READING COMPREHENSION
(O-NET & A-NET)

PART 1
Questions 1-4

All books, including reserve books, may be renewed when due (except Murphy books) unless they are needed by another borrower. Books to be renewed should be brought to the desk from which they were borrowed. Renewals may not be made by telephone at any time. Periodicals may be renewed once. Murphy books may not be renewed.

1. How can books be renewed?
(A) By telephone.
(B) By mail.
(C) In person.
(D) With special permission.

2. How often can magazines be renewed?

(A) Never.

(B) One time.

(C) Two times.

(D) As often as needed.

3. According to the passage, a book CANNOT be renewed if

(A) the borrower returns it late.

(B) it has been placed on reserve.

(C) no one else wants to take it out.

(D) it is part of the Murphy collection.

4. Where would this paragraph most probably appear?

(A) On a bookstore sign.

(B) In a publisher's brochure.

(C) In a newspaper article.

(D) In a library pamphlet.

Questions 5-9

The early history of the human race is most clearly and readily studied by observing the stages of human technological progress. That is why it was a long-standing convention to divide early history into broad periods according to the hard materials — stone, copper, bronze, and iron, in that order -— from which cutting tools and weapons were made. Then, as knowledge of the past increased, the broad periods were further subdivided. The Stone Age was divided into the Old (Paleolithic) period and the New (Neolithic) period when it was noticed that the technique of sharpening flint and other stones changed from flaking to grinding.

5. Historians have divided early human history into broad periods according to terms that refer to

(A) how long the materials used lasted.

(B) how living quarters were built.

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(C) the kind of shaping method used.

(D) materials used for making utensils and weapons.

6. Which of the following is said of the system used for dividing early history into periods?

(A) It has been recently devised.

(B) It is not based on cultural developments.

(C) It is intended to indicate technological progress.

(D) It refers to materials that have lasted to the present.

7. During the period called the Stone Age, what happened to the technique of sharpening stone?

(A) It remained the same as in the preceding period.

(B) It could be used only when sharpening flint.

(C) It required the use of iron wheels.

(D) It changed from flaking to grinding.

8. According to the passage, which of the following periods of history occurred latest in time?

(A) Bronze Age.

(B) Stone Age.

(C) Iron Age.

(D) Copper Age.

9. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following was probably made from the hard materials that gave their names to historical periods?

(A) Statues

(B) Axes

(C) Wheels

(D) Pots

Questions 10-14

An electronic funds transfer system —- called E. F. T. in banking circles — is replacing the paperwork in banking processes. With its

use of computers to carry out financial transactions, E. F. T. is changing the way people pay bills and may eliminate the necessity for carrying cash. But there is a snag in this technological revolution, and that is the reluctance of consumers to change their habits. Regardless of whether or not consumers like it, bankers are determined to fully implement the new system. The full use of E. F. T. nevertheless may be a quarter century away.

10. According to the passage, what is the problem with the electronic funds transfer system?

(A) The machinery breaks down.

(B) The field of electronics is not advanced enough.

(C) People do not like to adopt new ideas.

(D) It takes too long to pay bills.

11. According to the passage, what is the immediate benefit of the electronic funds transfer system?

(A) It pays a higher interest rate than other systems.

(B) It eliminates the need for traditional record keeping.

(C) It eliminates the need for banks.

(D) It changes people's habits.

12. One possible result of fully implementing the electronic funds transfer system would be that

(A) people might not have to handle money.

(B) people might find the money to pay their bills more easily.

(C) bank charges might be eliminated.

(D) paperwork might be increased.

13. According to the passage, bankers want to

(A) wait a quarter of a century before starting the E. F. T. system.

(B) begin immediate use of the E. F. T. system.

(C) have more research done to improve the E. F. T. system.

(D) implement the E. F. T. system in a limited number of banks.

14. According to the passage, what is the future of the electronic funds transfer system?

(A) It may be widely accepted very soon.

(B) It may take at least twenty-five years before it is commonly used.

(C) It may never be widely used because there are not enough people able to operate the machinery.

(D)It may only be a nuisance, creating more paperwork and bother.

Questions 15-21

The Grand Canyon, a long, narrow gorge in Arizona, is rich in geological history. Its record of past plant and animal life also makes it an exciting and invaluable object of study for biologists. Using samples from the two hundred and seventeen miles of the canyon's walls, scientists analyze the building materials that form the earth' s surface and study the natural processes which have affected the canyon over Its four-billion-year history. These processes include the eruption of volcanoes, which were active as recently as one thousand years ago, and gradual decomposition by erosion. Scientists also study a great variety of fossils that can be found in the canyon. These imprints of past forms of life are preserved in rock. The lower levels of canyon rock contain fossils of seashells and primitive algae, while the

upper levels contain fossils of such creatures as dinosaurs and other prehistoric land animals. All of these discoveries provide scientists with information both on the earth's history in general and on the area around the Grand Canyon in particular.

15. What is the main topic of this passage?

(A) The fascination of geological history.

(B) The effect of volcanoes on the Grand Canyon.

(C) Prehistoric plants and animals.

(D) A canyon's record of natural history.

16. Why is the Grand Canyon of particular interest?

(A) It contains a wealth of information in its walls.

(B) Modern plant and animal life there is varied and exciting.

(C) There is great potential mineral wealth in the canyon.

(D) Published history of the area is already

detailed and complete.

17. According to the passage, why is the Grand Canyon of special importance to the geologist?

(A) It reveals much of the earth's past.

(B) It is longer and deeper than any other canyon.

(C) It has suffered little destruction over the years.

(D) It is completely dry all year long.

18. The oldest parts of the canyon date back how many years?

(A) 217

(B) 1,000

(C) 4,000,000

(D) 4,000,000,000

19. What is one natural phenomenon that is now taking place in the canyon?

(A) Fossilization

(B) Preservation of rock

(C) Erosion

(D) Volcanic eruption

20. Scientists can learn about previous life in the area by studying

(A) current animal life.

(B) impressions in rocks.

(C) feeding habits of dinosaurs.

(D) construction materials.

21. Which of the following statements about the Grand Canyon can be concluded from the passage?

(A) It is much older than other parts of the United States.

(B) It contains more levels than other canyons.

(C) Its history is more varied and accessible than that of other areas.

(D) Its former habitation by dinosaurs was an unexpected discovery.

Questions 22-26

The theory of probability was born into a hostile world – a world of superstitions, of charms and curses, where success was believed to be the reward of the "lucky" and failure the result of "outrageous fortune. "Its birthplace, the gambling room, was hardly reputable, however fashionable it might have been. Yet, despite these handicaps, the theory of probability has had a profound impact on our ability to cope with many of the things that we observe in nature. In many respects, its contribution to scientific thought has been as significant as Newton's calculus or Euclid's geometry.

While the practical contributions of probability theory are undisputed, few theories have created such a philosophical controversy. We shall not belabor the issues

here except to note that the basic point of difference lies in the view regarding the meaning – and, therefore, the use one is willing to make – of probability measures. But these matters are primarily philosophical rather than mathematical. The mathematical foundations of the theory are not really at issue. Here our task is to construct a practical definition of the word "probability."

22. According to the passage, the theory of probability began
(A) with many failures.
(B) at the same time as Euclid's geometry.
(C) as a superstition.
(D) under unfavorable conditions.
23. The theory of probability was originated to
(A) reinforce the effectiveness of dares or curses.

(B) increase the predictability of winning in games of chance.

(C) overcome the hostility of the environment.

(D) find out why some people are lucky and others unlucky.

24. According to the passage, what important effect has probability theory had?

(A) It has enabled people to understand and adapt to their experiences better.

(B) It has led to increased technological development.

(C) It has profoundly influenced the course of natural events.

(D) It has resolved philosophical questions about the meaning of probability measures.

25. One of the points made in the passage about the theory of probability is that

(A) its applications have gone far beyond its original use.

(B) it has gone specifically beyond the

thought of Euclid and Newton.

(C) it has made gambling both more fashionable and more reputable.

(D) its practical applications are more significant than its philosophical or mathematical foundations.

26. Which aspect of probability theory does the author prefer not to discuss?

(A) The questions of origins

(B) The practical contributions

(C) The controversial issues

(D) The future uses

Questions 27-31

With the inauguration of the Erie Canal in 1825, the Hudson River became one of the busiest waterways in the United States. For over fifty years, the Hudson was crowded end to end with cargo schooners, luxury paddly-wheelers, and a vast armada of tugboats and

barges carrying freight and passengers. But as the turn of the century approached, river traffic began to decline. First the cargo-carrying ships disappeared. Then railroads began to replace the steamboats. Finally, by 1900, tugboats and barges were almost the watercraft left.

27. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
(A) Rivers in the United States
(B) Steamboats and Paddle-Wheelers
(C) The Opening of the Erie Canal
(D) The Hudson River in the Nineteenth Century
28. The Hudson River was used mainly to transport
(A) goods and people
(B) weapons and animals
(C) water and oil
(D) gold and silver

29. It can be inferred from the passage that river traffic began to decline around

(A) 1825

(B) 1850

(C) 1880

(D) 1910

30. According to the passage, river traffic declined because of an increase in travel by

(A) by wagon

(B) plane

(C) train

(D) car

31. According to the passage, which of the following watercraft could be found on the river in the twentieth century?

(A) Steamboats

(B) Sailing ships

(C) Cargo schooners

(D) Barges

Questions 32-37

On the other hand, in the course of the evolution of birds from reptiles, there was a succession of changes in the bone, muscle, and skin structures of the animals. This wholesale restructuring of some reptiles over a period of thousands of years equipped the new animals to escape their predators and to find food more easily. But the evolutionary process did not stop there. Once adapted to flight, some birds continued to change and the process seemed to reverse itself. As penguins adapted to marine life, their wings changed to flippers and their feathers to a waterproof covering, thus suiting the birds for a semiaquatic existence.

32. What is the main topic of this paragraph?

(A) Penguins

(B) Flying

(C) Adaptation

(D) Reptiles

33. What does the paragraph preceding this one probably discuss?

(A) The characteristics of certain birds

(B) Bone alterations in penguins

(C) A nonevolutionary theory

(D) Evolution of another animal

34. According to the passage, what is the relationship between reptiles and birds?

(A) Birds developed from reptiles.

(B) Reptiles use birds' eggs as a source of food.

(C) Birds adapted to living with reptiles.

(D) Reptiles helped birds to survive.

35. Certain reptiles gradually became able to escape quickly by

(A) acquiring new structural features

(B) becoming smaller and stronger

(C) changing their eating habits

(D) imitating other animals

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36. According to the passage, gradual anatomical changes enabled one kind of flying bird to

(A) develop good eyesight for hunting fish

(B) fly over long distances

(C) evolve more quickly than other birds.

(D) adapt to surviving in the water

37. It can be concluded from the passage that penguins were at one time able to

(A) catch reptiles

(B) fly

(C) live entirely in the water

(D) find food easily

Questions 38-41

The Einstein Observatory is an orbiting spacecraft that is mapping in detail extremely distant sources of x-rays. It has sent back information that has led to a new concept of how the universe was formed. Some

leading scientists now conclude that the evolution of the universe depended heavily on sequences of explosions and that the shock waves that followed them may have played an important part in galaxy formation.

38. What is the best title for this passage?

(A) New Ideas About Einstein's Theories

(B) Mapping the Galaxies by Satellites

(C) New Ideas on the Formation of the Universe

(D) The Evolution of X-rays

39. According to the passage, what is the Einstein Observatory?

(A) An x-ray laboratory

(B) An orbiting spacecraft

(C) A university planetarium

(D) A research institute

40. The passage discusses a study that is being made of

(A) a spacecraft

(B) a series of explosions

(C) distant x-ray sources

(D) remote stars

41. According to the passage, some scientists think that

(A) explosions played a key role in the evolution of the universe

(B) the evolution of the universe was followed by a series of explosions

(C) galaxy formation depends heavily on continual explosions

(D) explosions and catastrophic shocks occur in a wave sequence

Questions 42-48

Discovered a mere one hundred fifty years ago and manufactured commercially just half that long, aluminum today ranks behind only iron and steel among metals serving mankind. The key to its popularity is its incredible versatility. The same metal that makes

kitchen foil serves as armor for battle field tanks. The material of lawn chairs and baseball bats also forms the vital parts of sir and space vehicles—most of their skeletons, their skins, even the rivets that bind them together.

Behind aluminum's versatility lie properties so diverse that they almost seem to belong to several different metals. For example, in its pure form, aluminum is soft enough to whittle. Yet its alloys can possess the strength of steel, with only a third of its weight. Thus, when Alexander Calder designed one of his last mobiles—a soaring creation eighty feet long— his choice of aluminum over steel cut two tons from its weight. Aluminum also assures the masterpiece virtual immortality. The instant the metal is exposed to sir, its surface acquires a transparent film that seals the interior against further corrosion.

42. According to the passage ,the use of aluminum is

(A) greater than that of any other metal

(B) equal to that of iron

(C) less than that of steel

(D) negligible

43. According to the passage, aluminum is sometimes used to make which of the following

(A) Photographic film

(B) Frames for stuffed furniture

(C) Foils and other fencing equipment

(D) Parts of spaceships

44. It can be inferred from the passage that aluminum has been marketed for how many years?

(A) 40

(B) 75

(C) 80

(D) 150

45. The most important feature of aluminum is that it

(A) can be used for many different things

(B) is soft enough to whittle

(C) is strong

(D) can be marketed in pure form

46. Calder's mobile was made of

(A) steel (B) aluminum

(C) two different metals

(D) a variety of metals

47. It can be inferred that a steel object weighing three tons would weigh how many tons if it were made of aluminum?

(A) One

(B) Three

(C) Six

(D) Nine

48. It can be inferred from the passage that things made of aluminum

(A) are usually sealed with plastic film

(B) are not very popular as art objects

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(C) will last a long time

(D) should not be exposed to air for a long period of time

Questions 49-54

Art, for novelist Edith Wharton, was primarily a matter of selection; the novelist's task was that of disengaging "crucial moments from the welter of existence" and making them vivid and meaningful. She rejected both the "slice of tile" theory and the "stream of consciousness" technique which, in her eyes, was merely a newfangled form of the former with Freudian trimmings. She knew that there were no trivial subjects per se, and she believed that It was precisely when dealing with apparent trivialities that the writer had need of the greatest aptitude.

A story might begin for Edith Wharton with either the characters or the situation. If the situation came first, she was always very careful to let it lie in her mind until It had brought forth of itself the people it needed. It was an idiosyncrasy of her creative mind that her characters always came to her with their names, which she could not change except at the cost of losing her hold on them. She always knew the destiny of her people from the beginning, but she did not know how that destiny would be expressed. Although her characters were portrayed in many settings and situations, they all reflected, by the often tragic outcome of their lives, her profound conviction that no human could be happy if that happiness was rooted in the wretchedness of another.

49. Edith Wharton felt that in writing novels it was important to

(A) isolate important events from life' a overall picture

(B) write about "slices of life"

(C) adhere to the "stream of consciousness" technique

(D) emphasize personal idiosyncrasies

50. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that Edith Wharton, in writing a novel, was probably most concerned with the characters'

(A) ideals

(B) past histories

(C) future plans

(D) day-today lives

51. For Edith Wharton, the first idea for a story would most likely be

(A) a historical moment in time

(B) either the situation or the characters

(C) a summary of the characters' past lives

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(D) the structure of the plot

52. According to the passage, Edith Wharton's characters always appeared to her with their

(A) idiosyncrasies

(B) situations

(C) names

(D) wretchedness

53. With regard to her characters' destinies, Edith Wharton always knew

(A) what they would eventually be

(B) that they would be tragic

(C) that they would be meaningful

(D) how they would be achieved

54. According to the passage, which of the following is true about Edith Wharton's characters?

(A) They often had lives that ended sadly.

(B) They frequently had strong convictions.

(C) They occasionally tried to make others happy.

(D) They always were profoundly unhappy.

Questions 55-60

A tribe of Plains Indians, the Assiniboins, had the distinction of hunting on foot. During the winter months the hunters wore snowshoes to chase the buffalo into the deep snow, where the animals were easily killed. The Assiniboins were thrifty people who utilized all of their dead prey: the meat was their food; their clothing came from the hides; their tools and weapons came from the bones and horns. Once the other parts had been disposed of, the children used the buffalo's ribs as sleds.

55. According to the passage, what was unusual about the Assiniboin Indians?

(A) They were a tribe of Plains Indians.

(B) They were casual hunters.

(C) They did not hunt on horseback.

(D) They did not kill buffalo in warm weather.

56. The passage indicates that the Indians chased the buffalo into deep snow so that the buffalo could NOT

(A) escape easily

(B) destroy crops

(C) frighten their children

(D) disturb other animals

57. According to the passage, the Assiniboin did which of the following?

(A) Observed religious rituals

(B) Lived in very small tribes.

(C) Used every part of the buffalo

(D) Hunted efficiently in groups

58. What does the passage imply about the clothing worn by the Assiniboins?

(A) It made them difficult to see.

(B) It concealed their tools and weapons.

(C) It was traded with other tribes.

(D) It was made of buffalo skins.

59. According to the passage, what is true about Assiniboin children?

(A) They worked as hard as the adults.

(B) They went sledding.

(C) They rode buffalo.

(D) They skinned animals.

60. What would be the best title for this passage?

(A) Assiniboin Eating Habits

(B) Winter Survival for the Assiniboins

(C) Assiniboin Tools and Weapons

(D) The Assiniboin Life-style

Questions 61-64

All students have faculty advisors with whom to discuss their academic program. Each student, however, is responsible for knowing and meeting the requirements for graduation. Except for required courses (such as freshman composition the first quarter), students may

select their own classes each quarter. The usual schedule is three courses each quarter, two courses being the minimum unless a student receives special permission. A student may not register for four or more courses in any quarter.

61. According to the passage, the faculty advisor will help the student

(A) plan a course of study

(B) meet other freshmen in the program

(C) complete the graduation requirements

(D) prepare for special courses

62. The average number of courses for a student in one quarter is

(A) one

(B) two

(C) three

(D) four

63. A student is required to get special permission when taking

(A) one course

(B) two courses

(C) three courses

(D) four courses

64. According to the passage, in the first quarter all students take a course in

(A) literature

(B) mathematics

(C) music

(D) writing

Questions 65-71

Clara Louise Maass was a nurse who contributed to the research on yellow fever at the turn of the century. She was working as a civilian nurse in Cuba, where army Majors William Gorgas and Walter Reed were conducting experiments to isolate the cause

of the disease. Tests ruled out dirt and poor sanitation as causes of yellow fever, and a mosquito was the suspected carrier. Clara was among the group who volunteered to be bitten by the insect. She contracted the disease and died on August 24, 1901. She was the only woman to participate in the experiment and among the few volunteers to die from it. With her death, the study ended; the results of the experiment provided conclusive evidence that mosquitoes were the source of the disease.

65. Which of the following would be the best the title for the passage?

(A) The Life of Clara Louise Masse

(B) Yellow Fever Patients

(C) A Heroic Nurse Aids Research

(D) Life in Cuba in the 1900's

66. According to the passage, Maass went to Cuba in order to

(A) do nursing work

(B) do research on yellow fever

(C) continue her education

(D) teach people about sanitation

67. It can be inferred from the passage that the research was probably supported by

(A) hospital

(B) army

(C) volunteers

(D) researchers

68. According to the passage, Gorgas and Reed had previously looked for the cause of yellow fever by studying

(A) sanitary conditions

(B) mosquitoes

(C) related diseases

(D) victims of the disease

69. According to the passage, people can contract yellow fever when they

(A) eat contaminated food

(B) touch dirty areas

(C) suffer a mosquito bite

(D) drink polluted water

70. It can be inferred from the passage that many of the volunteers

(A) were not men

(B) did not die

(C) were not bitten by the insect

(D) did not participate in the experiment

71. It can be inferred from the passage that,as a nurse, Maass was

(A) ambitious

(B) dedicated

(C) inexperienced

(D) overworked

Questions 72-77

The biological sonar, or echolocation, of bats and a number of other animals is one of nature a great ingenuities. As a means of perceiving the environment by bouncing high-frequency sounds off objects, it interests

scientists in many disciplines. Echolocation serves the bat as a substitute for vision in the perception of near and moderately near objects. Bats can examine the characteristics of objects – size, shape, distance, direction, and motion – by sensing the way the objects modify the sonar signals reflected back to the bat. The sounds emitted by bats for echolocation differ according to the species and the situation, so that it is not usually possible to specify a single, particular signal as the characteristic orientation sound of a given species. Nevertheless, enough useful generalizations arise from the data now available to permit a unified, if preliminary, view of the operation of bar echolocation systems.

72. What is the main topic of the passage?

(A) How to identify bats

(B) Scientific collaboration in the study of bats

(C) Unusual species of bats

(D) How bats perceive their surroundings

73. Echolocation is a characteristic of

(A) a small number of bat species only

(B) all animals that fly

(C) certain animal species, including bats

(D) all wild animals

74. According to the passage, bats make use of echolocation because

(A) their vision is limited

(B) they are a highly developed species

(C) they usually search for food at night

(D) they are able to make many sounds

75. In line 3, what does "It" refer to?

(A) An object

(B) A bat

(C) Nature

(D) Echolocation

76. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

(A)Echolocation can determine the dimensions

of an object.

(B) Different bat species make different echolocation sounds.

(C) Bats use echolocation to identify distant objects.

(D) Scientists in various fields are doing experiments on echolocation.

77. How far has research on echolocation progressed?

(A) The data have yet to be reviewed.

(B) The study is still in Its initial stages.

(C) Scientists in different disciplines have conflicting ideas.

(D) The sounds of most individual bat species have been identified.

Questions 78-81

Another medical technique that has recently become popular is hypnosis. In sleep, a loss of awareness occurs; in hypnosis there is a

highly concentrated but relaxed awareness, which can be like daydreaming. When used as "hypno-anesthesia, "hypnosis does not stop the pain process; rather ,the perception of the pain is altered. Only patients who are able to undergo deep hypnosis, about one quarter of the population, are appropriate for this technique in surgery. Hypnosis often provides very ill patients with relief they can no longer obtain from drugs or surgery.

78. According to the passage, hypnosis is unlike sleep because in hypnosis

(A) there are no dreamlike states

(B) awareness is not decreased

(C) the person does not remember anything afterwards

(D) there is a complete loss of consciousness

79. According to the passage, hypnosis reduces pain in surgical patients because the

(A) patient can concentrate on something else

(B) awareness of the pain is changed

(C) pain is removed from consciousness

(D) patient is too relaxed to feel pain

80. According to the passage, who can be successfully hypnotized for surgery?

(A) A minority of the population

(B) Almost everyone

(C) Those who no longer use drugs

(D) Those with special medical needs

81. According to the passage, hypnosis is valuable because it

(A) is more relaxing than sleep

(B) is better than drugs in killing pain

(C) can help stop the spread of a serious illness

(D) is an important tool for easing pain

Questions 82-88

Clay is a material that has the fundamental characteristic of becoming plastic when moist so that it can be modeled or molded, like

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mud. Clay hardens when allowed to dry in the air, but can still be softened again with water. Heat changes the nature of clay, however, so that it becomes rigid and stony. This change is almost irreversible when the clay is baked above a temperature of 600° centigrade. Throughout history, people have exploited these qualities of clay to make bricks, popery, and porcelain.

82. According to the passage, people have utilized the

(A) supplies of clay along riverbanks

(B) pottery objects made by their ancestors

(C) imperishable nature of stone

(D) natural properties of clay

83. What is the main topic of this paragraph?

(A) The characteristics of pottery

(B) The basic nature of clay

(C) The useful applications of clay

(D) The properties of mud

84. According to the passage, which of the following is true about moist clay and mud?
(A) They are found in the same locations
(B) They dry very quickly.
(C) They have a similar consistency.
(D) They contain the same amount of water.
85. What is one property of moist clay?
(A) It can be shaped easily.
(B) It flows easily.
(C) It can absorb its weight in water.
(D) It contains many small stones.
86. Which of the following is true when clay is allowed to dry in the air?
(A) It becomes almost unbreakable.
(B) It becomes permanently hard.
(C) It hardens, but can be softened again.
(D) It hardens, but loses its molded shape.
87. Clay is made firmer by exposure to
(A) moisture
(B) heat
(C) mold

(D) plastics

88. The tone of the passage can best be described as

(A) philosophical

(B) critical

(C) humorous

(D) factual

Samuel Slater was born in Belper, England, in 1768. On completion of his seven year apprenticeship in an English spinning mill, he was apparently so worried about the growth, and hence **saturation**, of the industry in the United Kingdom that, in 1789, without the knowledge of his family, Slater traveled to America at the age of 21. This was done in secret; it was illegal at the time to export anything to the US relating to machinery, including engineers. Also, the US was offering rewards for textile information.

Arriving in New York, it was not long before he learned of the experimental work of Moses Brown and William Almy, in Pawtucket, with more advanced machines than the Spinning Jennys used in New York. Initially without any contract, and working alongside the engineers already employed at the Almy and Brown mill, Slater successfully reworked a spinning frame along the lines of Arkwright's Water Frame. This three months of work resulted in a partnership with Almy and Brown. He understood the whole spinning process and know which machines were vital to overall success of a mill.

However, that management training and knowledge really came into its own over the next two years as Slater labored to educate the **embryonic** textile industry and businessmen in the techniques that had proved so successful in Belper. Without **these**,

Slater believe the industry would not flourish. In particular, his aim was to maximize the output from the machinery and develop the market place in order to sell all the **yarn** that could be produced. Prior to this, the philosophy of Almy and Brown was to produce only to order. By 1792, Slater had proved, through the use of his Belper-learned management techniques, that he could make spinning a profitable business. **This** led to building the Old Slater Mill-the first successful US cotton spinning mill. Slater's view was to concentrate on a specific aspect and specialize. The others partners believe in covering the whole textile process through to finished goods, including knitting. As a result, in 1797, Slater broke away and built his own larger mill-the White Mill. Following the success of Slater's business, the cotton industry **really took off** and over the next ten or so years, over eighty mills developed.

Slater has been called both the "Father of American Industry", and the "Founder of the American Industrial Revolution".

89. The word ‘saturation’ in line 3 is closest in meaning to

(a) drench

(b) expansion

(c) stagflation

(d) maximum

90. What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?

(a) Slater fs arrival in America

(b) New York and the Almy and Brown mill

(c) the first three months and achievement of a partnership

(d) Slater fs understanding of the spinning process

91. According to the passage, Slater was attracted to the Almy and Brown mill because

(a) they were in Pawtucket

(b) they were innovative and had advanced machines

(c) he did not have to have a contract

(d) they employed professional engineers

92. The word 'embryonic' in line 15 is closest in meaning to

(a) undeveloped

(b) backward

(c) developed

(d) successful

93. The word 'these' in line 16 refers to

(a) labored

(b) textile industry and businessmen

(c) techniques

(d) successful

94. The word 'yarn' in line 18 is closest in meaning to

(a) output

(b) fiber

(c) product

(d) amount

95. According to the passage, which of the following was NOT one of later aims in his

approach to running a mill?

(a) maximizing output

(b) sales development

(c) Belper management techniques

(d) covering the full process through to knitted goods

96. what had Slater proved by 1792?

(a) that his imported management techniques worked

(b) that the philosophy of Almy and Brown was wrong

(c) that he could build his won successful mill

(d) that he could sell all the yarn he could produce.

97. The word 'this' in line 20 refers to

(a) Belper-learned management techniques

(b) a profitable business

(c) the idea that spinning could be a profitable business

(d) the philosophy of Almy and Brown

98. Slater left Almy and Brown to establish

(a) the Old Slater Mill

(b) the White Mill

(c) over eighty mills

(d) ten or so mills

99. The phrase 'really took off' in line 25 is closest in meaning to

(a) moved elsewhere

(b) developed slowly

(c) changed quickly

(d) became successful

100. In line 26 of the passage Slater is called a Father and a Founder because

(a) the American Industrial Revolution commenced about that time

(b) of his English heritage and knowledge

(c) of his contribution to the cotton industry in particular

(d) he was the first to establish a profitable industry

PART 2

Questions 1-10

(1)During the past three years, the staff members of the Smithsonian Institution's Family Folklore Project have interviewed hundreds of persons about their family folklore. To prepare for these (5)interviews we drew upon our academic backgrounds in folklore and American studies, and upon our personal backgrounds as members of families. In addition, we reviewed the major instruction guides in genealogy, oral history, (10)family history, and folklore fieldwork. Although these publications were all helpful in some way, no single book was completely adequate since family folklore combines-aspects of all the above disciplines. Over time we have developed guidelines and questions that have proven successful for us; we hope that the following suggestions will be helpful to anyone who wishes to collect the folklore of his or her own family.

1. In line 11, "publications" most nearly means

(A) members.

(B) backgrounds.

(C) schools.

(D) journals.

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2. In line 12, "adequate" most nearly means

(A) sufficient.

(B) unhelpful.

(C) boring.

(D) genealogical.

3. What would be the topic of the paragraph that would follow this one?

(A) How to gather family folklore

(B) History of the Smithsonian Institution

(C) A description of genealogy

(D) Useful books on family folklore

4. What can be inferred about the researchers who conducted the interviews?

(A) They were mathematicians and physicists.

(B) They were historians and sociologists.

(C) They had children.

(D) They wrote books.

5. The purpose of this passage is to

(A) motivate.

(B) berate.

(C) instruct.

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(D) cajole.

6. The assumption of this passage is that

(A) anyone can successfully interview people about their family folklore with out prior training.

(B) American history is inherent in the family folklore of Americans.

(C) American history and folklore of Americans have no connections.

(D) no guidelines are needed in the interviews.

7. According to the passage, which kind of instructional guide was NOT consulted as a source?

(A) Clinical sociology

(B) Genealogy guides

(C) Oral history

(D) Folklore fieldwork

8. "Academic background" in this passage refers to

(A) life experience.

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(B) college/university study.

(C) fieldwork.

(D) travel.

9. One definition of family folklore represents it as

(A) not historical in nature.

(B) not traditional in nature.

(C) not academic in nature.

(D) interdisciplinary in nature.

10. The final decision of the Smithsonian Institution's Family Folklore Project was to

(A) use only a fieldwork guide to proceed with their work.

(B) trust only already published guides on how to proceed.

(C) use only historical accounts on how to collect family folklore.

(D) write their own guidelines on how to collect family folklore.

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Questions 11-20

(1)The most popular organic gem is the pearl. A pearl is the response of a marine mollusk to the presence of an irritating **impurity** accidentally introduced into its body; a cultured pearl is the (5)result of the **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. (10)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 (15)easily distinguished from natural pearls except by an expert

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11. 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

12. In line 3, "impurity" most nearly means

(A) mollusk.

(B) contaminant.

(C) pearl.

(D) diver.

13. In line 9, "irritant" most nearly means

(A) annoyance.

(B) aid.

(C) relief.

(D) jewelry.

14. What is the chief component of nacre?

(A) Sand

(B) Bead

(C) Calcium carbonate

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(D) Biwa

15. In line 5, "intentional" most nearly means

(A) deliberate.

(B) accidental.

(C) unconscious.

(D) forceful.

16. A pearl is

(A) a rock.

(B) a gemstone.

(C) a mineral.

(D) an organic gem.

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

(A) color.

(B) introduction of the irritating impurity.

(C) coating material.

(D) irritating impurity

18. Nacre is a substance that is

(A) mechanically manufactured.

(B) the result of laboratory testing.

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(C) organically secreted by the mollusk.

(D) present in the chemical composition of freshwater pounds.

19. 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.

20. 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

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Questions 21-30

(1)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 (5)awaken love in the hearts of men and women. Ancient stargazers pondering the nighttime sky saw definite star patterns emerge. The names for many of these star patterns **retain** the names given to them by the Greeks which were most often **derived** (10)from mythology. The Greeks only knew 48 star patterns. Today's astronomers have **charted** 88 of these patterns, or constellations, which may be viewed from different parts of the world at different times of the year.

21. Stars have been relied upon for all of the following EXCEPT

(A) as directional aids.

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(B) for crop predictions.

(C) as medical cures.

(D) as war omens.

22. In line 8, "retain" most nearly means

(A) keep.

(B) eliminate.

(C) know.

(D) view.

23. Approximately how many new patterns have been discovered since the time of the ancient Greeks?

(A) 40

(B) 48

(C) 88

(D) 136

24. In line 9, "derived" most nearly means

(A) written.

(B) gazed.

(C) drawn.

(D) learned.

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25. Which of the following might share a name with a constellation.?

(A) A U.S. president

(B) A country in the Middle East

(C) An ancient Greek hero

(D) A farmer

26. The passage states that

(A) man never depends on the stars.

(B) stars are only for beautifying our skies.

(C) man has depended on stars at times.

(D) moons are the same as stars.

27. The author states that

(A) only adults are intrigued with the stars and constellations

(B) stars have scientific significance only.

(C) only children are intrigued with the stars and constellations.

(D) people have been intrigued with the stars and constellations since ancient times.

28. "Predictions" in this passage refer to

(A) crop fertility.

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(B) war success.

(C) Cupid's progress.

(D) travel directions.

29. The word "charted" in this passage means

(A) admired.

(B) identified according to composition and location.

(C) illustrated.

(D) named.

30. Which two words are used synonymously in the passage?

(A) Humanity-astronomers

(B) Different parts-different times

(C) Stargazers-travelers

(D) Patterns-constellations

Questions 31-40

(1)Try to make the Visitor Center your first stop at any park. There you will find information on attractions, facilities, and activities such as scenic drives, nature

trails, and historic tours. (5)**Descriptive** films, literature, and exhibits will acquaint you with the geology, history, and plant and animal life of the area. The park staff will answer questions about **accommodations**, services, and the attractions. Most of the parks (10)described in this book do not offer meals and lodging. Many parks can provide assistance for those who have visual, auditory, or other physical limitations. Most have parking lots, restrooms, and other features that are accessible to disabled (15)persons. If **accessibility** is important to you, however, **inquire** in advance.

31. What do most parks NOT offer?

(A) Lodging

(B) Restrooms

(C) Nature trails

(D) Exhibits

32. Which of the following park areas might have special facilities for a handicapped person?

(A) Nature trail

(B) Historic tour

(C) Restroom

(D) Restaurant

33. Why should the Visitor Center be your first stop?

(A) It will offer detailed information on the park and its activities.

(B) The Visitor Center always has free food.

(C) It is the only place with a bathroom.

(D) The Visitor Center is the only place to buy park passes.

34. In line 5, "descriptive" most nearly means

(A) natural.

(B) comely.

(C) beautiful.

(D) representative.

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35. In line 16, "inquire" most nearly means

(A) demand.

(B) ask.

(C) ignore.

(D) pay.

36. 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.

37. 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.

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(D) there are no facilities for them in most parks.

38. The background material described includes all the following EXCEPT

(A) interviews with inhabitants.

(B) exhibits.

(C) literature.

(D) films.

39. What is meant by "accommodations"?

(A) Scenic drives-nature trails

(B) Geology-history

(C) Meals-lodging

(D) Plant life-animal life

40. 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

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Questions 41-50

(1)The use of asbestos millboard in wall and floor protection is a controversial issue because of the health **hazard** of asbestos fibers in the manufacturing, preparation, and handling of the (5)millboard. The National Fire Protection Association is currently initiating the process of removing asbestos as a **standard** protection for reduced clearances. Since the process is a lengthy one, this new standard will probably not be in (10)effect until early 1981. We strongly encourage the use of an alternative protection whenever one is available. However, if you must use the asbestos millboard, use it cautiously. We recommend painting the asbestos to keep the fibers (15)from coming loose. If the board must be cut, do not **inhale** the dust; do the work outdoors, using a breathing mask.

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41. Where should the millboard be cut?

(A) In a closed room

(B) Outdoors

(C) Under a tarp

(D) Under a clearance

42. What precaution should be taken when cutting millbord?

(A) Wear gloves

(B) Paint the board first

(C) Wear a breathing mask

(D) Wear overalls

43. In line 3, "hazard" most nearly means

(A) danger.

(B) benefit.

(C) aid.

(D) enhancer

44. This passage serves as a(n)

(A) instruction

(B) benefit.

(C) aid

(D) warning.

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45. In line 8, "standard" most nearly means

(A) asbestos.

(B) flag.

(C) criterion

(D) millboard

46. The overall implication of the passage is

(A) asbestos is as safe as other building materials.

(B) only touching the asbestos fibers with your hands is harmful.

(C) asbestos can be harmful to one's health.

(D) using asbestos in building materials is all right.

47. The National fire Protection Association is

(A) promoting asbestos as a safe building material.

(B) becoming active in the removal of asbestos as a standard building material.

(C) taking a "wait-and-see" position on asbestos as a building material.

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(D) staying out of the asbestos controversy completely.

48. "Controversial" as used in this passage means

(A) without pro and con sides in the question of its use.

(B) an issue about which there are strong opinions on both the pro and con sides.

(C) an issue about which there is agreement.

(D) something no one really cares about.

49. "Inhale" in this passage means

(A) breathe into either nose or mouth.

(B) take in air through eyes.

(C) get fibers under fingernails.

(D) get fibers in open cuts and sores.

50. What can be used as a deterrent to the hazard of asbestos?

(A) Water

(B) Boards

(C) Air

(D) Paint

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Questions 51-60

(1)The term "verbal dyspraxia" is used by some scientists and clinicians to describe the inability to produce the sequential, rapid, and precise movements required for speech. Nothing is (5)wrong with the child's vocal **apparatus**, but the child's brain cannot give correct instructions for the motor movements involved in speech. This disorder is **characterized** by many sound omissions. Some verbally dyspraxic children, for instance, (10)speak only in vowels, making their speech nearly **unintelligible**. One little boy trying to say "My name is Billy" can only manage "eye a eh ee-ee." These children also have very slow, halting speech with many false starts before the (15)right sounds are produced. Their speech errors may be similar to those children with phonological **impairment**.

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51. In line 5, "apparatus" most nearly means

(A) device.

(B) child.

(C) brain.

(D) speech.

52. In line 8, "characterized" most nearly means

(A) appeared.

(B) described.

(C) emoted.

(D) spoken.

53. What is a characteristic of speech in children with verbal dyspraxia?

(A) Rapid

(B) Clear

(C) Concise

(D) Halting

54. In line 11, "unintelligible" most nearly means

(A) clear.

(B) unstoppable.

(C) unrecognizable.

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(D) slow.

55. In line 17, "impairment" most nearly means

(A) repair.

(B) problem.

(C) speech.

(D) instructions.

56. A person suffering from verbal dyspraxia cannot produce

(A) precise speech sounds.

(B) vowel sounds.

(C) more than one sound in a series.

(D) any human sounds.

57. Sound omissions in verbally dyspraxic children are

(A) only occasional.

(B) very rare.

(C) nonexistent.

(D) common.

58. Similarity of speech errors exists between

(A) stroke victims and verbal dyspraxics.

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(B) heart attack victims and verbal dyspraxics.

(C) verbal dyspraxics and children with phonological impairmant.

(D) mutes and verbal dyspraxics.

59. The implication about consonants in this passage is that

(A) they are not necessary for intelligent human speech.

(B) without them human speech is unintelligible.

(C) lack of them causes stuttering.

(D) lack of them slows down human speech.

60. The real source in the disability of verbal dyspraxia is

(A) vocal apparatus.

(B) the brain's inability to give instructions for motor movements involved in speech.

(C) the child's personality.

(D) a physical disability.

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Questions 61-70

Before photography was invented in 1839, painted portraits, and engravings based on them, were one of the few ways to record likenesses. From the Colonial era through the 1820s, portraiture was the most widely practiced genre of American art, and it continued to be a significant form through the 19th century. The demand for likenesses was incessant, and portraiture was often the primary source of income for artists. Artists frequently made portraits of famous people to attract interest and potential patrons. For example, in 1834 Chester Harding painted frontiersman Davy Crockett, then a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, for display in his Boston gallery.

A consistent belief through most of the 18th and 19th centuries was that character could be read from a person's face, or the bumps on his or her head, or from facial expressions, and that portraits should convey these indicators of character. These theories of physiognomy and phrenology have since been debunked, but **they** were important considerations in **depicting** the nation's

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leaders, since such portraits were often made for posterity. Most people had only one portrait painted in their lifetime, if at all, so artists were **selected** with great care, and expectations were high.

Before the 1840s, American portraiture was influenced primarily by English techniques, **poses**, compositions and gestures, and many artists received at least part of **their** training in England. Even canvas sizes followed the British example. Portraits made on commission were priced according to canvas size and the materials and labor involved.

In the late 19th century as European portraitists began traveling to the United States to **acquire** commissions from the growing upper class, American artists increasingly felt they needed to train abroad in order to succeed at home. Paris continued to be the main lure. as painters such as Eakins, Whistler, Beaux and Sargent went to study there. Some of America's best-known portraitists, in fact,

became expatriates.

61. What does the passage mainly discussed?

(a) art in 19th century America

(b) portraiture in 19th century America

(c) the early years of photography

(d) the influence of other countries on American art

62. Which of the following statements best represents the meaning of the first sentence (lines 1 and 2) before photography was invented in 1839?

(a) painted portraits and engravings were very lifelike

(b) there was no accurate way to record a likeness before photography was invented

(c) there were not many ways other than painted portraits and engravings if you wanted to record what somebody looked like

(d) engravings were based on portraits and not as lifelike

63. Why does the author mention Davy Crocket in lines 6 and 7?

(a) as an example of an artist using a famous person to gain attention to his work

(b) because Crocket was also a famous artist

(c) as an example of the types of people who could afford to pay for their portrait to be painted

(d) because gallery owners often had famous people as patrons

64. In paragraph 2, what did people look for in a good portrait?

(a) clear facial expressions

(b) an accurate likeness

(c) indicators of character

(d) every detail, including bumps on the head

65. The word 'they' in line 11 refers to

(a) portraits

(b) indicators of character

(c) theories

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(d) considerations

66. Physiognomy and phrenology are theories

(a) that are no longer as popular

(b) that were used to enable people to select artists with the best characteristics in their appearance

(c) that meant people usually only needed one portrait

(d) that were used to try to get the closet likeness possible

67. The word 'depicting' in line 11 is closest in meaning to

(a) preserving

(b) understanding

(c) ridiculing

(d) describing

68. The word 'selected' in line 13 is closest in meaning to

(a) taken

(b) chosen

(c) accepted

(d) paid

69. The word ‘poses’ in line 15 is closest in meaning to

(a) stance

(b) height

(c) weight

(d) manner

69. The word ‘their’ in line 16 refers to

(a) techniques, poses, composition, and gestures

(b) artists

(c) part

(d) training

70. The word ‘acquire’ in line 19 is closest in meaning to

(a) steal

(b) borrow

(c) ask

(d) get

71. In what ways did American artists try to gain greater success?

(a) by inviting European artists to America

(b) by traveling abroad

(c) by becoming expatriates

(d) by not only painting portraits

72. The final paragraph of the passage will probably continue with a discussion of

(a) artists moving between countries

(b) other ways artists tried to gain local

(c) artists from other countries

(d) other lesser known artists

73. Where in the passage does the author draw a comparison of American and English practices in producing commission portraits?

(a) the first paragraph

(b) the second paragraph

(c) the third paragraph

(d) the fourth paragraph

Questions 74-80

The origins of neurosurgery can be traced to Neolithic times, when it was presumably felt that boring a hole in the skull would release evil spirits or possibly cure other ailments. Of course, much of this is **conjecture**, but skulls of Neolithic men (and women) have been found that have clearly shown signs of brain surgery in life. Many ancient Peruvian skulls (over 4000 years old) have been found showing evidence of trepanning (skull surgery), where a depressed skull fracture was removed. A large number of these skulls have well-healed wounds, suggesting that people often survived the operation. This is remarkable, considering that the tools used were chipped stone knives and copper blades, and that the lack of antibiotics made infection very likely. Of course, a depressed skull fracture causing a subdural hematoma (bleeding on the brain) would have

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meant almost certain death, so trepanation was necessary to save lives, which it undeniably did on occasions.

The ancient Greeks had trepanons or early bone drills which may have been used for boring into the skull. Much medical knowledge at that time was based on the four "humors" of the body, and perhaps removing certain "humors" from the cranium was a basis for **their** practice.

The earliest specialized skull saws used in England, date to the 14th century. These were composed of a crescent-shaped blade with outer curve **serrations**. This design made it possible to cut a convex surface (e.g. the skull) and manuscripts from Oxford, England attest to their use, sometimes successfully, Sir William Hey (1736-1819) spent years developing an improved skull saw in Leeds, England. His work came to fruition in 1803 when he finalized the saws that came to be known as Hey's saws.

From that time no large general surgical or specialized neurosurgical set was complete without at least one of Hey's saw. These often had one or two straight

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or curved blades which were used to cut the cranium around a skull fracture until the dura, or brain covering, was exposed.

74. With which of the following subjects is the passage mainly concerned?

(a) how early civilizations developed neurosurgery

(b) the difficulties of neurosurgery

(c) early practices of neurosurgery

(d) the development of neurosurgical tools

75. The word ‘conjecture’ in line 3 is closest in meaning to

(a) guess

(b) believe

(c) write

(d) find

76. According to the passage, many ancient Peruvian skulls were found to have the remarkable feature of

(a) skull surgery where a depressed skull fracture was removed

(b) well-healed wounds suggesting survival

(c) depressed skull fractures

(d) bleeding on the brain

77. Which of the following words best describes the ancient Greek usage of skull surgery mentioned in second paragraph?

(a) never

(b) sometimes

(c) possibly

(d) definitely

78. The word 'their' in line 14 refers to

(a) the ancient Greeks

(b) trepanons

(c) medical knowledge

(d) humors

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79. It can be inferred from the passage that Hey fs saws

(a) could not be significantly improved

(b) marked the beginning of neurosurgery

(c) were most useful because they were curved

(d) were developed for a range of different uses

80. The word gserrations h in line 16 is closest in meaning to

(a) edges

(b) teeth

(c) saws

(d) fractions

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