

Name :

Student's Number :

READING COMPREHENSION TEST I

I. Passage I

Distillation, the process of separating the elements of a solution, is widely used in industry today. The two most common methods of distillation are fractional distillation, used in the preparation of alcoholic beverages, and flash distillation, used for the conversion of ocean water to fresh water.

In fractional distillation a mixture is separated into its various component parts by boiling. This method makes use of the fact that different elements boil at varying temperatures. For example, alcohol has a considerably lower boiling temperature than water : the boiling temperature of water is 212 degrees and the boiling temperature of alcohol is 172 degrees. Thus, when a mixture of alcohol and water is heated, the alcohol vaporizes more quickly than the water. The distillate is collected and the process is repeated until the desired purity has been achieved.

Flash distillation does not require high temperature but instead is based on pressure. In this process, a liquid that is to be separated is forced from a compartment kept under high pressure into a compartment kept under a lower pressure. When a liquid moves into the low-pressure chamber, it suddenly vaporizes, and the vapor is then condensed into distillate.

1. According to the passage, what makes fractional distillation occur ?
 - a. Time
 - b. Pressure
 - c. Heat
 - d. Water
2. According to the passage, fractional distillation can occur only if
 - a. One element is at a higher pressure than the other
 - b. The elements of the solution have different boiling temperatures
 - c. The solution is forced from a compartment at one temperature into a compartment at another temperature

- d. The solution to be distilled is completely pure
3. Which of the following statements about boiling temperatures is true ?
- a. All elements have the same boiling temperature
 - b. Water boils at a lower temperature than alcohol
 - c. Any solution containing water boils at 212 degrees
 - d. Water does not boil at as low a temperature as alcohol
4. According to the passage, in the flash distillation process, what causes the liquid to vaporize ?
- a. The pressure on the liquid is suddenly changed
 - b. The liquid changes compartment
 - c. The addition of sea water to a solution causes a chemical change to occur
 - d. There is a rapid increase in the pressure of the liquid
5. The main purpose of this passage is to.....
- a. Explain how salt water can be turned into fresh water
 - b. Give an example of fractional distillation
 - c. Describe a scientific process
 - d. Discuss the boiling temperatures of various liquids

II. Passage II

The brain of the average human weighs approximately 14 kilograms and consists of three main parts – the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the brain stem. The cerebrum is by far the largest of the three parts, taking up 85 % of the brain by weight. The outside layer of the cerebrum, the cerebral cortex, is a grooved and bumpy surface covering the nerve cells beneath. The various sections of the cerebrum are the sensory cortex, which is responsible for receiving and decoding sensory message from throughout the body ; the motor cortex, which sends action instruction to the skeletal muscles ; and the association cortex, which receives, monitors and processes information. It is in the association cortex that the processes that allow humans to think take place. The cerebellum, located below the cerebrum in the back part of the skull, is the section of the brain that controls balance and posture. The brains stem connects the cerebrum and the spinal cord. It controls various body processes such as breathing and heartbeat.

1. What is the author's main purpose ?
 - a. To describe the functions of the parts of the brain
 - b. To explain how the brain processes information
 - c. To demonstrate the physical composition of the brain
 - d. To give examples of human body functions
2. The passage states that the most massive part of the brain is the
 - a. cerebrum
 - b. cerebellum
 - c. cerebral cortex
 - d. brain stem
3. The sensory cortex
 - a. sense that messages should be sent out to the muscles
 - b. provides a surface covering for nerve cells
 - c. is where the human process of thinking occurs
 - d. receives and processes information from the senses

4. Which of the following is true about the cerebellum ?
 - a. It is located above the cerebrum
 - b. It controls breathing
 - c. It is responsible for balance
 - d. It is the outside layer of the cerebrum
5. What shape does the brain stem most likely have ?
 - a. Small and round
 - b. Long and thin
 - c. Large and formless
 - d. Short and flat

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Passage I

The development of the radio into a worldwide force occurred relatively..... In 1920, only nineteen years after Marconi sent the first wireless signalthe Atlantic, the world's first radio station was established in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and 1923 nationwide broadcasting was possible in the United States. Radio was initially totally uncontrolled, and each of the dozens of existing stations..... its program whenever and on whatever wavelength it wanted. The result for listeners, as you can image, was often a garbled mess. This confused situation in radio broadcasting lasted until the Federal Communications Commission was created in 1930 by the United States government.

II. Passage II

In developed country, recent trends suggest that in years to come women willup a large percentage of the workforce. A lot of women would commit..... to a forty hour week for their children. This is true for single parents families,..... the woman can't look after the children herself. There is also athat a woman is only working to supplement her husband's income. It may also be true tothat increasing sexual equality has meant that more women are reaching management position. This in turn might mean that the number of women also increases in lower position, as women might be keen to employ other women.

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READING COMPREHENSION TEST II

I. Passage I

The earliest authentic works on European alchemy are those of the English monk Roger Bacon and the German philosopher St. Albertus Magnus. In their treatises they maintained that gold was the perfect metal and that inferior metals such as lead and mercury were removed by various degrees of imperfection from gold. They further asserted that these base metals could be transmuted to gold by blending them with a substance even more perfect than gold. This elusive substance was referred to as the "philosopher's stone".

Most of the early alchemists were artisans who were accustomed to keeping trade secrets and often resorted to cryptic terminology to record the progress of their work. The term sun was used for gold, moon for silver and the five known planets for base metals. This convention of substituting symbolic language attracted a group of mystical philosophers who compared the search for the perfect metal with the struggle of mankind for the perfection of the soul. The philosophers began to use the artisan's terms in the mystical literature that they produced. Thus, by the fourteenth century, alchemy had developed two distinct groups of practitioners – the laboratory alchemist and the literary alchemist.

1. What is the author's main point ?
 - a. That there were both laboratory and literary alchemists
 - b. That the philosopher's stone was essential to alchemy
 - c. That Roger Bacon and St. Albertus Magnus wrote about alchemy
 - d. That base metals can be transmuted to gold by blending them with a substance more perfect than gold.
2. According to the alchemists, what was the difference between base metal and gold ?
 - a. Perfection
 - b. Chemical content
 - c. Temperature
 - d. Weight

3. Roger Bacon and St. Albertus Magnus had the same
 - a. Nationality
 - b. Premise
 - c. Profession
 - d. Education
4. It is probable that Roger Bacon work's
 - a. Was not genuine
 - b. Disproved that of St. Albertus Magnus
 - c. Was written after St. Albertus Magnus
 - d. Contained references to the conversion of base metals to gold
5. What was the "philosopher's stone" ?
 - a. Lead which was mixed with gold
 - b. An element that was never found
 - c. Another name for alchemy
 - d. A base metal

II. Passage II

Noise, commonly defined as unwanted sound, is another environmental pollutant. Particularly in congested urban areas, the noise produced as byproduct of our advancing technology causes physical and psychological harm, and detracts from the quality of life for those who are exposed to it.

Unlike the eye, the ear has no lid ; therefore noise penetrates without protection. Loud noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a hearing mechanism, including human beings. In response, heartbeat and respiration accelerate. In fact, there is a general increase in functioning brought about by the flow of adrenaline released in response to fear.

Because noise is unavoidable in a complex, industrial society, we are constantly responding in the same ways that we would respond to danger. Recently, researchers have concluded that noise and our response maybe much more than annoyance. it maybe a serious threat to physical and psychological health and well-being, causing damage not only to the ear and brain but also to the heart and stomach. We have long known that hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem, but we are learning that some of us with heart disease and ulcers may be victims of noise as well.

1. What is the author's main point ?
 - a. Noise may pose a serious threat to out physical and psychological health
 - b. Loud noises signal danger
 - c. Hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem
 - d. The ear is not like the eye
2. According to the passage, people respond to loud noises in the same way that they respond to

a. Annoyance	c. Damage
b. Danger	d. Disease
3. It can be inferred from this passage that the eye
 - a. Responds to fear
 - b. Enjoys greater protection than the ear

- c. Increases functions
 - d. Is damaged by noise
4. According to the author, which of the following is true ?
- a. Noise is not a serious problem today
 - b. Noise is America's number one problem
 - c. Noise is an avoidable problem in an industrial society
 - d. Noise is a complex problem
5. What was probably the topic of the paragraph that preceded to this passage ?
- a. Environmental pollutant
 - b. Urban areas
 - c. Technology
 - d. Disease

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Passage I

Although speech is the most advanced form of communication, there are many.....of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols, and gestures may be found inknown culture. The basic function of a signal is to impinge upon the environment such a way that it attracts attention, for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. to refer to speech, the potential for communication is very great. The codification of words, signs also..... meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign or a barber pole conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relations with the receiver's cultural perceptions.

II. Passage II

The influenza virus is a single molecule of millions of individual atoms. Although bacteria considered a type of plant, secreting poisonous substancesthe body of the organism they attack, viruses, like the influenza virus, are livingthemselves. We may consider them regular chemical molecules since they have strictlyatomic structure ; but on the other hand, we must also consider them as being alive they are able to multiply in unlimited quantities. An attack brought on by the presence of the influenza virus in the body produces a temporary immunity, but, unfortunately, the protection is against only the type of virus that caused the influenza.

t-distribution

Degrees of Freedom	Upper Tail Areas					
	0,25	0,1	0,05	0,025	0,01	0,005
1	1,0000	3,0777	6,3138	12,7062	31,8207	63,6574
2	0,8165	1,8856	2,9200	4,3027	6,9646	9,9248
3	0,7649	1,6377	2,3534	3,1824	4,5407	5,8409
4	0,7407	1,5332	2,1318	2,7764	3,7469	4,6041
5	0,7267	1,4759	2,0150	2,5706	3,3649	4,0322
6	0,7176	1,4398	1,9432	2,4469	3,1427	3,7074
7	0,7111	1,4149	1,8945	2,3646	2,9980	3,4995
8	0,7064	1,3968	1,8595	2,3060	2,8965	3,3554
9	0,7027	1,3880	1,8531	2,2622	2,8214	3,2498
10	0,6998	1,3722	1,8125	2,2281	2,7638	3,1693
11	0,6974	1,3634	1,7955	2,2010	2,7181	3,1058
12	0,6955	1,3562	1,7823	2,1788	2,6810	3,0545
13	0,6938	1,3502	1,7709	2,1604	2,6503	3,0123
14	0,6924	1,3450	1,7613	2,1448	2,6245	2,9768
15	0,6912	1,3406	1,7531	2,1315	2,6025	2,9467
16	0,6901	1,3368	1,7459	2,1199	2,5835	2,9208
17	0,6892	1,3334	1,7396	2,1098	2,5669	2,8982
18	0,6884	1,3304	1,7341	2,1009	2,5524	2,8784
19	0,6876	1,3277	1,7291	2,0930	2,5395	2,8609
20	0,6870	1,3253	1,7247	2,0860	2,5280	2,8453
21	0,6864	1,3232	1,7207	2,0796	2,5177	2,8314
22	0,6858	1,3212	1,7171	2,0739	2,5083	2,8188
23	0,6853	1,3195	1,7139	2,0687	2,4999	2,8073
24	0,6848	1,3178	1,7109	2,0639	2,4922	2,7959
25	0,6844	1,3163	1,7081	2,0595	2,4851	2,7874
26	0,6840	1,3150	1,7056	2,0555	2,4786	2,7787
27	0,6837	1,3137	1,7033	2,0518	2,4727	2,7707
28	0,6834	1,3125	1,7011	2,0484	2,4671	2,7633
29	0,683	1,3114	1,6991	2,0452	2,4620	2,7564
30	0,6828	1,3104	1,6973	2,0423	2,4573	2,7500
31	0,6825	1,3095	1,6955	2,395	2,4528	2,7440
32	0,6822	1,3086	1,6939	2,0369	2,4487	2,7385
33	0,682	1,3077	1,6924	2,0369	2,4448	2,7333
34	0,6818	1,3070	1,6909	2,0322	2,4411	2,7284
35	0,6816	1,3062	1,6896	2,0301	2,4377	2,7338

Source : Naresh Malhotra, 1996, *Marketing Research*, Second Edition, Prentice Hall