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**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

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УТВЕРЖДАЮ



Проректор -

по учебной работе

Е.А. Кудряшов

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Методические указания по английскому языку на
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специальностей

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Представлены задания на поисковое чтение, содержащие оригинальные тексты и тестовые задания к ним, направленные на формирование у студентов активного и пассивного словарей, навыков поискового чтения и перевода.

Предназначены для студентов 1 курса всех специальностей.

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Text 1

Someone with a great desire to learn is said to be highly motivated. Motivation is very important in what one learns and how quickly one learns it. A motivated person will generally learn faster and more efficiently than an unmotivated one. To learn efficiently, a person must intend to learn (intentional learning). However, incidental learning—learning that is not intended but which results simply from exposure to material—sometimes does occur. The degree of incidental learning does not approach that of intentional learning in real-life situations. To what extent motives aid learning is undecided. Motives do contribute as incentives to performance of what has been learned. If an individual expects to be rewarded for doing well, performance (perhaps on a test) may improve. It also may worsen, if the fear and anxiety over not passing is great enough. Human motives in relation to learning are so varied and complex that controlled experiments to analyze them are virtually impossible.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true about incidental learning?

- A More learning is incidental rather than intentional.
- B Incidental learning is caused by a desire to become more educated.
- C Less learning is incidental rather than intentional.
- D Incidental learning is superior to intentional learning.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true about motivation and learning?

- A The connection between motives and learning is clearly known.
- B The expectation of reward always leads to increased performance.
- C The connection between motives and learning is too complex to be precisely analyzed.
- D There is absolutely no connection between motives and learning.

3. Which of the following situations is an example of incidental learning?

- A Studying for an exam
- B Reading a book about astronomy
- C Going to a lecture about art history
- D Seeing newspaper headlines while waiting for the bus

- 4. The underlined word "incentives" most nearly means**
 A motivators. B rewards. C obstacles. D payments.
- 5. Which of the following summarizes the author's opinion about learning?**
 A Incidental learning is superior to intentional learning.
 B Intentional learning, while more efficient than incidental learning, is far less prevalent.
 C Intentional learning is a more efficient and superior means of learning.
 D There is essentially no difference between intentional and incidental learning.
- 6. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?**
 A "Motivation and School Performance"
 B "Incidental Learning in the Classroom"
 C "The Connection Between Motivation and Learning"
 D "Experiments in Intentional Learning"
- 7. What is the closest meaning of the underlined word "efficiently"?**
 A effectively B quickly C cheaply D proficiently
- 8. The passage implies that if a student studies for an exam, he is practicing**
 A incidental learning. C residual learning.
 B intentional learning. D motivational learning.
- 9. The underlined word "motivation" means**
 A dread. B repulsion. C neglect. D impulsion.
- 10. According to the passage, in order to learn by intentional learning, one must be**
 A highly motivated. C tired of learning.
 B unmotivated. D in need of learning.

Text 2

From the dawn of civilization, the gaze of humanity has been drawn to the stars. The stars have been relied upon to direct travelers, to make agricultural predictions, to win wars, and to awaken love in the hearts of men and women.

Ancient stargazers pondering the nighttime sky saw definite star

- | **Which two words are used synonymously in the passage?**
- A** Humanity-astronomers **C** Stargazers-travelers
B Different parts-different times **D** Patterns-constellations

Text 3

Juan Ponce de Leon was the first Spaniard to touch the shores of the present United States. As Columbus had not remotely realized the extent of his momentous discovery, so de Leon never dreamed that his "island" of Florida was a peninsular extension of the vast North American continent. After coming to the New World with Columbus in 1493, he had led the occupation of Puerto Rico in 1508 and governed it from 1509 to 1512 . In 1509, de Leon started a colony at Caparra, later abandoned in favor of San Juan. He was one of the first *adelantados*—men who "advanced" the Spanish Empire by conquest, subjugation of the Indians, and establishment of a semi-military government.

In Puerto Rico he heard a legend about an island called Bimini, where there was said to be a spring that restored youth to all who bathed in it. It is said he was seeking this spring when he discovered Florida.

He sailed from Puerto Rico in March 1513. On Easter Sunday he sighted the coast. A few days later he landed on Florida's east coast, near what is now St. Augustine. He named the place La Florida after the Spanish term for Easter Sunday—Pascua florida, or "flowery feast." He then sailed around the peninsula and up the west coast. He returned to Florida in 1521 .

1. When did de Leon discover Florida?

- A** 1508 **B** 1513 **C** 1521 **D** 1492

2. What was the title of the first colony started by Ponce de Leon in Puerto Rico?

- A** San Juan **B** La Florida **C** Caparra **D** St. Augustine

3. What was the name of the legendary island where the fabled Fountain of Youth was said to be?

- A** Cuba **B** Bimini **C** Atlantis **D** Bermuda

4. Which of the following is implied by the passage?

A Ponce de Leon was the true discoverer of the North American continent.

B Ponce de Leon rejected the philosophy of the adelantados.

intentional insertion of a mother-of-pearl bead into a live mollusk. Whether introduced accidentally or intentionally, the pearl-making process is the same: the mollusk coats the irritant with a substance called nacre. Nacre is composed chiefly of calcium carbonate. Because very few natural pearls are now on the market, most pearls used in fine jewelry are cultured. These include "Biwa" pearls and most other freshwater pearls. Cultured pearls are not easily distinguished from natural pearls except by an expert.

1. Which of the following people could tell the difference between a cultured pearl and an organic pearl?

A scuba diver. B fisherman. C jeweler. D clerk.

2. The underlined word "impurity" most nearly means

A mollusk. B contaminant. C pearl. D diver.

3. The underlined word "irritant" most nearly means

A annoyer. B aid. C relief. D jewelry.

4. What is the chief component of nacre?

A sand. B bead. C calcium carbonate. D Biwa.

5. The underlined word "intentional" most nearly means

A deliberate. B accidental. C unconscious. D forceful.

6. A pearl is

A a rock. B a fish. C a mineral. D an organic gem.

7. The difference between a pearl and a cultured pearl is in the nature of the

A color. C coating material.
B introduction of the irritating impurity. D irritating impurity.

8. Nacre is a substance that is

A mechanically manufactured. B
the result of laboratory testing.

C organically secreted by the mollusk.

D present in the chemical composition of freshwater ponds.

9. The main idea in this passage is that

A most marketable pearls are cultured because nature does not produce enough of its own to satisfy the market.

B cultured pearls are of a higher quality than natural pearls.

C there are two major methods of pearl-making.

D a natural "drought" of pearl production is taking place.

10. A mollusk, while not defined in this passage, must be

- A** any animal.
- B** a land animal.
- C** the water organism which produces the pearl
- D** all the above

Text 5

There has been much speculation about the origin of baseball. In 1907 a special commission decided that the modern game was invented by Abner Doubleday, a West Point cadet, at Cooperstown, N.Y., in 1839. One hundred years later the National Baseball Museum was opened at Cooperstown to honor Doubleday. Historians, however, disagree about the origin of baseball. Some say that baseball comes from bat-and-ball games of ancient times.

It is a matter of record that in the 1700s English boys played a game they called base ball. Americans have played a kind of baseball since about 1800. At first the American game had different rules and different names in various parts of the country—town ball, rounders, or one old cat. Youngsters today still play some of these simplified forms of the game.

Baseball did not receive a standard set of rules until 1845, when Alexander Cartwright organized the Knickerbocker Baseball Club of New York City. The rules Cartwright set up for his nine-player team were widely adopted by other clubs and formed the basis of modern baseball. The game was played on a "diamond" infield with the bases 90 feet apart. The first team to score 21 runs was declared the winner. By 1858 the National Association of Base Ball Players was formed with 25 amateur teams. The Cincinnati Red Stockings began to pay players in 1869.

Which of the following is true about the origin of baseball?

- A** Historians agree that baseball was invented by Abner Doubleday.
- B** Baseball, as played in the early nineteenth century, differed very little from today's game.
- C** As early as the 1700s, English boys played a game called "base

ball."

D The first standard set of baseball rules was established at the turn of the century.

| **What was the first professional baseball team?**

A New York Knickerbockers **C** Cincinnati Red Stockings

B Milwaukee Braves **D** Brooklyn Dodgers

| **Who first gave baseball a standard set of rules?**

A Abner Doubleday **C** Albert Spalding

B Alexander Cartwright **D** Babe Ruth

| **Which of the following was not a predecessor of baseball?**

A rounders **B** town ball **C** cricket **D** one old cat

| **In what year was the National Baseball Museum opened?**

A 1939 **B** 1907 **C** 1839 **D** 1845

| **The underlined word "adopted" means**

A established. **B** accepted. **C** rejected. **D** abolished.

| **The underlined word "standard" means**

A normal. **B** disputed. **C** conclusive. **D** official.

| **According to the passage, where is the National Baseball Museum located?**

A Cooperstown. **B** New York. **C** Cincinnati. **D** West Point.

| **The tone of the passage is**

A persuasive. **B** informative. **C** biased. **D** argumentative.

| **The passage implies that until 1869 baseball was played for all of the following reasons EXCEPT**

A exercise. **B** leisure. **C** profit. **D** socializing.

Text 6

The chief figure of the scientific revolution of the seventeenth century was Sir Isaac Newton. He was a physicist and mathematician who laid the foundations of calculus, extended the understanding of color and light, studied the mechanics of planetary motion, and discovered the law of gravitation. Isaac Newton's supreme scientific work was his system of universal gravitation. He went to his farm in 1665 to avoid the plague, and during this time he worked out the law of gravity and its consequences for the solar system. This law arose from Newton's question: what keeps the moon in its regular path around the

Earth? He concluded that only their attraction for each other could account for it. He later remarked to a friend that he got the idea while watching an apple fall from a tree in his orchard. Every particle of matter in the universe, he wrote, attract every other particle with a force varying in inverse proportion to the square of the distance between them, and directly proportional to the product of their masses.

1. **The underlined word "law" most nearly means**
 A principle. B rule. C legislation. D decree.
2. **Which of the following was NOT a contribution made by Newton?**
 A laying the foundation of calculus
 B discovering the law of gravitation
 C establishing the theory of relativity
 D extending the understanding of color and light
3. **The underlined word "revolution" most nearly means**
 A uprising B rotation C battle D upheaval
4. **The underlined word "supreme" most nearly means**
 A god-like B ideal C greatest D dominating
5. **Newton's law of gravity can be applied to which of the following celestial bodies?**
 A Venus and Earth C Mars and Jupiter
 B Earth and the moon D Saturn and Mercury
6. **Which of the following scientific fields benefitted the most from Newton's work?**
 A biology B chemistry C geology D astronomy
7. **In the passage, the phrase "every particle of matter attracts every other particle" means that every particle**
 A repels other particles. C draws other particles to itself.
 B seeks other particles. D evades other particles.
8. **According to the passage, the system of universal gravitation is Newton's**
 A least important scientific work. C most misunderstood scientific work.
 B most disputed scientific work. D most important scientific work.
9. **Isaac Newton can best be described as a**
 A biologist. B geologist. C physicist. D physician.

- 10. When did Newton discover the system of universal gravitation?**
A sixteenth **B** seventeenth **C** eighteenth **D** nineteenth

Text 7

Humans have long been studying the flight of birds and trying to imitate it. Not until the twentieth century did engineers fully understand the principles of flight that birds have been using for millions of years.

Birds are adapted in their body structure, as no other creatures, to life in the air. Their wings, tails, hollow bones, and internal air sacs all contribute to this great faculty. These adaptations make it possible for birds to seek out environments most favorable to their needs at different times of the year. This results in the marvelous phenomenon we know as migration—the regular, seasonal movement of entire populations of birds from one geographic location to another.

Each year with great regularity most species of birds return to their summer homes, court and choose mates, build their nests, lay eggs, and rear their young. In the late summer and fall they acquire their new plumage. Then they join with others of their kind in large and small flocks, feeding and storing up fat in their bodies. Thus they prepare for the hardships of winter, whether they remain in the cold northlands or make the strenuous journey to the south.

- 1. Which of the following is NOT an activity of birds in the summer?**

A building nests **C** traveling southward
B laying eggs **D** choosing mates

- 2. The underlined word "phenomenon" most nearly means**

A miracle. **B** event. **C** celebration. **D** milestone.

- 3. The BEST title for this passage would be**

A "The Migration of the Hummingbird."

B "How Birds Fly."

C "The Annual Migration of Birds."

D "Courting and Mating Rituals of Birds."

- 4. Which of the following is implied by the passage?**

A Because birds have not properly adapted to changes in climate, they are forced to endure cold winters.

B Each individual bird has its own pattern of migration.

- C The migration of birds is a "social" undertaking.
 D All birds fly south for the winter.
- 5. Which of the following would best follow this passage?**
 A a specific discussion of migratory flight patterns.
 B a description of how birds fly.
 C a discussion of when birds return to their summer homes.
 D a discussion of birds' feeding patterns.
- 6. The underlined word "faculty" most nearly means**
 A strength. B knack. C endowment. D ability.
- 7. The word "adaptations" in this passage refers to**
 A coloration. C physical properties of the bird.
 B size. D reproductive practices.
- 8. The main idea of this passage is that**
 A birds are built the same as other creatures.
 B the ability to fly is the main birds' feature which determines their life and differs them from other creatures.
 C birds can easily rear their young.
 D birds need to be told when to migrate.
- 9. The phrase "for birds to seek out environments" means that**
 A birds stay in the same place year-round.
 B migration is a function of bird keepers.
 C birds travel where and when they feel the need to do so.
 D birds prefer only one geographic zone all year.
- 10. Which adaptation is NOT a stated help to flight?**
 A internal air sacs B hollow bones C tails D coloration

Text 8

Each child has his individual pattern of social, as well as physical, development. Some of it depends on his home life and his relationships with the people who love him. Children in large families learn how to get along with others through normal brother-sister play and tussles. An only child, on the other hand, may have to learn his lessons in social living through hard experiences on the playground or in the classroom. Twins who always have one another to lean on may be slow in responding to others because they do not need anyone else.

A child who is constantly scolded and made to feel he does everything wrong may have a difficult time developing socially. He

B continual scolding inhibits healthy social development.

C continual scolding does not affect physical development.

D continual scolding has adverse effects on the disciplinarian.

9. Where does the passage say the only child learns his social lessons?

A home and school

C playground and home

B playground and classroom

D all of the above

10. Home life and people who live with the child affect his development

A partially.

B at no time.

C totally.

D in no noticeable ways.

Text 9

The most familiar speleothems (from the Greek word *spelaiion* for cave and *thema* for deposit), the decorative dripstone features found in caves, are stalactites and stalagmites. Stalactites hang downward from the ceiling of the cave and are formed as drop after drop of water slowly trickles through cracks in the cave roof. Stalagmites grow upward from the floor of the cave, generally as a result of water dripping from an overhead stalactite. A column forms when a stalactite and a stalagmite grow until they join. A "curtain" or "drapery" begins to form on an inclined ceiling when drops of water trickle along a slope.

Natural openings on the surface that lead to caves are called sinkholes, or swallow holes. Streams sometimes disappear down these holes and flow through the cavern. Rivers may flow from one mountain to another through a series of caves. Some caverns have sinkholes in their floors. Water often builds up a rim of dripstone around the edge of the hole.

Dripping water often contains dissolved minerals as well as acid. These minerals too will be deposited; and they may give rich coloring to the deposits. If minerals in the water change, layers of different colors may be formed.

1. Stalagmites are formed by

A drops of water which enter through cracks in the ceiling.

B underground rivers which flow through the cave.

C water dripping from an overhead stalactite.

D water which trickles down a slope.

2. Sinkholes are

A the decorative dripstone features found in caves.

B natural openings on the surface that lead to caves.

C colorful layers of mineral deposits.

D none of the above

3. Which speleothem grows upward from the floor ?

A stalagmites **B** stalactites **C** sinkholes **D** curtains

4. An "inclined ceiling" is one which

A is straight. **B** is crooked. **C** is slanted. **D** is wet.

5. Which of the following are NOT caused by dripping water ?

A stalagmites **C** slopes

B stalactites **D** curtains

6. Which field of study is the information in the passage most relevant to?

A geography **B** archaeology **C** physics **D** geology

7. "Curtains" can also be called

A columns. **B** draperies. **C** stalagmites. **D** rims.

8. Which language does the word "speleothem" come from?

A Latin **B** French **C** Greek **D** English

9. Stalactites are formed by

A drops of water which enter the cave through cracks in the ceiling.

B underground rivers which flow through the cave.

C water which seeps through the cave floor.

D water which trickles down a slope.

10. Which speleothem hangs from the ceiling of a cave?

A a stalagmite **C** a column

B a stalactite **D** a stone

Text 10

Any list of the greatest thinkers in history contains the name of the brilliant physicist Albert Einstein. His theories of relativity led to entirely new ways of thinking about time, space, matter, energy, and gravity. Einstein's work led to such scientific advances as the control of atomic energy, even television as a practical application of Einstein's

work.

In 1902 Einstein became an examiner in the Swiss patent office at Bern. In 1905, at age 26, he published the first of five major research papers. The first one provided a theory explaining Brownian movement, the zig-zag motion of microscopic particles in suspension. The second paper laid the foundation for the photon, or quantum, theory of light. In it he proposed that light is composed of separate packets of energy, called quanta or photons, that have some of the properties of particles and some of the properties of waves. The third paper contained the "special theory of relativity" which showed that time and motion are relative to the observer, if the speed of light is constant and the natural laws are the same everywhere in the universe. The fourth paper was a mathematical addition to the special theory of relativity. Here Einstein presented his famous formula, $E = mc^2$, known as the energy mass equivalence. In 1916, Einstein published his general theory of relativity. In it he proposed that gravity is not a force, but a curve in the space-time continuum, created by the presence of mass.

Einstein spoke out frequently against nationalism, the exalting of one nation above all others. He opposed war and violence and supported Zionism, the movement to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine. When the Nazis came to power in 1933, they denounced his ideas. He then moved to the United States. In 1939 Einstein learned that two German chemists had split the uranium atom. Einstein wrote to President Franklin D. Roosevelt warning him that this scientific knowledge could lead to Germany developing an atomic bomb. He suggested the United States begin its own atomic bomb research.

1. Einstein's primary work was in the area of
A chemistry. B biology. C physics. D engineering.
2. Which of the following inventions is mentioned in the passage as a practical application of Einstein's discoveries?
A radio B automobiles C computers D television
3. According to the passage, Einstein supported all of the following, EXCEPT
A the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.
B nationalism.
C atomic bomb research in the United States.

D the defeat of the Nazis.

4. In which country was Einstein born?

A Switzerland B United States C Germany D Israel

5. What is "Brownian movement"?

A the zig-zag motion of microscopic particles in suspension

B the emission of electrons from solids when struck by light

C the motion of photons in light

D the basis of the theory of relativity

6. Einstein was a citizen of all of the following countries EXCEPT

A Belgium. B Germany. C USA. D Switzerland.

7. It is clear from the tone of the passage that the author feels

A Einstein's work in physics was somewhat tarnished by his conservative political views.

B Albert Einstein was one of the most brilliant thinkers in history.

C Einstein's work in physics, though theoretically impressive, led to few practical applications.

D Einstein's theories have been consistently proven incorrect.

8. According to Einstein's special theory of relativity,

A all properties of matter and energy can be explained in a single mathematical formula.

B light is composed of separate packets of energy.

C time and motion are relative to the observer.

D some solids emit electrons when struck by light.

9. The underlined word "exalting" most nearly means

A elevation. B criticism. C support. D elimination.

10. According to Einstein, light is composed of separate packets of energy called

A electrons. C quanta.

B photoelectrons. D gamma rays

Text 11

We believe the Earth is about 4.6 billion years old. At present we are forced to look to other bodies in the solar system for hints as to what the early history of the Earth was like.

Studies of our moon, Mercury, Mars, and the large satellites of Jupiter and Saturn have provided ample evidence that all these large celestial bodies were bombarded by smaller objects in a wide variety of

sizes shortly after the larger bodies had formed. This same bombardment must have affected Earth as well. The lunar record indicates that the rate of impacts decreased to its present low level about 4 billion years ago. On Earth, subsequent erosion and crustal motions have obliterated the craters that must have formed during this epoch.

Scientists estimate the Earth's age by measuring the ratios of various radioactive elements in rocks. The oldest Earth rocks tested thus far are about 3 1/3 billion years old. But no one knows whether these are the oldest rocks on Earth. Tests on rocks from the moon and on meteorites show that these are about 4.6 billion years old. Scientists believe that this is the true age of the solar system and probably the true age of the Earth.

1. The underlined word "obliterated" means

A created. **B** destroyed. **C** changed. **D** eroded.

2. According to this passage, how do scientists estimate the age of the Earth?

A by measuring the ratios of radioactive elements in rocks

B by examining fossils

C by studying sunspots

D by examining volcanic activity

3. Scientists estimate the age of the Earth as

A 3 1/3 billion years old.

C 4.6 billion years old.

B 4 billion years old.

D 6 billion years old.

4. Which of the following processes led to the obliteration of the craters formed by the bombardment of the Earth by celestial bodies?

A volcanic activity

C gravity

B solar radiation

D crustal motions

5. According to the passage, why are scientists forced to look at other bodies in the solar system to determine the early history of the Earth?

A human alteration of the Earth

C solar flares

B erosion and crustal motions

D deforestation

6. What is the BEST title for this passage?

A "Determining the Age of the Earth"

B "Determining the Age of the Solar System"

C "Erosion and Crustal Motion of Earth"

D "Radioactive Elements in Rocks"

7. Which of the following bodies was NOT studied to give evidence that the Earth was bombarded in its early history?

A Mars B Mercury C Jupiter D Earth's moon

8. Bombardment of the Earth at one time by various sized bodies is

A inferred from what happened on other planetary bodies.

B documented fact.

C proven by the lunar record.

D indicated by erosion.

9. The level of impacts of the bombardments of Earth has

A decreased to below normal.

C increased after a periodic low.

B increased to a current high.

D decreased to a current low.

10. The underlined word "bombardment" means

A an avoidance.

C an effect.

B an assault.

D a cause.

Text 12

The earliest vertical windmills were used in Persia more than 2,000 year ago for the grinding of grain. Windmills were adopted for pumping water in North America by the middle of the nineteenth century. Their use declined drastically in the 1930s when inexpensive electricity reached the rural areas. A renewed interest in the use of wind power to generate electricity followed the energy crisis of the 1970s. A program of the United States Department of Energy encouraged the development of new machines, the construction of wind farms, and an evaluation of the economic effect of a large-scale use of wind power.

Public acceptance of wind energy conversion systems is an important consideration in planning for the widespread application of wind energy. Studies have shown that the environmental impact of such systems is relatively small compared to conventional electric power systems. Wind-powered systems do not require the flooding of large land areas or the alteration of the natural ecology, as do hydroelectric systems. Furthermore, they produce no waste products or thermal or chemical effluents, as fossil-fueled and nuclear-fueled systems.

- A it is cheaper than electric power.
 B it does not alter the environment as much as other types of power.
 C it lasts longer than electric power.
 D it is more efficient than electric power.
- 9. In the passage "environmental impact" means**
 A importance of nature. C importance of environment.
 B effect on man. D effect on nature.
- 10. The BEST title for this passage is**
 A "The Public's Response to Wind Energy."
 B "The Benefits of Wind Energy."
 C "How Wind Energy Works."
 D "Wind Energy vs. Other Types of Power."

Text 13

The "Karat" marking on jewelry tells you what proportion of gold is mixed with other metals. If 14 parts of gold are mixed with 10 parts of base metal, the combination is called 14 Karat (14K) gold. The higher the Karat rating, the higher the proportion of gold in the object. The lowest Karat gold that can be marketed in the United States is 10 Karat. Jewelry does not have to be marked with its Karat quality, but most of it is. If there is a Karat quality mark, next to it must be the U.S. registered trademark of the person or company that will stand behind the mark, as required by the National Gold and Silver Stamping Act.

- | **The underlined word "proportion" most nearly means**
 A ratio. C registered.
 B mix. D quality.
- | **If a ring is stamped 24K, it has**
 A 204 parts gold. C two and four-tenths parts gold.
 B 24 parts gold. D 10 parts gold.
- | **The underlined word "registered" most nearly means**
 A documented. B marketed. C mixed. D stamped.
- | **According to the passage, the phrase "stand behind" most nearly means**
 A in front. B in the middle. C back up. D perpendicular to.

7. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the incidence of speech and language disorders worldwide?

A Approximately 10 percent of the population worldwide suffers from a speech or language disorder.

B The rate of speech and language disorder is significantly higher in the U.S. than in other Western nations.

C The U.S. has the lowest incidence of speech and language disorders among Western nations.

D The incidence of speech and language disorders is around five percent for the U.S. and other Western nations.

8. The inherent implication of this passage is that

A only a skilled speech-language pathologist should consult about matters of speech and language.

B there is no difference between a slow child and a truly language-delayed child.

C ranges in language development are so close only a pathologist can see the differences.

D examinations do not necessarily show differences.

9. The underlined word "significantly" means

A not enough to worry about.

B a great deal.

C too much to measure quantitatively.

D more than one month below normal.

10. The pattern of growth in language, as stated in this passage, is

A babbling to silence.

C silence to some sound.

B silence to syllables.

D words to phrases.

Text 15

Awarded the Nobel prize for physics in 1918, German physicist Max Planck is best remembered as the originator of the quantum theory. His work helped usher in a new era in theoretical physics and revolutionized the scientific community's understanding of atomic and subatomic processes.

Planck introduced an idea that led to the quantum theory, which became the foundation of twentieth century physics. In December 1900, Planck worked out an equation that described the distribution of

physics, is basically a mathematical formula.

C Planck's constant was not discernible before 1900.

D radiation was hard to study.

7. The underlined word "an idea" refers to

A a model of matter.

B emission of electromagnetic radiation.

C quanta.

D the equation that described the distribution of radiation accurately over the range of low to high frequencies.

8. The underlined word "emission" means

A giving off.

C throwing away.

B holding on to.

D taking back.

9. Planck's constant expressed in a mathematical formula is

A $e = v/h$

B $E = h/v$

C $e = h-v$

D $E = hv$

10. What is known as Planck's constant?

A v

B h

C e

D E

Text 16

Animals that produce large amounts of offspring depend upon the sheer size of the litter for the perpetuation of their species. The young mature very quickly and are not educated, as the parents are usually involved with obtaining their own food and with reproduction. Should some of the offspring become endangered, the parent will not interfere, because it is not expected that all the young survive, which is the reason for a large litter.

One animal that produces large litters is the hamster. A female hamster is able to bear young when she is six weeks to two months old. The gestation period is about 16 days. Although an average litter size is from five to ten, hamsters commonly have as few as three or as many as a dozen offspring at a time. Mothers will sometimes eat their own young, particularly when the number of offspring is large. Females may produce litters up to an age of about 15 months at monthly intervals. The blind, hairless young begin to grow fur in two to three days. Their eyes open after about two weeks. After ten days they begin eating solid food, though the mother will continue to nurse them for about two more weeks. In captivity a typical hamster may live for two to three years.

1. **The gestation period for hamsters is about**
A nine months. B one month. C 16 days. D six weeks.
2. **For what reason will female hamsters sometimes eat their young?**
A Hunger.
B Because of a large number of offspring.
C Deformed babies.
D The young mature too quickly.
3. **Female hamsters may reproduce as young as**
A six weeks old. C 15 months old.
B six months old. D two weeks old.
4. **The underlined word "perpetuation" means**
A extinction. B annihilation. C variation. D continuation.
5. **Until what age can hamsters produce offspring?**
A two years B six weeks C 15 months D 16 days
6. **What is the tone of the passage?**
A argumentative C biased
B informative D farcical
7. **What is the BEST title for this passage ?**
A "Endangered Animal Litters" C "Parents of Large Litters"
B "Reasons for Large Litters" D "Educating Litters"
8. **What is a litter?**
A The amount of parents an animal has.
B The amount of garbage an animal has.
C The amount of offspring an animal has.
D The amount of siblings an animal has.
9. **Why would an animal parent not be able to care for its litter?**
A It is busy reproducing and food gathering.
B It is busy educating the litter.
C It interferes with the litter.
D It is busy playing.
10. **Which of the following is NOT a reason for a large litter?**
A The young are not expected to live.
B The young are educated.
C The parents are too busy to protect them.
D The young mature quickly.

Text 17

The first census of the American people in 1790 listed fewer than four million residents, most of whom had come from England. Ten years later, in 1800, although the English were still a majority, many Irish, Dutch, German, Swedish, Scottish, and French settlers had come to make their homes in the United States. Immigrants from all of these nations, along with an undocumented number of Africans who had been brought into the country as slaves, provided labor for the rapidly growing cities and the frontier farms. They built factories, roads, and canals, pushing West to settle towns on the edges of the American territory.

By 1880, large numbers of central and southern Europeans began to find their way to America. Italian, Greek, Russian, Austrian, Armenian, and Slavic immigrants settled in the cities where they supplied labor for hundreds of new industries. The census of 1910 listed almost one million immigrants.

After the Civil War, many Asians began to arrive, primarily to work on the railroads in the West. Chinese laborers by the thousands led the way, followed by Korean and Japanese workers.

In more recent years, hundreds of thousands of refugees have come to the United States, the largest numbers from Hungary, Cuba, Lebanon, Syria, and the West Indies. With the close of the Vietnam War, thousands of Indochinese relocated in the United States.

The United States is unique in the world because, with the notable exception of the Native Americans, all Americans are immigrants or the descendants of them.

1. Which of the following would be the BEST title for this passage?

- A "A History of American Immigrants."
- B "A History of Immigration in the Nineteenth Century."
- C "A History of European Immigration to the United States."
- D "A History of Urban Development in the United States."

2. When did many Italian immigrants enter the United States?

- A In 1790
- B In 1800
- C In 1880
- D In 1960

3. The underlined word "majority" is closest in meaning to

- A the largest number
- C the average number

B the smallest number

D the correct number

4. The underlined word "workers" is closest in meaning to

A Asians

B laborers

C refugees

D immigrants

5. The underlined word "them" refers to

A Native Americans

B Americans

C descendants

D immigrants

6. What does this sentence mean?

They built factories, roads, and canals, pushing West to settle towns on the edges of the American territory.

A The building of new factories, roads and canals resulted in disappearing of new towns.

B Slaves and immigrants' labor inhibited the expanding of West.

C The growth of new factories, roads and canals caused West to expand its territories throughout the continent.

D New factories, roads and canals prevented West from increasing in size and importance.

7. What does the author mean by the following statement?

The United States is unique in the world because, with the notable exception of the Native Americans, all Americans are immigrants or the descendants of them.

A A unique aspect of the United States is that all Native Americans are immigrants.

B All but the Native Americans have immigrated to the United States.

C The Native Americans who immigrated to the United States are exceptional.

D The descendants of Native Americans have immigrated throughout the world.

8. The author mentions all of the following as residents listed in the 1800 census EXCEPT

A Germans

B English

C French

D Italians

9. It can be inferred from the passage that the author's attitude toward immigrants is

A discourteous

B respectful

C prejudiced

D disinterested

10. What does the word "census" mean?

A public opinion poll

B crime rate in America

C the official count of Gross National Product

D the official count of population

Text 18

Federal policy toward the Native Americans has a long history of inconsistency, reversal, and failure. In the late 1700s, the United States government owned and operated factories, exchanging goods for furs with the hope that mutual satisfaction with trade would result in peace between Native Americans and the rush of settlers who were moving west. At the same time, the government supported missionary groups in their efforts to build churches, schools, and model farms for those tribes that permitted them to live in their midst.

By the 1800s, federal negotiators were trying to convince many tribes to sell their land and move out of the line of frontier expansion, a policy that culminated in the forced expulsion of the major Southeastern tribes to the west. Over protests by Congress and the Supreme Court, President Andrew Jackson ordered the Native Americans to be removed to what is now Oklahoma. On the forced march, which the Cherokee Nation refers to as the "Trail of Tears," many Native Americans died of disease, exposure, and hunger.

By the end of the 1800s, the government had discovered that some of the land allocated as permanent reservations for the Native Americans contained valuable resources. Congress passed the Dawes Severally Act, and for the next forty years Indian agents and missionaries attempted to destroy the tribal system by separating the members. It was during this time that the government boarding schools were established to educate Native American youth outside of the home environment.

Under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, scattered tribes were encouraged to reorganize their tribal governments. Anti-Indian sentiment resurfaced only ten years later, and by the 1950s relocation centers to move Native Americans from the reservations to urban areas were established.

Today government policies are unclear. Many officials want to remove the federal government completely from Native American governance. Others believe that the government should support Native American efforts to maintain their culture. Not surprisingly, the Native Americans themselves are ambivalent about the role of the federal government in their affairs.

1. What is the author's main point?

- A Government policies for Native Americans have not changed many times during the past three hundred years.
- B Today government officials are in agreement about their role in Native American affairs.
- C The federal government has been inconsistent and unclear in its policies for Native Americans.
- D The Indian Reorganization Act was a failure.

2. What was involved in the "Trail of Tears"?

- A Native American children were separated from their families and sent to boarding schools.
- B Native American families living in the Southeast were forced to move to Oklahoma.
- C Native American families were resettled on reservations.
- D Native Americans were moved from reservations to cities.

3. The underlined word "ambivalent" refers to

- A exhibiting suspicion
- B experiencing contradictory feelings
- C expressing concern
- D demonstrating opposition

4. The underlined word "trade" is closest in meaning to

- A operated factories
- B exchanging goods
- C the rush of settlers
- D failure

5. The underlined word "them" refers to

- A model farms
- B churches
- C tribes
- D missionary groups

6. Choose the paragraph where the author refers to the congressional act that allowed Native American students to be sent to boarding schools.

- A Today government policies are unclear. Many officials want to remove the federal government completely from Native American governance ...
- B By the end of the 1800s, the government had discovered that some of the land allocated as permanent reservations for the Native Americans contained valuable resources ...
- C By the 1800s, federal negotiators were trying to convince many tribes to sell their land ...
- D Federal policy toward the Native Americans has a long history ...

7. What does the author mean by the following statement?

Over protests by Congress and the Supreme Court, President Andrew Jackson ordered the Native Americans to be removed to what is now Oklahoma.

A Oklahoma objected to the president's order to move Native Americans to their state.

B The Native Americans had to move to Oklahoma because Congress and the Supreme Court objected to the president's order.

C The president ordered the Native Americans in Oklahoma to move despite opposition by Congress and the Supreme Court.

D Despite objections by Congress and the Supreme Court, Native Americans were forced to move to Oklahoma by the president.

8. Native American policies are described as all of the following EXCEPT

A inconsistent **B** destructive **C** permanent **D** unclear

9. Why are the Native Americans ambivalent about the role of the federal government in their affairs?

A Because they are scattered.

B Because the government has never thought of their affairs.

C Because the government consists of people unaware of their problems.

D Because federal policy toward them has double nature.

10. The paragraph following the passage would most probably discuss the

A intertribal councils that Native Americans have established.

B efforts by Native Americans to maintain their culture.

C results of the reservation system.

D Native American point of view regarding government policies today.

Text 19

In his book “The Making of the President”, 1960, Theodore White made some insightful observations about the television debates between Kennedy and Nixon. He contended that the debates had to be analyzed within the context of the explosion in the field of communications. During the previous decade Americans had purchased television sets at a phenomenal rate. By the evening of the debate, 88

percent of all American families owned a television set, and a very large percentage tuned into the debate.

The format was really less like a debate than like a press conference. Each candidate was allowed an opening statement of eight minutes, and then two and a half minutes to respond to each question proposed by a panel. There was no provision for dialogue between the candidates. As White observed, despite this format, Nixon proceeded as though he were in a personal debate with Kennedy, trying to score points from the reporters on the panel. In contrast, Kennedy spoke directly to the television viewers, concentrating on creating a dynamic and appealing image in order to influence them.

Later Kennedy claimed that the debates were the single most significant factor in the election. In White's view, the debates did change the direction of the campaign. From research studies, including the Gallup Poll, it appeared that Kennedy had gained at least 2 million votes as a result of the televised programs. When you consider that Kennedy won by a little more than 100,000 votes, the debates had to have made the difference. It has been clear to candidates since then that television debates are a very important tool.

1. What is the author's main point?

- A Television should be removed from politics.
- B The Gallup Poll was an accurate predictor of the 1960 election.
- C Kennedy's style in the TV debates affected the outcome of the election.
- D Eighty-eight percent of all Americans owned televisions in 1960.

2. How many votes did Kennedy gain as a result of the debates?

- A 88 percent
- B 100,000
- C 1,960,000
- D 2 million

3. The underlined word "dynamic" is closest in meaning to

- A intelligent
- B energetic
- C attractive
- D conventional

4. The underlined word "significant" is closest in meaning to

- A important
- B clear
- C research
- D more

5. The underlined phrase "had purchased" means

- A had rented
- B had given
- C had bought
- D had occupied

6. Choose the sentence that explains what Kennedy did in the debates to appeal to the viewers.

- A Each candidate was allowed an opening statement of eight minutes.
- B There was no provision for dialogue between the candidates.
- C As White observed, despite this formal, Nixon proceeded as though he were in a personal debate with Kennedy.
- D In contrast, Kennedy spoke directly to the television viewers, concentrating on creating a dynamic and appealing Image in order to influence them.

7. What does the author mean by the following statement?

When you consider that Kennedy won by a little more than 100,000 votes, the debates had to have made the difference.

- A Considering the small margin of victory, the debates must have influenced the election.
- B It is debatable whether Kennedy won the election since he received only 100,000 more votes than his opponent.
- C Only 100,000 voters watched the debates when Kennedy was running.
- D The debates were a very different kind of campaign strategy for the candidates.

8. The author mentions all the following as characteristics of the debates EXCEPT

- A a large television audience
- B a dialogue between the candidates
- C an opening statement by each candidate
- D questions by a panel of reporters

9. How long did the debate last?

- A approximately 8 minutes
- B 2 and a half minutes
- C approximately 21 minutes
- D 10 and a half minutes

10. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses

- A the book by Theodore White
- B the history of television
- C the accuracy of the Gallup Poll
- D television debates by candidates after 1960

Text 20

Standard usage includes those words and expressions understood, used, and accepted by a majority of the speakers of a language in any situation regardless of the level of formality. As such, these words and expressions are well defined and listed in standard dictionaries. Colloquialisms, on the other hand, are familiar words and idioms that are understood by almost all speakers of a language and used in informal speech or writing, but not considered acceptable for more formal situations. Almost all idiomatic expressions are colloquial language. Slang, however, refers to words and expressions understood by a large number of speakers but not accepted as appropriate formal usage by the majority. Colloquial expressions and even slang may be found in standard dictionaries but will be so identified. Both colloquial usage and slang are more common in speech than in writing.

Colloquial speech often passes into standard speech. Some slang also passes into standard speech, but other slang expressions enjoy momentary popularity followed by obscurity. In some cases, the majority never accepts certain slang phrases but nevertheless retains them in their collective memories. Every generation seems to require its own set of words to describe familiar objects and events.

It has been pointed out by a number of linguists that three cultural conditions are necessary for the creation of a large body of slang expressions. First, the introduction and acceptance of new objects and situations in the society; second, a diverse population with a large number of subgroups; third, association among the subgroups and the majority population.

Finally, it is worth noting that the terms "standard", "colloquial", and "slang" exist only as abstract labels for scholars who study language. Only a tiny number of the speakers of any language will be aware that they are using colloquial or slang expressions. Most speakers of English will, during appropriate situations, select and use all three types of expressions.

1. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A Standard speech | C Different types of speech |
| B Idiomatic speech | D Dictionary usage |

2. How is slang defined by the author?

- A Words and phrases accepted by the majority for formal usage.
- B Words and phrases understood by the majority but not found in standard dictionaries.
- C Words and phrases that are understood by a restricted group of speakers
- D Words and phrases understood by a large number of speakers but not accepted as formal usage.

3. The underlined word “obscurity” could best be replaced by

- A disappearance B influence C qualification D tolerance

4. The underlined word “appropriate” is closest in meaning to

- A acceptable B formal C familiar D colloquial

5. The underlined word “them” refers to

- A collective memories C some cases
- B majority D slang phrases

6. Choose the paragraph that explains where one is most likely to find colloquial language and slang used.

- A Standard usage includes those words and expressions understood ...
- B It has been pointed out by a number of linguists that...
- C Colloquial speech often passes into standard speech ...
- D Finally, it is worth noting that the terms "standard," "colloquial"...

7. What does the author mean by the following statement?

Colloquialisms, on the other hand, are familiar words and idioms that are understood by almost all speakers of a language and used in informal speech or writing, but not considered acceptable for more formal situations.

- A Familiar words and phrases are found in both speech and writing in formal settings.
- B Familiar situations that are experienced by most people are called colloquialisms.
- C Informal language contains colloquialisms, which are not found in more formal language.
- D Most of the speakers of a language can use both formal and informal speech in appropriate situations.

8. The author mentions all of the following as requirements for slang expressions to be created EXCEPT

- A new situations C interaction among diverse groups
- B a new generation D a number of linguists

9. It can be inferred from the passage that the author

- A does not approve of either slang or colloquial speech in any situation.
- B approves of colloquial speech in some situations, but not slang.
- C approves of slang and colloquial speech in appropriate situations.
- D does not approve of colloquial usage in writing.

10. The difference between idiomatic expressions, slang and standard words is

- A in the IQ of the speaker.
- B in the level of formality and acceptance by a majority of the speakers.
- C in the dictionary.
- D in the collective memory.

Text 21

Accidents seldom "just happen" and many can be prevented. Accidental injuries become more frequent and serious in later life. Thus, attention to safety is especially important for older persons.

Several factors make people in this age group prone to accidents. Poor eyesight and hearing can decrease awareness of hazards. Arthritis, neurological diseases, and impaired coordination and balance can make older people unsteady.

Various diseases and medications, alcohol, and preoccupation with personal problems can result in drowsiness, distraction, or poor physical conditioning.

When accidents occur older persons are especially vulnerable to severe injury and tend to heal slowly. Particularly in women, the bones often become thin and brittle with age causing seemingly minor falls to result in broken bones.

Many accidents can be prevented by maintaining mental and physical health and conditioning, and by cultivating good safety habits.

1. The underlined word "cultivating" means

- A discontinuing. B beginning. C disrupting. D encouraging.

2. In old age women often appear more accident prone because

- A women are always more accident prone than men.
- B women suffer the most marked decrease in eyesight.
- C women's bones often become thin and brittle with age causing more

frequent instances of broken bones and fractures.

D women are generally more clumsy than men.

3. According to the passage, which of the following would NOT help elderly people prevent accidents?

A maintaining physical health

C cultivating good safety habits

B maintaining mental health

D entering a nursing home

4. Poor eyesight and hearing can decrease awareness of

A hazards.

B injury.

C drowsiness.

D arthritis.

5. The underlying assumption in this passage is that

A young people have more accidents than other groups.

B infants are the most accident prone.

C accidents happen equally to all age groups.

D old age brings more propensity to accidents.

6. "Just happen" refers to

A by chance

C with cause

B by being a victim

D with warning

7. According to the passage, accident prone is a condition that can not be brought about by one of the following

A arthritis

C poor eyesight and hearing

B neurological diseases

D wealth

8. "Vulnerability" in this passage refers to the elderly population's

A unconquerability.

C invincibility.

B susceptibility.

D indestructibility.

9. Which physical problem is NOT mentioned as a cause of unsteadiness in the elderly?

A neurological diseases

C arthritis

B high blood pressure

D coordination problems

10. Drowsiness or distraction, which can cause accidents, can frequently be caused by any of the following factors EXCEPT

A medications.

C too much TV viewing.

B alcohol.

D preoccupation with personal problems.

Text 22

Stress is with us all the time. It comes from mental or emotional activity as well as physical activity. It is unique and personal to each of us. So personal, in fact, that what may be relaxing to one person may be stressful to another. For example, if you're a busy executive who likes to keep occupied all of the time, "taking it easy" at the beach on a beautiful day may feel extremely frustrating, nonproductive, and upsetting. You may be emotionally distressed from "doing nothing." Too much emotional stress can cause physical illnesses such as high blood pressure, ulcers, or even heart disease. Physical stress from work or exercise is not likely to cause such ailments. The truth is that physical exercise can help you to relax and to better handle your mental or emotional stress.

1. **The underlined word "unique" most nearly means**
 A stressful B distinctive C brisk D relaxing
2. **Which of the following people would find "taking it easy" stressful?**
 A construction worker C farm worker
 B business executive D truck driver
3. **The underlined word "distressed" most nearly means**
 A upset B distinctive C relaxed D active
4. **The underlined word "ailments" most nearly means**
 A traits B characteristics C episodes D illnesses
5. **Which of the following would be a determinant as to what people find stressful?**
 A personality B education C marital status D shoe size
6. **This article published by the Department of Health and Human Services probably came from the**
 A Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 B Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.
 C Education Administration.
 D Communicable Diseases Administration.
7. **Stress is**
 A optional. B relaxing. C manageable. D the same for all people.
8. **A source of stress NOT specifically mentioned in this passage is**

- 6. In this passage "accessibility" means**
- A availability of admission tickets to certain areas.
 - B availability of park staff to assist people.
 - C the ease with which a physically disabled person can get to and through a park.
 - D in what direction one drives to get to a particular attraction.
- 7. The implication for handicapped people is that**
- A they are welcome but not provided for in most parks.
 - B they are welcome and provided for in most parks.
 - C they are not really welcome in most parks.
 - D there are no facilities for them in most parks.
- 8. The background material described includes all the following EXCEPT**
- A interviews with inhabitants.
 - B exhibits.
 - C literature.
 - D films.
- 9. What is meant by "accommodations"?**
- A Scenic drives-nature trails.
 - B Geology-history.
 - C Meals-lodging.
 - D Plant life-animal life.
- 10. What limitations does the author NOT consider with respect to requiring special assistance?**
- A visual limitations.
 - B auditory limitations.
 - C physical limitations.
 - D mental limitations.

Text 24

From the beginning of beekeeping in the 1600s until the early 1800s, honey was largely an article of local trade. Many farmers and villagers kept a few colonies of bees in box hives to supply their own needs and those of some friends, relatives, and neighbors. Moses Quimby of New York State was the first commercial beekeeper in the United States, as his sole means of livelihood was producing and selling honey. Other beekeepers in Quimby's neighborhood used his methods and began to produce honey on a commercial scale. As the use of improved hives and new honey-gathering methods became more widespread, commercial beekeeping spread into other states.

1. According to the passage, what was the primary reason people kept bee colonies prior to the advent of commercial beekeeping?

- A as a recreational activity
- B as a profit-making venture
- C to supply honey for themselves and neighbors
- D to scare away wild animals

2. According to the passage, which of the following is a reason to the spread of commercial beekeeping?

- A A dramatic increase in demand for honey.
- B The use of improved hives and honey-gathering methods.
- C An increase in bee populations in the Northeast.
- D The coming of the Industrial Revolution.

3. The underlined word "article" means

- A object.
- B element.
- C assembly.
- D piece.

4. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about commercial beekeeping?

- A Commercial beekeeping is done for profit.
- B Commercial beekeepers supply a large number of consumers with honey.
- C Commercial beekeepers use more advanced honey-gathering methods than private beekeepers.
- D Commercial beekeeping began to spread during the seventeenth century.

5. What does the underlined phrase "on a commercial scale" mean?

- A a heavier, thicker form of honey
- B subject to government regulation
- C in large amounts for many consumers
- D purely for personal consumption

6. The underlined word "livelihood" means

- A a hobby.
- B sustenance.
- C the length of one's life.
- D entertainment.

7. The BEST title for this passage would be

- A "A History of Beekeeping."
- B "The Development of Commercial Beekeeping."
- C "Moses Quimby Commercial Beekeeper."

D "Beekeeping in New York State."

8. According to the passage, commercial beekeeping began

A before 1600.

C in the early 1800s.

B between 1600 and 1800.

D in 1750.

9. According to the passage, Moses Quimby made a living by

A making honey for friends, relatives, and neighbors.

B building improved hives.

C creating new honey-gathering techniques.

D producing and selling honey.

10. What kind of information would follow this paragraph?

A A discussion of Moses Quimby's beekeeping business.

B A discussion of the honey-gathering methods.

C A discussion of what happened when beekeeping spread to other states.

D A discussion of how bees make honey.

Text 25

Michelangelo (1475-1564) was one of the most inspired creators in the history of art. As a sculptor, an architect, a painter, and a poet, he had a tremendous influence on all his contemporaries.

He was born near Arezzo, but it was Florence that he considered to be his home town. What he loved above all was the city's art, architecture, and culture.

Initially, he concentrated on sculpture. In 1501 he began to carve a figure of David from a huge block of marble. This was finished in 1504, when he was 29. David is shown with a sling on his shoulder, looking into the distance.

Later, Michelangelo was asked by Pope Julius II to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. Every day for four years, from 1508 till 1512, he worked on this task, lying on his back at the top of high scaffolding, with paint trickling onto his face.

He designed many buildings, but it was his work at St. Peter's Basilica that represented his greatest achievement as an architect. This dome became the model for domes all over the Western world. What is difficult to appreciate nowadays is its revolutionary design.

There is a small group of artists such as Shakespeare and Beethoven, who, through their work, have been able, to express the deepest experiences of humanity. Michelangelo belongs to this group.

1. When was Michelangelo born?

- A in the 19th century C at the end of the 15th century
 B in the middle of the 16th century D at the end of the 14th century

2. Michelangelo was not

- A a painter C a poet
 B a sculptor D a composer

3. Find the equivalent to the following sentence.

Initially, he concentrated on sculpture.

- A Michelangelo studied sculpture.
 B He concentrated on his statue of David first.
 C First, he devoted himself to sculpture.
 D Michelangelo initiated sculpture.

4. What does the author mean by the following statement?

Later, Michelangelo was asked by Pope Julius II to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

- A Pope Julius II painted the Chapel when Michelangelo asked him to do it.
 B Pope Julius II taught Michelangelo how to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
 C Pope Julius II painted the Chapel together with Michelangelo.
 D Pope Julius II asked Michelangelo to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

5. What does the underlined word “achievement” most nearly mean?

- A failure B success C hobby D bravery

6. The author mentions all of his greatest achievements, except for

- A His work at St. Peter’s Basilica
 B The ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
 C His marble statue of David
 D The Medici Chapel

7. The author states that

- A Michelangelo was born in Florence.
 B Michelangelo’s native town was not Florence.

C Michelangelo considered Arezzo to be his favourite town.

D Michelangelo hated the art and culture of Florence.

8. What does the underlined word “contemporaries” mean?

A people living during the same period as someone else

B people appreciating someone’s creative work

C someone’s neighbors

D descendants

9. Author mentions all of the following describing Michelangelo’s work at the Sistine Chapel, except for

A He worked on this task for 4 years.

B It was not easy.

C He painted the ceiling every day.

D He was invited by Shakespeare.

10. Why does the author consider Michelangelo to be one of the greatest artists?

A Michelangelo’s paintings were wonderful.

B He had a tremendous influence on all his contemporaries.

C Michelangelo was a talented architect and sculptor.

D He expressed the deepest experiences of humanity.

Text 26

Dear Helen,

I would like to congratulate you on organizing such an excellent and informative workshop. I know a lot of people learnt a great deal from it.

Can you pass on my thanks to Doctor Friedman for his fascinating talk on Staff Motivation? I realize how lucky we were that he was able to find the time for us. The feedback from the staff was very positive.

Let’s hope we actually see an improvement in staff motivation as a result!

By the way, I’m missing my list of addresses of the delegates who attended. Did I happen to leave it in your office? It’s just that I haven’t seen it since our meeting on Friday.

Thanks again for a great day,

Anne

1. What is the main objective of the message?

- A to inform B to accuse C to make a request D to praise
2. **What can be implied about the workshop?**
 - A All the delegates were staff from the same office.
 - B It included several talks.
 - C It lasted one day.
 - D Motivation was not discussed.
 3. **What can be implied about Dr Friedman?**
 - A He works in the same office as Anne.
 - B He has a very busy schedule.
 - C He is a leading expert on organizing workshops.
 - D Anne knows him better than Helen does.
 4. **What has happened to the address list?**
 - A Anne has lost it.
 - B Anne has found it.
 - C Anne has sent it to Helen.
 - D Anne has completed it.
 5. **What does the underlined “a great deal” mean?**
 - A not much
 - B a lot
 - C very well
 - D a little
 6. **Dr Friedman was talking about**
 - A employers’ motivation
 - B his own motivation
 - C delegates’ motives
 - D employees’ motivation
 7. **The underlined word “feedback” most nearly means**
 - A thought
 - B response
 - C connection
 - D improvement
 8. **What does Ann hope for?**
 - A She hopes that the staff will study motivation.
 - B She hopes to improve her motivation.
 - C She hopes for the improvement in staff motivation.
 - D She hopes to see Dr Friedman again.
 9. **What does the word “staff” mean?**
 - A the board of directors
 - B the group of people who work in staff department
 - C top managers of an organization
 - D the group of people who work for an organization
 10. **What is on the list that Anne is asking Helen about?**
 - A the names of the delegates
 - B the addresses of those delegates who missed the workshop
 - C the addresses of the delegates who were present
 - D Helen’s address

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