinced his father to raise the price to ten cents and to give away cheap umbrellas as premiums for the merchants. This worked successfully, confirming to Wrigley that the user of premiums was an effective sales tool.

- 2 Wrigley then established his own company; in his company he was selling soap as a wholesaler, giving baking soda away as a premium, and using a cookbook to promote each deal. Over time, the baking soda and cookbook became more popular than the soap, so Wrigley began a new operation selling baking soda. He began hunting for a new premium item to give away with sales of baking soda; he soon decided on chewing gum. Once again, when Wrigley realized that demand for the premium was stronger than the demand for the original product, he created the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company to produce and sell chewing gum.
- 3 Wrigley started out with two brand of gum, Vassar and Lotta Gum, and soon introduced Juicy Fruit and Spearmint. The latter two brands grew in popularity, while the first two were phased out. Juicy Fruit and Spearmint are two of Wrigley's main brands to this day.

1. It is NOT indicated in paragraph 1 that young William was working
 - (A) in Chicago
 - (B) for his father
 - (C) as a soap salesman
 - (D) in his father's factory
2. According to paragraph 1, it is NOT true that the soap that young Wrigley was selling
 - (A) was originally well-liked
 - (B) was originally priced at five cents
 - (C) originally provided little profit for merchants

- (D) eventually became more popular with merchants
3. According to paragraph 2, it is NOT true that, when Wrigley first founded his own company, he was
- (A) selling soap
 - (B) selling chewing gum
 - (C) giving away cookbooks
 - (D) using baking soda as a premium
4. It is NOT mentioned in paragraph 2 that Wrigley later
- (A) sold baking soda
 - (B) used chewing gum as a premium to sell baking soda
 - (C) sold chewing gum
 - (D) used baking soda as a premium to sell chewing gum
5. According to paragraph 3, the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company did all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) Begin with two brands of gum
 - (B) Add new brands to the original two
 - (C) Phase out the last two brands
 - (D) Phase out the first two brands

e. Untuk tes vocabulary, jika tidak tahu artinya, coba tebak kata dari konteks kalimatnya. Pahami arti dari kata-kata yang tidak ketahui dengan memperhatikan KONTEKS KALIMAT; atau dengan memperhatikan kata-kata di kanan-dan kirinya.

Cobalah dengan text berikut ini

Smog

The oxidation of exhaust gases is one of the primary sources of the world's pollution. The brown haze that is **poised** over some of the world's largest cities is properly called *photochemical smog*: it results from chemical reactions that **take place** in the air, using the energy of sunlight. The production of smog begins when gases are created in the cylinders of vehicle engines. It is there that oxygen and nitrogen gas combine as the fuel burns to form nitric oxide (NO), a colorless gas. The nitric oxide is **forced** out into the air through the vehicle tailpipe along with other gases.

When the gas reaches the air, it comes into contact with available oxygen from the atmosphere and combines with the oxygen to produce nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), which is a gas with a brownish **hue**. This nitrogen dioxide **plays a role in** the formation of acid rain in wetter or more humid climates and tends to decompose back into nitric oxide as it releases an oxygen atom from each molecule; the release oxygen atoms quickly combine with oxygen (O₂) molecules to form ozone (O₃). The brownish colored nitrogen dioxide is partially responsible for the brown color in smoggy air; the ozone is the toxic substance that causes irritation to eyes.

1. The word *poised* in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) interacting (C) blowing
(B) sitting (D) poisoning
2. The phrase *take place* in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) position themselves (C) are seated
(B) put (D) occur

3. The word *forced* in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by
(A) obliged (C) pushed
(B) required (D) commanded
4. The word *hue* in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) color (C) thickness
(B) odor (D) smoke
5. The phrase *plays a role in* in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) makes fun of (C) acts the part of
(B) serves a function in (D) moves about in

- f. Selalu, cek pertanyaan sekali lagi
g. Jawab pertanyaan di lembar jawaban.

Contoh-contoh soal reading

Flatfish

Members of the flatfish family, sand dabs and flounders, have an evolutionary advantage over many colorfully decorated ocean neighbors in that they are able to adapt their body coloration to different environments. These aquatic chameleons have flattened bodies that are well-suited to life along the ocean floor in the shallower areas of the continental shelf that they inhabit. They also have remarkably sensitive color vision that registers the subtlest gradations on the sea bottom and in the sea life around them. Information about coloration of the environment is carried through the nervous system to chromatophores which are pigment-carrying skin cells. These chromatophores are able to accurately reproduce not only the colors but also the texture of the ocean floor. Each time that a sand dab or flounder finds itself in a new environment, the pattern on the body of the fish adapts to fit in with the color and texture around it.

1. It is NOT stated in the passage that sand dabs
 - (A) are a type of flatfish
 - (B) are in the same family as flounders
 - (C) have evolved
 - (D) are colorfully decorated

2. According to the passages, it is NOT true that sand dabs and flounders.
 - (A) have flattened bodies
 - (B) live along the ocean floor
 - (C) live in the deepest part of the ocean
 - (D) live along the continental shelf

3. All of the following are stated about the vision of sand dabs and flounders EXCEPT that they are
 - (A) overly sensitive to light
 - (B) able to see colors
 - (C) able to see the sea bottom
 - (D) aware of their surroundings

4. It is NOT true that chromatophores
 - (A) are skin cells.
 - (B) adapt to surrounding colors
 - (C) carry pigment.
 - (D) change the ocean floor.

5. It is NOT mentioned in the passage that sand dabs and flounders
 - (A) move to new environments.
 - (B) adapt their behavior.
 - (C) can change color.
 - (D) adapt to textures around them.

The Cambrian Explosion

1. Many of the major phyla of animals arose during the Cambrian period, in what is called the Cambrian Explosion. Prior to the Cambrian period, simple one-celled organisms had slowly evolved into primitive multicellular creatures. Then, in a relatively rapid explosion during the period from 540 million years ago to 500 million years ago, there was a period of astonishing diversification in which quickly developing organisms became widely distributed and formed complex communities.

2. One theoretical explanation for the rapid diversification that occurred during the Cambrian period is known as the theory of polar wander. According to this theory, the rapid diversification occurred because of an unusually rapid reorganization of the Earth's crust during the Cambrian period. This rapid change in the Earth's crust initiated evolutionary change inasmuch as change in the environment serves to trigger evolutionary change.

6. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that
 - (A) Some major phyla developed during periods other than the Cambrian period
 - (B) Many other phyla of animals became extinct during the Cambrian Explosion
 - (C) Descriptions of various animal phyla were created during the Cambrian period
 - (D) The major phyla of animals that came about during the Cambrian period died out in the Cambrian Explosion.

of the host plant and absorb the nutrients that it needs to survive from the host plant.

2. The world's heaviest flower, a species of rafflesia, is a parasite that flourishes among, and lives off of, the roots of jungle vines. Each of these **ponderous** blooms can weigh up to 15 pounds (7 kg) and can measure up to 3 feet (1m) **across**.
10. The word *umbrageous* in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) moist (C) shaded
(B) well lit (D) buried
11. *Haustoria* in paragraph 1 are most likely
(A) offshoots from the parasite (C) fruits from the host plant
(B) seeds of the host plant (D) food for the parasite
12. The phrase *make its way into* in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) develop (C) outline
(B) penetrate (D) eat
13. The word *ponderous* in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) smelly (C) mature
(B) hidden (D) heavy
14. The word *across* in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by
(A) in diameter (C) at a distance
(B) on the other side (D) inside and out

Edna Ferber

- 1 Edna Ferber (1887-1968) was a popular American novelist in the first half of the twentieth century. She **embarked** on her career by working as a newspaper reporter in Wisconsin and soon began writing novels. Her first novel, *Dawn O'Hara, the Girl Who Laughed*, was published in 1911, when she was only twenty-four years old.
- 2 Her big **break** came with the novel *So Big* (1942), which was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in Literature. The main conflict in the novel is between a mother who **places** a high value on hard work and honor and a son who **repudiates** his mother's values, instead preferring the easier path to fortune and celebrity. Like many of Ferber's novels, this novel features a tenacious female **protagonist** with strong character who struggles to deal with ethical dilemmas about the importance of status and money.
- 3 Probably the best known of Ferber's novels was *Show Boat* (1926), which tells the story of Southern woman married to a charismatic but irresponsible man who leaves her with a daughter she must **take great pains** to support. In 1927, the novel was made into a musical that has **endured** to the present.
- 4 Other well-known novels by Ferber include *Cimarron* (1930) and *Giant* (1952), both of which were made into movies. These were epic novels about the settlement and growth of the West, **centering on** strong female lead characters who marry men lacking the same strength of character.

15. The phrase *embarked on* in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) took a trip to (C) improved upon
(B) started out on (D) had an opinion about
16. The word *break* in paragraph 2 could best
(A) rupture (C) opportunity
(B) revelation (D) rest
17. The word *places* in paragraph 2 could best
(A) locates (C) recites
(B) puts (D) position
18. the word *repudiates* in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) refuses to accept (C) tries to understand
(B) lives up to (D) make the best of
19. the word *protagonist* in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) arch enemy (C) skilled worker
(B) voracious reader (D) lead character
20. The phrase *take great pains* in paragraph is closest in meaning to
(A) work diligently (C) accept unequivocally
(B) recognize hurtfully (D) hurt agonizingly
21. The word *endured* in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
(A) lasted (C) waited
(B) tested (D) limited
22. The word *epic* in paragraph 4 could best be replaced by
(A) lengthy narrative (C) emotionally romantic
(B) detailed non-fictional (D) rousing western

23. the phrase *centering* on in paragraph 4 could best be replaced by
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (A) circling around | (C) focusing on |
| (B) pointing to | (D) arranging for |

Animal Congregation

Many types of animals combine the advantages of family association with those conferred by membership in still large groups. Bees congregate in hives; some fish move in schools; ants gather in mounds; wolves live in packs; deer associate in herds. The main advantage of membership in a mass community is the safety that it provides. A large group of prey may be easier for a predator to find at any given point than is a small one, and a predator may think twice before taking on such a group: if a predator does decide to challenge a large group, it may merely encounter a confusing mass of moving bodies and possibly may not succeed in its primary goal.

24. The word *those* in the passage refers to
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (A) types | (C) advantages |
| (B) animals | (D) groups |
25. The word *it* in line 4 refers to
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (A) advantage | (C) community |
| (B) membership | (D) safety |
26. The word *one* in the passage refers to
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| (A) group | (C) predator |
| (B) prey | (D) point |

27. The word *it* in line 7 refers to

- (A) predator
- (B) group
- (C) mass
- (D) goal

Chromium Compounds

Most chromium compounds have brightly colored hues, and as a result *they* are widely used as coloring agents, or pigments, in paints. In addition to having a pleasing color, a paint must protect the surface to which *it* is applied and be easy to apply in a thin, uniform coat.

All paints consist of two parts. One is a powder of solid particles *that* is the source of the color and the opaqueness and is known as the pigment. The other, called the binder, is the liquid into *which* the pigment is blended. The binder used in some paints is made from oily solvents such as *those* derived from petroleum resources. When applied, these solvents evaporate, leaving deposits of pigment on the surface.

28. The word *they* in paragraph 1 refers to

- (A) chromium compounds
- (B) brightly colored hues
- (C) coloring agents
- (D) pigments

29. The word *it* in paragraph 1 refers to

- (A) a pleasing color
- (B) a paint
- (C) the surface a thin, uniform coat
- (D) a Thin, uniform coat

30. The word *that* in paragraph 2 refers to

- (A) a powder
- (B) solid particles
- (C) the source
- (D) the color

31. The word *which* in paragraph 2 refers to

- (A) powder
- (B) paint
- (C) liquid
- (D) pigment

32. The word *those* in paragraph 2 refers to

- (A) some paints
- (B) oily solvents
- (C) petroleum resources
- (D) deposits of pigment

New World Epidemics

A huge loss of life resulted from the introduction of Old World diseases into the Americas in the early sixteenth century. The inhabitants of the Americas were separated from Asia, Africa, and Europe by rising oceans following the Ice Ages, and, as a result, **they** were isolated by means of this watery barrier from numerous virulent epidemic diseases **that** had developed across the ocean, such as measles, smallpox, pneumonia, and malaria. Pre-Columbian Americans had a relatively disease-free environment but also lacked the antibodies needed to protect **them** from bacteria and viruses brought to America by European explorers and colonists. A devastating outbreak of disease that strikes for the first time against a completely unprotected population is known as a virgin soil epidemic. Virgin soil epidemics contributed to an unbelievable decline in the population of native inhabitants of the Americas, **one** that has been estimated at as much as an 80 percent decrease of the native population in the centuries following the arrival of Europeans in the Americas.

33. The word *they* in the passage refers to

- (A) epidemic diseases
- (B) rising oceans
- (C) the Ice Ages
- (D) the inhabitants

34. The word that in the passage refers to
- (A) a disease-free environment
 - (B) this watery barrier
 - (C) virulent epidemic diseases
 - (D) the ocean
35. The word *them* in the passage refers to
- (A) pre-Columbian Americans
 - (B) the antibodies
 - (C) bacteria and viruses
 - (D) European explorers and colonists
36. The word *one* in the passage refers to
- (A) a virgin soil epidemic
 - (B) an unbelievable decline
 - (C) the population of native inhabitants
 - (D) the arrival of Europeans

The following Questions are based on the following advertisement.

For Sale: 1972 Estrella, auto., 2 dr. Convert., A/C, AM/FM, tape deck, built-in CB, good mpg, red/black, power steer & vrks., tilt wheel, \$2600 nego. Call 672-6970 after 8.

37. What feature would make this car seem economical?
- (A) A/C
 - (B) Good mpg
 - (C) Power steer & vrks
 - (D) Built-in CB
38. Which of the following is not true?
- (A) The price is firm.
 - (B) The steering wheel shaft is movable.
 - (C) The car has automatic transmission.
 - (D) The top can be lowered.

39. What is the model of this car?
- (A) Tilt wheel (C) Estrella
(B) Convert (D) CB
40. Which of the following is true?
- (A) The car has a manual transmission.
(B) The car has four doors.
(C) The car does not have a radio
(D) The car has air conditioning.

Questions 41 refers to the following passage.



41. Which evening will this establishment be open?
- (A) Tuesday through Friday (C) Monday only
(B) Saturday only (D) Monday and Saturday

TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE

Passage One

The center of a hurricane is called the eye of the storm. In the eye of the hurricane, winds are calm and no rain falls. There can even be blue sky and sunshine in the eye of the storm.

This dry and calm spot is caused as the air spins around the center of the hurricane. The spinning air rises and pulls moisture with it. What remains in the center is dry, clear air.

1. The topic of the passage is
 - (A) The destruction of hurricanes
 - (B) The harsh weather during a hurricane
 - (C) The calm in the center of a hurricane
 - (D) The beautiful weather that follows a hurricane

2. The passage indicates that in the eye of a hurricane
 - (A) it is windy
 - (B) there is a lot of rain
 - (C) there is cloudy , gray sky
 - (D) it can be sunny

3. According to the passage , what causes the calm spot?
 - (A) the air circling around the center
 - (B) the blue sky and sunshine
 - (C) the high temperatures
 - (D) the heavy rainfall

Passage Two

The invention of the phonograph happened quite by accident. Thomas Edison moved to Menlo Park , New Jersey , in 1876, where he established an industrial research laboratory. There, Edison was working on a carbon transmitter to improve the existing Bell telephone system.

In that laboratory a year later, Edison invented the phonograph while he was trying to improve a telegraph repeater. He attached a telephone diaphragm to the needle in the telegraph repeater; in this way he was able to reproduce a recording that could be played back. After he made some improvements to the machine , he tested it . he recited “ Mary Had a Little Lamb” into the machine and played his voice back to a very surprised audience.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - (A) Thomas Edison’s many Inventions
 - (B) Improvements in the Telephone and Telegraph
 - (C) The history of Menlo Park
 - (D) An accidental Invention

2. In what year did the invention of the phonograph occur?
 - (A) 1876
 - (B) 1877
 - (C) 1878
 - (D) The article does not say

3. What was Edison working on when he created the phonograph?
 - (A) A telegraph repeater
 - (B) A telegraph diaphragm
 - (C) A telephone repeater
 - (D) A telephone diaphragm

4. According to the passage, how was the phonograph made?
 - (A) with a telephone needle and a recorder
 - (B) from a recording of a telegraph
 - (C) with only a telegraph repeater

- (D) from a combination of telephone and telegraph parts
5. According to the passage, how did Edison test his new invention?
- (A) He made improvement to the machine.
 - (B) He used a carbon transmitter.
 - (C) He read a children's rhyme.
 - (D) He reproduced the audience's voice.

Passage Three

When a typewriter was first invented, its key were arranged alphabetically. This made the keys easy to find. However, this arrangement also caused the bars of the machine to jam, or get stuck.

To solve this problem, a new letter arrangement was introduced by Crhistopher Latham Scholes in 1872. his system, the standard keyboard system, is still used on keyboards today. He arranged the letters in such a way that the bars hit the inked ribbon from opposite directions as much as possible. This resulted in far less jamming than had occurred with the alphabetical models.

1. The main topic of this passage is
- (A) the invention of the typewriter
 - (B) a problem and a solution concerning the early typewriter
 - (C) how to write a letter on the typewriter
 - (D) why the keys stick on today's typewriter
2. According to the passage, on the first typewriters
- (A) the keys were in alphabetical order
 - (B) the keys were hard to find
 - (C) the bars on the machine never jammed

- (D) Scholes's system worked quite well
3. Which of the following is NOT true about the system invented by Scholes?
- (A) It was introduced in 1872.
 - (B) It is still used today.
 - (C) It became the standard system
 - (D) It was alphabetical
4. The passage indicates that under Scholes system, the bars hit the ribbon
- (A) in alphabetical order
 - (B) from opposite directions
 - (C) and caused the keys to jam
 - (D) in the same way as they had on the original typewriter.

Passage Four

Whales are mammals rather than fish, yet they live in the world's oceans rather than on land. Because of the fact that they are mammals, scientists have believed for quite some time that whales are descendants of land mammals.

Some interesting evidence to support this theory has recently been found. In Egypt, fossils have been found of a forty-million-year-old whale leg, kneecap, ankle, foot bones, and toes. It appears from the fossil evidence that the bones were not very strong and not very large in comparison to the size of the whale.

Based on this fossil evidence, the following evolutionary path has been hypothesized. As the whale began its evolution towards the water, its legs weakened and decreased in size. Then, during its millions of years in the water, the legs slowly disappeared, leaving only the front flippers today.

1. The main idea of this passage is that
 - (A) numerous whale fossils have been found in the world's ocean
 - (B) there is evidence that whales may have descended from land mammals
 - (C) Whales are mammals not fish
 - (D) Whales have not evolved very much over the last millions of years

2. All of the following are true about whales, EXCEPT that
 - (A) they are mammals
 - (B) they live in the ocean
 - (C) they are fish
 - (D) they may have come from land

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about the whale fossils in the passage?
 - (A) They were found in Egypt.
 - (B) They support the theory that whales came from land
 - (C) They are forty million years old.
 - (D) They showed that ancient whales had flippers.

4. Which of the following was NOT mentioned in the list of whale fossils found in Egypt?
 - (A) A whale's kneecap
 - (B) A whale's ankle
 - (C) A whale's footbones
 - (D) A whale's fingers

5. According to the hypothesis in the passage, what happened to whale's legs?
 - (A) They got stronger over time.
 - (B) They got larger over time.
 - (C) They disappeared quickly.
 - (D) They became front flippers.

Passage Five

Before ballpoint pens or fountain pens, pens were made from goose feathers. These goose feathers, called quills, were sharpened and dipped into inkwells, where they absorbed enough ink to write a few words. It was necessary to keep an inkwell very close by, as frequent dipping was necessary.

These quill pens were one of the earliest products “designed” specifically for left hand right-handed people. Feathers from the left wing of the goose worked best for right-handers because of the way that the feathers arched. Feathers from the right wing were preferred by left-handers.

1. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
 - (A) Early Ballpoint and Fountain Pens
 - (B) Quill pens for Lefties and Righties
 - (C) Where Quill Pens came from
 - (D) Various Uses for goose Feathers

2. The passage indicates that a quill pen could hold enough ink to write
 - (A) one or two pages
 - (B) for about an hour
 - (C) a couple of words
 - (D) numerous sentences

3. Which of the following is NOT true about quill pens, according to the passage?
 - (A) Left-handers were not able to use quill pens.
 - (B) Left-handed people generally preferred quills from the right wing.
 - (C) Right-handers could use quill pens.
 - (D) Right-handed people generally preferred quills from the left wing.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that quill pens
- (A) are still used regularly today
 - (B) are preferred over ballpoint pens
 - (C) are the best pens for left-handers
 - (D) are no longer used much

Passage Six

When babies are born, they always have blue eyes. This is because the melanin, the pigment that colors the eyes, is not on the surface of the iris. Instead, it is within the creases of the iris. Because there is little melanin on the surface of the iris, the eyes appear blue.

After a few months, the melanin moves to the surface of the iris. It is the amount of melanin on the surface that determines a person's permanent eye color, so it is at this point that baby's eyes develop the color they will have for a lifetime.

1. The word "pigment" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
- (A) skin
 - (B) muscle
 - (C) tissue
 - (D) color
2. Look at the word *surface* in paragraph 1. this word is closest in meaning to
- (A) top
 - (B) inside
 - (C) back
 - (D) bottom
3. The word "permanent" in line 6 could best be replaced by
- (A) changeable
 - (B) lasting
 - (C) dark
 - (D) possible
4. Look at the word *point* in paragraph 2. this word could best be replaced by
- (A) dot
 - (B) era
 - (C) time
 - (D) place

Passage Seven

Among some group of people, cats have a reputation as rather silly animals that are always getting themselves stuck in trees. Cats have often been known to become frightened of something, to run up a tree, and then to cry sadly until they are secured.

There is, *in reality*, a reasonable explanation for this type of behavior, and it has to do with the shape of the cat's claws. A cat's claws are hooked in a direction that makes climbing up a tree a rather easy task. However, when it comes to climbing back down the tree, these claws are not very *helpful*.

Thus, if you happen to see a meowing cat stuck in a tree, have some sympathy for the cat. The cat managed to get up in the tree quite easily, but the shape of its claws make it quite impossible for the cat to climb down the same ease.

1. The main idea of the passage is that
 - (A) cats really are silly animals
 - (B) cats have good reason for their behavior
 - (C) cats enjoy climbing trees
 - (D) cats' sharp claws are unnecessary for survival
2. The passage indicates that some people think that cats are silly because the cats
 - (A) have funny-looking claws
 - (B) frighten other cats
 - (C) climb trees and cannot get down
 - (D) are unable to rescue other cats
3. The expression "in reality" in line 4 could best be replaced by
 - A. in contrast
 - B. in fact
 - (C) in agreement
 - (D) in all probability

4. According to the passage, a cat CANNOT
- (A) climb up a tree (C) cry easily
(B) get stuck in the tree (D) climb down easily
5. it is implied in the passage that , if a cat tries to climb down a tree, it will
- (A) be able to do it easily (C) cry to other cats
(B) move very quickly (D) perhaps fall
6. the word “helpful” in line 7 could best be replaced by
- (A) friendly (C) nice
(B) useful (D) sincere

Passage Eight

In the 1890s, bicycles became quite popular in the United States as the new “safety” bicycles replaced the older penny-farthing bicycles. On the penny-farthing bicycles, one wheel was much larger than the other, and these bicycles were not very stable; they were always falling over. On the new “safety” bicycles, both wheels were equal in size, and they were much easier to control.

Many women enjoyed these new “safety” bicycles, but they had to take measures to deal with their clothing while riding the bicycles. The fashion at the time was for long, full skirts that did not go well with bicycles. Some women put lead weights in their skirts to keep their skirts from blowing up. Other women changed from long skirts to bloomers, which were long, full, wide pants, but some people felt that bloomers were inappropriate for women to wear; in fact some newspapers and magazines of the day criticized the new bicycle fashion as a danger to ladies’ morals.

1. The passage is mainly about
 - (A) the popularity of safety bicycles, even among women
 - (B) the differences between safety and penny-farthing bicycle
 - (C) women's fashions in the nineteenth century
 - (D) the lack of stability of the penny-farthing bicycles

2. the word "stable" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) dangerous
 - (B) expensive
 - (C) big
 - (D) steady

3. Which of the following is NOT true about the safety bicycle?
 - (A) It had equal wheels.
 - (B) It was fairly simple to control.
 - (C) It preceded the penny-farthing bicycle.
 - (D) It became popular in 1890s.

4. look at the word *measures* in paragraph 2. this word could best be replaced by
 - (A) counts
 - (B) numbers
 - (C) steps
 - (D) problems

Passage Nine

A geyser occurs when rainwater seeps into the ground and volcanic magma beneath the surface heats it. The rain water then turns into steam. The pressurized steam rises to the surface and bursts out as a geyser.

Yellowstone national Park has more geysers than all of the rest of the world together. The most famous of these geysers is Old Faithful, which erupts in a high arc of steam about once an hour.

There have not been any volcanic eruptions in the Yellowstone area for 70,000 years. However, the existence of the geysers is proof that the area is volcanically active.

1. Where in the passage does the author mention what heats the water in a geyser?
(A) line 1 – 2
(B) line 4
(C) line 5 – 9
(D) line 7
2. Where in the passage does the author state how long it has been since a volcano erupted at Yellowstone?
(A) line 2
(B) line 4
(C) line 5 – 6
(D) line 7 – 8

Passage Ten

The deer is a distinctive animal easily recognized by the antlers that adorn most species of male deer. These antlers are used by the males primarily to fight, either for mates or for leadership of the herd. Deer generally lose their antlers each winter and begin growing new ones in late spring. The new antlers are soft knobs covered with velvety hairs. Later in the year as the seasons progress, the antlers grow and harden into solid branches. In the middle of winter, the full-grown antlers fall off and decay on the ground. The following spring the process begins again.

1. This passage mainly discusses
(A) the life style of the deer.
(B) the season of the year.
(C) the antlers of the deer.
(D) how antlers are used
2. The deer is called a distinctive animal because
(A) uses its antlers to recognize others
(B) has many species
(C) has antlers
(D) has to fight for its mates

3. The word “adorn” in line 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
(A) cover (C) bother
(B) decorate (D) hide
4. It is NOT mentioned in the passage that the deer uses its antlers
(A) to battle other deer (C) to become a leader
(B) to get a mate (D) to climb branches
5. In which month would a deer probably have short, velvety antlers?
(A) May (C) October
(B) December (D) January
6. The word “solid” in line 6 could best be replaced by which of the following?
(A) firm (C) leafy
(B) thin (D) tiny
7. Where in the passage does the author explain how a deer uses its antlers?
(A) line 2 – 3 (C) line 6
(B) line 4 – 5 (D) line 7