

TOEFL® iBT Reading
Advanced
ACTIVATOR



Introduction

TOEFL® iBT ACTIVATOR is a four-level test prep series, designed to develop reading, listening, speaking, writing and grammar skills for students who want to improve their score on the TOEFL® iBT. The series offers a wide range of English proficiency skills for beginners to advanced learners.

TOEFL® iBT ACTIVATOR provides essential and accurate strategies for all types of TOEFL questions in the reading, listening, speaking and writing sections. It also offers step-by-step exercises to help test takers respond easily.

TOEFL® iBT ACTIVATOR uses vocabulary, expressions and sentence structures appropriate for each level. The relative difficulties, passage lengths, and contents are subdivided into levels from the beginning to the expert.

TOEFL® iBT ACTIVATOR is an effective language educational resource to prepare for TOEFL® iBT. It provides various exercises, including progress and actual tests, vocabulary check-ups and other important learning tools.



About the TOEFL® iBT TEST

The new TOEFL® iBT (Internet-based test) consists of four sections: reading, listening, speaking and writing.

- The new test format includes a speaking section and the writing section has been expanded.
- The test is about four hours long.
- Note-taking is allowed for all sections.
- The score will be reported online.
- Tests will be given in testing centers around the world.

The Format of TOEFL® iBT

Section Point	Reading	Listening	Speaking	Writing
Questions (Numbers)	3~5 passages • 12~14 questions • 700 words (per passage)	4~6 lectures • 6 questions • 500~800 words (4~6 min.) 2~3 conversations • 5 questions • 400~500 words (2~3 min. per passage)	2 independent questions 4 integrated questions (read/listen/speak listen/speak)	1 integrated question (read/listen/write) 1 independent question
Times (Minutes)	60~100	60~90	20	50
Score (Points)	0~30	0~30	0~30	0~30
Tips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allows note-taking • provides pictures in some passages • passages (academic topics) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allows note-taking • pronunciation (Multi-English) • lectures (academic topics) • conversations (campus life) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allows note-taking • speak into a microphone connected to a headset • preference/choice (general topics) passages/lectures / conversations (academic topics campus situation topics) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allows note-taking • only typing is allowed • passages/lectures (academic topics) • preference agree/disagree (general topics)

* Break Time: 10-minute break after the listening section

Tips for TOEFL® iBT Reading Section

Question Types

There are ten question types in the Reading section. (60~100 min.)

- 1 What is the main idea of the passage? (Main Idea)
- 2 The word [] in paragraph ____ is closest in meaning to... (Vocabulary)
- 3 The word [] in the passage refers to... (Reference)
- 4 According to paragraph ____, [] ... (Fact)
All of the following are true EXCEPT (that)... (Negative Fact)
- 5 Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information. (Sentence Simplification)
- 6 Why does the author mention [] in paragraph ____? (Rhetorical Purpose)
- 7 What can be inferred about ~? (Inference)
- 8 Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.
Where would the sentence best fit? (Insertion)
- 9 **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. (Summary)

■

■

■

- 10 **Directions:** Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the category to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. (Category Chart)

Answer Choices	Topic 1
(A)	•
(B)	•
(C)	Topic 2
(D)	•
(E)	

Tips

- Read various subjects frequently and increase your background knowledge.
- Improve vocabulary and practice to figure out the meaning of vocabulary in context.
- Build up the ability of skimming and scanning to get main ideas and points.
- Practice note-taking.
- Drill paraphrasing and summarizing skills to understand the organization of the passage.
- Get some computer practice and become familiar with the format and directions.

Test Organization and Time Schedule

Task(Question)	Task Description	Materials (Number of Questions)	Timing
Main Idea	choose the main sentence	3~5 passages 12~14 questions 700 words (per passage)	60~100 min.
Vocabulary	perceive the meaning of a word or phrase in context		
Reference	find out what a pronoun or other reference refers to		
Fact and Negative Fact	select facts or negative facts from the passage		
Sentence Simplification	choose the best restates and summarizes the formation		
Rhetorical Purpose	recognize the author's methods, attitude and purpose		
Inference	draw conclusions based on information in the passage		
Insertion	put a given sentence into correct place in the passage		
Summary	choose three answer choices out of six ones to create a summary of the passage		
Category Chart	classify the given answer choices in the proper category in chart		

Special Features & Organization of the book

TOEFL® iBT ACTIVATOR Reading Advanced provides:

- Various activities include tests
- Practical tips to sharpen test-taking strategies
- Repetition vocabulary reviews and quizzes to improve word power
- Learning how to take notes and to summarize
- A step-by-step learning process to strengthen the skill of basic reading
- Thematic units to develop academic skills in English while building test-taking confidence

Overview

Every chapter explains a certain type of question and presents its format with an example. Students can read the explanation and identify each question type through Pretest.

01 Vocabulary and Reference

Question Types

Vocabulary

The word **likely** is closest in meaning to:
The word **opportunistic** is closest in meaning to:

Reference

The word **they** refers to:
Which of the following does the word **them** refer to?

Strategies

Find the highlighted word/phrase in the passage.
Use context clues to figure out the meaning of a word/phrase.
Study various prefixes and reference words.
Determine if the highlighted word refers to a person, people, a thing or things.

Example of a Question

1. The word **likely** in the passage is closest in meaning to:
(A) probable (B) unlikely (C) possible (D) impossible

2. The word **they** in the passage refers to:
(A) plants (B) fungi (C) organisms (D) nutrients

Pretest

Fungi

Fungi, which include organisms like mushrooms, yeast and molds, have been classified into their own kingdom. Originally, they were placed in the plant kingdom. Then, scientists learned that the fungi also have things in common with members of the animal kingdom. Later, they realized that the fungi were separate life forms, so they created the fungi kingdom.

Fungi differ from plants in the way they get their nutrients. In a process called photosynthesis, plants use the sun's light energy to produce nutrients. On the other hand, fungi, lacking this facility, must depend on other organisms for nutrients. When they feed, most fungi make their own food, but some do not have stomachs to digest food, so they release their nutrients after breaking down the food with acids and enzymes. Because they do not depend on sunlight for energy, fungi can live almost anywhere. Some fungi appear under rotting logs and others grow on mold in damp bathrooms. Still others can invade our bodies in the form of ringworm or athlete's foot.

Most organisms do have alternative ways of getting their food. For example, some organisms are parasites. They live on or inside other organisms and get their nutrients from them. In addition, they also give many benefits to the organisms that they attach themselves to. Examples are some fungi that live underground on the roots of trees. As the fungi absorb the sun's radiation, they also pass some water and nutrients to the tree. The relationship between a tree and a fungus is called a "mycorrhizal relationship".

Humans also get many benefits from fungi. For example, the "insulin drug" penicillin is made from molds, and various medicines are used to treat people in hospital medicine. Another fungus, yeast, gives bread its soft, airy texture.

Questions

1. The word **likely** in the passage refers to:
(A) plants (B) fungi (C) organisms (D) nutrients

2. The word **opportunistic** in the passage is closest in meaning to:
(A) continuously (B) occasionally (C) repeatedly (D) frequently

- Overviews tell what the questions are about and Pretests are followed for more help of practicing the questions.

Vocabulary

Vocabulary offers the list of words and phrases ahead of the passages.

Vocabulary

Write the meaning of each word in Kanton.

subconscious (adj. or noun)	1. existing in the mind beneath or beyond consciousness
deliberately (adv. or adj.)	2. in an intentional manner
struggle (verb)	3. to struggle with
digestive (adj.)	4. absorbing something in substance in writing or speech
altercation (noun)	5. emotional solution or discussion
commentary (noun)	6. a series of comments or explanations
chronological (adj.)	7. arranged in the order of time
interactive (adj.)	8. acting one upon or with the other
emotional (adj.)	9. having a reason rather than an emotion
stigma (noun)	10. having the nature of stain, set or intensely
trauma (noun)	11. an emotional wound or shock
estimate (noun)	12. to make an approximate calculation
dispute (noun)	13. to dispute something to light or some other sense
hypothesis (noun)	14. an idea for something that is based on some facts but has not yet been proven
voluntary (adj.)	15. not being necessary
conclusion (noun)	16. said as to the truth of something

Match the definition with each word.

1. describing something in someone or writing or speech
2. having a reason rather than an emotion
3. an emotional wound or shock
4. said as to the truth of something
5. emotional solution or discussion
6. in an intentional manner

Circle the closest meaning for each underlined word.

1. The population of this area has been growing since 1980.
(A) falling (B) fast (C) active (D) urban
2. The second edition of Health Care Ethics is a standard resource for students to digest current and future issues in healthcare.
(A) confront (B) experience (C) appreciate (D) diffuse
3. Ten years into a couple of glitter parties, and they look at all his themes.
(A) failed (B) defunct (C) urban (D) malicious
4. Consumers should make a rational decision as they are not misled by advertisements.
(A) durable (B) educated (C) sensible (D) specific
5. Scientists estimate that greenhouse gas levels in the atmosphere are already high.
(A) assess (B) provide (C) persuade (D) recommend


- Vocabulary provides different kinds of vocabulary activities to help students memorize as many words as possible.

Warming Up

Warming Ups present passages to help students drill and improve their ability to solve each question type.

Warming Up

Surrealism



Surrealism is an artistic and cultural movement which originated in the 1920s and experimented with a new mode of expression called automatism, which sought to release the unconscious imagination of the subconscious. Although it is best known for painting, visual arts, and literature, it has also been used in film, music, and architecture. It has been used in psychology, too.

Surrealism was started by French psychiatrist and writer André Breton, who was a member of an earlier movement known as Dada. The Dada artists and writers were artists who also experimented with a new mode of expression called automatism, which sought to release the unconscious imagination of the subconscious. Although it is best known for painting, visual arts, and literature, it has also been used in film, music, and architecture. It has been used in psychology, too.

Surrealist paintings often have images, subjects that are placed in puzzling ways, like the pocket watch in Salvador Dalí's 1931 painting, *The Persistence of Memory*. The watch is a soft, melting pocket watch hanging over the edge of a table, and another one hanging over the mouth of a man. The watches look as if they are single particles. Other things in the painting, such as the man's face, are also soft. The painting is not just a picture of a watch. Dalí himself said that he got the idea for the "soft watches" to look at what he saw. The characteristics of this style – a combination of the abstract and the recognizable – stand for the idea that reality is not what it seems to be.

Question
1. In the passage, the word "soft" is used to describe the watches. What does it mean?

1. The word subconscious in the passage means the part of the mind that is not conscious.
(A) unconscious (B) conscious (C) subconscious (D) undelivered
2. The word abstract in the passage is closest in meaning to
(A) particular (B) emotional (C) relevant (D) irrelevant
3. The word this in the passage refers to
(A) surrealism (B) being reality (C) creating artwork (D) a movement known as Dada
4. Which of the following does the word these in the passage refer to?
(A) pocket watch (B) Salvador Dalí's paintings (C) surrealist paintings (D) anything seen

Answer Key

1. (C) subconscious
2. (A) particular
3. (D) a movement known as Dada
4. (C) surrealist paintings

- Warming Ups include Note-taking section for students to realize the importance of taking notes and to develop note-taking skills.

Jumping Up 1 & 2

Jumping Ups are exercises to foster students' reading skills and question-solving abilities.

Jumping Up 1

Blog Syndrome

A blog, or "web log," is a fun way of keeping your most recent thoughts and feelings on any particular subject, and its contents are displayed in a reverse chronological order so that people can see them from the latest updates. Some blogs feature the personal journal entries, while others contain various public forums on almost any topic or issue. **Bloggers** are people who use their own blogs to express their thoughts and feelings on a particular topic. The world of blogs is a fairly new one. Before 2000, web log sites had to be built using complex computer codes, and only a few technology experts could create them. Now, creating a web log is so easy that even young people are creating their own blogs. In August 1999, Evan Williams discovered a simple way to add content to web pages by simply typing the information in a text box and clicking "publish." With this discovery, it suddenly became possible for anybody to keep a blog.

It was in 2004 that blogs became increasingly mainstream. The fact that bloggers, who are usually young people, can communicate instantly, almost "live," as the word of the year in 2004 shows that blogs are common and part of everyday life. People were usually of similar ages or interests with others of their blog posts, which led to a sense of community. Bloggers could easily find others who were interested in the same topics and could communicate with them. Blogging also became a way for people to express their thoughts and feelings on a particular topic. The blog type also served as an important news source during the 2004 election.

Unfortunately, there are some serious consequences of blogging. Bloggers have often faced the possibility of threats or attacks, mostly due to a difference of opinion and sometimes, without any rational reason. Some bloggers who were targets for such attacks were even killed. Other bloggers are open to the public and, as a result, personal information of the bloggers is in danger of being easily stolen.

- The phrase **bloggers** in the passage refers to...
 (A) Together with
 (B) Relating to
 (C) By no means
 (D) Regardless of
- The word **them** in the passage refers to...
 (A) technology experts
 (B) web log sites
 (C) complex computer codes
 (D) blog owners
- The word **mainstream** in the passage is closest in meaning to...
 (A) common
 (B) important
 (C) unusual
 (D) special
- The word **authenticated** in the passage most likely means...
 (A) proven
 (B) common
 (C) important
 (D) unusual
- It is stated in the passage that...
 (A) how to use blogs was not discovered before 2000
 (B) the interactive nature of blogs contributed to their rise
 (C) because of being harmful, their popularity is decreasing
 (D) authentic expressed blogs in various ways

► Jumping Ups provide more difficult passages and various types of questions.

Challenge TOEFL iBT

Challenge TOEFL iBTs are final check-ups for each chapter.

Challenge TOEFL iBT

- It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that...
 (A) the term "bloggers" was created by the Internet community
 (B) there was little interest in writing electronic mail before 2000
 (C) bloggers got some of their ideas from studying electronic mail
 (D) bloggers learned that the U.S. and Great Britain were also using computers
- The word **mainstream** in the passage could best be replaced by...
 (A) common
 (B) important
 (C) unusual
 (D) special
- The word **they** in the passage refers to...
 (A) bloggers in general
 (B) most bloggers
 (C) computer users
 (D) some bloggers
- Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? (Incorrect choices change the meaning or important details of the original sentence.)
 (A) Blogging is a way of keeping your most recent thoughts and feelings on any particular subject.
 (B) Blogging is a way of keeping your most recent thoughts and feelings on any particular subject.
 (C) Blogging is a way of keeping your most recent thoughts and feelings on any particular subject.
 (D) Blogging is a way of keeping your most recent thoughts and feelings on any particular subject.
- Why does the author quote Carl Sagan in paragraph 3?
 (A) To support the theory of plate tectonics
 (B) To show that other scientists have also supported the theory
 (C) To explain further how plate tectonics works
 (D) To support Wegener's old theory

Continental Drift

Continental drift is the name of a theory that claims the Earth's continents were once joined together but, over geological time, gradually drifted apart into their present positions. The idea that continents float on magma beneath the surface of the Earth has been suggested many times over the past centuries, although it was only in the early 20th century that geologists began to develop evidence to support the theory.

The idea of a "supercontinent" was first proposed by Alfred Wegener in 1912. At the time, when most people believed that the continents were fixed in place, Wegener's theory was considered a radical idea. In 1912, a German scientist named Alfred Wegener offered the first hypothesis of continental drift, getting both the idea that the continents move and the idea that they were once joined together. He called this idea "continental drift." He argued that the continents had moved apart. For evidence, Wegener pointed to the fact that the continents of South America and Africa fit together like puzzle pieces. He also pointed to the fact that the same fossils were found on both continents.

Wegener's theory was not widely accepted at the time. Many scientists believed that the continents were fixed in place. It was not until the 1960s that the theory of plate tectonics was developed, which provided a mechanism for how the continents move. This theory supported Wegener's idea that the continents had moved apart.

► Challenge TOEFL iBTs are similarly formed of the actual TOEFL® iBT test for students to get used to a real testing situation and check up the type of question that they have learned in each chapter.

Review Vocabulary

Review Vocabulary offers activities for the purpose of memorizing essential words from each chapter.

REVIEW VOCABULARY

This section emphasizes the recall of key words in each chapter to reinforce vocabulary ability.

Complete each sentence with the correct word.

- Murderer got his _____ from the tragic accident, which took away his husband.
- The financial manager _____ all of my assets and recommended me to invest in the stock market.
- Smith seems to feel _____ since he has not been with his family for 3 years.
- Jason is the most _____ person I have ever met; he always keeps his face under any circumstances.
- The storm is nearly _____ and no significant damage is expected during the next 24 hours.
- The writer's vivid language showed that she had great _____ ability.
- The museum displayed artworks using _____ installations and multimedia.
- The picture of the two celebrities _____ together gave _____ to the rumor about the M&A.
- Researchers have shown that babies can _____ visual differences between two languages by watching the shape of a giraffe's mouth.
- The accident shed a look about the _____ of Mergel which suggests the use of dominance.

interactive

rational

obscure

attraction

stationary

confidence

triumph

deceptive

hypothesis

extremist

- Review Vocabulary helps students check how well they understand the key words and work on vocabulary building.

Progress Test & Actual Test

Progress Tests are provided after each part. **Actual Tests** are provided at the end of book. They give the actual format of TOEFL® iBT.

Progress Test 2

Questions 1-10

- What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A single fertilized egg has the capacity to make an entire complete organism.
 - The major part of the human body is the right and central portion of the embryo.
 - The human body is an intricate structure made of smaller subunits.
 - The parts of the human body cannot grow without being first properly aligned.
- The word *ability* in the passage is closest in meaning to:
 - condition
 - reason
 - growth
 - event
- According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of the cell?
 - It has the ability to make another cell.
 - It is the smallest part of the human body.
 - It matures in the embryo in a single hour.
 - It is the most complete entity in itself.
- Which of the following does the author mention about *embryos*?
 - They serve to connect the body's organs and system together.
 - Their purpose is to assist in the process of forming of organs and systems.
 - They coordinate communication between the various parts of the body.
 - They function to form specialized cells that the body needs to make organs.
- The word *basic* in the passage refers to:
 - cells
 - human beings
 - cells in organs
 - embryo
- The author discusses the *cardiovascular system* in order to:
 - give an example of a system that consists of several organs.
 - point out which system is the most complex.
 - explain the components of a system and what it does.
 - describe the differences between organs and systems.

Actual Test

Questions 1-10

- What is the main idea of the passage?
 - Tides are influenced more by the Moon than by the Sun.
 - Tides are a natural phenomenon, but are not a natural disaster.
 - Tides affect our lives in many ways, but are usually predictable.
 - Tides are a phenomenon mostly caused by forces of gravity.
- Why does the author mention *tidalities* in the passage?
 - To explain that not all tides are caused by gravity.
 - To give an example of a growing tidal phenomenon.
 - To show that they are not related to natural tides.
 - To suggest that rising tides are not related to the moon.
- The word *events* in the passage is closest in meaning to:
 - times with
 - things that are
 - times that
 - things that are
- What can be inferred about Canada's Bay of Fundy?
 - It has experienced tsunamis because of its extreme tides.
 - It may have a longer life cycle because of its wide coastline.
 - It may be very narrow because it has wide tidal currents.
 - It may be influenced more by gravity than other places.
- Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence would be added to the passage.

However, when the Moon is in the first or third quarter, it is at a 90-degree angle with the Sun in relation to the Earth.

Where would the sentence best fit?
- Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Do not* change the meaning in any way.
- The combined forces of the Sun and the Moon cause the water level to rise.
- The forces of the Sun and the Moon pull up to create a smaller moon.
- The combined forces of the Sun and the Moon create two tides and a single tide.
- The forces of the Sun and the Moon work against each other to cancel any tidal activity.

Tides

Tides are the periodic rise and fall of the Earth's waters that are caused by the Moon's and Sun's forces of gravity acting on the Earth. It is important to distinguish natural tidal phenomena from "high tide" and "low tide," which are caused by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

The Moon is a large body exerting a powerful pull on the Earth. At the location on the Earth closest to the Moon, it exerts a powerful gravitational pull on the water. The resulting rise in the water produces higher tides. The water on the side of the Earth furthest away from the Moon also gets pulled by the Moon's gravity, but not as strongly. The Earth itself has its own gravitational force that is constantly pulling water downward, which is why the oceans do not simply flood out toward the Moon. Gravity tides usually feature high and low waters alternating in relation to the Earth's rotation. Most shores around the world have two high waters and two low waters for each day, which last about 24 hours and 50 minutes. The difference in height between the high water and low water is called the range of tide, and it can be quite dramatic in some places. Canada's Bay of Fundy, for example, commonly experiences the world's most extreme tide ranges, with daily differences of 16 meters.

Two other types of tides are influenced by the Sun which is much further away from the Earth and exerts less than half of the Moon's gravitational force. When the Sun, the Moon, and the Earth are directly in line, the solar and lunar gravitational forces add up to produce higher spring tides. At the same time, the range of spring tides is smallest, with higher high water marks and lower low water marks. At the same time, the range of spring tides is smallest, with higher high water marks and lower low water marks. At the same time, the range of spring tides is smallest, with higher high water marks and lower low water marks.

Spring tides do not occur every month. The tidal range of the Earth has eight tides, as high and low tides occur twice a day. The tidal range of the Earth has eight tides, as high and low tides occur twice a day. The tidal range of the Earth has eight tides, as high and low tides occur twice a day.

- Progress Tests are recommended to be done by students on their own. Actual Tests are also offered. Use the test as a final check-up.

TOEFL® iBT
ACTIVATOR
READING

Advanced

C O N T E N T S

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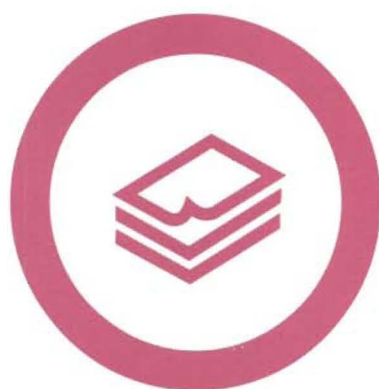
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PART I

Reading for Basic Comprehension

Basic Comprehension needs abilities for a reader to understand the main idea, vocabulary in context, reference, essential facts and details and restating information in other words.

GUIDE TO READING

Vocabulary and Reference Words

CHAPTER 01

Vocabulary and Reference

CHAPTER 02

Fact and Negative Fact

GUIDE TO READING

Paraphrasing

CHAPTER 03

Sentence Simplification

CHAPTER 04

Insertion

VOCABULARY

Context Clues

When you read the passage and encounter an unfamiliar word, you can use context clues to find the word or phrase that could replace it or be closest in meaning.

Synonym Clue: Synonyms are different words or phrases that have almost the same meaning. They sometimes appear in the passage.

Antonym Clue: Antonyms are words that mean the opposite of another word.

Definition Clue: Sometimes you will find the meaning of a new word given right before or after the word.

Series Clue: Sometimes a new word will be a part of a group of words that go together. You can figure out the meaning of the new word by studying the other words in the series.

Words with Several Meanings

A single word can have several different meanings. You need to look carefully at how the word is used in a sentence or paragraph to determine which meaning fits in the reading.

Choose the closest meaning for each underlined word.

- 1 Despite his feat, Andrew could not have remained an effective leader because of people's rancor or anger of him.
a. honor b. hatred c. fear
- 2 Jessica and Marion are sisters. Jessica has a gregarious personality, but Marion is rather quiet.
a. strong b. inactive c. outgoing
- 3 The atomic bomb annihilated the whole city, so nothing was left standing.
a. disturbed b. destroyed c. constructed
- 4 The whole team is counting on Sean to score a goal.
a. relying b. calculating c. including

REFERENCE WORDS

Reference words represent other elements in a text and allow the writer to use these elements in different ways.

Personal pronouns / adjectives	he, him, his, she, her, hers, it, its, they, them, their, theirs, etc.
Reflexive pronouns	myself, himself, herself, itself, themselves, etc.
Relative pronouns / adverbs	who, which, that, where, when, etc.
Demonstrative pronouns / adjectives	this, that, these, those
Other reference words	some, few, any, more, several, all, both, here, there, most, many, each, one, ones, another, other, others, the former, the latter, etc.

Read each sentence and write what the highlighted reference word refers to.

- 1 Some pedestrians were barely able to avoid the accident while **others** were trapped under the ground by the collapse of the building. _____
- 2 The luxurious resort in Singapore is attracting vacationers by promoting **its** fancy facilities and exceptional service. _____

Read the passage and find out what each highlighted reference word refers to.

Since World War II, television has become a significant part of the lives of Americans. Today, 99% of households have at least one television: many of **them** have two. The average viewing time for Americans is 6 hours and 47 minutes a day. This is a total of 250 billion hours per year. With so many hours being devoted to television-watching, television networks fight to get viewers to watch **their** programs. This has had negative consequences for Americans who are exposed to a lot of violence on television, and who become sedentary because they watch so much television.

- 3 **them** → _____
- 4 **their** → _____



CHAPTER | 01

Vocabulary and Reference

Vocabulary questions are used to test your knowledge of words and your ability to use context clues to answer the questions. **Reference** questions ask you to decide what a particular pronoun or reference word refers to.

Vocabulary and Reference

Question Types

Vocabulary

The word / phrase in the passage is closest in meaning to

The word / phrase in the passage most likely means

The word / phrase in the passage could best be replaced by

Reference

The word / phrase in the passage refers to

Which of the following does the word / phrase refer to?

Strategies

- _ Find the highlighted word / phrase in the passage.
- _ Use context clues to figure out the meaning of a word / phrase.
- _ Study various pronouns and reference words.
- _ Determine if the highlighted word refers to a person, people, a thing or things.

Example of a Question

TOEFL Reading

Question 1 of 12

REVIEW VOLUME HELP NEXT BACK

HIDE TIME 00:29:56

1. The word **dormant** in the passage is closest in meaning to

☐ warm

☐ inactive

☐ diligent

☐ interesting

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

☐ chipmunks

☐ snakes and other reptiles

☐ some animals

☐ frogs and turtles

Cold-blooded animals must stay in a warm environment to survive the winter. Snakes and many other reptiles find shelter in holes or burrows and spend the winter being **dormant**. Water makes a good shelter for some animals like frogs and turtles. When the weather gets cold, **they** move to the bottom of lakes and ponds. They may hide under rocks or logs and even in the mud. Cold water holds more oxygen than warm water and the frogs and turtles can breathe by absorbing it through their skin. This is similar to hibernation.

Fungi



Fungi, which include organisms like mushrooms, yeast and molds, have been classified into their own kingdom. Originally, they were listed in the plant kingdom. Then, scientists learned that the fungi also have things in common with members of the animal kingdom. Later, they realized that the fungi were separate life forms, so they created the fungi kingdom.

Fungi differ from plants in the way **they** get their nutrients. In a process called photosynthesis, plants use the sun's light energy to produce nutrients. On the other hand, fungi, lacking this facility, must depend on other organisms for nutrients. While this feature makes them more like animals, the fungi do not have stomachs to digest foods, so they instead absorb nutrients after breaking down the food with acids and enzymes. Because they do not depend on sunlight for energy, fungi can live almost anywhere. Some fungi appear under rotting logs and others grow as mold in damp bathrooms. Still others can intrude our body in the forms of ringworm or athlete's foot.

These organisms do have affirmative roles in nature because they can restrict and remove noxious organisms like pest insects and weeds. In addition, they also give many benefits to the organisms that they attach themselves to. Examples are some fungi that live underground on the roots of trees. As the fungi absorb the soil's nutrition, they also pass some water and nutrients to the tree. This reciprocally beneficial situation is called a "symbiotic relationship".

Humans also get many benefits from fungi. For example, the "miracle drug", penicillin is made from molds, and various mushrooms are used to heal people in Oriental medicine. Another fungus, yeast gives baked bread its delicious flavor.

kingdom	a category which divides all forms of life having certain characteristics in common
intrude	to force in inappropriately, especially without invitation
noxious	harmful or injurious to health

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

- (A) plants (B) fungi (C) organisms (D) nutrients

2 The word **reciprocally** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) consciously (B) anxiously (C) respectively (D) mutually

Vocabulary

Write the meaning of each word in Korean.

subconscious	adj. existing in the mind beneath or beyond consciousness	_____
deliberately syn. on purpose	adv. in an intentional manner	_____
soggy syn. soaked	adj. thoroughly wet	_____
depictive	adj. describing something or someone in writing or speech	_____
alienation	n. emotional isolation or dissociation	_____
commentary syn. annotation	n. a series of comments or explanations	_____
chronological	adj. arranged in the order of time	_____
interactive	adj. acting one upon or with the other	_____
rational syn. sensible	adj. having a reason rather than an emotion	_____
vicious syn. malicious	adj. having the nature of vice, evil or immorality	_____
trauma	n. an emotional wound or shock	_____
estimate syn. assess	v. to make an approximate or calculation	_____
discern syn. apprehend	v. to recognize something by sight or some other sense or by intellect	_____
hypothesis syn. assumption	n. an idea for something that is based on known facts but has not yet been proven	_____
stationary syn. fixed	adj. not moving; motionless	_____
credence syn. credit	n. belief as to the truth of something	_____

Match the definition with each word.

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|
| 1 | describing something or someone in writing or speech | a. credence |
| 2 | having a reason rather than an emotion | b. alienation |
| 3 | an emotional wound or shock | c. depictive |
| 4 | belief as to the truth of something | d. trauma |
| 5 | emotional isolation or dissociation | e. deliberately |
| 6 | in an intentional manner | f. rational |

Circle the closest meaning for each underlined word.

- 1 The population of this area has been stationary since 5 years ago.
(A) dubious (B) fixed (C) active (D) ardent
- 2 The second edition of *Health Care Ethics* is a standard resource for students to discern current and future issues in healthcare.
(A) confront (B) composite (C) apprehend (D) defame
- 3 Tim ran into a couple of vicious gangs, and they took all of his money.
(A) robust (B) delicate (C) urban (D) malicious
- 4 Consumers should make a rational decision so that they are not enticed by advertisements.
(A) durable (B) educated (C) sensible (D) specific
- 5 Scientists estimate that greenhouse gas levels in the atmosphere are already high.
(A) assess (B) provoke (C) persuade (D) recommend

Surrealism



Surrealism is an artistic and cultural movement which originated in the 1920s and experimented with a new mode of expression called automatism, which sought to release the **unbridled** imagination of the subconscious. Although it is best known for startling visual artworks that feature surprisingly unexpected juxtapositions, its themes are rooted in psychology.

Surrealism was started by French psychiatrist and writer Andre Breton, who was a member of an earlier movement known as Dada. The Dada artists and writers were aesthetic rebels who deliberately created **absurd** works that had no meaning. **This** was done to protest the senseless cruelty of World War I. Later, Breton and his followers became fascinated with psychiatrist Sigmund Freud's efforts to open up the hidden, unconscious mind we use when we dream. Freud promoted "free association", a technique used in psychology. Similar to brainstorming, free association encouraged people to let their thoughts flow and to speak about whatever came to mind. Likewise, Breton wanted artists to simply allow their creative ideas to flow freely. With this idea, surrealism was born.

Surrealist paintings often have realistic subjects that are painted in puzzling ways. One of the most famous of **these** works is Salvador Dali's 1931 painting, *The Persistence of Memory*. The work shows a soft, melting pocket watch hanging over the edge of a box, and another one hanging over the branch of a dead tree. The watches look as if they are soggy pancakes. Other things in the painting, such as the clear evening sky, look real. The painting is odd and mysterious like a dream. Dali himself said that he got the idea for the "soft watches" by looking at melted cheese. The characteristics of this style—a combination of the depictive, the abstract and the psychological—stand for the alienation which many people feel in modern times.

juxtaposition

an act or state of placing close together or side by side

psychiatrist

a doctor who specializes in treating mental disorders

- 1 The word **unbridled** in the passage most likely means
- (A) unappreciated
 - (B) unrepaired
 - (C) unrestrained
 - (D) undefined
- 2 The word **absurd** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) peculiar
 - (B) irrational
 - (C) coherent
 - (D) renowned
- 3 The word **This** in the passage refers to
- (A) surrealism
 - (B) being rebels
 - (C) creating artworks
 - (D) a movement known as Dada
- 4 Which of the following does the word **these** in the passage refer to?
- (A) Salvador Dali's paintings
 - (B) surrealist paintings
 - (C) puzzling ways
 - (D) realistic subjects

Note-taking

- P1 surrealism – artistic and cultural movement which sought to release the imagination of the _____
- P2 how _____ was born – started by psychiatrist and writer Andre Breton
- P3 surrealist paintings – _____ objects painted in _____ ways
ex. Salvador Dali's painting – *The Persistence of Memory*

Blog Syndrome



A blog, or “web log”, is a fun way of having your own web site. It provides commentary or news on any particular subject, and its contents are displayed in a reverse chronological order so that people can see them from the latest updates. Some blogs function as personal online diaries, while others contain various public forums on which people discuss certain issues. Irrespective of whether it is personal or public, blogs’ capability of accepting readers’ comments in an interactive format has been giving the sites both their instant and ongoing appeal.

The world of blogs is a fairly new one. Before 1999, web log sites had to be built using complex computer codes, and only a few technology experts owned them. Updating a web log was also complicated, with blog owners needing special editing and formatting programs. Then, in August 1999, Evan Williams discovered a simple method to add contents to web pages by simply typing the information in a text box and clicking “submit”. With this discovery, it suddenly became possible for anybody to keep a blog.

It was in 2004 that blogs became increasingly mainstream. The fact that Merriam-Webster, a U.S. company that publishes dictionaries mostly, declared “blog” as the word of the year in 2004 shows that blogs are common and part of everyday life. People were capable of sharing ideas or interests with millions of other Internet users with a click of a mouse. Political consultants began using blogs as outreach and opinion research tools and even politicians themselves, eager to bond with constituents, commenced using blogs. The blogs have also served as an important news source during disasters like tsunamis or hurricanes.

Unfortunately, there are some adverse consequences of blogging. Bloggers have always faced the possibility of threats or attacks, mostly due to a difference of opinions and sometimes, without any rational reasons. Some bloggers who were targets for such acrimonious criticism, vicious threats and insults on the Internet usually have the trauma of threats in real life as well. After all, blogs are open to the public and apparently, personal information of the bloggers is in danger of being easily leaked.

- 1 The phrase **Irrespective of** in the passage could best be replaced by
- (A) Together with
 - (B) Relating to
 - (C) By no means
 - (D) Regardless of
- 2 The word **them** in the passage refers to
- (A) technology experts
 - (B) web log sites
 - (C) complex computer codes
 - (D) blog owners
- 3 The word **commenced** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) cherished
 - (B) commented
 - (C) discussed
 - (D) started
- 4 The word **acrimonious** in the passage most likely means
- (A) pungent
 - (B) clumsy
 - (C) impassive
 - (D) artificial
- 5 It is stated in the passage that
- (A) how to use blogs was not discovered before 1999.
 - (B) the interactive system of blogs contributed to their vigor.
 - (C) because of blogs' harmful effects, their popularity is decreasing.
 - (D) politicians exploited blogs in adverse ways.

Jumping Up 2

Honeybee's Communication



It would be expected that a honeybee colony, which is an efficiently organized society, has a means of communication. The language of bees is not related to an alphabet or words. Nobel Prize winning German zoologist Karl Von Frisch was able to **interpret** the language of bees after some 40 years of observation and research. His research showed that honeybees communicate through many different chemicals and orders, as it is common in insects, and also specific behaviors.

A colony of bees consists of a queen bee, thousands of female worker bees and male bees, "drones". Worker bees are in charge of bringing back food, **which** is nectar and pollen from flowers. After a few "scout" workers find a food source, they return to the hive and dance on their comb to show exactly where the food is. Other workers called "foragers" watch the dance and then fly out to find the food on their own. Amazingly, all the information they need to find their target is contained in the dance.

➔ Scientists believe that the movements of the dance tell the distance and direction of the food source. When food is 50 to 75 meters away, the scout moves in a circular "round dance". However, when food is more than 75 meters away, the scout does a "waggle dance". In this dance, the bee moves up the comb vertically while shaking its body from side to side. The number of "waggles" or side to side movements tells the foragers about the distance. The more times the scout waggles, the farther away the food is. The direction of the dance on the hive wall shows where the food is in relation to the sun. When a scout moves straight up the comb's vertical axis during the waggle, it means the foragers can find the food by flying directly toward the sun.

However, current research suggests that the insects estimate distance visually, using an object as a guide. Visible landmarks therefore become snapshots, and the bees eventually **assemble** a complete flight map.

nectar	a sweet liquid produced by flowers
comb	a structure in which bees stay and keep the honey

1 What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Scientists found out the difference between several bees.
- (B) Honeybees dance only for communicating with other insects and for spotting food.
- (C) Honeybee colony is composed of various bees who have their own roles.
- (D) Honeybees' behavior conveys information by the movements of the dance.

2 The word **interpret** in the passage could best be replaced by

- (A) develop
- (B) understand
- (C) accumulate
- (D) exaggerate

3 The word **which** in the passage refers to

- (A) worker bees
- (B) being in charge
- (C) food
- (D) flowers

4 It is stated in paragraph 3 that

- (A) the scout dances around in circles to indicate faraway food sources.
- (B) the dances are performed in the air to show the direction of the sun.
- (C) the scout will move straight up to show that the food is in a high location.
- (D) the dance will have fewer side to side motions when the food is closer.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [→].

5 The word **assemble** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) put together
- (B) manufacture
- (C) uphold
- (D) figure out

6 According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT that

- (A) the dance performance is done by scouts and viewed by foragers.
- (B) honeybees do not dance when food is less than 50 meters away.
- (C) the bees dance on the walls of the hive to inform the food's location.
- (D) bees may use a thing to calculate distance.

1. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that

- (A) the term "Pangaea" was invented by 16th century mapmakers.
- (B) there was little interest in studying continental drift before 1912.
- (C) Wegener got some of his ideas from studying early world maps.
- (D) Wegener believed that the U.S. and Great Britain were once connected.

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [→].

2. The word **incredulous** in the passage could best be replaced by

- (A) astonishing
- (B) skeptical
- (C) cognizant
- (D) versed

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

- (A) Wegener's theories
- (B) most geologists
- (C) underwater rocks
- (D) ocean basins

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

- (A) The theory of plate tectonics disagreed with Wegener's ideas by saying that the continents do not move.
- (B) The theory of plate tectonics offered a better explanation for the movement of continents.
- (C) The theory of plate tectonics confirmed that Wegener's ideas about continental drift were correct.
- (D) The theory of plate tectonics was considered more scientific than Wegener's old ideas.

5. Which of the following does the word **this** in the passage refer to?

- (A) scientific upgrade
- (B) old idea
- (C) continent
- (D) new theory

6. Why does the author quote **Carl Sagan** in paragraph 3?

- (A) To support the theory of plate tectonics
- (B) To show that plate tectonics has wide acceptance
- (C) To explain further how seafloor spreading works
- (D) To support Wegener's old theories

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [→].

Continental Drift

Continental drift is the name of a theory that claims the Earth's continents were once joined together but, over geological time, gradually drifted apart into their present positions. The idea that continents have not always been in the same position has been suggested many times over the past centuries, although it has only been recently that geologists have found good evidence to support the belief.

→ The idea of a single "supercontinent", also called "Pangaea", dates back to the 16th century, when mapmakers at the time discerned that Africa and South America had similar coastlines and appeared to fit together like pieces of a puzzle.

In 1912, a German scientist named Alfred Wegener offered the first hypothesis of continental drift, putting forth the idea that the seemingly mysterious locations of similar types of rock in otherwise disconnected global regions were geological proof that the continents had moved apart. For instance, Diamond fields can be seen in both South Africa and Brazil. Likewise, coal mines can be found in the Eastern U.S. as well as in Great Britain.

→ However, most geologists rejected Wegener's theories. They were especially **incredulous** of his idea that the movement of continents pushed through the underwater rocks of the ocean basins, and **they** said this could not happen. Then, around 1960, a new theory gained rapid acceptance. **The theory of plate tectonics offered a scientific upgrade over Wegener's old ideas about drift while continuing to support the idea that the continents are not stationary.** According to **this**, volcanic activity beneath the earth creates new layers of rock on undersea mountain ranges. As the rock gradually spreads out, seafloor spreading takes place. Thus, the seafloor itself moves, and causes the continents to move, too. In the words of **Carl Sagan**, it is more like the continents are being pulled along on a giant conveyor belt.

7A Many fossil fauna of the same age and types have been found around the shores of different continents. **7B** Even living creatures have given scientists clues in solving the mystery of continental drift. **7C** Earthworms from the same scientific classification are found in such places as South America, Madagascar, India and Australia. **7D** All of this evidence provides further credence to the belief that the continents drifted apart.

fauna the animals of a given region or period

7. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

One example is the discovery of the fossils of the same freshwater crocodile in both Brazil and South Africa.

Where would the sentence best fit?

8. What can be inferred about fossil fauna?

- (A) It generally confirms the idea that there was once a supercontinent.
- (B) It has only shown that Brazil and South Africa were once joined.
- (C) It has not been as useful as a current earthworm species.
- (D) It is incomplete evidence because it has mostly been found along shores.

9. From the passage, it is NOT true that

- (A) the theory of continental drift is older than that of plate tectonics.
- (B) Wegener's scientific theories did not gain wide acceptance.
- (C) living things are unrealistic evidence in explaining continental drift.
- (D) similar coastlines of the Africa and South America are concrete proof of the idea of Pangaea.

10. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage.

Continental drift refers to the movement of the Earth's continents.

■

■

■

- (A) Carl Sagan mostly agreed with Wegener's theories.
- (B) Alfred Wegener offered the first theory of continental drift.
- (C) The idea of seafloor spreading became a later explanation of land movement.
- (D) Diamonds can be found in both South Africa and Brazil.
- (E) Fossils of the same animals in the different continents support continental drift.
- (F) Earthworm fossils have been found in Madagascar and India.

Continental Drift

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fauna the animals of a given region or period



REVIEW VOCABULARY

This section emphasizes the recall of key words in each chapter to reinforce vocabulary ability.

Complete each sentence with the correct word.

- 1 Miranda still has _____ from the tragic accident, which took away her husband.
- 2 The financial manager _____ all of my assets and recommended me to invest in the stock market.
- 3 Smith seems to feel _____ since he has not been with his family for 3 years.
- 4 Jason is the most _____ person I have ever met: he always keeps his cool under any circumstances.
- 5 The storm is nearly _____ and no significant motion is expected during the next 24 hours.
- 6 The writer's vivid language showed that she had great _____ ability.
- 7 The museum displays artworks using _____ installations and multimedia.
- 8 The picture of the two companies' CEOs together gave _____ to the rumor about the M&A.
- 9 Researches have shown that babies can _____ visual differences between two languages by watching the shape of a speaker's mouth.
- 10 The student read a book about the _____ of Mendel which suggests the law of dominance.

interactive

discern

stationary

trauma

hypothesis

rational

alienation

credence

depictive

estimated



CHAPTER | 02

Fact and Negative Fact

A **fact** question asks you about explicit facts and details given in the passage.

A **negative fact** question asks you to choose which of the four answer choices is not given or not true in the passage.

Fact and Negative Fact

Question Types

Fact

It is stated in paragraph _____ that

According to paragraph _____, which of the following is true of/about...

According to the passage, who/when/where/what/how/why...?

Negative Fact

It is **NOT** true (that)

Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

According to paragraph _____, all of the following are true **EXCEPT** (that)

Strategies

- _ Find key words or their synonyms while scanning the passage.
- _ Read the sentence where the key words occur and preceding or following sentences as well.
- _ Compare the information that you read with the answer choices. The answer choices are often restatements of what is given in the passage.

Example of a Question

TOEFL Reading

REVIEW VOLUME HELP NEXT BACK

Question 3 of 12

HIDE TIME 00:29:56

3. It is stated in paragraph 1 that oil spills

- ☐ take place very often
- ☐ happen mostly at sea
- ☐ happen around the world
- ☐ happen for many reasons

Paragraph 1 is marked with an arrow [→].

→ The term "oil spill" often refers to marine oil spills, as oil is released into the ocean or coastal waters. It usually happens when a ship that carries oil, called an oil tanker, hits a rock or shallow land at sea. The rock can make a hole in the ship and the tanker leaks the oil into the water.

Obesity



Obesity means having too much body fat and it is shown to predispose to various diseases. With one in three Americans now obese, the condition has reached epidemic proportions in the United States. It is also becoming more common in Asian countries such as China and Japan.

→ Being obese is not the same thing as being overweight. A person who is overweight simply has too much body weight, and the condition can result from extra muscle, not fat. On the other hand, obesity is the condition of only excessive amount of body fat. Doctors and scientists mostly agree that women with over 30% body fat and men with over 25% body fat are obese. Measuring a person's body fat percentage precisely is difficult and often inaccurate. The most accepted method is underwater weighing. This method weighs a person underwater and then calculates lean body fat. Although being an accurate method, it is only done in special laboratories with special equipment.

Medical experts say there are various causes for obesity. Some obese people insist they may feel hungrier than others because they have inherited "appetite genes" from their parents. However, obesity is often caused by lifestyle choices such as eating too much fatty food or not getting enough exercise. In particular, a sedentary lifestyle with too much time spent in front of computers or TVs has caused obesity in many.

Obesity is not just a cosmetic consideration, it is a serious health dilemma directly harmful to people's health. Obesity also increases the risk of developing a number of chronic diseases including heart disease, diabetes, stroke and some cancers. Experts say the best way to fight obesity is to get plenty of exercise and to eat a healthy and low-fat diet.

predispose to make very likely to get a disease

1 In paragraph 2, it is stated that

- (A) nearly two-thirds of all Americans suffer from obesity.
- (B) obese people have an inordinate amount of body fat.
- (C) people with more than 25% body fat are considered obese.
- (D) underwater weighing is the most popular method because of its accuracy.

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [→].

2 Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Some say that obesity may be the result of genes we have inherited.
- (B) Lifestyle choices can be a factor associated with obesity.
- (C) Experts generally disagree on a definition of obesity.
- (D) A person can be overweight but not obese.

Vocabulary

Write the meaning of each word in Korean.

attain syn. obtain	v. to achieve or accomplish something	_____
assorted syn. miscellaneous	adj. consisting of different or various kinds	_____
acclaim syn. applause	n. enthusiastic approval and praise	_____
launch syn. release	v. to make something available to the public or send forth	_____
correspondent syn. journalist	n. a person who contributes letters to a newspaper or magazine	_____
orator	n. a person who gives an oration; a public speaker	_____
delegate syn. deputy	n. a person who is supposed to act for or represent another	_____
legislator syn. lawmaker	n. a person who gives or makes laws	_____
advocate syn. support	v. to speak or write in favor of	_____
resign syn. quit	v. to give up an office or position	_____
eliminate syn. remove	v. to get rid of something	_____
exotic syn. unusual	adj. strikingly strange	_____
apparatus syn. equipment	n. a group of tools, instruments or materials	_____
velocity syn. speed	n. rapidity of motion or operation	_____
secession syn. withdrawal	n. formal separation from a group or region	_____
insurmountable syn. insuperable	adj. impossible of being overcome	_____
dominance syn. ascendancy	n. the condition of being dominant or having control	_____

Match the definition with each word.

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------|
| 1 | consisting of different or various kinds | a. secession |
| 2 | a group of tools, instruments or materials | b. assorted |
| 3 | strikingly strange | c. velocity |
| 4 | formal separation from a group or region | d. exotic |
| 5 | a person who gives or makes laws | e. legislator |
| 6 | rapidity of motion or operation | f. apparatus |

Circle the closest meaning for each underlined word.

- 1 To eliminate mold, every window should be open for better ventilation.
(A) comprise (B) censure (C) remove (D) humiliate
- 2 The CEO decided to resign when his new product turned out to be a failure.
(A) quit (B) overcome (C) regret (D) discord
- 3 I totally advocate your decision no matter what people say.
(A) stimulate (B) support (C) cooperate (D) understand
- 4 Japanese companies are upgrading their products to retain dominance in the electronics market.
(A) instruction (B) disgrace (C) resistance (D) ascendancy
- 5 Mel Brooks' play received enormous acclaim and it is now expected to sweep the Tony Awards.
(A) present (B) anguish (C) applause (D) triumph

Harry Potter and the Magical Fever



One of the most successful books in history is a series of fantasy novels called *Harry Potter* written by J.K. Rowling. Ever since the first book, *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* (called *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* in the United States) was released in 1997, a total of some 377 million *Harry Potter* books have been sold worldwide. The books have attained enormous fame and commercial success over the world: films, video games and other assorted merchandise based on the book have been marketed.

The story is about a young wizard, Harry Potter, who finds himself in a world of magic at the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Harry Potter is taken through an adventure in each of the books, some of which are very dark and appalling, and his friends Hermione and Ron live up the series. Rowling herself has commented that the *Harry Potter* books are essentially about death, while others think the books are about the ages-old battle between good and evil.

→ The books received positive acclaim at the beginning, but began receiving strong criticism from a number of distinguished authors and academics when the fifth book, *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*, was released in 2003. Critics believe Rowling simply put together a mosaic of different ideas that existed in comic books and television shows, and one particular reviewer even referred to it as a book for people who watch mostly cartoons on television. Although some critics do not consider Rowling as a terrific writer, they cannot deny that Rowling is an excellent storyteller. In fact, the series has turned the once-poor J.K. Rowling into a billionaire.

The *Harry Potter* series has had an immense impact on society. Hospitals claim that on days when a *Harry Potter* book is launched, there are fewer children who arrive at the emergency room. There are web logs, Internet fan sites and even symposiums that are held to discuss the *Harry Potter* books. Even strange magical words that are used by the wizards in the book are now in the *Oxford English Dictionary*.

1 What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter* obtained huge popularity.
- (B) The biggest moneymaker in the history of publishing is the *Harry Potter* series.
- (C) Critics are divided on whether or not *Harry Potter* is a well-written story.
- (D) The *Harry Potter* series is both a successful and controversial fantasy story.

2 According to the passage, which of the following is true of the *Harry Potter* series?

- (A) It was less popular than the films and the video games.
- (B) Its plot centers on the enchanted magic world of Harry Potter.
- (C) Some of the books influenced children in a negative way.
- (D) It did not become well-known until after the first book.

3 According to paragraph 3, all of the following are comments that critics have made of the book EXCEPT that

- (A) J.K. Rowling is not an outstanding writer.
- (B) Rowling took ideas from other books and television programs.
- (C) Rowling's books are for people who like cartoons.
- (D) Rowling based her books on personal experiences.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [➔].

4 The author's description of the series' effect on society mentions which of the following?

- (A) The book is discussed mostly in symposiums.
- (B) Hospitals keep copies of the book for sick children.
- (C) Unusual words in the book have been mentioned in a dictionary.
- (D) Many students learn about the *Harry Potter* series in their classes.

Note-taking

P1 success of the *Harry Potter* series – attained _____ and _____ success

P2 the main story – Harry Potter's adventures with his friends

essentially about _____ or about the battle between good and evil

P3 _____ and critics' comments on books

P4 the *Harry Potter* books' _____ on society

Satellites



Not so long ago, satellites were exotic and top-secret apparatuses that were mainly used in the military for navigation and espionage. Now they are a necessary part of our daily lives to help us communicate, watch TV, predict the weather and even find places while driving.

A satellite is primarily any object that revolves around a planet in a circular or elliptical path. Therefore, moons, planets, stars and even galaxies can be natural satellites. However, the term "satellite" is typically used to describe a man-made object placed in orbit purposely to perform some mission or task. In 1957, the Soviet Union launched the first artificial satellite, the Sputnik, into space. Since then, hundreds of satellites have been sent into space to orbit the Earth. Some of these packages use wing-like solar panels to collect the Sun's energy for their power. Others use energy released from batteries that are charged on the Earth, and still others use battery-like fuel cells that rely on chemical energy.

→ Satellites must be launched at the right velocity because gravity is constantly pulling the space package back toward our planet. If the satellite is launched at a speed slower than 17,000 mph, gravity will cause it to fall back to the Earth. If it is sent out faster than 23,500 mph, it will blast through the Earth's gravity "pull" and continue moving away from our planet. This gravity is also what keeps satellites orbiting around the Earth rather than falling down.

→ Some satellites, known as polar orbiting satellites, travel around the Earth in a fairly low altitude and pass over the Poles, making about 14 circuits around the Earth each day and achieving excellent coverage of the planet. As a result, they are often used for mapping and photography. Other satellites travel higher above the Earth in geostationary orbit, and unlike the polar orbiting satellites, these stay above the Earth in the same place at all times because they turn at the same speed as the Earth, completing one full circle every 24 hours. To "keep time" with the Earth, these satellites must be exactly 22,237 miles above our planet. Television, communications and weather satellites all use geostationary orbits.

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

- (A) espousal
- (B) tactics
- (C) spying
- (D) increment

2 The word **Others** in the passage refers to

- (A) fuel cells
- (B) artificial satellites
- (C) solar panels
- (D) batteries

3 It is indicated in paragraph 3 that

- (A) satellites may fall back to the Earth if they are launched at excessive speeds.
- (B) gravity is what determines the range of launch speeds for satellites.
- (C) the force of gravity will never cause satellites to fall down to the Earth.
- (D) any launch above 17,000 mph will allow a satellite to orbit successfully.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [➔].

4 According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true?

- (A) Some satellites never change their position in relation to the Earth.
- (B) Satellites circling in a polar orbit take exactly one day to circle the Earth.
- (C) Geostationary satellites turn at a faster speed than polar orbiting satellites.
- (D) Polar orbiting satellites must travel higher above the Earth than other types.

Paragraph 4 is marked with an arrow [➔].

5 It is NOT true that

- (A) people can watch foreign TV programs owing to artificial satellites.
- (B) some satellites orbit the Earth over a dozen times daily.
- (C) polar orbiting satellites must be launched at lower speeds.
- (D) some satellites can use natural energy from the Sun.

Jumping Up 2

Thomas Jefferson



One of America's most important founding fathers, Thomas Jefferson was the primary author of the draft of the Declaration of Independence. Freckled and sandy-haired, Jefferson was eloquent as a correspondent, but he was not an orator. He contributed his pen rather than his voice to the patriot movement. While a delegate to the Continental Congress, Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence. In addition to being the third President of the United States and a famed promoter of the idea of limited government interference, he made contributions as a legislator, lawyer, diplomat, architect and inventor.

This great man was born at Shadwell in what is now Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1743. From his father, a wealthy planter, Jefferson inherited farmland and he received his high social status from his mother since she was a member of the aristocratic Randolph family. He studied at the College of William and Mary and graduated in 1762 with the highest honors. Then he became a lawyer in Virginia.

→ In 1789, Jefferson became Secretary of State under the first U.S. President, George Washington. Soon, however, political conflict developed between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, the secretary of the Treasury. Jefferson was a **proponent** of a weak central government and an economy based on agriculture, and his vision eventually resulted in the creation of the Democratic Republican Party. But Hamilton advocated a strong federal government and an economy similar to England's industrialized one. Hamilton's vision resulted in the Federalist Party. During the conflict, Washington tended to support Hamilton, so Jefferson resigned as Secretary of State and returned to Monticello, which was Jefferson's Virginia house designed by himself.

Jefferson was not out of politics for long. He ran for the presidency in 1796, but he lost the election to John Adams by only three votes and became a vice president. In 1800, Jefferson ran for the presidency again. This time he emerged victorious. As president, Jefferson eliminated unpopular taxes and cut military expenses. And in 1803, he purchased the Louisiana territory from the French. After retiring from politics, he founded the University of Virginia in 1819. Along with the Declaration of Independence, this was what he wished to be remembered for.

draft

a first or preliminary form of any writing

1 The word **eloquent** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) persuasive
- (B) wholesome
- (C) obstinate
- (D) eligible

2 According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true about Jefferson?

- (A) He fought against Republicans who supported bigger governments.
- (B) He caused many political conflicts against President George Washington.
- (C) He opposed a strong central government while Hamilton favored it.
- (D) He resigned as Secretary of State to build Monticello in Virginia.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [➔].

3 The word **proponent** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) candidate
- (B) combatant
- (C) expert
- (D) supporter

4 According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT that

- (A) Jefferson played many different roles besides politics.
- (B) the U.S. increased in size because of land bought from the French.
- (C) Jefferson was notorious for his tax policies and military expenses.
- (D) Jefferson ran for the President of the United States twice.

5 The word **this** in the passage refers to

- (A) the Declaration of Independence
- (B) Jefferson's political career
- (C) purchasing the Louisiana territory
- (D) founding a university

6 In the passage, it is stated that

- (A) Hamilton and Washington had very different political ideas.
- (B) Jefferson was more powerful in writing than in speaking.
- (C) Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence while he was running for the presidency.
- (D) Jefferson was great as a politician, but was not so successful in other fields.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) The Civil War was the last time the South played a role in American culture.
- (B) The Civil War was followed by historic changes in the U.S.
- (C) The Civil War allowed the South to become more industrial and urban.
- (D) The Civil War showed that America was a difficult country to govern.

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

- (A) utensils
- (B) prospects
- (C) taxes
- (D) funds

3. Why does the author mention "**House Divided**" in paragraph 2?

- (A) To show that Lincoln did not assent to slavery
- (B) To suggest that Lincoln may have caused the Civil War
- (C) To argue that America was not a truly united nation
- (D) To explain why Lincoln entered the world of politics

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [→].

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

- (A) Lincoln's sudden fame caused a lot of debates.
- (B) The North's attitude toward slavery became apparent.
- (C) The war seemed certain.
- (D) The differences between the North and the South were now public.

5. The word **it** in the passage refers to

- (A) determination to win
- (B) insurmountable advantage
- (C) the South
- (D) the North

6. According to paragraph 3, the South could not compete with the North because

- (A) it could not afford new military technology.
- (B) it could not adapt to new combat tactics.
- (C) it had fewer supplies and a poor economy.
- (D) it was forced to open the door to Europe without its intention.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [→].

U.S. Civil War

The U.S. Civil War, which was a conflict between the Northern and Southern U.S. states from 1861-1865, became a bloody chapter and also a turning point in U.S. history. The only war fought on American land by Americans, it resulted in 620,000 deaths from the roughly 3 million who participated. The South's defeat in the war in 1865 also marked the end of slavery in America.

→ In the 1850s, a cultural divide developed between the Northern states and Southern states. The North was going through an industrial revolution and it called for **tariffs** on imported foreign goods to protect its new industries. The South, still mainly agricultural and dependent on the purchase of goods from abroad, was strongly against import tariffs. In the meantime, the northern federal government had become increasingly opposed to slavery, and took the position that Southern slaves should migrate to the North to work in the region's burgeoning factories. In 1858, Abraham Lincoln, then running for the Senate, gave his famous **"House Divided"** speech in which he stated that "a government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free". Although he lost that election, his eloquent speaking abilities earned him recognition as a powerful opponent of slavery. Soon after, the Southern states declared its secession from the United States of America. **The stage was set for conflict.**

→ The first shots of the Civil War were fired on April 12th, 1861 at Fort Sumter, South Carolina. Both the North and the South had trouble finding and training enough troops to combat the brutal battles. New military technology, which included the first rifles and land mines, was often more advanced than battle strategy, and this made the fighting especially bloody. In the short run, it seemed the two sides were evenly matched. But in the long run, the North held an insurmountable advantage in terms of industrial strength, population and the determination to win, as it prevented the South from gaining diplomatic recognition in Europe. Unable to compete with the North's dominance, the South finally surrendered on April 9th, 1865 in Northern Virginia.

8A After the Civil War, the Southern states rejoined the United States, and slavery was **abolished**. **8B** The war caused severe economic damage to the South. **8C** More than half of its farming machinery was destroyed, and its railroads were ruined. **8D** The North, on the other hand, continued to develop and industrialize into the 20th century.

rifle a gun with a long barrel

7. The word **abolished** in the passage could best be replaced by

(A) ended
(B) discovered
(C) criticized
(D) restarted

8. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

With no fear of being recaptured, some escaped slaves returned to the South.

Where would the sentence best fit?

9. It is NOT mentioned in the passage that
- (A) the Northern states had some advantages which made the North prevail over the South.
(B) the South opposed the import tariffs because it was not self-sufficing.
(C) Abraham Lincoln made it clear that he was against slavery.
(D) after the battle, the situation was harsher in the Northern states.

10. **Directions:** Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the part of the U.S. to which they relate. ONE of the answer choices will NOT be used.

The Northern U.S. The Southern U.S.

·
·
·

Answer Choices

- (A) Kept having economic growth after the war ended
(B) Had to give in to the battle
(C) Tried to prevent the opponent's diplomatic recognition abroad
(D) Probably considered farming as a main source of income
(E) Had no difficulty to find enough soldiers
(F) Wanted taxes on incoming products
(G) Drifted itself apart from the United States of America

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rifle a gun with a long barrel



REVIEW VOCABULARY

This section emphasizes the recall of key words learned in each chapter to reinforce vocabulary ability.

Complete each sentence with the correct word.

- 1 The children's orchestra achieved the highest international _____ during the world tour.
- 2 It was very difficult for _____ of two countries to arrive at an arrangement at the trade conference.
- 3 An electrical engineering student designed an _____ that has made an enormous impact on the life of the disabled.
- 4 There has been an _____ economic gap between advanced and underdeveloped countries.
- 5 Before women's rights were extended, women used to suffer from men's _____ and pride.

- 6 Even though it was damaged during a test, NASA _____
the space shuttle Atlantis successfully.
- 7 During the press conference, the bodyguards of the President were
armed with _____ weapons just in case.
- 8 Kayle will _____ his goal of being an attorney as he studies day
and night.
- 9 The pitcher's _____ was around 90 miles per hour in the last
three games.
- 10 The lecture was so inspirational; the _____ definitely gave me
some confidence and wisdom.

launched

insurmountable

assorted

velocity

dominance

orator

delegates

acclaim

attain

apparatus

PARAPHRASING

Paraphrasing means using other words or stating a sentence in another way to express an idea that you have read. It is an important strategy to understand the reading material properly.

Using synonyms for words and phrases

Thomas Edison was a very curious child, performing his first experiment when he was only three years old.

- *Thomas Edison was a very inquisitive child, conducting his first experiment at the age of three.*

Choosing alternative grammatical structures

Recently, researches have announced that chocolate is an effective cure for persistent coughing and it also appears to soothe the throat.

- *According to researches, chocolate is effective at both preventing persistent coughing and soothing the throat.*

Choose the synonym for each underlined word in the sentence.

insults	hazardous	weeps	exaggerates
attacks	offended	disproved	forbidden
indicted	obligated	unlawful	abandoned

- 1 The copperhead, a snake that strikes without warning, is considered much more dangerous than the rattlesnake.

► strikes : _____ ► dangerous : _____

- 2 Mr. Johnson has been prosecuted for illegal possession of weapons and is now awaiting the jury's decision.

► prosecuted : _____ ► illegal : _____

Read the original sentence and paraphrase it.

- 3 When the Spanish arrived, ancient South American music was changed by the conquerors.
- The _____ ancient South American music _____ they conquered.
- 4 Joseph Pulitzer was an American from Hungary. He was considered as one of the greatest journalists and established the Pulitzer Prize.
- Joseph Pulitzer was a _____ known as one of the greatest journalists and _____ the Pulitzer Prize.
- 5 I like spending holidays with my friends, because I feel comfortable around them just like when I am with my family.
- My friends are as _____ as my family, so I _____ spending holidays with _____.

Read the passage and find out which of the following best paraphrased the highlighted sentence.

6

The Tower of Pisa, located in Italy, is probably the world's most famous example of a bell tower that is separate from a church and is also best known for its noticeable tilt to the south. While some think the strange lean was deliberate, most experts believe it was just an accident. A common guess is that the area's loose clay soil caused the tower's foundation to sink during construction.

- (A) Unlike some experts, most people believe the inclination was made intentionally.
- (B) Most specialists think the lean was accidental, although some consider it was made on purpose.
- (C) People disagreed with whether the slant was made by accident or by design.
- (D) Due to the inclination of the tower, there have been some controversies among most experts.



CHAPTER | 03

Sentence Simplification

Sentence Simplification questions provide you a highlighted sentence from the passage and ask you to choose the answer that has the same meaning. The answer will best restate or summarize the information in the original sentence.

3 Sentence Simplification

Question Type

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

Strategies

- _ Read the original sentence from the passage carefully.
- _ Break down the sentence into smaller parts by looking for commas and transitional expressions and find the essential information.
- _ Identify the answer choice using different grammatical structure and synonyms from the original sentence.
- _ Eliminate obviously wrong answers. Then choose the best answer.

Example of a Question

TOEFL Reading

Question 4 of 12

REVIEW
VOLUME
HELP
NEXT
BACK

HIDE TIME 00:29:56

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

☐ The Nazca Lines are so huge that people might have made them from the air.

☐ The people who made the Nazca Lines must have been giants.

☐ Nazca people never saw their creations because the pictures were too big.

☐ Nobody knows about the Nazca Lines because people never saw them.

The Nazca Lines are unique man-made pictures located in a very dry desert in southern Peru. What makes them unique is their size and location. They are so big that they can only be seen by air, so the people who made them never saw the pictures. The largest pictures are about 270 kilometers long.

The Nazca people made the pictures by moving the top level of gravel in the desert, which exposed lighter colored rocks below. This contrast of light and dark rocks allowed the Nazca people to make patterns and shapes. Some of the pictures are simple shapes, but there are also complex pictures of humans, animals and insects.

Harp Seals



Harp seals are marine mammals belonging to the Suborder Pinnipedia, which is related to fin-footed animals like walruses and sea lions. The seals' main habitat is a belt of ice fields stretching from Newfoundland, Canada, to Arctic Norway and Russia. They are separated into three populations based on where they breed: the "White Sea", the "West Ice" and the Northwest Atlantic "Front and Gulf". Harp seals have been hunted for their oil, pelts for fur and flippers for food as far back as the time of explorer Jacques Cartier who first explored Canada.

Harp seals have their name because of horseshoe-shaped bands that look like harps on the back of adult males. The color of the pelt is steel blue when wet, and pale gray when dry. Adult females have irregular dark gray spots and pups are all white without any markings. They can grow to 1.7 meters long and weigh over 130 kilograms. Like dolphins, they swim by flapping their back flippers vertically in the water. The flippers do not move forward and on land seals crawl clumsily by moving their front legs and pulling up their back. Harp seals' natural predators include polar bears, sharks and whales.

The pups of harp seals, which are the main targets of fur hunters, find that they have an enemy in their beautiful, soft white fur. The fur costs an average price of \$97 per hide, and it is highly prized by makers of fur coats and seal ornaments. Many animal rights proponents argue that the hunting methods, which include clubbing the seals to death and being skinned alive for their fur, are unacceptably cruel. In addition, scientists warn that the seal population is in jeopardy if fur hunters continue promoting this shameful slaughter because of the fashion industry. For this reason, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) has commenced regulating harp seal hunting.

pelt	the skin of an animal with the fur or hair still on it
slaughter	the killing of great numbers of people or animals

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

- (A) Harp seal pups have commercial fur hunters as their main enemies.
- (B) The pups' white fur makes it easy for hunters to find and target them.
- (C) The pups find that their fur does not offer them enough protection.
- (D) Having fine fur adversely affects the pups since the hunters prefer it.

Vocabulary

Write the meaning of each word in Korean.

lavish syn. profuse	adj. using or giving in great amounts	_____
proceed syn. go ahead	v. to move or go forward	_____
crippled syn. disabled	adj. impaired or unable to function in any way	_____
indecision syn. irresolution	n. inability to decide	_____
obstacle syn. hindrance	n. something that prevents progress or makes it difficult	_____
ruthless syn. vicious	adj. having no mercy or pity	_____
breakthrough syn. advance	n. any significant or sudden development, achievement as in scientific knowledge or diplomacy	_____
prevalent syn. widespread	adj. generally current	_____
tranquility syn. serenity	n. quality or state of being calm and quiet	_____
diminish syn. decrease	v. to make smaller, less, less important, etc.	_____
prolongation syn. extension	n. the act of making longer; causing to continue longer	_____
feverishly syn. intensely	adv. ardently or in a strong emotion or activity	_____
abruptly syn. suddenly	adv. quickly and without warning	_____
alleviate syn. relieve	v. to make something easier to endure; lessen	_____
adversity syn. hardship	n. a very difficult or unfortunate situation or circumstance	_____
inspection syn. examination	n. a formal or official viewing	_____
ingest	v. to take something, like food, into the body	_____
entice syn. lure	v. to attract by arousing hope or desire	_____

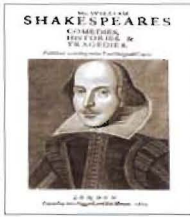
Match the definition with each word.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | to make something easier to endure; lessen | a. abruptly |
| 2 | to make smaller, less, less important, etc. | b. ingest |
| 3 | impaired or unable to function in any way | c. tranquility |
| 4 | to take something, like food, into the body | d. crippled |
| 5 | quality or state of being calm and quiet | e. alleviate |
| 6 | quickly and without warning | f. diminish |

Circle the closest meaning for each underlined word.

- 1 Beethoven went through the adversity of being deaf before he became one of the greatest composers of all time.
(A) aversion (B) ardent (C) wound (D) hardship
- 2 His indecision made him spend three hours just looking at the goods in the clothing shop.
(A) conception (B) irresolution (C) completion (D) irritation
- 3 The local festival in the Philippines enticed the summer tourists over the weekend with colorful costumes and delicious food.
(A) recognized (B) lured (C) suspected (D) greeted
- 4 The movie tried something new, combining ruthless violence with quick-witted humor and philosophical reflection.
(A) risky (B) harmless (C) vicious (D) moderate
- 5 It was a significant year: there had been many breakthroughs in the medicine industry.
(A) advances (B) fortunes (C) consequences (D) certifications

William Shakespeare



William Shakespeare was an English poet and playwright who wrote approximately 37 complete plays and 154 sonnets, as well as a variety of poems. He has earned lavish praise and deeply impacted the world over in the areas of literature, culture, art and film.

Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, some time in 1564. There is no record of his birth, but his baptism was recorded by the church. Thus his birthday is assumed to be the 23rd of April. Shakespeare supposedly attended the grammar school of King's New School where he would have studied the theater and acting, but it was certain that he did not proceed to university. In 1582, he married 26-year-old Anne Hathaway and had three children. The bulk of Shakespeare's working life was spent not in Stratford, but in London, and he gained success as an actor and playwright there.

Shakespeare's dramatic works include witty comedies and dark tragedies. Many contemporary schoolchildren find works of Shakespeare tedious and challenging to study, and this is unfortunate because they lose a chance to learn plays that give a complete portrait of the human condition. In *Hamlet*, the character Hamlet is crippled by his indecision following the murder of his father. The famous line "To be, or not to be: that is the question:" is an expression of Hamlet's inability to choose between a painful life and the uncertainty of what happens after death. In *Romeo and Juliet*, two young "star-crossed" lovers become the victims of a long-running conflict between their families. In the comedy *The Merchant of Venice*, romantic love triumphs over the obstacles placed in its way by a ruthless moneylender named Shylock.

In the past, some scholars argued that Shakespeare's plays were really written by the statesman and philosopher Francis Bacon. They believed Bacon must have secretly written the plays because he, unlike the bright but uneducated Shakespeare, had the culture and schooling required for producing such works. However, Shakespeare now is generally considered as one of the best English writers ever and his works are still inspiring numerous people in our generation.

contemporary	of the present time, modern
star-crossed	fated to be unfortunate

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

- (A) It is unfortunate that today's schoolchildren are not interested in studying the human condition.
- (B) Shakespeare's plays are all about human nature, so it is too bad that schoolchildren do not enjoy them.
- (C) The difficulty of the plays means that schoolchildren cannot appreciate their deeper meanings.
- (D) It is better for schoolchildren to see the plays acted on a stage than to read them in a classroom.

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

- (A) Scholars believed that Bacon, rather than Shakespeare, was the genuine writer of the plays judging from his academic background.
- (B) Scholars believed that Bacon wrote the plays to show that he was brighter than Shakespeare.
- (C) Scholars believed that Shakespeare secretly received writing lessons from the cultured Bacon.
- (D) Scholars believed that Shakespeare needed Bacon to gain more acceptance by the educated class.

Note-taking

- P1 William Shakespeare – an English _____ and _____
- P2 his younger days and success as an _____ and a playwright in London
- P3 his dramatic works – give a complete portrait of the _____
such as *Hamlet*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *The Merchant of Venice*
- P4 Shakespeare – recognized as one of the _____
beyond some arguments

Jumping Up 1

Hellenism



The word Hellenism was originally used by German historian Johann Gustav Droysen to refer to the spread of Greek culture across the ancient world following the conquests of Alexander the Great in the 330s B.C. Hellenism was dominant in the Mediterranean and the Middle East from the 4th to 1st century B.C., a period between the conquering of the Persian empire and the rise of ancient Rome.

During the Hellenistic period, Greek became the international language and Greek culture was seen as the ideal. In ancient Macedonia, for example, everyday life was filled with Hellenic activities. Athletic contests, theater performances and philosophers were part of this world. Although Greek culture was worshiped by foreign kings and nobles, it is clear that Hellenism would not have spread far if it had not also been popular among ordinary people. Even the lower classes wanted to be part of this cosmopolitan culture.

One of the most important Hellenistic cities was Alexandria in Egypt. Under the Ptolemaic dynasty, the city flourished as a center of science and culture. It became the home of the Alexandrian library, where studies in grammar and literature were carried out. The city was fortunate to find itself thriving during an era when many breakthroughs in medicine and science were being conducted. It was where Euclid, the Greek mathematician, taught geometry and founded a school of mathematics.

Two types of Greek philosophy became prevalent during this time. Stoicism, which was in favor among the intellectual elite, stressed reason over emotion. It focused on clear judgment. According to its teachings, a wise person who followed its advice would attain apatheia, or freedom from agony. Another philosophy, Epicureanism, taught that a simple life would be better than a life of empty wealth and fame. Epicureans had the goal of tranquility or ataraxia, or freedom from fear.

Hellenism diminished in popularity as the Romans gained supremacy over Greece and the Middle East. However, the Roman civilization that spread to become the leading culture in the controlled areas was in many ways simply a prolongation of Hellenism.

cosmopolitan

belonging to all the world

agony

extreme physical or mental suffering

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

- (A) Hellenism was popular among common people, but it spread because of the upper classes.
- (B) Kings and nobles demanded that common people worship the ideas of Hellenism.
- (C) Hellenism's acceptance by common people as well as the elite is what caused it to spread.
- (D) The popularity of Hellenism among common people surprised the elite like kings and nobles.

2 The word **flourished** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) succumbed
- (B) advanced
- (C) condescended
- (D) marshaled

3 The word **its** in the passage refers to

- (A) Greek Philosophy
- (B) Stoicism
- (C) intellectual elite
- (D) Epicureanism

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

- (A) The Romans had a leading culture because it was an improvement over Hellenism.
- (B) Areas conquered by the Romans were allowed to keep their culture of Hellenism.
- (C) In a lot of ways, the dominant Roman culture was very similar to Hellenism.
- (D) Roman culture was able to spread only because it was a continuation of Hellenism.

5 All of the following are true EXCEPT that

- (A) Greek culture was popular even in countries outside Greece during the Hellenistic period.
- (B) the rise of ancient Rome caused Hellenism to become less dominant.
- (C) Alexandria, Egypt, was where students could learn geometry from Euclid.
- (D) Greek culture was seen as the ideal by everyone except for the lower classes.

Jumping Up 2

New Deal



The New Deal is a term for domestic programs started by U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s to recover and reform the United States economy during the Great Depression. America's social security program of unemployment insurance and retirement funds was set as part of the New Deal. Construction on many key parts of American infrastructure, such as the huge Hoover dam, was also made possible because of the New Deal.

The Great Depression followed the crash of New York's stock market on October 29th, 1929. On that day, investors sold their stocks as feverishly as they had been buying them throughout the "roaring 20s" that refers to the 1920s, one of the most exciting decades in history. By the end of the year, stock values had declined by \$15 billion. Entire fortunes were demolished, and growing numbers of banks failed. Factories shut down, and 5 million Americans abruptly became unemployed in 1930. Soon, the depression became worldwide.

In 1932, Democratic candidate Franklin D. Roosevelt easily won the presidential election with a campaign pledge of a "new deal". Some New Deal programs tried to promptly alleviate adversity caused by the depression, while others aimed to promote general welfare. The Emergency Banking Act in 1933 was an example of the former type. It tried to restore the public's trust in banks by calling for federal bank inspections. One of the most famous general welfare programs was the Social Security Act in 1935. This program used new taxes to give a "safety net" of economic security to protect the population. The retired, the unemployed, the disabled and other economically vulnerable citizens became able to get cash benefits through the program.

Another famous New Deal program was the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which provided jobs for the unemployed. WPA workers built many of America's roads, docks and airports. One of the most famous WPA projects was the Hoover dam, located on the border of Arizona and Nevada. The 1,244-foot high dam, completed in 1936, took 16,000 workers to build and now provides water to 25 million people in the southwest. It was the first individual structure to contain more stone material than the Great Pyramid at Giza.

domestic of one's own or a particular country

- 1 Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the **first** highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) The construction of important American facilities made the New Deal program a success.
 - (B) The New Deal program is what allowed many important American facilities to be built.
 - (C) The structure of many American facilities was decided by the New Deal program.
 - (D) The New Deal program gave American construction companies more money and equipment.
- 2 Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the **second** highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) Investors knew that the "roaring 20s" were ending soon, so they sold their stocks quickly.
 - (B) It was difficult for investors to sell all the stocks they had bought during the decade of the 1920s.
 - (C) Investors who had actively bought stocks in the 1920s sold them off ardently on that day.
 - (D) It was easy to be influenced by trends during the "roaring 20s", so stock prices changed quickly.
- 3 The word **demolished** in the passage could best be replaced by
- (A) limited
 - (B) amassed
 - (C) invested
 - (D) destroyed
- 4 The phrase **the former type** in the passage refers to
- (A) causing the depression
 - (B) alleviating the depression
 - (C) promoting general welfare
 - (D) winning the presidential election
- 5 The word **vulnerable** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) unprotected
 - (B) useless
 - (C) impoverished
 - (D) vigorous
- 6 According to the passage, it is NOT true that
- (A) the American depression quickly became a global one.
 - (B) the Works Progress Administration gave cash benefits to the unemployed.
 - (C) the Emergency Banking Act was an effort to bring back trust in U.S. banks.
 - (D) America's social security "safety net" began as part of the New Deal.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Carnivorous plants are unique and shows many similarity with animal life forms.
- (B) Carnivorous plants are unusual because they are similar to animals in some ways.
- (C) Carnivorous plants eat living creatures but also share characteristics with regular plants.
- (D) Carnivorous plants are "heterotrophs" and are found all over the world.

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

- (A) soak up
- (B) thrive
- (C) collapse
- (D) take apart

3. Why does the author mention the **Venus flytrap** ?

- (A) To explain how prey dies when it is trapped
- (B) To show how it is different from other carnivorous plants
- (C) To give a common example of carnivorous plants
- (D) To explain that attracting stimuli is often very complex

4. The word **them** in the passage refers to

- (A) carnivorous plants
- (B) sensitive hairs
- (C) prey's nutrients
- (D) leaves

5. According to paragraph 2, carnivorous plants need to have all of the following characteristics EXCEPT

- (A) the ability to attract the prey to the plant's trap
- (B) the ability to eat insects that die on the plant
- (C) the ability to absorb nutrition from the prey
- (D) the ability to kill the prey as it is being trapped

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [→].

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

- (A) The daylily's large flowers can be used by pollinating creatures to serve pollinating.
- (B) The large size of the daylily interferes with the flight paths of pollinating creatures.
- (C) The appearance of the daylily helps attract creatures that will aid in its pollination.
- (D) The daylily is able to avoid creatures that will hurt its chances of successful pollination.

Carnivorous plants

Carnivorous plants have the most bizarre adaptations to low-nutrient environments. These plants **imbibe** some nutrients by trapping and digesting various invertebrates and occasionally even small frogs and mammals. They are also called insectivorous plants because insects are one of the most common types of prey for these plants. The most common habitat is in bogs and rock outcroppings where the soil is thin or poor in nutrients, especially nitrogen. Botanists have engaged in solving the evolution of carnivorous plants for centuries. True carnivores have been documented in at least nine separate lineages of plants and over 600 species.

→ A plant must be capable of several things to be called "carnivorous". First, it must be able to use some type of attracting stimuli to lure its prey to the trap of the plant. In addition, the plant must capture the prey and cause it to die while trapped. Finally, the plant must digest its prey and ingest the prey's nutrients. A well-known example of carnivorous plants is the Venus flytrap, whose leaves snap shut when prey touches sensitive hairs on them. Interestingly, some plants are not entirely carnivorous, but not quite non-carnivorous either. Sticky plants, for example, eat insects that are trapped on their sticky leaves. However, the plants do not actively entice their prey. Although other plants do not consume animal life forms, they do use prominent visual stimuli to lure certain creatures in their direction. In the case of the daylily, the large center of the flower forms a clear "target" that serves as bait to pull in honeybees and hummingbirds, which in turn help pollinate the flower.

One area in which carnivorous plants differ from other plants is, of course, their diet. Like animals and humans, they are "heterotrophs". In other words, they gather their nutrients from organic molecules that come from other life forms. **8A** Non-carnivorous plants, on the other hand, are "autotrophs", or life forms that can survive directly on simple molecules. **8B** Regular plants merely require light, carbon dioxide and simple minerals. However, it has turned out that carnivorous plants can grow well without ingesting any living things. **8C** In effect, they grow as autotrophs. **8D**

Carnivorous plants have different requirements to be cultivated in terms of sunlight, humidity, soil moisture, etc. Most carnivorous plants need rainwater, bright light and they are native to cold temperate regions. Since most of these plants are found in bogs, almost all are intolerant of dry areas.

bizarre	markedly unusual in appearance, style or general character
invertebrate	any animal lacking a backbone

7. What can be inferred about the Venus flytrap and Sticky plants?
- (A) They adapt more quickly in nature than regular plants.
 - (B) They have a harder time surviving than regular plants.
 - (C) They ingest nutrients through their leaves rather than their roots.
 - (D) They mostly use sticky substances to trap insects.

8. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

They may sometimes grow a bit slower than normal, but they are able to survive.

Where would the sentence best fit?

9. According to the passage, which is a reason why carnivorous plants grow as autotrophs?
- (A) They can grow successfully as heterotrophs.
 - (B) They can survive without a diet of insects.
 - (C) They absorb organic molecules for nutrition.
 - (D) They gather nutrients from life forms.

10. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage.

Carnivorous plants are uncommon plants which ingest animal life forms.

■

■

■

Answer Choices

- (A) Other plants use visual attractions in the same way carnivorous plants do.
- (B) Most carnivorous plants grow in bogs and require bright light and rainwater.
- (C) Humans and animals function as heterotrophs.
- (D) Venus flytraps have leaves that snap shut.
- (E) Carnivorous plants have some characteristics including decaying and digesting their prey.
- (F) The difference between carnivorous plants and non-carnivorous plants is what they consume.

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bizarre	markedly unusual in appearance, style or general character
invertebrate	any animal lacking a backbone



REVIEW VOCABULARY

This section emphasizes the recall of key words in each chapter to reinforce vocabulary ability.

Complete each sentence with the correct word.

- 1 My nephew _____ to primary school one year earlier than his friends did.
- 2 I was mad at John because he _____ canceled the appointment.
- 3 The immunizations for most diseases are made with dead or _____ germs.
- 4 There will be an _____ which tests how safe and convenient the new car is.
- 5 The mayor is _____ trying to help the unemployed and the retirees.
- 6 Unfortunately, conversations between family members are _____ in these days.
- 7 The restaurant _____ more and more customers with its cozy interior and special daily events.
- 8 The city needs to do much to _____ its traffic congestion.
- 9 In the 18th century, dramatic and colorful dresses were _____ among the French noblewomen.
- 10 The nutritionist said that people should not _____ more than 1% of their daily intake as trans fat.

prevalent	inspection	ingest	alleviate	proceeded
abruptly	entices	diminishing	feverishly	crippled



CHAPTER | 04

Insertion

An Insertion question asks you to insert a given sentence into a paragraph of the reading passage. You need to understand the meaning of words and the grammatical and logic links between before and after sentences.

Question Type

Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

They believed that the symbol of the cross made them invincible.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Strategies

- _ Find out what pronouns and personal pronouns, which are reference clues, are referring to in the given sentence or the paragraph.
- _ Look at transition words such as *hence*, *therefore*, *however*, *consequently*, or the vocabulary, including clue words, in the sentence to be added.
- _ Put the given sentence at each of the square. Then see if the paragraph makes sense and find the most appropriate place.

Example of a Question

TOEFL Reading

REVIEW VOLUME HELP NEXT BACK

Question 5 of 12
TIME 00:29:56

5. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

In spite of the larger brain, they are known to have been much less intelligent than humans.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

Glossary

skull: the bony framework of the head

Neanderthals and humans are, however, different in some ways even though their skeletal structure looks alike. Generally, Neanderthals were shorter and had heavier bones. ■ Their necks were wider, and their muscles were more developed around the shoulders, arms, hands and legs. The midsection of their leg bones was thicker. ■ Neanderthals had long, low skull bones. Their faces projected forward and their brow bones jutted out. The skull structure indicates that Neanderthals had a bigger brain than humans. ■ Scientists have not been able to determine exactly how intelligent they were. What was really substantial to scientists, though, was that they believed they had found the link between apes and humans. ■

American Folk Music



1A The term “folk music” refers to types of music that are by and for the common people. Folk music is handed down within a particular culture by a variety of means that may include oral transmission or written notation. **1B** The music influenced many other music genres such as Bluegrass, Cajun, country music, and later modern rock and roll. **1C** The Great Depression and the Dust Bowl allowed this roots music to be disseminated to the rest of the country, as master performers spread to the big cities like Chicago and New York. **1D**

A common type of folk music called jug band music appeared in the rural south in the early 1900s. **2A** Jug bands were hugely successful. In fact, wherever in the south dances were held, chances were high that the music was performed by a jug band. Jug bands used a wide range of homemade instruments to play their music. **2B** The musician held them up to the mouth and made buzzing sounds. The jug worked like a primitive amplifier, and made these sounds louder and richer. **2C** Another strange instrument was the washtub bass. The washtub helped send out the sounds with its natural loudspeaker shape. Musicians simply attached a handle and string to the tub, and they were then ready to play. **2D**

From its origins, folk music has been the music for working class people. One of those workers, Woody Guthrie wrote over a thousand songs and became a prolific American folk musician. His songs ranged in subject matter from political and economic suffering to satire and love songs. Later, his music provided inspiration and paved the way for Bob Dylan, Ramblin Jack Eliot and other folk and rock songwriters, who have been moved by conscience to share experiences and voice opinion in an outspoken manner.

disseminate	to scatter or spread widely
prolific	producing in large quantities

- 1 Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

This is the reason why folk music is often called “roots music”.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- 2 Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

The name “jug band” even came from one of these instruments.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Vocabulary

Write the meaning of each word in Korean.

adobe	n. the clay or soil from which bricks are made	_____
prohibit syn. ban	v. to forbid an activity or action by authority or law	_____
sacred syn. divine	adj. being regarded as holy	_____
conglomerate	n. a corporation consisting of a number of subsidiary companies	_____
monopoly	n. exclusive control of a commodity or service in a particular market	_____
postulate	v. to suggest something as a basis for a theory, argument or calculation	_____
envision syn. visualize	v. to picture something in the mind; imagine	_____
liberate syn. extricate	v. to release something like a gas esp. in Chemistry from combination	_____
accumulate syn. amass	v. to gather or collect a large number of things	_____
periphery syn. circumference	n. the external boundary of any surface or area	_____
encase syn. enclose	v. to cover or surround something completely	_____
detonator	n. a device used to make another substance explode	_____
conventional syn. traditional	adj. of or pertaining to tradition	_____
excluding syn. except for	prep. not including; besides	_____
organelle	n. a specialized part of a cell having some specific function	_____
magnify syn. enlarge	v. to increase the apparent size of something as a lens does	_____
enhancement	n. the improvement of something in relation to its value or quality	_____

Match the definition with each word.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | a corporation consisting of a number of subsidiary companies | a. postulate |
| 2 | the improvement of something in relation to its value or quality | b. magnify |
| 3 | to increase the apparent size of something as a lens does | c. organelle |
| 4 | the external boundary of any surface or area | d. conglomerate |
| 5 | to suggest something as a basis for a theory, argument or calculation | e. enhancement |
| 6 | a specialized part of a cell having some specific function | f. periphery |

Circle the closest meaning for each underlined word.

- 1 Hindus do not eat beef, because cows have been considered a sacred animal to them.
(A) mundane (B) profound (C) divine (D) suspicious
- 2 Fred envisioned an ideal high school – it did not include rigid schedules or tests.
(A) visualized (B) transformed (C) surveyed (D) stimulated
- 3 Gas prices rose in most of the big cities, excluding New York and Tokyo where the prices are the same as the previous week.
(A) compared with (B) except for (C) despite of (D) regarding to
- 4 To encourage the music industry, the government has decided to prohibit the illegal copying of musical recordings.
(A) allocate (B) trade (C) discipline (D) ban
- 5 Some conventional medical treatments alleviate symptoms, but they often restrain the body's immune response.
(A) superfluous (B) sneaky (C) traditional (D) powerful

Hopi



The Hopi are Native Americans who live in Northeast Arizona. **1A** Like other groups of Native Americans, the Hopi are legally an independent nation. Nearly 7,000 people live on the 6,500 square kilometer Hopi reservation. **1B** The Hopi call themselves "Hopitu", "peaceful ones". **1C** They try to live according to the instructions of "Maasaw", the caretaker of the earth. **1D**

The Hopi villages called pueblos are situated on the top of mesas, which are elevated areas of land with a flat top and sides that are steep cliffs. Hopi homes are square-built and flat roofed structures of stone or adobe and stand several stories high with ladders for reaching the upper floors.

Although the Hopi have been influenced by the dominant American culture, they still preserve their traditional culture. **2A** Traditional Hopi society is organized into matrilineal clans, which means that houses are inherited by the women. When a Hopi man marries, the babies become members of his wife's clan. **2B** The women cook and weave the baskets, while the men plant and harvest, weave cloth and perform the ceremonies. The Hopi still have distinguishing traditional ritual forms. These ceremonies are carried out according to the lunar calendar. **2C** Preparation for the ceremonies begins in the kiva, which is a large, underground chamber with a fire pit in the center used by men. During rituals, women are prohibited entry into the kiva. **2D** Most ceremonies relate to rain. To pray for rain, either the snake dance or the flute dance is performed in alternate years in August. Snakes have been considered as messengers for the rain gods, so they remain sacred to the Hopi. Another ritual, the *flute dance* is a nine-day ceremony with a flute boy and flute girls followed by the flute priests. The flute march is a symbolic walk over cornmeal, which represents rain clouds.

clan	a group of families or households
reservation	a district set apart by the federal government for a special purpose, as for the use of Native Americans

- 1 Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

The Hopi believe that they will meet him when they pass on to heaven.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- 2 Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Despite the matrilineal society, the women and men each have specific duties to perform.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- 3 It is stated in the passage that

- (A) the religious dances also feature men wearing masks.
- (B) snakes are still regarded as the holy to the Hopi.
- (C) the instructions of Maasaw effected American culture in many ways.
- (D) pueblos are usually one-floor buildings without ladders or steps.

Note-taking

P1 Hopi – Native Americans in Northeast Arizona

P2 Hopi villages – _____ situated on the tops of _____

P3 Hopi _____ – society: _____ clans
ceremony: performed in the _____;
the _____ or the _____ dance for rain

Jumping Up 1

American Railroads



The railroad brought revolutionary changes to American transportation and business. Trains linked the entire nation, and the ability to move things quickly and efficiently allowed the young country's economy to expand and prosper. In their peak year of 1920, trains carried a total of 1.2 billion passengers.

Before the railroad, horse-pulled carts and riverboats were the only choices of transport, so it was burdensome to move people or freight. Then, the modern railroad industry was born in 1830 when a steam train called "the Best friend of Charleston" carried 141 people 6 miles on its first trip. Boston and Baltimore soon established major railroads in an effort to serve inaccessible inland markets that were located away from rivers. By 1835, dozens of railroad networks had been built.

In the 1850s, the federal government issued loans and land grants to encourage the expansion of the railways. **1A** Shortly after the Civil War, the first transcontinental railroad was built. The Union Pacific company started building in the east, and the Central Pacific company began in the west. **1B** Because of these large companies that merged and became conglomerates, smaller railway companies went bankrupt slowly or were bought up by the giants. **1C** Large companies formed "trusts" or monopolies, and controlled large parts of the American economy. **1D**

After enjoying popularity in the early 1900s, passenger rail travel declined during the Great Depression of the 1930s. To attract more passengers, rail companies began offering newer diesel trains equipped with air conditioning and better seats. **2A** Then, the rail industry got a boost from World War II and the need to move troops quickly to military bases across the country. **2B** After World War II, passenger trains faced serious competition with car and air travel. The federal government used tax money to help pay for new highways and airports, but did not assist the railroads. **2C** In 1971, the government started a national passenger railway called Amtrak, but it has not been entirely successful. **2D** Nonetheless, **congested** highways and serious pollution problems may eventually mean a brighter future for America's railroads.

loan	something lent or furnished on condition of being returned
land grant	land that is transferred to an individual or an organization for a particular purpose
trust	any large industrial or commercial combination having a monopolistic control over some products or service

- 1 Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

The two companies met at Promontory Point, Utah in 1869.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- 2 Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Without help, railroad companies could not buy new trains fast enough to provide services in the public interest and take advantage of the competition.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- 3 The word **congested** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) acceptable
- (B) overcrowded
- (C) inundated
- (D) affluent

- 4 According to the passage, it is NOT true that

- (A) American railroads may do better because of the problems caused by other means of transportation.
- (B) railroads began using more modern trains during the Great Depression.
- (C) the government encouraged building airports after World War II.
- (D) Amtrak was started as a way to reduce problems of air pollution.

- 5 It is stated in the passage that

- (A) efforts to build a cross-country railroad failed when the track reached the east.
- (B) in the 19th century, smaller railroad companies had a difficult time surviving.
- (C) the U.S. government hardly helped the railroads grow in the 1850s.
- (D) The Union Pacific railroad company and the Central Pacific company were the first to build railroads.

Atomic Bomb



The explosion of atomic bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August, 1945 brought an abrupt end to World War II and ushered in the nuclear era. The American physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, the man who led the Manhattan Project to build the first atomic bomb, called himself "the destroyer of worlds". The atomic bomb employed a nuclear fission reaction created by splitting of the nucleus of an atom into parts.

The foundation for nuclear physics was laid in 1905 when Albert Einstein formulated the simple yet revolutionary concept of $E=mc^2$, stating that all energy has a mass equivalence. It postulated that any bit of matter represents an immense amount of energy. It is in the atom that this hidden energy is stored. For example, the mass of two hydrogen atoms with one electron each in a molecule of water is 111 grams. According to Einstein's formula, the amount of energy of this mass is equivalent to 1016 joules. Considering the amount of energy in 30 grams of hydrogen atoms, it is almost same as burning hundreds of thousand gallons of gasoline. So the total energy of the kilogram of water, which also has oxygen atoms, is approximately 10 million gallons of gasoline.

A single atom, consisting mainly of empty space with electrons orbiting about a central nucleus, can be envisioned as resembling our collective solar system. 4A Chemical energy, involving the transfer of electrons between atoms, is liberated when, for example, we light a match or set off a firecracker. 4B When this is done, the two halves weigh less than the whole of the original, as some of its mass has disappeared as energy. 4C This nuclear fission can produce up to 100 million volts of energy. 4D

The developers of the first atomic bomb tried to use stable atoms for producing energy, but it was unsuccessful since stable atoms tend to resist splitting. 5A They researched further, and turned to the inherently unstable Uranium atom. 5B Of Uranium's two isotopes, U-238 and U-235, only the latter is fissionable and it accounts for less than 1% of the world's Uranium. 5C During the centrifuge's operation, the lighter U-235 collects towards the center while the heavier U-238 accumulates around the periphery. 5D In the Hiroshima bomb, the recovered U-235 was encased in a sphere connected to a detonator of conventional explosives.

joule the International System unit of electrical and thermal energy

- 1 The word **ushered** in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) abolished
(B) led
(C) recognized
(D) cited

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

(A) A single atom is as important as our solar system, because it is almost vacant and has electrons.
(B) Even though a single atom requires an empty space and rotating electrons, it can be developed like our solar system.
(C) It is supposed that an atom, which is composed of empty space and electrons, is like our solar system in terms of being composite.
(D) Without a single atom that is composed of empty space and electrons, our collective solar system would not have existed.

- 3 The word **it** in the passage refers to

(A) atomic bomb
(B) Uranium atom
(C) U-238
(D) U-235

- 4 Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Nuclear energy, however, involves splitting the nucleus itself in half by striking it with subatomic particles.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- 5 Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

To extract pure U-235 from inert U-238, a bowl-shaped spinning centrifuge is used.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- 6 All of the following are true EXCEPT that

(A) the production of chemical energy involves the movement of an atom's electrons.
(B) an operating centrifuge will cause Uranium's inert isotope to move to the center.
(C) stable atoms show a tendency to stay together and thus may not be fissionable.
(D) knowledge of nuclear physics began about 40 years before the Hiroshima bombing.

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

(A) functions
(B) cells
(C) bacteria or fungi
(D) organisms

2. According to paragraph 2, it is true that

(A) bacteria cells have DNA that is contained in the central nucleus.
(B) the protective cell membrane does not allow molecules to pass through.
(C) the nucleus of the cell is not found in the cytoplasm.
(D) bacteria cells do not have any protective cell membrane.

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [→].

3. Why does the author mention **an organ** in our body in the passage?

(A) To compare plant cells with human cells
(B) To explain the function of organelles in a cell
(C) To show that not all cells have the same functions
(D) To explain that cells need nutrients to stay healthy

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

(A) saving
(B) growing
(C) reproducing
(D) converting

5. According to paragraph 4, it can be inferred that

(A) humans lose cells more quickly than other organisms.
(B) all lives can make cells by themselves.
(C) cells need to use other cells to reproduce.
(D) a lot of energy is needed for cells to reproduce.

Paragraph 4 is marked with an arrow [→].

6. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

This whole process is known as mitosis or cell division.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Cell

The word "cell" derived from the Latin "cellula", which means a small room. An English polymath, Robert Hooke coined the name because his observations of plant cells reminded him of the small rooms monks lived in. Cells are the structural and functional units of all living organisms. Some organisms are unicellular, consisting of a single cell such as bacteria or fungi. Other organisms, such as humans are multicellular, and have many cells. Cells come in a variety of types, sizes and functions, but **they** all have a few things in common.

→ All cells have a cell membrane, which serves as a protective coating for the cell and holds it in place. Microscopic molecules can pass in and out of the cell membrane. All cells also have a nucleus with the exception of bacteria cells. The nucleus houses the cell's DNA molecules, which contain genetic information for all organisms, and also controls the cell's activities. Most of the cell's activities occur in the cytoplasm, a jelly-like material consisting of water and other substances. Excluding the nucleus, all parts of the cell are located in the cytoplasm.

Of the many kinds of cells, probably the two most familiar are animal and plant cells. Plant cells have a protective cell wall made of cellulose, whereas animal cells do not. Plant cells also have microscopic discs called chloroplasts. They are an example of a cell's organelles, parts of a cell that work the same way **an organ** does in our body. The conversion of sunlight into energy, known as photosynthesis, is performed by the chloroplasts, which also contain the chlorophyll that gives the plant its green color. Other organelles found only in plant cells are large vacuoles, of which some are filled with fluid. It helps maintain the shape of a cell.

→ **6A** Being a living thing, the cell is constantly reproducing and dying. In one minute, about three billion human cells die. However, new cells are created from existing cells. **6B** One cell duplicates its chromosomes to generate two identical cells. The identical cells then become four cells, and so on. **6C** Between cell divisions, cells grow by **processing** nutrient molecules into energy. Scientists use powerful electron microscopes to study cells. **6D** **These microscopes can magnify the cell more than one million times, but there are still some parts of the cell that cannot be seen even with such a detailed enhancement.** Images can also be enhanced using **a video camera**. It is certain that this method is especially useful for cytology and leads its development.

polymath a person of great learning in several fields of study

coin to make; create

microscopic so small as to be invisible or indistinct without the use of the microscope

7. Which of the following is true of cells?
- (A) There are two basic kinds of cells.
 - (B) Every cell contains a nucleus.
 - (C) Only plant cells have a cell wall.
 - (D) All of the cell's parts are in the cytoplasm.
8. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) Electron microscopes can give us a view of up to one million cells at a time.
 - (B) Electron microscopes are not powerful enough to view such a tiny thing as a cell.
 - (C) Electron microscopes are powerful, but they still do not allow us to see all of the cell.
 - (D) Electron microscopes are powerful, but they need to be used with other tools to study cells.
9. What is the author's opinion of a video camera?
- (A) It is not as useful as other methods when studying cells.
 - (B) It should be used only with enhanced images.
 - (C) It usually gives larger images than microscopes.
 - (D) It contributes to the study of the microscopic appearance of cells.
10. **Directions:** Select the appropriate sentences from the answer choices and match them to the kind of cell to which they relate. ONE of the answer choices will NOT be used.
- | Unicellular | Multicellular |
|-------------|---------------|
| . | . |
| . | . |
| . | . |
- Answer Choices**
- (A) Cells are observed by the naked eye.
 - (B) Cells are different in terms of kinds, roles and volumes.
 - (C) It is made of a single cell.
 - (D) Cells have a nucleus.
 - (E) Some of the cells have organelles called vacuoles.
 - (F) Bacteria and fungi could be examples.

Cell

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coin

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microscopic

so small as to be invisible or indistinct without the use of the microscope



REVIEW VOCABULARY

This section emphasizes the recall of key words in each chapter to reinforce vocabulary ability.

Complete each sentence with the correct word.

- 1 Some countries' state-run oil _____ caused an international oil price rise.
- 2 The science teacher gave a high-voltage current to _____ oxygen from water.
- 3 It is time for the government to take some measures to _____ discrimination of foreign workers.
- 4 The Polish company recently developed the smallest microscope existing which can _____ an object 100 times.
- 5 Before he ran to the battlefield, the soldier _____ his body with armor to protect himself.
- 6 Every time you use this credit card, you can _____ points which could be used like cash.
- 7 The construction of the original house is not of the typical _____ brick style.
- 8 Organic products contain 95% organic ingredients, _____ water and salt.
- 9 Farm villages used to be a community with many people living in it, but they now are on the _____ of big cities.
- 10 An explosive device was found on the front lawn of a building, but a police say it did not have a _____.

periphery

accumulate

excluding

magnify

encased

prohibit

detonator

adobe

liberate

monopoly



TOEFL® iBT ACTIVATOR Reading



PROGRESS TEST ①

1. The phrase **The latter** in the passage refers to

(A) Apes
(B) Hominoids
(C) Hylobatidae
(D) Hominidae

2. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?

(A) Human beings evolved from the hominoid family
(B) The importance of anatomical changes in the theory of evolution
(C) The geographical distribution of apes and their biological features
(D) The spread of apes and the similar body structures with humans

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [→].

3. All of the following are believed to be physical changes that took place over time in the apes EXCEPT

(A) decrease in the length of the legs
(B) greater movement of arms
(C) more flexible shoulder joints
(D) flatter bony wall enclosing the ribs

4. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

The former have only four cusps on their molars, while the latter have five.

Where would the sentence best fit?

5. Which of the following best expresses the author's opinion regarding the idea that humans evolved from apes?

(A) Humans must have evolved from the great ape species.
(B) The evolution of humans from apes likely took place over a longer period of time.
(C) Evolutionists have provided sufficient evidence to support their theory.
(D) Scientists have not proved that humans evolved from apes.

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

(A) Moreover, apes and humans are so dissimilar that they cannot be considered related.
(B) Apes and humans are not as similar to each other as once believed.
(C) Also, people do not think of humans as being from the ape family because apes and humans are so different.
(D) In addition, people do not want to consider the idea that they may have evolved from apes.

Apes

Apes are members of the hominoids, which, in biology, are known as a super-family of primates. The hominoids are divided into two families, the Hylobatidae and the Hominidae. The former consists of four subdivisions of which there are twelve species known as the lesser apes – gibbons and siamangs. The latter consists of the great apes – orangutans, gorillas, bonobos, chimpanzees and humans. Apes are omnivorous, eating all kinds of foods including fruits, grass seeds, meat and invertebrate. They are nimble climbers of trees, except for gorillas and humans. Apes vary in size from three-foot gibbons to six-foot gorillas. Adult gorillas are bipedal, but most apes walk on all fours.

→ Apes are found in both Africa and Asia. Gibbons and orangutans live in Southeast Asia, while gorillas, chimpanzees and bonobos live in the tropical forests of western and central Africa, although humans spread themselves to all parts of the world. 4A Apes are distinguished from monkeys by the complete absence of a tail, the presence of an appendix and by more complex brain. The number of cusps on their molars can discern between apes and monkeys. 4B Apes also have more mobile arms and shoulder joints and have flatter rib cages. 4C Evolutionists believe that these anatomical changes took place because of diet adjustments, locomotion which required effective hanging and swinging in order to obtain food and escape from enemies, and the need for better balance to accommodate a bipedal stance. 4D

Although the fossil record of hominoids is incomplete, evolutionists theorize that humans evolved from apes and classify them as a bipedal species because they are tailless. The skeleton of an ape has some similarities to that of a human, particularly in the chest and shoulders. However, there are differences in the pelvis, the length of the arms, which are longer than the legs of apes, the fingers and the feet. An important thing to consider is that scientists have not been able to explain why apes still exist if they have evolved into humans. Moreover, the distinctions between apes and humans are so great that people do not consider the family of apes to include human beings.

→ Apes are a highly intelligent animal. Scientific studies show that they perform well on a wide range of cognition tests. Chimpanzees appear to possess the capacity to exercise insight in complex situations. Many species of apes are capable of using tools. Of all animal species, apes are best at imitating human beings. Although it is not certain whether apes have the skills to communicate in an actual language, there is no doubt that apes make use of significant exploits of learning.

nimble quick and light in movement; agile

cognition the mental processes, such as perception, reasoning, problem-solving, etc.

7. Why does the author mention **tools** in paragraph 4?
- (A) To explain the various ways that apes utilize tools
 - (B) To illustrate one way that apes demonstrate intelligence
 - (C) To describe common tools that apes use
 - (D) To contrast the ways that humans and apes use tools

Paragraph 4 is marked with an arrow [→].

8. The word **exploits** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) roles
- (B) manners
- (C) feats
- (D) formulars

9. What can be inferred about the relation between apes and human beings?

- (A) It manifests itself best in complex situations.
- (B) It is still puzzling which evolved from which because of inadequate evidence.
- (C) It reflects the contact apes have had with humans.
- (D) It proves that humans evolved from apes.

10. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the **THREE** answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage.

Apes are primates from the hominoid superfamily and consist of the lesser apes and the great apes.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

- (A) Humans and apes have some similarities in their skeletons.
- (B) Some scientists think humans came from apes, but this is not proved.
- (C) Apes are very intelligent creatures.
- (D) True apes walk on four legs, but some walk on only two.
- (E) Apes have changed physically due to their adaptation to the environment.
- (F) Apes can communicate but do not have a real language.

Apes

Apes are members of the hominoids, which, in biology, are known as a super-family of primates. The hominoids are divided into two families, the Hylobatidae and the Hominidae. The former consists of four subdivisions of which there are twelve species known as the lesser apes – gibbons and siamangs. The latter consists of the great apes – orangutans, gorillas, bonobos, chimpanzees and humans. Apes are omnivorous, eating all kinds of foods including fruits, grass seeds, meat and invertebrate. They are nimble climbers of trees, except for gorillas and humans. Apes vary in size from three-foot gibbons to six-foot gorillas. Adult gorillas are bipedal, but most apes walk on all fours.

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nimble

quick and light in movement; agile

cognition

the mental processes, such as perception, reasoning, problem-solving, etc.

11. The phrase **comply with** in the passage could best be replaced by

- (A) abound
- (B) squeeze
- (C) obey
- (D) provoke

12. What can be inferred about Montgomery's buses in 1955?

- (A) They were special buses designed only for black passengers.
- (B) They provided transportation to only the white districts in the city.
- (C) They had separate sections for black and white passengers.
- (D) Black passengers were not allowed to ride them.

13. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

During this campaign, King overcame arrest and other violent harassment including the bombing of his home.

Where would the sentence best fit?

14. The word **This** in the passage refers to

- (A) a visit to India
- (B) Gandhi's principle
- (C) King's understanding
- (D) social protest

15. According to paragraph 3, it is true that

- (A) Rosa Parks went to the U.S. Supreme Court to argue against segregation.
- (B) King's trip to India allowed him to gain national fame and importance.
- (C) the U.S. Supreme Court refused to handle the case against Montgomery's buses.
- (D) The organized refusal to use Montgomery's buses lasted about a year.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [→].

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

- (A) Other black leaders began to dislike King because of the fame he achieved.
- (B) King often argued with his fellow leaders about which protest methods to use.
- (C) King's protest style got praise but also criticism from other black leaders.
- (D) The popularity of King's methods was the focus of debate among other leaders.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was a key leader of the U.S. civil rights movement and a principal advocate of nonviolence as means of achieving social change. He was one of America's greatest orators and was also a Baptist minister.

King was born in Atlanta on January 15th, 1929. He later studied at Boston University, where he explored Mahatma Gandhi's peaceful strategies for achieving positive change. King married Coretta Scott, a young woman of uncommon intellectual and artistic attainments in 1953 and the following year he became a pastor in Montgomery, Alabama.

→ On December 5th, 1955, black civil rights activist Rosa Parks sat in a "whites only" section of a city bus, thereby refusing to **comply with** Montgomery's policy of segregation on public transportation. King then organized a successful 382-day black boycott against Montgomery's buses. **13A** Then he achieved national prominence as an activist. In December, 1956, the U.S. Supreme Court ordered racial segregation declared unconstitutional. **13B** Following this victory, King summoned a number of black ministers in 1957 and found the groundwork for the organization now known as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). **13C** King was elected its president, and soon began helping other communities organize their own protests against discrimination. **13D** In 1959, a visit to India allowed King to deepen his understanding of Satyagraha, Gandhi's principle of peaceful persuasion. This was his main method of social protest.

Three years later, King's nonviolent tactics were shown by directing the peaceful march on Washington D.C. King led the movement for blacks' right to vote, desegregation and fair labor rights. This resulted in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In that same year, King won the Nobel Peace Prize. **King's protest methods had earned him great recognition, but they were also coming into conflict with those of other black leaders.** Malcolm X, for example, argued that violence was sometimes necessary for social change, and that blacks, suffering from white persecution, needed to form a separate nation. He demanded social change "by any means necessary". This message was especially popular with northern, urban blacks.

King is perhaps best known for his 1963 **"I Have a Dream" speech**, in which he conveyed hope that his children would "one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character". In 1977, King was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Today, he is remembered as a hero of the U.S. civil rights movement and his birthday is observed as a national holiday in the United States.

17. The word **persecution** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) oppression
- (B) duration
- (C) frustration
- (D) provocation

18. All of the following are true of King EXCEPT that

- (A) he contributed to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- (B) he decided to lead peaceful protests after he toured India.
- (C) he learned of Gandhi's methods in university.
- (D) he won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

19. Why does the author quote King's "I Have a Dream" speech ?

- (A) To offer an illustration of King's skills as an orator
- (B) To show that King's protests had mostly failed in reaching their goals
- (C) To give an example of the objectives King had in his protests
- (D) To highlight that the civil rights struggle was only in the early stages of the U.S.

20. **Directions:** Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the black leader to which they relate. ONE of the answer choices will NOT be used.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Malcolm X

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • |
|---|---|

Answer Choices

- (A) Had ideas which were popular with northern blacks living in cities
- (B) Interested in the idea of the peace between blacks and whites
- (C) Was presented the Presidential Medal of Freedom after his death
- (D) Encouraged blacks to return to Africa
- (E) Said violence could be required for social change
- (F) Explored the idea of Satyagraha
- (G) Said blacks had to create a separate nation

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21. According to the passage, all of the following characterize a mutation EXCEPT that
- (A) most mutations are injurious.
 - (B) mutations disturb an organism's equilibrium.
 - (C) changes in the number of chromosomes can occasion a mutation.
 - (D) all mutations are inherited by offspring.
22. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) Errors are more likely to happen when the DNA of an organism continues to repeat itself at random.
 - (B) An individual's DNA keeps copying itself and synthesizing proteins, and during these actions an unexpected error can occur.
 - (C) Accidental changes in an individual's DNA take place when the amino acids are combining into proteins.
 - (D) DNA of an organism can replicate while its normal functions are taking place.
23. The author identifies nucleotides and amino acids as two substance sequences of a gene that
- (A) play supportive roles in the event a sequence changes
 - (B) manifest changes in function when a sequence is altered
 - (C) prevent replication when an alteration occurs
 - (D) mutate when the amino acids are insufficient
24. The word **rendering** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) scattering
 - (B) removing
 - (C) making
 - (D) extending
25. The word **It** in the passage refers to
- (A) a single amino acid
 - (B) the protein
 - (C) the gene
 - (D) an alteration
26. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.
- Individuals with this disease suffer oxygen deprivation in the blood and have a shorter life expectancy.**
- Where would the sentence best fit?

Mutation

In biology, a mutation is a permanent structural alteration in a gene, the unit of hereditary material of an organism. When mutations occur, a few are neutral, that is, they have no effect on the organism. Most, however, are harmful to the organism because the change constitutes a disruption in the delicate balance of the organism.

Mutations can involve changes in the number of chromosomes, or the loss or rearrangement of segments of the chromosomes. These alterations impact inheritable characteristic in higher animals and in some plants. The mutated DNA or gene is transmitted to future generations if the variation is in the sex cell: a mutation in a somatic or body cell has no effect on offspring.

The DNA of an individual constantly undergoes replication and protein synthesis, and it is during these processes such as meiosis that a random mistake can take place. When this happens, the mutated gene replicates itself again and again. **26A** A gene contains long sequences of amino acids and nucleotides that occur in sets of threes. When a frameshift mutation occurs, a nucleotide is added to or deleted from a sequence. **26B** This, in turn, will impact the amino acid sequence, rendering the protein completely ineffective and changing the characteristic the gene conveys. **26C** Even an alteration in just a single amino acid can have a profound effect. It may manifest itself in inherited sickle cell disease, which is marked by abnormal red blood cells shaped like sickles and unusual hemoglobin. **26D**

The causes of mutation may be internal or external. Ultraviolet rays, and alpha, beta, gamma and X radiation can induce a cell to change. Radiation is capable of affecting an entire chromosome ensuring that the functions of many genes are disrupted. Chemicals and other mutagens as well as temperature extremes can cause lethal mutations in insects. Spontaneous mutations are internal and may be caused by transposition. Long stretches of DNA are transposed from one chromosome to another. The genes on transposed DNA are called jumping genes and can change the type of amino acid used during protein synthesis.

→ Mutations can be made ineffectual. The cell has self-repair mechanisms that can correct some harmful mutations or prevent such from being passed on to offspring. The flaws are cut out by these special enzymes or marks mismatched pairs for mending. Cells, in a sense, proofread a copy of themselves to check for accuracy, and very rarely is an error missed.

27. Why does the author mention **sickle cell disease** ?

- (A) To provide an example of an effect of a gene mutation
- (B) To compare amino acid and nucleotide mutations
- (C) To describe how a single amino acid mutates
- (D) To show that not all sicknesses result from mutation

28. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true about the causes of mutation?

- (A) Substances in the environment can cause genes to mutate.
- (B) A complete chromosome can be impacted by radiation.
- (C) A human gene can be decomposed by very high temperatures.
- (D) Gene mutations can be induced internally.

29. What can be inferred from paragraph 5 about mutations?

- (A) Most are corrected.
- (B) Some enzymes are destroyed by mutations.
- (C) Harmful mutations cannot be corrected.
- (D) Repairs are made in offspring only.

Paragraph 5 is marked with an arrow [→].

30. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the **THREE** answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage.

A mutation occurs when a change takes place in a gene, and may be neutral or harmful.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

- (A) Not all mutated genes are inherited.
- (B) A change in an amino acid sequence can have a devastating effect.
- (C) Gene mutations may take place naturally or occur because of something in the environment.
- (D) It is possible for entire stretches of DNA to move from one chromosome to another.
- (E) Cells can correct themselves, and a few mistakes are missed.
- (F) The process of mutation takes place while the gene is repeating itself or combining proteins.

Mutation

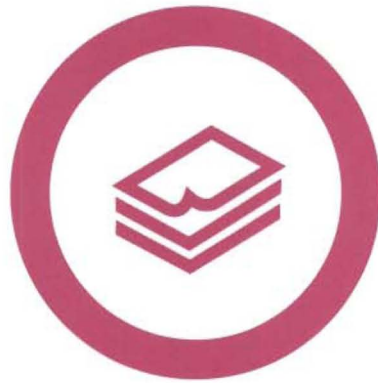
In biology, a mutation is a permanent structural alteration in a gene, the unit of hereditary material of an organism. When mutations occur, a few are neutral, that is, they have no effect on the organism. Most, however, are harmful to the organism because the change constitutes a disruption in the delicate balance of the organism.

Mutations can involve changes in the number of chromosomes, or the loss or rearrangement of segments of the chromosomes. These alterations impact inheritable characteristic in higher animals and in some plants. The mutated DNA or gene is transmitted to future generations if the variation is in the sex cell: a mutation in a somatic or body cell has no effect on offspring.

The DNA of an individual constantly undergoes replication and protein synthesis, and it is during these processes such as meiosis that a random mistake can take place. When this happens, the mutated gene replicates itself again and again. **26A** A gene contains long sequences of amino acids and nucleotides that occur in sets of threes. When a frameshift mutation occurs, a nucleotide is added to or deleted from a sequence. **26B** This, in turn, will impact the amino acid sequence, rendering the protein completely ineffective and changing the characteristic the gene conveys. **26C** Even an alteration in just a single amino acid can have a profound effect. It may manifest itself in inherited sickle cell disease, which is marked by abnormal red blood cells shaped like sickles and unusual hemoglobin. **26D**

The causes of mutation may be internal or external. Ultraviolet rays, and alpha, beta, gamma and X radiation can induce a cell to change. Radiation is capable of affecting an entire chromosome ensuring that the functions of many genes are disrupted. Chemicals and other mutagens as well as temperature extremes can cause lethal mutations in insects. Spontaneous mutations are internal and may be caused by transposition. Long stretches of DNA are transposed from one chromosome to another. The genes on transposed DNA are called jumping genes and can change the type of amino acid used during protein synthesis.

→ Mutations can be made ineffectual. The cell has self-repair mechanisms that can correct some harmful mutations or prevent such from being passed on to offspring. The flaws are cut out by these special enzymes or marks mismatched pairs for mending. Cells, in a sense, proofread a copy of themselves to check for accuracy, and very rarely is an error missed.



PART II

Reading to Learn

Reading to Learn requires the reader to recognize relationships between ideas, infer ideas through the passage, figure out the purpose of a passage, make a summary and organize information into a category chart.

GUIDE TO READING

Transition Words and Phrases

CHAPTER 05

Inference

CHAPTER 06

Rhetorical Purpose and Opinion

GUIDE TO READING

Summarizing

CHAPTER 07

Summary

CHAPTER 08

Category Chart

TRANSITION WORDS AND PHRASES

Transition words and phrases indicate relations from sentence to sentence or from paragraph to paragraph. They help you set up clear connections between ideas and make sure that sentences and paragraphs flow together smoothly by providing a logical organization.

Transition Words and Phrases	
To add	also, and, besides, in addition, additionally, moreover, furthermore, as well as, on top of that
To compare	both, the same, similarly, like, as~as, alike, equally, likewise, in the same way, by comparison, compared to
To contrast	but, however, on the other hand, on the contrary, in contrast, whereas, while, although, even though, nevertheless, in spite of
To prove	evidently, obviously, that is
To summarize	in brief, briefly, overall, in short, on the whole, to put it briefly, to sum up, to summarize
To conclude	therefore, finally, consequently, thus, in conclusion, as a result, accordingly, hence, so that
Cause and effect	because, because of, since, for, due to, owing to, for the reason that, finally, consequently, hence, so, therefore, thus
Examples	for example, for instance, such as, most, some, others, like, as, namely, according to, to illustrate, to report, to estimate
Sequence	first, second, third, next, still, and so forth, afterward, subsequently, finally, consequently, previously, in the future, simultaneously, now, soon, later
Emphasis	in fact, indeed, definitely, obviously, without doubt, unquestionably, certainly, absolutely
Time	at that time, during the 1980s, in the mid '20s, for many decades, until the end of the century

Circle each transition word or phrase and write the letter showing its type.

a. to add b. to compare c. cause and effect d. to contrast e. sequence

- 1 This country's economy has been improved, while other countries are facing financial crisis. _____
- 2 James made a reservation for a conference room in the same way he did last time. _____
- 3 The government tried hard to produce more jobs. Afterward, the number of unemployed has been reduced. _____
- 4 The movie recorded high ticket sales in America as well as in some Asian countries. _____
- 5 They found out the recent massive death of fishes was due to wastewater from factories. _____

Fill each blank with a transition word or phrase from the box below.

6

Early Latin American music originated in Central and South America _____ was heavily influenced by other cultures. The Mayan, Aztec and Incan empires of ancient South America had developed musical foundations, but when the Spanish arrived, the music was changed by the conquerors _____. The Spanish wanted to introduce their religion using their own music. _____ the *décima*, which is one of the Spanish poetry styles, played a big part in Latin music. _____, it can be heard in the *corridos*, a Mexican folksong about the fight against injustice; the *bolero*, a slow Latin American dance; _____ the *vallenato*, a popular folk music in Columbia.

because thus for instance and but



CHAPTER | 05

Inference

An inference question asks you to make a conclusion based on facts provided in the reading passage. The conclusion is not given directly and it must be reached by putting the facts together in a logical way.

Question Types

What can be inferred about...?

It can be inferred from paragraph _____ that

Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph _____?

What does the author suggest about... in paragraph _____?

Strategies

- _ Look for the key words such as *inferred*, *most likely*, *probably* and other similar words to identify the inference-type questions.
- _ Go to the paragraph if the question refers to a specific paragraph and look for clue words given in the question. The clue words are evidence that allow you to make an inference.
- _ Use the facts as evidence if there are not clue words.

Example of a Question

TOEFL Reading

REVIEW VOLUME HELP NEXT BACK

Question 6 of 12

ELAPSED TIME 00:29:56

6. What can be inferred about broadband connections in paragraph 3?

☐ They do not require an Internet service provider.

☐ They are the fastest type of connection available.

☐ They are more convenient than dial-up connections.

☐ They require more equipment than dial-up connections.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [→].

One example of a browser is Internet Explorer. In the address box of your browser, you can type in an address called a URL for "uniform resource location".

→ To be able to use the Internet, you must have a computer with an Internet connection and software that lets you view Web page. Internet connections are provided by Internet service providers. The slowest connection is called a dial-up connection. It needs the use of your telephone to connect your computer to an Internet service. A faster type of connection is called broadband. This requires a cable or some other equipment. If you turn on the computer with a broadband connection, it connects you to the Internet at a time.

The History of Soccer



Kingdom.

Many changes took place in the game in the 19th and 20th centuries. In 1863, the Football Association was created to establish one set of rules for the game. In 1866, it was determined that the game would consist of two periods, with 45 minutes in each period. The penalty kick was introduced in 1891. By then, soccer was gaining popularity among European nations. On May 21, 1904, representatives from several European soccer associations met in Paris and organized the Federation Internationale de Football Association, which is commonly known by the acronym FIFA. FIFA became the governing body for the sport and organized major international football games, especially the FIFA World Cup. Since the first World Cup was held in Uruguay in 1930, the event, which is held every four years, has become the world's most prestigious sporting international tournament.

The World Cup winner was awarded the Jules Rimet Trophy from 1930 to 1970. Brazil's third victory in the tournament entitled them to keep the trophy permanently. However, the trophy was stolen in 1983, and has never been recovered. After 1970, a new FIFA World Cup Trophy was designed. World Cup winners hold on to the trophy until the next tournament and are awarded a replica to keep, rather than the gold original.

acronym a word formed from the initial letters of a name

- 1 What can be inferred about the early history of soccer?
 - (A) The Greeks and Romans had the best version of the game.
 - (B) Early soccer had different rules in each country it was played in.
 - (C) The Chinese were the real creators of the game.
 - (D) The Romans brought the game to the whole world.
- 2 Which of the following can be inferred about the new FIFA World Cup Trophy?
 - (A) Players want it so bad that they steal it sometimes.
 - (B) It needs a new design whenever the World Cup is held.
 - (C) The World Cup winners have a right to keep its original eternally.
 - (D) The original trophy should be returned to FIFA at the next World Cup.

Vocabulary

Write the meaning of each word in Korean.

prolonged
syn. drawn-out

adj. relatively long in duration

thrive
syn. grow

v. to develop well

regulate
syn. control

v. to adjust something to some standard as amount, degree, etc.

digestion

n. the process by which food is converted into substances that can be absorbed by the body

conserve
syn. preserve

v. to prevent something from injury, decay, waste or loss

decline
syn. decrease

v. to become less or lower in quantity or importance

cite
syn. state

v. to mention something in support or confirmation

currency
syn. money

n. something that is used as a medium of exchange

transaction

n. a business agreement or exchange, such as buying or selling something

identify

v. to recognize someone or something as being a particular person or thing

inject

v. to put liquid such as a drug into a person's or animal's body

secrete

v. to produce and release liquid, esp. from the cell or body

deficient
syn. lacking

adj. not having enough of something

prescribe

v. to order the use of a medicine, remedy or treatment

constituent
syn. component

n. one of the parts or substances that something is made of

Match the definition with each word.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | one of the parts or substances that something is made of | a. inject |
| 2 | something that is used as a medium of exchange | b. identify |
| 3 | to order the use of a medicine, remedy or treatment | c. prescribe |
| 4 | to put liquid such as a drug into a person's or animal's body | d. constituent |
| 5 | a business agreement or exchange, such as buying or selling something | e. currency |
| 6 | to recognize someone or something as being a particular person or thing | f. transaction |

Circle the closest meaning for each underlined word.

- 1 Geese fly in a "V" formation to conserve energy.
(A) preserve (B) commission (C) demonstrate (D) decrease
- 2 Spain was cited as the most popular holiday destination.
(A) performed (B) achieved (C) lasted (D) stated
- 3 The economist predicted the prolonged depression.
(A) accomplished (B) drawn-out (C) perpetual (D) fleckless
- 4 Deer are thriving in the green fields of the suburbs, which lack the deer's traditional predators.
(A) healing (B) growing (C) torturing (D) slandering
- 5 A diet deficient in vitamin A may cause night blindness.
(A) significant (B) dangerous (C) lacking (D) delicate

Amphibians



→ Amphibians are animals that spend part of their lives under water breathing with gills and remain on land breathing with lungs. Although they can survive for prolonged periods of time in water, their skin does not have scales like fish do. Instead, amphibian skin has a tough protein covering and even produces a substance that keeps it moist. Adult amphibians have a backbone, but the young start out as larva and then change as they grow. This process is known as metamorphosis. During metamorphosis, amphibians often lose their gills and develop lungs. Instead of fins, adult amphibians have a set of four legs. Some lose their tails.

Approximately 5,500 species of amphibians are known to exist. They are divided into three groups: newts and salamanders; frogs and toads; worm-like gymnophiones known as caecilians. Although a few species thrive in deserts, most may be found living in moist areas such as leaf beds on the ground, under rocks, and in ponds, streams and rivers.

→ Amphibians are ectotherm. This means that their bodies are not completely capable of regulating their own body temperature. Homeothermic animals such as mammals and birds can keep their body heat at a constant level. When the homeotherm feels either hot or cold, it can increase or decrease its heart rate and digestion processes. The faster the metabolism is, the more heat is produced. Amphibians, on the other hand, depend on heat from the sunlight to warm up its body or shade to lower its temperature. To conserve energy, amphibians do not move around very much during the winter season.

→ Amphibians are found worldwide, but are quickly declining in population. Still the most widespread of all amphibians, frog species are now decreasing in number, and some have already become extinct. Scientists who have studied this phenomenon say that 32% of all amphibians are now on the endangered species list. Some causes are habitat destruction, pollution, climate change and introduced species, which are non-native or exotic ones that can change entire ecosystem.

gill	the organ through which fish and other water creatures breathe
larva	the newly hatched, earliest stage of any animals that undergo metamorphosis

1 What is the main idea of paragraph 1?

- (A) Amphibians are animals that have a long life through metamorphosis.
- (B) Amphibians live both in water and on land for part of their life and undergo metamorphosis.
- (C) Amphibians have special physical features such as gills and fins to exist in water.
- (D) Amphibians are mammals because they have a backbone and four legs.

Paragraph 1 is marked with an arrow [➔].

2 What can be inferred from paragraph 3?

- (A) The winter season is the most dangerous season for amphibians.
- (B) Amphibians may die if exposed to very high or very low temperatures.

- (C) The best way for an amphibian to stay warm is to stay out of the water.
- (D) Amphibians need to have a fast metabolism to stay warm.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [➔].

3 What can be inferred about the amphibian population decline in paragraph 4?

- (A) Amphibians are not strong enough to survive.
- (B) Scientists do not know the real reason why amphibians are disappearing.
- (C) The decline in amphibian population is a normal occurrence.
- (D) The causes are directly or indirectly related to human activity.

Paragraph 4 is marked with an arrow [➔].

Note-taking

- P1 _____ – live in water and on _____ for part of their life
change their body through the process called _____
- P2 species of amphibians – divided into three groups
mostly found in _____ areas
- P3 amphibians – ectotherm: cannot regulate body _____
- P4 decline in population – because of _____ destruction, pollution,
_____ change, etc.

Euro



The euro is the official currency of the European Union (EU) countries, stretching from the Mediterranean to the Arctic. The EU was formed to strengthen political and economic ties between its members. Joining together and using a single European currency brought out numerous benefits. People can travel more easily without the **hassle** of converting currencies every time they cross a border. The euro helps supply a single market for financial operators: banks, insurers, investment, funds, pension funds, etc. At the same time, small national capital markets evolve into a larger and more liquid financial market. In addition, the euro takes on important role as an international investment and reserve currency and relates to the political integration in Europe.

→ Over 300 million people in Europe today use the euro. **2A** But making and choosing the euro as Europe's common currency took a long time. **2B** However, the currency was used in the form of travelers' checks, electronic transfers and banking transactions when introduced at first. **2C** Euro coins and banknotes were not used as money until January 1, 2002. It took only two months for the member countries to start to withdraw their national currency notes and coins from circulation. **2D** However, some countries still continue to accept the old currencies.

The euro currency sign (€) has become as ubiquitous as the dollar symbol. It was generally known that the European Commission chose the design after a public survey, but it was created by Arthur Eisenmenger more than a quarter of a century ago before the euro currency was proposed. He designed the "brand new sign", which uses the Greek letter epsilon, to act as a general symbol of Europe. It was one of his last assignments when he was a chief graphic designer for the European Economic Community. Once, his wife said, "He does not want money for it, just a 'thank you' would be nice."

epsilon the fifth letter of the Greek alphabet; E, e

1 The word **hassle** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) depravity
- (B) business
- (C) crowding
- (D) bother

2 Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

When it was introduced into international markets in 1999, countries that joined the EU had to begin using the euro immediately.

Where would the sentence best fit?

3 Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about old currencies?

- (A) They are no longer being used.
- (B) They still have value in some countries.
- (C) EU member countries are allowed to use them.
- (D) They are used only by non-member countries.

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [➔].

4 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of the euro?

- (A) It started to replace the old currencies by the start of 2002.
- (B) It helps strengthen the economic bonds between EU countries.
- (C) It was not used in the form of cash at the very beginning.
- (D) A recent survey showed that it is as popular as the dollar.

5 Which of the following can be inferred from Eisenmenger's wife saying?

- (A) Eisenmenger is wealthy enough that he does not need more money.
- (B) Eisenmenger has been very proud of what he did.
- (C) Eisenmenger just wants recognition for his role.
- (D) Eisenmenger thinks his work is not an especially big deal.

Jumping Up 2

Hormones



Hormones are substances produced by the glands and function to make the body run normally. These substances are released into the blood, which carries them where they are needed. Hormones were identified by two British physiologists in 1902. Their research showed that if a hormonal substance was injected into an animal, it would result in a **reaction**. In one of **their** experiments, an intestinal hormone caused the pancreas to emit fluid in a dog. The physiologists called these substances "hormones" — a word that is based on the Greek word "hormo", which means "to set in motion".

→ Hormones affect on the activity of all the cells in the body. Their effects on tissues, however, are not simple. Sometimes they have different influences on a human body. Growth hormone regulates growth and development. It increases the body's capacity to use amino acids to form muscle. It also stimulates the formation of bone. As people grow older, they produce less growth hormone. Secretin, a hormone produced in the intestines, stimulates the pancreas to make digestive juices, which help break down food. Hormones also serve as messengers, regulate blood pressure and metabolism, and prepare the body for sudden activity when a person is under stress. Adrenalin is the hormone that is secreted into the blood when a person faces a situation that scares or worries him. The hormone makes a person's heartbeat faster, raises the blood pressure, and releases sugar into the blood in case the person has to run.

→ A lack of certain hormones can result in physical **disorders**. For example, when the pancreas fails to produce insulin, an important hormone that maintains the right amount of glucose or sugar in the blood, people will develop diabetes. Diabetic patients must inject themselves with insulin to control their blood sugar level. Many hormones are now made in laboratories and are used by people who are hormone-deficient. However, both man-made hormones like chemicals and natural hormones such as DHEA and melatonin are must prescribed by a doctor because these can affect the body in a negative way.

**intestinal
pancreas**

relating to the body part through which food passages after it leaves the stomach
a gland behind the stomach that releases a digestive fluid and insulin into the blood

1 The word **reaction** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) resolution
- (B) fusion
- (C) response
- (D) outcome

2 The word **their** in the passage refers to

- (A) the glands
- (B) two British physiologists
- (C) hormones
- (D) substances

3 Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2?

- (A) Hormones are distributed evenly in the body.
- (B) Most hormones are produced by the glands.
- (C) Hormones can be useful in emergency situations.
- (D) Old people do not have any hormones.

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [➔].

4 All of the following are true of what hormones can do EXCEPT

- (A) utilizing amino acids in muscle formation
- (B) keeping blood pressure normal
- (C) making bones stronger
- (D) helping digest food

5 The word **disorders** in the passage could best be replaced by

- (A) remedies
- (B) conditions
- (C) illnesses
- (D) affairs

6 It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that

- (A) all hormones can be prepared in a laboratory.
- (B) hormones must be injected to have an effect.
- (C) hormones can prevent natural body functions.
- (D) some people do not make hormones normally.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [➔].

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) Stars develop from giant clouds of gas and dust.
 - (B) The Earth formed from the components that make up a star.
 - (C) The supernova is the beginning of all celestial bodies.
 - (D) Hydrogen, carbon and oxygen are needed to form planets.
2. The word **celestial** in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - (A) religious
 - (B) enormous
 - (C) lustrous
 - (D) heavenly
3. The word **itself** in the passage refers to
 - (A) gravity
 - (B) nebula
 - (C) force
 - (D) cloud
4. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true of gravity?
 - (A) It exists only in the center of a nebula.
 - (B) It is caused by gas and dust in the solar nebula.
 - (C) It gives power to the Sun.
 - (D) Its part in making stars is critical.

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [→].
5. All of the following are true of star formation EXCEPT that
 - (A) it is a process that begins with the death of a star.
 - (B) it utilizes elements released by the explosion of a star.
 - (C) it takes billions of years for a solar nebula to form.
 - (D) it takes place within a cloud of gas and dust.
6. The word **subsequently** in the passage could best be replaced by
 - (A) instantly
 - (B) eventually
 - (C) previously
 - (D) initially

The Origin of the Earth

The Earth, as well as the other celestial bodies in the Solar System, is believed to have formed approximately 4.6 billion years ago as part of the birth of the Solar System. Many scientists think there was a solar nebula, which is a giant cloud of gas and dust. This nebula was originally a giant star that exploded. An exploding star is called a supernova. The supernova released great quantities of hydrogen and smaller amounts of carbon and oxygen. These elements are some of the constituents of the Earth.

→ The Universe's gravitational force played an important role in the formation of the Earth. Gas and dust in the solar nebula were formed by the pull of gravity. This force continued to pull the clumps of gas and dust together until they grew larger and larger and then the nebula began to shrink into **itself**. The center of the cloud became very dense and hot. Nuclear reactions within the core of the cloud soon gave birth to a star. The Sun was formed this way, and the energy that the Sun possesses allowed planets to form.

Most scientists believe that another star may have passed close to the Sun and caused matter from the Sun to tear away. The matter was large enough so that when the pieces cooled and became solid, they began to draw near each other as they orbited around the Sun. **7A** This is called the planetesimal theory and the masses are called planetesimals. The planetesimals absorbed each other and subsequently formed planets. **7B** This theory is highly likely because the composition of the inner planets – Earth, Mars, Venus and Mercury – is rock, while that of the outer planets is mostly gas. **7C** Farther away from the Sun, however, temperatures were cool enough to allow the gases to accumulate and form the Jovian planets – Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. **7D**

The planetesimal Earth went through long stages of development before becoming a planet. Heavier matter sank to the center, and the lighter material rose to the surface. We call this movement of layering differentiation. As a result, the Earth formed three layers: a core, a mantle and a crust. Furthermore, volcanic activities released large amounts of water vapor, which condensed into oceans.

clump a small mass of something

7. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Composed of silicate rocks, these astronomical bodies were too hot to condense volatile gases and formed into the planets.

Where would the sentence best fit?

8. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) It took a long time before the Earth grew into a planetesimal.
 - (B) Before the Earth became a planet, it had experience of lengthy phases of growth.
 - (C) The period of Earth's development was longest when it was a planetesimal.
 - (D) The Earth had to go through the planetesimal stage before it became a planet.
9. What does the author imply about the origin of the Earth?
- (A) The planetesimal theory is reasonable.
 - (B) Scientists can only guess how the Earth formed.

- (C) Astronomers disagree on the Earth's origin.
- (D) It is less important than the origin of the Sun.

10. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the **THREE** answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage.

The Earth formed more than four billion years ago.

Answer Choices

- (A) Stars form from solar nebulas.
- (B) The gravitational force of the Universe had a big part in forming the Earth.
- (C) Planetesimals were made when matter broke away from the Sun.
- (D) Gravity pulls dust and gas toward the center.
- (E) The Sun's near-collision with another star may have been the first step in the Earth's formation.
- (F) Planetesimals from the Sun took a long time to develop into planets.

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Most scientists believe that another star may have passed close to the Sun and caused matter from the Sun to tear away. The matter was large enough so that when the pieces cooled and became solid, they began to draw near each other as they orbited around the Sun. 7A This is called the planetesimal theory and the masses are called planetesimals. The planetesimals absorbed each other and subsequently formed planets. 7B This theory is highly likely because the composition of the inner planets – Earth, Mars, Venus and Mercury – is rock, while that of the outer planets is mostly gas. 7C Farther away from the Sun, however, temperatures were cool enough to allow the gases to accumulate and form the Jovian planets – Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. 7D

The planetesimal Earth went through long stages of development before becoming a planet. Heavier matter sank to the center, and the lighter material rose to the surface. We call this movement of layering differentiation. As a result, the Earth formed three layers: a core, a mantle and a crust. Furthermore, volcanic activities released large amounts of water vapor, which condensed into oceans.

clump a small mass of something

11. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Barrier islands and oceans form the greatest number of lagoons.
- (B) The first lagoons to develop were along the coastlines of Venice.
- (C) Lagoons have similar characteristics but are formed in different ways.
- (D) Lagoons are formed by man-made disturbances.

12. The word **coarse** in the passage could best be replaced by

- (A) dirty
- (B) inferior
- (C) large
- (D) faulty

13. The word **it** in the passage refers to

- (A) the action of the waves
- (B) coarse sediment
- (C) coast or seabed
- (D) a coastal lagoon

14. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

A coastal lagoon is formed by the build-up of sandbanks along shallow coastal waters.

Where would the sentence best fit?

15. The author identifies the ratio of surface area to depth as a factor that

- (A) changes the speed at which the water moves
- (B) allows lagoon water to be impacted by the environment
- (C) prevents water from draining completely
- (D) admits water in increasingly smaller amounts

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

- (A) Coastal lagoons lose water quickly when temperatures are high.
- (B) Lagoons along the coastline dry up more quickly in tropical areas, making them highly salty.
- (C) Coastal lagoons have less liquid in very hot areas and are also more saline than other types of lagoons.
- (D) Lagoons that have high salinity evaporate faster.

Lagoons

A lagoon is a relatively shallow body of water separated from the ocean by exposed sandbanks, coral reefs or barrier islands. The word "lagoon" dates back to 1979, with the English first using the term, but it was adapted from the Venetian word "laguna", which refers to Venice's shallow stretch of saltwater that was protected by the barrier coastlines of the Adriatic Sea. Lagoons are generally characterized by calm waters and are subject both to natural elements and to man-made disturbances such as industrial and agricultural activities. Although lagoons generally exhibit the same characteristics, there are two distinct types: coastal and coral reef.

14A The action of the waves and longshore currents pushes **coarse** sediment from the coast or seabed, trapping it until it silts up to form an extension of the coastal area. **14B** Narrow openings in the sandbank or barrier islands permit water to pass to and from the lagoon and the sea or ocean. **14C** Water in the lagoon alternately empties and fills depending on the tides. As a result, the depth of water in coastal lagoons is so changeable that the ratio of surface area to depth is much larger than that of oceans and seas. This means more water is exposed to variations in the elements, such as precipitation and evaporation, because of their shallowness. **14D** In torrid regions, coastal lagoons may evaporate much more quickly, resulting in water that is highly saline.

→ Coral reef lagoons are formed on fringing or barrier reefs. Fringing reefs form along the shore where coral colonies grow plentifully. Barrier reefs are coral zones that are separated from a mainland by a lagoon. The lagoon is shallow with a sandy floor, patch reefs and bits of seagrass. The reefs sometimes form an island consisting of a circular coral reef **enclosing** a lagoon. Called atolls, these island lagoons are found in the Pacific Ocean and are characterized by a uniform depth and a low-lying coral reef. Some are more complex, consisting of small reefs surrounded by lagoons contained within a larger reef.

Another oceanographical feature that looks like a lagoon is an estuary, which is a semi-enclosed coastal body of water with one or more rivers flowing into it and with a connection to the open sea. It usually is generated on submerged coasts.

torrid very hot; burning; scorching

17. The word **enclosing** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) getting over
- (B) retaining
- (C) surrounding
- (D) coming by

18. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true of coral reef lagoons?

- (A) They are as large as the coral reefs they grow on.
- (B) They are sometimes contained within a coral reef island.
- (C) They are not as deep as coastal lagoons.
- (D) They are found only in the Pacific Ocean.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [→].

19. According to the passage, all of the following are typical of lagoons EXCEPT

- (A) pacific waters
- (B) being acted on by natural and man-made elements
- (C) high salinity
- (D) going against coastline

20. **Directions:** Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the type of lagoon to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used.

**Coastal
Lagoons**

.
. .
. .
. .

**Coral Reef
Lagoons**

.
. .
. .

Answer Choices

- (A) Have estuaries that fresh water streams flow into
- (B) Formed when sand collects in sandbank areas
- (C) Surrounded by sand as an extension of the coast
- (D) May develop from reefs located near the shore
- (E) First developed in Europe, especially in England and Venice
- (F) Are influenced by tide when water enters or drains
- (G) Have a floor made of sand, seagrass and bits of reef
- (H) May be located away from coastal areas
- (I) Are usually very saline when located in hotter areas

Lagoons

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torrid very hot; burning; scorching



REVIEW VOCABULARY

This section emphasizes the recall of key words in each chapter to reinforce vocabulary ability.

Complete each sentence with the correct word.

- 1 Snakes _____ poisonous substances as a means of defense.
- 2 Caffeine is the active _____ of drinks such as coffee, green tea and coke.
- 3 Scientists study what kind of forms of life _____ during various periods of the Earth's history.
- 4 The company _____ a 15% decline in profits as evidence of the failure of new products.
- 5 The People's Bank of China today increased foreign _____ reserve requirements by 25%.
- 6 Mountain glaciers are typically _____ by the landform that controls their flow.
- 7 Cultural differences sometimes cause problems in carrying out business _____.
- 8 Anything that contributes to stress during mealtimes can interfere with the _____ of food.
- 9 Carbon dioxide emission from fossil fuels _____ by 1.3% last year according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The federal government in the United States is responsible for _____ the working conditions in factories.

identified	thrived	regulating	constituent	digestion
transactions	secrete	declined	cited	currency



CHAPTER | 06

Rhetorical Purpose and Opinion

A rhetorical purpose question asks you why the author used a particular fact or piece of information. **Opinion** question asks you what the author thinks about a point or an idea mentioned in the passage.

Question Types

Rhetorical Purpose

Why does the author mention _____ in paragraph _____?

The author refers to _____ in the passage to indicate that

Opinion

What is the author's opinion of _____?

In paragraph _____, the author expresses the opinion that

Strategies

- _ Look at words like *author*, *mention*, *indicate*, *main purpose* and *express* to help you identify the type of question.
- _ Read the sentences before and after the highlighted words. They are clue words.
- _ Recognize the following words can be seen in answer choices:
to compare, to contrast, to give an example, to illustrate, to explain, to support, to prove, to argue, to emphasize.

Example of a Question

TOEFL Reading

REVIEW VOLUME HELP NEXT BACK

Question 7 of 12
HIDE TIME 00:29:56

7. Why does the author mention the Greek word in the passage?

- ☐ To compare early and modern technology
- ☐ To give evidence that technology began in Greece
- ☐ To point out that technology requires engineering know-how
- ☐ To indicate that technology has existed from ancient history

When we think of technology, we usually think of machines, electronic devices and other inventions that have been invented since the 20th century. Actually, technology is as old as mankind. The word "technology" comes from the Greek word, "technologia", which means the knowledge and use of man-made tools and crafts. In other words, people were using technological know-how when they used natural resources such as plants, animal bones, stones, fire or water and changed these natural materials to make things.

Orchids



Orchids were first named by a Greek student of Aristotle, Theophrastos, who is considered the father of botany and ecology. Orchids are cosmopolitan in distribution, except in Antarctica and deserts. Although most orchid species grow in tropical areas, some have been seen in the Arctic Circle and close to Antarctica.

Orchid species have both similarities and differences in their structure. They have only one cotyledon or embryo leaf. An embryo leaf is a leaf that grows from the seed of the orchid. Generally, the orchid is composed of three sepals, which make up the outermost part of the flower, and three petals in the inner part of the flower. The sepals and petals look alike. The medial petal is large and different from the other two petals. It is called the labellum or lip of the flower and serves as a surface on which a pollinator such as a bee can land. Sepals may mimic petals or be completely distinct. The typical form can be found in *Cattleya*, with three sepals forming a triangle like petals, but other species such as *Venus Slippers* have sepals that are connected together.

→ Orchids exhibit great variety in areas, the way they retrieve nutrients, and their physical features. Most orchids, especially those from Africa, are white. Asian orchids, however, come in a wide array of colors. Most orchids photosynthesize, but some live on dead organic material or absorb food from a fungus living in their roots. Many species have new shoots that grow upwards from a single stem, but other species produce a series of shoots which grow laterally rather than vertically. With their varieties, orchids have been loved by people and have become a major market throughout the world.

1 Why does the author mention *Cattleya* and *Venus Slippers* in the passage?

- (A) To explain what type of orchid is stronger
- (B) To describe the dissimilarity in orchid structure
- (C) To give an example of the different purposes of sepals
- (D) To illustrate the uses of orchid petals

2 In paragraph 3, the author expresses the opinion that

- (A) orchids come in various colors.
- (B) orchids have different survival structures.
- (C) orchids are unique among all flowers.
- (D) orchids are appreciated for their great diversity.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [→].

Vocabulary

Write the meaning of each word in Korean.

luminous syn. radiant	adj. emitting or reflecting usually steady or glowing light	_____
excite	v. to increase the energy of an atom or a molecule	_____
relinquish syn. release	v. to let go; to stop holding physically	_____
static syn. inactive	adj. having no motion; being at rest	_____
irritation syn. pain	n. a painful, sore feeling on a part of your body	_____
synthetic syn. man-made	adj. produced artificially, especially not of natural origin	_____
arthritis	n. inflammation of a joint, usually with pain, swelling and stiffness	_____
traverse syn. cross	v. to go across something	_____
annex	v. to take control of a country or territory, especially by conquest	_____
prosperous syn. flourishing	adj. having financial success or good fortune	_____
accompany syn. go with	v. to coexist or occur with something	_____
suffocate syn. stifle	v. to kill or destroy someone by preventing access to oxygen	_____
excavation	n. the act of digging and making a hole	_____
compensate syn. reward	v. to repay for something; to make up for something	_____
cede	v. to surrender possession of something, especially by treaty	_____
succumb syn. surrender	v. to give up, as to superior power or authority; yield	_____

Match the definition with each word.

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------|
| 1 | to surrender possession of something, especially by treaty | a. succumb |
| 2 | to give up, as to superior power or authority; yield | b. cede |
| 3 | to kill or destroy someone by preventing access to oxygen | c. excavation |
| 4 | to go across something | d. suffocate |
| 5 | the act of digging and making a hole | e. static |
| 6 | having no motion; being at rest | f. traverse |

Circle the closest meaning for each underlined word.

- 1 The sudden collapse of the department store could suffocate anyone inside.
(A) perplex (B) impose (C) stifle (D) repent
- 2 The country holds a great variety of opportunities and potential for a prosperous future.
(A) flourishing (B) complex (C) dismal (D) attractive
- 3 The exploding star observed last year is the largest and most luminous supernova ever seen.
(A) limpid (B) radiant (C) unanimous (D) exotic
- 4 Kenyan Airways immediately compensated the families of those who died in the plane that crashed in Cameroon.
(A) attained (B) meditated (C) attached (D) rewarded
- 5 Dr. Jane Anderson warns heavy outdoor exercise may cause eye irritation and breathing problems.
(A) tumult (B) pain (C) conflict (D) blemish

Aurora



The aurora, named after the Roman goddess of dawn, is a luminous display of various forms and colors high in the night sky above the magnetic poles. It is specifically called aurora borealis around the northern magnetic pole and the aurora australis around the southern pole. The aurora appears like a glow that is scattered over a wide area of the sky. It may also look like “curtains” because the light seems to have folds just like a curtain. At other times, it looks like arcs. Unlike in Europe, the aurora usually appears as a greenish glow in most areas.

→ The aurora occurs as a result of the interaction between the Sun’s solar wind and the Earth’s magnetic field. The Sun gives off particles called ions. The ions have high-energy particles and travel out in space at very high speeds. When the particles form a cloud, this is known as a plasma or solar wind. The solar wind is channeled by the Earth’s magnetic field and the high-energy particles collide with the neutral and ionized atoms of the outer atmosphere high above the geomagnetic poles. The collisions force some of the electrons in those atoms to become excited as they absorb the energy and are pushed to a higher energy state. When the excited electrons finally relinquish that extra energy upon returning to their initial, lower energy state, they release photons of visible light with specific colors. For example, atomic oxygen is responsible for two primary auroral colors: green-yellow and red. Nitrogen molecules in an ionized state will produce blue light while electrically neutral nitrogen molecules create purplish-red auroral colors. The mix of these emissions from different atoms produces the great variability of auroral colors.

The aurora may sometimes appear to hang static, but it is actually always moving as the solar wind continues to interact with the Earth’s magnetic field. This interaction generates up to one million megawatts of electricity. As a result, power lines, radio and television broadcasts and satellite communications experience interference.

neutral	not electrified
geomagnetic	relating to the Earth's magnetic field
photon	a particle of light

1 Why does the author mention **Europe** in the passage?

- (A) To illustrate how attractive auroras are
- (B) To explain that auroras are not observed as the same color everywhere
- (C) To contrast how people react to the northern lights
- (D) To describe auroras over European skies

2 The primary purpose of paragraph 2 is to

- (A) discuss the sources and types of the aurora
- (B) show the origin of the aurora and its significance on the Earth
- (C) present the important roles of the Sun's solar wind in making of the aurora
- (D) describe the formation of the aurora and its mechanism

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [→].

Note-taking

P1 aurora – a _____ of various forms and colors

aurora _____ in the north pole, aurora _____ in the southern pole
look like curtains or _____

P2 how an aurora forms – the Sun's solar wind interacts with the _____
field

P3 electrical _____ caused by auroras – power lines, TV, radio, satellites

Aspirin



→ Aspirin, or acetylsalicylic acid is a drug in the family of salicylic acid. One of the first recorded uses of salicylic acid was by the Greek physician Hippocrates. In the 5th century, he wrote about a bitter powder that had been taken from the bark of the willow tree. He said it could alleviate pain and fever. Ancient Sumer, Lebanon and Assyria used similar preparations. Native American Indians also used willow bark to relieve pain. In 1828, a French pharmacist named Henri Leroux and an Italian chemist named Raffaele Piria **extracted** the ingredient from willow bark and produced salicylic acid. Although these preparations were effective in reducing pain, **they** caused serious stomach irritation, bleeding and even death. French chemist, Charles Frederic Gerhardt coated it with a protective solution, and although it worked, he decided not to patent his version.

→ In 1897, Felix Hoffmann, a research assistant at Bayer, a German chemical and drug company founded by Friedrich Bayer, discovered a way to further lessen the negative effects of salicylic acid. Hoffmann made the first synthetic drug from the chemical reactions of salicylic acid. He tested the drug by giving it to his father who suffered from arthritis. The drug eased his pain without the usual side effects of salicylic acid. He persuaded Bayer to produce and market the drug. It was named aspirin and was patented on March 6, 1899. Hoffmann marketed aspirin and heroin, which was also his invention. People thought **heroin** was better and more healthful than aspirin. However, people easily became addicted to it, so aspirin began selling more and more.

Aspirin was first sold as a powder. It was Bayer that introduced aspirin tablets and registered "Aspirin" as a trademark in 1915. The company, however, lost the aspirin trademark after World War I because the Allies acquired and resold its foreign assets. The right to use the name "Aspirin" was purchased from the United States government by the Sterling Drug company in 1918. After all, Bayer bought Sterling Drug in 1994, and thereby the company reacquired the trademark right.

salicylic acid a white crystalline solid that occurs naturally in certain plants

1 The word **extracted** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) lessened
- (B) retracted
- (C) liquefied
- (D) abstracted

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

- (A) Native American Indians
- (B) pain
- (C) preparations
- (D) Henri Leroux and Raffaele Piria

3 What can be inferred about preparations made from salicylic acid in paragraph 1?

- (A) The most successful preparations were those made from willow bark.
- (B) Patients did not mind the side effects as long as their pain was relieved.
- (C) Their side effects made them largely unsuccessful.
- (D) The French were better at extracting salicylic acid.

Paragraph 1 is marked with an arrow [→].

4 According to paragraph 1, how did Gerhardt's preparation differ from the others?

- (A) It had more side effects.
- (B) It had a special covering.
- (C) It was made from willow bark.
- (D) It was harder to swallow.

5 Why does the author discuss **heroin** in paragraph 2?

- (A) To explain that aspirin was not popular at the start
- (B) To support the idea that heroin was the better drug
- (C) To show that Hoffmann was a brilliant inventor of medicine
- (D) To emphasize that medications can be addictive

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [→].

6 The author's discussion of Bayer mentions all of the following EXCEPT that

- (A) the company began selling aspirin in pill form in 1915.
- (B) the company lost the right to market aspirin after World War I.
- (C) Bayer won back the right to sell aspirin after buying Sterling Drug.
- (D) the company sold the right to sell aspirin to the U.S. government.

Jumping Up 2

Pompeii



Pompeii was a flourishing commercial city located in western Italy in a region called Campania, which was a fertile plain traversed by two major rivers. Pompeii was under Roman occupation in 89 B.C., and became annexed to the Roman Republic. As Rome itself became more prosperous, its wealthy citizens looked to Pompeii and the Gulf as a relaxing vacation area. It had an amphitheater, a public place devoted to athletes, an indoor swimming pool, and many private homes and businesses. The city's population was 20 thousand at the time of the eruption.

→ The city of Pompeii was at the base of the volcano Mt. Vesuvius, which is located on the coast at the bay of Naples. Mt. Vesuvius had remained dormant for hundreds of years, although it had once been a very active volcano. Since no legacy of destruction had been passed down from their ancestors, the people living near the mountain did not realize there was any potential for catastrophe. However, on the afternoon of August 24th, 79 A.D., the volcano burst open with a great column of smoke and ash rising about 15 kilometers into the air. Pompeii was covered in darkness and began to be struck by pumice. The gas, ash and rocks hit Pompeii like a flame thrower within minutes. Adding to the destruction were the mephitic vapors that accompanied the falling debris. The fumes first caused turmoil in the victims, then suffocated them.

→ Pompeii and Herculaneum, a nearby town, were abandoned and forgotten. Interest in the ancient sites did not return until the 14th century, when the Renaissance brought a renewed fascination with all things antique. Based on artifacts discovered by people who lived in the area, scholars hypothesized that the ancient objects came from the thriving city. Excavations did not occur, however, until the 18th century, when Herculaneum was rediscovered in 1738. Pompeii was unearthed 10 years later. From that date on, excavations at Pompeii have continued sporadically. Although portions of the site were uncovered, the ash had preserved many things. More excavation and research teams are needed to reveal this mysterious city's secrets.

legacy	anything handed down from the past
pumice	a light, porous, glassy lava
mephitic	poisonous; noxious

1 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of Pompeii?

- (A) It was controlled by Rome.
- (B) It was a place used for recreation.
- (C) It was overpopulated.
- (D) It was located under Mt. Vesuvius.

2 Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2?

- (A) Mt. Vesuvius made the land surrounding it very fertile.
- (B) Pompeii was declared safe by the city officials.
- (C) Mt. Vesuvius erupted more often before recorded history.
- (D) The people of Pompeii did not expect Mt. Vesuvius to erupt.

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [➔].

3 Why does the author mention a flame thrower ?

- (A) To illustrate how quickly Mt. Vesuvius erupted
- (B) To contrast the eruption with modern war
- (C) To explain how hot the gas and rocks were
- (D) To describe how intensity the eruption was like

4 The word **turmoil** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) wound
- (B) chaos
- (C) bond
- (D) illusion

5 In paragraph 3, the author expresses the opinion that

- (A) Pompeii became the most famous city after excavation.
- (B) Herculaneum was as important as Pompeii in archaeology.
- (C) more investigation is needed to disclose Pompeii's secrets.
- (D) scholars played an important role in discovering Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [➔].

6 The word **sporadically** in the passage could best be replaced by

- (A) vigorously
- (B) cautiously
- (C) constantly
- (D) occasionally

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) China worked hard to become a modern country in the late 19th century.
- (B) The opium trade was legalized by the Treaty of Nanjing and Treaty of Tianjin.
- (C) The opium wars resulted from China's refusal to let missionaries enter the country.
- (D) The opium trade had unfavorable effects on China and led to the opium wars.

2. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1?

- (A) The Chinese benefited from the opium trade.
- (B) Britain and China made efforts to reduce their trade deficit with each other.
- (C) China tried to limit contact with the outside world.
- (D) The Chinese liked foreign goods.

Paragraph 1 is marked with an arrow [→].

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

- (A) deserted
- (B) seized
- (C) condemned
- (D) promoted

4. The word **It** in the passage refers to

- (A) Britain
- (B) China
- (C) Treaty of Nanjing
- (D) the First Opium War

5. According to paragraph 2, all of the following were demanded by the British after the First Opium War EXCEPT

- (A) a contract to buy modern arms
- (B) payment for the destroyed opium
- (C) reduced taxes
- (D) letting Britain preach its religion in China

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [→].

6. Why does the author mention **Hong Kong Island** in the passage?

- (A) To argue that China did not need very much land
- (B) To support the idea that Hong Kong Island really belonged to the British
- (C) To emphasize the extent of China's losses to Britain after the war
- (D) To show that China did not put much value on its territories

Opium Wars

→ With the start of direct maritime trade between Europe and China in the 16th century, the pace of exchange between China and the West accelerated dramatically. However, the Qing government, the ruling dynasty of China from 1644 to 1911, allowed trade only through the port of Canton, now called Guangzhou, and imposed high taxes on goods that were exported to China. Despite these strict government restrictions, foreign trade in China expanded during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Britain was one of major trading partners and had a large deficit with China as a result of its high demand for tea and silk. To make up the deficit, Britain found a product that China did not have. It was opium.

→ Opium smuggling developed rapidly along China's south coast and became a vice in China. Entire classes of people, from rich merchants to soldiers, were addicted. Due to the opium smuggling, the trade deficit that Britain had with China quickly turned into a trade surplus. Faced with this problem, China enforced its prohibitions on the importation of opium. A special Commissioner, Lin Ze-xu was sent to Canton and he confiscated and burned the opium. This triggered the First Opium War that waged from 1839 to 1842. China, unable to withstand modern arms, was defeated and forced to sign the Treaty of Nanjing, the first of the unequal treaties. It gave Britain the right to pay lower tariffs and compensated Britain for the burned opium. China even agreed to cede Hong Kong Island to Britain and allowed missionaries from Britain to enter China.

→ The Treaty of Nanjing did not resolve the issue of opium trade. 9A Britain continued to bring opium in, which was costly to China both in money and people. When it was learned that China had given the British an advantage, the French and Americans fought for their own rights as well. The resentment that had developed when foreigners first entered China grew even deeper. 9B China was humiliated by the control the three nations had over it. While Britain, France and America were seeking to extend their trading rights, the Second Opium War broke out between Britain and France allied against China from 1856 to 1860. 9C China succumbed once again. The Treaty of Tianjin legalized the opium trade. 9D The defeat of China in both wars led the country to seek modernization. Wei Yuan, a minor Chinese official, published the *Illustrated Gazetteer of Maritime Countries*. Through this publication, he urged China to develop its technology and become as advanced as the Western countries. The drive for modernization gained momentum and influenced China's "Self-Strengthening" from 1874 to 1895.

vice

an immoral or evil habit or practice

7. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) The problem of the opium trade should have been concluded first.
 - (B) Trading in opium continued after the Treaty of Nanjing was signed.
 - (C) The Treaty of Nanjing tried to settle the opium trade concerns.
 - (D) There were missing provisions in the Treaty of Nanjing.
8. According to paragraph 3, the French and Americans demanded their trading rights because
- (A) they were losing money on opium.
 - (B) the Treaty of Nanjing excluded them.
 - (C) Britain had been given benefits.
 - (D) they were offended by the Chinese.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [→].

9. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

It also gave foreign countries more trading ports and allowed foreigners with passports to travel freely in China.

Where would the sentence best fit?

10. **Directions:** Select the appropriate sentences from the answer choices and match them to the Opium War to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used.

**The First
Opium War**

•
•
•

**The Second
Opium War**

•
•
•

Answer Choices

- (A) Authorities burnt opium in Canton.
- (B) High taxes were imposed on opium.
- (C) People all over the world were addicted to opium.
- (D) Treaty of Tianjin was signed.
- (E) Britain was allowed to pay lower taxes.
- (F) Opium trade became legal.
- (G) China began to pursue modernization.
- (H) Missionaries were allowed to enter China.

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→ With the start of direct maritime trade between Europe and China in the 16th century, the pace of exchange between China and the West accelerated dramatically. However, the Qing government, the ruling dynasty of China from 1644 to 1911, allowed trade only through the port of Canton, now called Guangzhou, and imposed high taxes on goods that were exported to China. Despite these strict government restrictions, foreign trade in China expanded during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Britain was one of major trading partners and had a large deficit with China as a result of its high demand for tea and silk. To make up the deficit, Britain found a product that China did not have. It was opium.

→ Opium smuggling developed rapidly along China's south coast and became a vice in China. Entire classes of people, from rich merchants to soldiers, were addicted. Due to the opium smuggling, the trade deficit that Britain had with China quickly turned into a trade surplus. Faced with this problem, China enforced its prohibitions on the importation of opium. A special Commissioner, Lin Ze-xu was sent to Canton and he **confiscated** and burned the opium. This triggered the First Opium War that waged from 1839 to 1842. China, unable to withstand modern arms, was defeated and forced to sign the Treaty of Nanjing, the first of the unequal treaties. **It** gave Britain the right to pay lower tariffs and compensated Britain for the burned opium. China even agreed to cede **Hong Kong Island** to Britain and allowed missionaries from Britain to enter China.

→ The Treaty of Nanjing did not resolve the issue of opium trade. **9A** Britain continued to bring opium in, which was costly to China both in money and people. When it was learned that China had given the British an advantage, the French and Americans fought for their own rights as well. The resentment that had developed when foreigners first entered China grew even deeper. **9B** China was humiliated by the control the three nations had over it. While Britain, France and America were seeking to extend their trading rights, the Second Opium War broke out between Britain and France allied against China from 1856 to 1860. **9C** China succumbed once again. The Treaty of Tianjin legalized the opium trade. **9D** The defeat of China in both wars led the country to seek modernization. Wei Yuan, a minor Chinese official, published the *Illustrated Gazetteer of Maritime Countries*. Through this publication, he urged China to develop its technology and become as advanced as the Western countries. The drive for modernization gained momentum and influenced China's "Self-Strengthening" from 1874 to 1895.

vice

an immoral or evil habit or practice

11. What is the main idea of the passage?

- Ⓐ Martha Graham's modern dance techniques were unique.
- Ⓑ Martha Graham was a better choreographer than dancer.
- Ⓒ Martha Graham's love and devotion to dance endured her whole life.
- Ⓓ Martha Graham's work was first hated then admired by audiences.

12. The word **instilled** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- Ⓐ crowded
- Ⓑ implanted
- Ⓒ steeped
- Ⓓ interposed

13. According to the passage, which of the following is true about Martha Graham's interest in dance?

- Ⓐ It began with a lie uttered by Martha Graham.
- Ⓑ It was encouraged by her father who was a dancer.
- Ⓒ It was disapproved of by the Presbyterians.
- Ⓓ It was ignited by a show she attended.

14. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Moreover, her body was not considered a dancer's body because she was not properly proportioned.

Where would the sentence best fit?

15. What can be inferred about Graham's years teaching at a dance school?

- Ⓐ It was the start of Graham's creativity.
- Ⓑ It was a period when Graham could not dance.
- Ⓒ It was a time of enormous frustration for Graham.
- Ⓓ It was Graham's least productive years.

16. Graham's technique of "contraction and release" involved

- Ⓐ holding the breath for a certain period of time
- Ⓑ letting tightened muscles relax to discharge energy
- Ⓒ controlling the impulse to slow down while dancing
- Ⓓ building up energy through rest and relaxation

Martha Graham

In her lifetime, Martha Graham(1894-1991) reformed the art of dance by providing a new dance language. She revolutionized dance, lighting, stage design, costuming and music. Martha Graham's interest in dance was kindled when she watched a rare modern dance performance her father had taken her to. Just 16 years of age, Graham made the decision to be a dancer in spite of her parents' protests; they did not believe that dance was a proper career for the daughter of a Presbyterian physician. It was her father, however, who may have **instilled** Graham's interest in movement. Although he was a doctor, a man of science, he was often playing music and singing for his children, and once told Graham that "movements never lie" when she attempted to hide a wrongdoing.

14A Graham entered the Denishawn Dance School at the age of 20 at a time when the prevailing dance style was ballet, but school officials thought Graham was too old to begin training in ballet. **14B** However, Graham persevered, often practicing harder than any of her contemporaries to achieve great precision when she danced.

14C She toured with the Denishawn Dance Company until 1923, then moved to New York City where she danced with the Greenwich Village Follies on Broadway.

14D Teaching at a dance school three years later gave her the opportunity to choreograph, which she excelled in.

Graham developed a system of movement that was powerful, modern and consisted of clean, spare moves. The principles of her choreography were based on the Delsartean principle of tension and relaxation. Graham called it "contraction and release", which required the dancer to utilize a method of breathing and impulse control that released in the body a flow of energy whenever the contracted muscle relaxed. **Graham's movements went against the known ideals of grace and languidness in dance.** Her choreographed works were first rejected by audiences, who called her dancing ugly, but were later embraced for **their** innovativeness, technique and passion. Works such as *Chronicle*, a dark dance that was performed during the Great Depression, and *Lamentation*, which portrayed a grieving woman dancing to a backdrop of modern architecture, were aesthetically stunning.

Graham refused to leave the stage until she was in her 70s, too physically limited by that time to give her own dance moves the power they deserved. Still, she can claim a place of honor as the innovator of a movement system that was central to the development of modern dance. She is also one of the greatest dancers who have ever lived.

choreography the art of creating and arranging dances or ballets

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

- (A) Graham could not move with elegance and lack of emotion.
- (B) Graham had a method of moving with beauty and elegance.
- (C) Graham's techniques did not have the same standard of gracefulness and unhurriedness.
- (D) Graham's movements were disliked because they were not graceful.

18. The word **their** in the passage refers to

- (A) audiences
- (B) choreographed works
- (C) ideals of grace and languidness in dance
- (D) innovativeness, technique and passion

19. Why does the author mention **Chronicle** and **Lamentation** ?

- (A) To compare two choreographed dances that audiences admired
- (B) To explain a technique that Graham often used in dancing

- (C) To show that Graham was the best modern dance choreographer
- (D) To provide examples of works that exemplified Graham's technique

20. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage.

Martha Graham had an enormous influence on modern dance.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

- (A) Graham's choreography was both ugly and beautiful.
- (B) Graham's love for dance kept her on stage until past her prime.
- (C) Martha Graham was once a great dancer.
- (D) Graham studied dance despite her limitations.
- (E) Martha Graham's father encouraged her to dance.
- (F) Graham developed a dance technique that would become the basis of modern dance.

Martha Graham

In her lifetime, Martha Graham(1894-1991) reformed the art of dance by providing a new dance language. She revolutionized dance, lighting, stage design, costuming and music. Martha Graham's interest in dance was kindled when she watched a rare modern dance performance her father had taken her to. Just 16 years of age, Graham made the decision to be a dancer in spite of her parents' protests; they did not believe that dance was a proper career for the daughter of a Presbyterian physician. It was her father, however, who may have **instilled** Graham's interest in movement. Although he was a doctor, a man of science, he was often playing music and singing for his children, and once told Graham that "movements never lie" when she attempted to hide a wrongdoing.

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choreography the art of creating and arranging dances or ballets



REVIEW VOCABULARY

This section emphasizes the recall of key words in each chapter to reinforce vocabulary ability.

Complete each sentence with the correct word.

- 1 The country used to be _____ with its rich culture and high national income.
- 2 Some of the oldest human bones were found by an American _____ team yesterday.
- 3 Dr. Gerry Predy, a medical officer, said that the cause of the child's eye _____ was a mystery.
- 4 People are looking at the _____ Christmas tree which lights up the city.
- 5 The value of real estate has been _____ since the government tried to stop its increase.

- 6 The fire's smoke surrounded and _____ Monica, so she fell into a faint until the police arrived.
- 7 The judge gave a decision that the insurance company should _____ the man for \$5 million.
- 8 Despite her young age, Debby has been suffering from _____ mainly due to lack of exercise.
- 9 Local leaders in a small city often _____ to the wishes of powerful land owners.
- 10 The gusty winds and heavy rains that _____ these thunderstorms are expected to run off quickly into rivers, causing flooding.

static
accompany
irritation

succumb
arthritis
suffocated

prosperous
excavation

luminous
compensate

SUMMARIZING

Summarizing is related to paraphrasing because you are using your own words to express an idea that you have read. A summary does not include everything, but only the major points.

Summarizing Skills

- _ Find a topic sentence and then identify major points that support the topic sentence.
- _ Condense the ideas using connecting words to make a summary.

Find the topic sentence and major points of the passage.

After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union entered into what was called the Cold War. Although the U.S. and the Soviet Union had the common goal of defeating the Nazis in World War II, they were no longer allies when the war ended.

The two countries had different ideologies: capitalism and communism. It was during the Russian Revolution of 1917 that this disagreement developed. After World War II, the U.S., alarmed by Soviet domination of Eastern Europe, was concerned about the spread of communism in Western Europe. Thus, the U.S., which practiced democracy, had big hopes that other countries would share its ideals of liberty and equality. The U.S. tried to advocate open trade in Europe. Without trade barriers, it believed nations would be able to rebuild their economies and international peace would be promoted.

- 1 Topic sentence: The relationship between _____
and _____ became tense and began the _____.
- 2 Major points: The two countries had different _____:
_____ and communism.
The U.S. tried to advocate _____ in Europe.

Read the passage and choose the topic sentence and major points from the box below.

After the Civil War, the United States began to develop very quickly. The people built roads, chopped down entire forests, built factories and homes and planted crops. One of the results of this expansion was that by the 1800s there was a decline in the number of ducks, geese, swans and other waterfowl. These birds were plentiful when the pilgrims first began colonizing America.

In 1929, the government passed the Migratory Bird Conservation Act to protect the waterfowl. However, the government did not have the money to begin a protection program. Then, Jay N. Darling, a cartoonist for a newspaper, began drawing cartoons that let people know what was happening to the waterfowl. Franklin Delano Roosevelt appointed him as the chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey. He used his position to design and develop stamps of waterfowl. Congress immediately passed the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act and it was called the Duck Stamp Act by many people.

The Federal Duck Stamp Program was very successful. Stamp collectors loved the beautiful drawings of ducks and other birds. Stamps are still on sale now. In spite of the higher price, \$15 each, about one and a half million stamps are bought every year. The government has used the money to preserve more than 4,300,000 acres of waterfowl habitats. This has not only helped increase the waterfowl population, but it has also protected other birds, reptiles and mammals that live in those habitats.

3 Topic sentence: _____

4 Major points: _____

- The Duck Stamp Act was successful in saving waterfowl habitats and other animal habitats as well.
- Franklin Delano Roosevelt appointed Jay N. Darling as the chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey.
- Stamp collectors loved the beautiful drawings of various birds and spent lots of money.
- The development of the U.S. resulted in a decline in the number of waterfowl.
- The government passed the Migratory Bird Conservation Act and congress passed the Duck Stamp Act to raise money.





CHAPTER | 07

Summary

A **summary** question asks you to pick out the major ideas of a passage by separating them from minor ideas. It requires an ability to restate the major points of the passage.

07

Summary

Question Type

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

Strategies

- Read the introductory sentence of the summary first. This is the main idea of the summary.
- Recognize the difference between major ideas and minor ideas in the passage.
- Identify each answer choice and check if it is true, false or not discussed. Then, select the answers that are true and are major ideas.

Example of a Question

TOEFL Reading

Question 12 of 12

VIEW TEXT REVIEW VOLUME HELP NEXT BACK

HIDE TIME 00:29:56

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

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

The oceans contain gardens of corals called coral reefs.

■
■
■

Answer Choices

Coral reefs have been endangered and removed.	Strong waves can destroy a coral reef.
A coral reef gets its nutrition through the ocean waves.	Oxygen is the only thing a coral reef needs.
Fragments of coral are pushed away by waves.	Some organisms live in coral reefs and help the reefs grow by providing calcium.

San Fermin Festival



The Fiesta of San Fermin in the city of Pamplona in Spain probably is the most internationally renowned fiesta. It involves running in front of numerous bulls, which are set free, down a stretch of cobbled alleys in Pamplona. The festival goes back a long way. It is rooted in the commercial fairs and secular fiestas that took place in the medieval period. Merchants and shepherds brought cattle to the fairs, shouting to keep their bulls from wandering. In time, people began to run with the bulls; hence, it became an event called the running of the bulls and organized as a part of the annual tradition. According to archives from the 14th century, the running of the bulls was also a part of an ancient pre-Christian ritual even if it is not assured that the bull was a sacred animal.

The San Fermin Festival is held from noon of July 6th, coinciding with the beginning of summer, to midnight of July 14th. While its most famous event is the running of the bulls, there are other conventional and folkloric events celebrated. By ten in the morning of July 6th, people who are dressed in white and holding red scarves from Pamplona and the nearby villages congregate in the square at the facade of City Hall, which is offered by the town as an amenity for participants. The people wait in silence. When the clock strikes noon, a city official lights a rocket, and when it explodes above the crowd, the official shouts, "People of Pamplona! Viva San Fermin!" Soon, the town erupts into an enormous party. Tremendous puppets, also known as carnival giants, parade the streets accompanied by brass bands.

It was thanks to Ernest Hemingway, an American novelist, that the San Fermin Festival developed its fame. In 1929, the publication of his novel, *The Sun Also Rises*, told the events of the festival as a central plot and attracted people all over the world.

Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the **THREE** answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage.

The San Fermin Festival is famous for the running of the bulls.

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- (A) The festival has its origin in the commercial and religious fiestas of the Middle Ages.
- (B) People who enjoy the festival gather around City Hall on July 6th.
- (C) A novel by Hemingway brought the festival to the general attention of the world.
- (D) It was merchants who brought their cattle to the markets.
- (E) People implore San Fermin to protect them from the bulls.
- (F) The festival lasts 9 days with traditional and folk events.

Vocabulary

Write the meaning of each word in Korean.

horizontal	adj. flat and level	_____
adequate syn. sufficient	adj. suitable for satisfying a requirement or meeting a need	_____
mandatory syn. compulsory	adj. required or commanded by authority	_____
atrophy syn. debility	n. any weakening of a body part or an organ	_____
pneumonia	n. a disease marked by inflammation of the lungs and caused by virus	_____
synthesizer	n. an electronic device, usually computerized, for creating sounds	_____
spawn	v. to produce something in large numbers	_____
grimy syn. dirty	adj. covered with grime, which is dirt or filthy matter	_____
sleek syn. lustrous	adj. smooth and glossy as if polished	_____
trilogy	n. a series or group of three plays, novels, operas, etc.	_____
expedition	n. a journey or voyage made for some specific purpose	_____
solicit syn. beseech	v. to make a petition or request	_____
supervise syn. manage	v. to watch and direct a process, a work, workers, etc.	_____
arduous syn. difficult	adj. demanding great effort or labor	_____
tow syn. drag	v. to pull or haul a car, a barge, etc. by a rope or a chain	_____
withdraw syn. draw back	v. to remove oneself from active participation	_____

Match the definition with each word.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------|
| 1 | a disease marked by inflammation of the lungs and caused by virus | a. atrophy |
| 2 | any weakening of a body part or an organ | b. horizontal |
| 3 | flat and level | c. spawn |
| 4 | smooth and glossy as if polished | d. expedition |
| 5 | to produce something in large numbers | e. pneumonia |
| 6 | a journey or voyage made for some specific purpose | f. sleek |

Circle the closest meaning for each underlined word.

- 1 Ethiopia decided to withdraw its troops from Somalia.
(A) deploy (B) draw back (C) withstand (D) pull off
- 2 Dance classes will be mandatory for Chinese elementary students because of worries about increased obesity.
(A) anxious (B) suitable (C) reliable (D) compulsory
- 3 A social security and pension plan takes care of senior citizens' basic needs, access to adequate medical facilities, low-cost housing and other things.
(A) sufficient (B) immense (C) obstinate (D) futuristic
- 4 The university formed a campaign cabinet to solicit donations for a chapel.
(A) distribute (B) beseech (C) accuse (D) contrive
- 5 The mayor praised the city's energy conservation progress, while pointing out that more effort was needed and the task was arduous.
(A) plausible (B) hard (C) curious (D) authentic

Growth Rings



Growth rings, also referred to as tree rings, usually mark the passage of one year in the life of a tree. Thus, a tree that has 100 rings is about 100 years old. Growth rings can be seen in a horizontal cross section cut through the trunk of a tree.

Temperate regions, where the seasons have more marked differences, generally produce more visible rings, while the rings in tropical zones are barely observed since they do not have clear climate changes.

The cambium, or the cells of the tree that will become wood or bark, develops in a light layer during late spring and early summer. It changes to a dark layer in later summer or early fall. The light layer is called early wood, which forms when the tree is growing rapidly. The dark layer is known as late wood, which grows more slowly. A light ring and a dark ring represent one year. However, there are some trees that do not have much contrast in the different parts of the ring. As a result, the wood is very uniform in texture and has mild grain.

Aside from the age of the tree, growth rings provide scientists with a record of the local climate during the tree's life. Researchers are able to see from the growth rings of very old trees, some of which are more than 100 years old, what the climate was like many years ago. Usually, when the area has adequate moisture from precipitation, a wide ring is the result. On the other hand, trees produce narrow rings during droughts.

Growth rings give other clues about what circumstances, such as fires, attacks of insects and floods, may have existed in the region where the tree lives. If the tree is dead, a cross section of the stump of a tree is studied to obtain information. If the tree is living, an instrument called an increment borer is drilled into the tree to take out a small, thin piece of wood. This method is called dendrochronology or tree ring chronology and helps check for many environmental problems.

stump the part of a tree, arm, etc. that is left after another part has been removed

Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage.

Trees normally develop a growth ring every year.

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-
-

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) Trees grow rings from spring to early fall. | (D) Tree cells grow in a light layer and dark layer that together stand for one year. |
| (B) Tree rings give scientists an idea what the climate was like long ago. | (E) The cambium becomes wood or bark and is mostly very even in texture. |
| (C) The fast growth of the cambium results in the light layer. | (F) Tree rings give evidence of what occurrences took place in the region. |

Note-taking

- P1 _____ – usually related to tree age
- P2 growing of rings – _____ layer: grows rapidly
_____ layer: grows slowly
- P3 growth rings and climate – provide scientists with a record of the _____
- P4 growth rings and circumstances – give clues about what _____ may have existed
using different methods to measure rings

Multinational Corporations



A multinational corporation (MNC) is a corporation or enterprise that has production facilities or delivers services in at least two countries. Some multinationals are so large that they have enormous economic, social and political effects on the countries where they operate and even on international relations. Because MNCs provide tax **revenue**, jobs and increased economic activity in any region where they are located, governments offer tax breaks and many other incentives such as government assistance, and often overlook poor labor standards. This may mean lower salaries, mandatory overtime and less rigid safety procedures.

→ The Coca-Cola Company is one of the largest multinational corporations in the world. It is presently the top manufacturer, distributor and marketer of carbonated beverages and syrups. Its headquarters are located in Atlanta, Georgia, and it sells over four main brands in more than 200 countries. Its chief product is Coca-Cola, which is sold as syrup concentrates and then sold to bottlers who hold a Coca-Cola franchise, or the right to sell the product. Approximately 73% of the company's total beverage sales are spread throughout the world. As a multinational corporation, the Coca-Cola Company has a positive impact in some areas. Thousands of people around the world have been hired, billions of dollars in income taxes were paid, and millions of dollars were spent on community programs sponsored by the company.

MNCs are not always beneficial, however. In the past few decades, MNCs as enormous as Coca-Cola have expanded in number. The 100 top MNCs in the world are more powerful than many countries. MNCs have power over one-fourth of the world's resources. They relocate manufacturing plants not to provide employment or help poor countries but to get cheap labor. In **this way**, their profits continue to rise and they become super corporations. One powerful MNC earned \$135.5 billion in one year. This is two and a half times the total annual income of the 110 million people in **Nigeria**. In developing and underdeveloped countries where MNCs have established themselves, mostly the women cheap labor are paid as little as \$10 a day. However, they produce about \$50 worth of goods each day.

1 The word **revenue** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) source
- (B) replacement
- (C) income
- (D) concern

2 The author's discussion of the Coca-Cola Company in paragraph 2 mentions all of the following EXCEPT that

- (A) the headquarters are situated in the state of Georgia.
- (B) Coca-Cola is sold to franchises as syrup.
- (C) its offices and plants may be found in more than 200 countries.
- (D) its sales amount to 73% of all beverage sales.

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [➔].

3 The phrase **this way** in the passage refers to

- (A) becoming super corporations
- (B) having power over the world's resources
- (C) relocating plants to get cheaper labor
- (D) helping poor countries

4 Why does the author mention **Nigeria**?

- (A) To provide an example of how profitable MNCs are
- (B) To explain how a MNC operates in one country
- (C) To describe the success of MNCs in developing countries
- (D) To contrast a MNC in Africa with one in the United States

5 **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage.

MNCs manufacture products or provide services in two or more countries.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">■■■

- (A) MNCs have enormous effects on countries they operate.
- (B) MNCs presently use about 25% of the world's natural resources.
- (C) MNCs sometimes have a negative impact on the countries where they locate themselves.
- (D) Some MNCs are more powerful than a small country.
- (E) The Coca-Cola Company is one of the biggest MNCs and has some beneficial effects on the countries.
- (F) The Coca-Cola Company has bottlers in more than 200 countries.

Stephen William Hawking



Stephen William Hawking, one of the greatest physicists of all time, showed an interest in science from when he was a youth. Born in London, England, he was accepted by Oxford University. He had intended to study mathematics but was persuaded by his father to switch to physics. He became interested in thermodynamics, relativity and quantum mechanics. Although his study habits were not the best, physics professors who interviewed him realized that Hawking was much more brilliant than they were. He completed his degree in 1962 and moved to Cambridge to study theoretical astronomy and cosmology.

Hawking was struck with a disease that disabled him. Soon after he enrolled at Cambridge, he began to develop symptoms of a motor neuron disease called Lou Gehrig's disease. The scientific name for this disease is amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. It is a fatal disease of the nervous system, and is characterized by muscle weakness and atrophy. Hawking was told he had only a short time to live. He gradually lost the use of his arms and legs and was **confined** to a special wheelchair. Nevertheless, he received his doctorate degree in physics from Cambridge in 1966. Then in 1985, he caught pneumonia and lost his voice. He now uses an electronic voice synthesizer that allows him to communicate in an American accent.

→ In spite of his physical handicaps, Hawking has contributed immensely to physics knowledge. Working on with his colleague Roger Penrose, he showed Einstein's General Theory of Relativity implied space and time would have a beginning in a singularity and an end in black holes. That single, dense point exploded in a big bang and it resulted in black holes. Hawking has focused on black holes in his research and is now considered an expert. He discovered that black holes do emit thermal radiation and disproved the previous theory that the gravitation is so powerful in the black hole that nothing, not even radiation or light, can escape from **it**. He also found that not all black holes are immense in size. He theorized that there are millions of mini black holes too.

Hawking has twelve honorary degrees and is a fellow of The Royal Society and a member of the U.S. National Academy Science. He continues to do research in theoretical physics.

thermodynamics

the area of physics connected with the action of heat and other types of energy

cosmology

the study of the nature and origin of the universe, or a theory about it

1 The author's description of Hawking's youth mentions which of the following?

- (A) He originally wanted to pursue mathematics.
- (B) He was granted a degree in theoretic astronomy.
- (C) He was a diligent physics student.
- (D) He moved to Oxford University in 1962.

2 What can be inferred about Hawking's physical handicaps?

- (A) They affected his intellectual capacity.
- (B) They forced him to stay at Cambridge.
- (C) They did not make him give up.
- (D) They were caused by overwork.

3 The word **confined** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) restricted
- (B) undefeated
- (C) trespassed
- (D) unexpected

4 The word **it** in the passage refers to

- (A) singularity
- (B) big bang
- (C) black hole
- (D) gravitation

5 According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true of black holes?

- (A) They are all enormous in size.
- (B) They caused a big bang to happen.
- (C) They contain all the matter in space by thermal radiation.
- (D) They allow energy to escape according to Hawking's theory.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [→].

6 **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the **THREE** answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage.

Stephen William Hawking is considered a great physicist.

- (A) He made big advancements in the understanding of physics and is still working on today.
- (B) He almost studied mathematics at university.
- (C) Hawking was interested in physics and studied astronomy and cosmology.
- (D) Hawking cannot speak on his own.
- (E) He continued to study despite the fact he was paralyzed by a serious disease.
- (F) Hawking developed a theory about the origin of the universe.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) George Lucas is the most successful movie writer, producer and director.
- (B) *Star Wars* is one of the most acclaimed movies and had a great influence on the society.
- (C) *Star Wars* deals with fantastic stories and involves a lot of planetary systems and creatures.
- (D) *Star Wars* contains space adventures inspired by many other classic films.

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

- (A) won
- (B) inherited
- (C) followed
- (D) accomplished

3. It is NOT stated in paragraph 1 that

- (A) after the big success of *A New Hope*, *Star Wars* was sequelized.
- (B) the director of *Star Wars* managed several aspects of filming.
- (C) some TV series and other merchandise helped *Star Wars* get made.
- (D) the first three *Star Wars* films were made every three years.

Paragraph 1 is marked with an arrow [→].

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

- (A) Because of many characters identified as humans, audiences felt more connected to the movies.
- (B) He tried to make the movies more relevant to the audiences by depicting the fantasy characters like humans.
- (C) Presenting the human characters in the movie was to have audiences feel more related to the movies.
- (D) He believed that audiences would feel closer to his movies if the characters were humans.

5. The word **implausible** in the passage most likely means

- (A) unbelievable
- (B) impossible
- (C) eccentric
- (D) curious

6. The word **ones** in the passage refers to

- (A) six films
- (B) the biggest hits
- (C) *Star Wars* movies
- (D) box office records

Star Wars

→ *Star Wars* is one of the most successful franchises in entertainment history. The idea of a science epic taking place in a fictional universe was created by George Lucas, a writer, producer and director. The first *Star Wars* film, which is called *A New Hope*, was released in 1977 and became a worldwide pop culture phenomenon, spawning five television series and an extensive collection of licensed books, comics, video games and other merchandise. It was succeeded by *The Empire Strikes Back* and *Return of the Jedi* in 1980 and 1983, respectively.

The scripts of *Star Wars* began with 14 pages of treatment for a space adventure film that Lucas drafted in 1973, inspired by various myths and legends. He described many of the characters in the film essentially identical to humans, since he wanted audiences to feel more relevant to the movies. The characters interact with implausible creatures of many different kinds from numerous planetary systems within the *Star Wars* galaxy. The world in the movie is portrayed as dirty and grimy, unlike many other science fiction and fantasy films that featured sleek and futuristic worlds. The *Star Wars* series, which consisted of boundless imagination of the director and highly advanced computer graphics to make it look real, was received with wild enthusiasm, and the public anticipated seeing the following episode. 7A After having completed *Return of the Jedi*, however, Lucas announced that he was putting *Star Wars* on indefinite hold until special effects technology had improved to his satisfaction. 7B Then, after seeing the effects results of *Jurassic Park*, Lucas finally decided that he would produce a trilogy of prequels in 1994. 7C When the first prequel, *The Phantom Menace* was released in 1999, it became one of the biggest hits in movie history, topping Lucas's own box office records for the previous ones. 7D

→ The *Star Wars* saga has had an important impact on modern society and has become part of global pop culture. There have been popular novels that parodied both the film and characters of *Star Wars* and many songs based on the *Star Wars* universe have been released. Also, most science fiction films have been influenced by and compared to *Star Wars* and many critics say that the visual and virtual effects that dominate today's films would have never been created if it were not for Lucas's revolutionizing of the film industry with *Star Wars*.

prequel	a film, book or play which develops the story of an earlier one
saga	a long story about several past events or people, originally told in the medieval Iceland or Norway

7. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

While the movie fans all around the world had to wait not knowing if there would be another series or not, he kept his words stubbornly.

Where would the sentence best fit?

8. What can be inferred about the director of *Star Wars*, George Lucas?

- (A) He did not want to make *The Phantom Menace* at the beginning.
- (B) His computer skill is so good that he can deal with the visual effects on his own.
- (C) He was never satisfied with the *Star Wars*' box office success.
- (D) He acts according to his conviction when it comes to making movies.

9. Why does the author mention **today's films** in paragraph 3?

- (A) To indicate Lucas's outstanding contribution in the field of the movie business
- (B) To emphasize the film's effect on the music business
- (C) To prove the importance of technical aspects in today's films
- (D) To illustrate how filmmakers like Lucas became interested in science fiction

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [→].

10. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage.

***Star Wars* is one of the most successful movie series of all time.**

-
-
-

Answer Choices

- (A) This movie series has its origin in some myths and legends.
- (B) The series has influenced today's world, including the movie industry.
- (C) The first one of the series was called *A New Hope*.
- (D) The whole series was completed after some time passed and had a great success.
- (E) The movie is the combination of the director's imagination and advanced technology.
- (F) At first, many critics were hostile toward the series and its director.

Star Wars

→ *Star Wars* is one of the most successful franchises in entertainment history. The idea of a science epic taking place in a fictional universe was created by George Lucas, a writer, producer and director. The first *Star Wars* film, which is called *A New Hope*, was released in 1977 and became a worldwide pop culture phenomenon, spawning five television series and an extensive collection of licensed books, comics, video games and other merchandise. It was **succeeded** by *The Empire Strikes Back* and *Return of the Jedi* in 1980 and 1983, respectively.

The scripts of *Star Wars* began with 14 pages of treatment for a space adventure film that Lucas drafted in 1973, inspired by various myths and legends. **He described many of the characters in the film essentially identical to humans, since he wanted audiences to feel more relevant to the movies.** The characters interact with **implausible** creatures of many different kinds from numerous planetary systems within the *Star Wars* galaxy. The world in the movie is portrayed as dirty and grimy, unlike many other science fiction and fantasy films that featured sleek and futuristic worlds. The *Star Wars* series, which consisted of boundless imagination of the director and highly advanced computer graphics to make it look real, was received with wild enthusiasm, and the public anticipated seeing the following episode. **7A** After having completed *Return of the Jedi*, however, Lucas announced that he was putting *Star Wars* on indefinite hold until special effects technology had improved to his satisfaction. **7B** Then, after seeing the effects results of *Jurassic Park*, Lucas finally decided that he would produce a trilogy of prequels in 1994. **7C** When the first prequel, *The Phantom Menace* was released in 1999, it became one of the biggest hits in movie history, topping Lucas's own box office records for the previous ones. **7D**

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prequel	a film, book or play which develops the story of an earlier one
saga	a long story about several past events or people, originally told in the medieval Iceland or Norway

11. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) The expedition led by Lewis and Clark in the 19th century was challenging.
- (B) The Lewis and Clark Expedition needed the government's backing for it to be successful.
- (C) The Lewis and Clark Expedition was the first triumphant journey to the United States west coast and back.
- (D) The Louisiana Purchase was an important factor in the planning of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

12. According to paragraph 1, which of the following was a factor in the funding of the trip?

- (A) The purchase of land from France
- (B) The experience of Lewis and Clark
- (C) The power of President Thomas Jefferson
- (D) The wealth along the west coast

Paragraph 1 is marked with an arrow [→].

13. The word **committed** in the passage could best be replaced by

- (A) handicapped
- (B) affordable
- (C) dedicated
- (D) temperate

14. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that the Corps of Discovery members were

- (A) willing to make the trip without being paid
- (B) not knowledgeable about the trip's objectives
- (C) familiar with animals in the west
- (D) aware of the perils of the trip

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [→].

15. Why does the author mention a **prairie dog** in paragraph 2?

- (A) To show how appreciative the Corps was for Thomas Jefferson's help
- (B) To give an example of a species discovered by the Corps members
- (C) To contrast the differences between animals in the east and west
- (D) To explain what difficulties Lewis and Clark had in shipping specimens

16. The word **encountered** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) passed by
- (B) lost sight of
- (C) kept an eye on
- (D) met by chance

The Lewis and Clark Expedition

→ The Lewis and Clark Expedition(1804-1806) was the first United States expedition over the land from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. When the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France, interest in expansion to the coastal states of the Western United States highly increased. At the urging of President Thomas Jefferson, Congress approved spending \$2,500 to send a group of men "to explore even to the Western Ocean".

→ Jefferson commissioned Meriwether Lewis to be a leader for the group called the Corps of Discovery. Lewis in turn solicited the help of William Clark, whose abilities as draftsman and frontiersman were even stronger. They became close friends and committed themselves to achieving the goal of the expedition and to protecting each other no matter what the hardships were. There were a total 33 men who departed from Camp Dubois in Hartford, Illinois on May 14, 1804. Along the way Clark supervised the men and carefully mapped the route. Lewis made scientific observations and collected specimens of animals and plants. Thomas Jefferson received a package of these specimens, including a prairie dog which was still alive in its box.

The expedition was arduous — the men lived outdoors, hunted for food and rowed a keelboat up the river, often towing the boat from the shore when the current was too heavy or the river became difficult to navigate. Along the way, they encountered the Yankton Sioux and the Lakota, both native Indian tribes. The Sioux were not contented the five medals they received as a gift and took a hostile attitude. 17A The Lakota demanded Lewis and Clark to give up one of their boats as a price for passage into the territory. 17B As the Indians grew to be more violent, the members of the expedition prepared to defend themselves. 17C At the last moment the fighting began, both the Lakota and the expedition withdrew, having been daunted by each other's show of force. 17D Then, near the present day North Dakota, the men were trapped in a torrential rainstorm without food. A Shoshone native woman and her husband saved their lives by giving them food.

The expedition reached the entrance of the Columbia River, which drains into the Pacific Ocean. Then, on March 23, 1806, the Corps of Discovery began their long journey back the way they had come. Although they had some conflicts with some of the Indians on the lower Columbia, they safely returned to St. Louis on September 23, 1806. By then, they gained an extensive knowledge of the geography of the new U.S. territory and made significant contributions to the mapping of the North American continent.

17. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

However, this tribe of Indians turned out friendlier than the Lakota.

Where would the sentence best fit?

18. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) The Columbia River flowed into the Pacific Ocean near its entrance.
 - (B) The group arrived at the mouth of the Columbia River, which emptied itself into the Pacific Ocean.
 - (C) The expedition discovered where the Columbia River is and tried to reach the Pacific Ocean.
 - (D) The Corps of Discovery finally reached the Pacific Ocean through the Columbia River.
19. According to the passage, all of the following were achieved by the Corps of Discovery EXCEPT
- (A) the study of plant species
 - (B) the making of a map of the North America

- (C) the forging of friendships with Indian tribes in the west
- (D) increased awareness of what the west was like

20. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage.

The first expedition that accomplished a trip to the Pacific Coast was the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

■

■

■

Answer Choices

- (A) President Thomas Jefferson proposed the exploratory trip.
- (B) The men experienced a number of troubles during the trip.
- (C) The expedition commenced on May 14, 1804 at Hartford, Illinois.
- (D) The expedition was approved after the United States bought land from France.
- (E) The expedition achieved its goal of reaching the Pacific Coast.
- (F) The members of the Corps of Discovery vowed to make the expedition a success.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition

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→ Jefferson commissioned Meriwether Lewis to be a leader for the group called the Corps of Discovery. Lewis in turn solicited the help of William Clark, whose abilities as draftsman and frontiersman were even stronger. They became close friends and committed themselves to achieving the goal of the expedition and to protecting each other no matter what the hardships were. There were a total 33 men who departed from Camp Dubois in Hartford, Illinois on May 14, 1804. Along the way Clark supervised the men and carefully mapped the route. Lewis made scientific observations and collected specimens of animals and plants. Thomas Jefferson received a package of these specimens, including a prairie dog which was still alive in its box.

The expedition was arduous — the men lived outdoors, hunted for food and rowed a keelboat up the river, often towing the boat from the shore when the current was too heavy or the river became difficult to navigate. Along the way, they encountered the Yankton Sioux and the Lakota, both native Indian tribes. The Sioux were not contented the five medals they received as a gift and took a hostile attitude. 17A The Lakota demanded Lewis and Clark to give up one of their boats as a price for passage into the territory. 17B As the Indians grew to be more violent, the members of the expedition prepared to defend themselves. 17C At the last moment the fighting began, both the Lakota and the expedition withdrew, having been daunted by each other's show of force. 17D Then, near the present day North Dakota, the men were trapped in a torrential rainstorm without food. A Shoshone native woman and her husband saved their lives by giving them food.

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REVIEW VOCABULARY

This section emphasizes the recall of key words in each chapter to reinforce vocabulary ability.

Complete each sentence with the correct word.

- 1 The Oscar winning film *The Lord of the Rings* was made as a _____ and each movie was released in 2001, 2002 and 2003.
- 2 The newly built port will not only play an important role in the shipping industry, also _____ huge economic benefits.
- 3 "We cannot tolerate public officials who _____ or accept bribes." Attorney David said in a press release.
- 4 The disease caused muscle _____, which made Jake quit his career as an athlete.
- 5 The president received _____ data and information to make a decision.
- 6 More than 100 people volunteered for an _____ to Mt. Everest, but not many of them grabbed a chance to climb the highest mountain in the world.
- 7 There has been a controversy between people who agree with the _____ military service and who are against it.
- 8 In his latest digital single, the artist added the sound of piano and _____ effects.
- 9 The manager decided to _____ the workers more strictly, as she found out most of them were late for the work.
- 10 My grandfather thought he had a cold, but it actually was _____.

atrophy

expedition

spawn

solicit

pneumonia

trilogy

mandatory

supervise

synthesizer

adequate



CHAPTER | 08

Category Chart

The category chart question checks how well you can understand and organize the major ideas and important information in the passage into categories.

Category Chart

Question Type

Directions: Select the appropriate phrases (or sentences) from the answer choices and match them to the category to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used.

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

Strategies

- _ Find out the type of the passage. If the passage compares two things or talks about a cause and effect of something, it will probably have a category chart question.
- _ Look at the categories and answer choices that are presented.
- _ Keep in mind the two categories when you match the phrases (or sentences) to each category.
- _ Make a note of things that are similar or that are different if something is being compared or contrasted. Do not include very minor details in your notes.

Example of a Question

TOEFL Reading

Question 12 of 12
00:29:56

12. **Directions:** Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the eclipse to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. This question is worth 4 points.

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

Answer Choices		Solar Eclipse
Occurs several times a month	•	
Has a reddish color when it passes under umbra	•	
Occurs when the Moon is in the middle of the Earth and Sun	•	
Is partial when it passes through penumbra		
Happens when light is blocked by the Moon		Lunar Eclipse
Occurred on March 19, 721 B.C.	•	
Happens when the Moon is a new moon	•	
Blocks the Earth's view of other planets	•	

Hawaii and Alaska



The last two states to become part of the United States of America are Alaska, which became the forty-ninth state, and Hawaii, which became the fiftieth state.

Although Alaska was purchased from Russia on October 18, 1867, it did not officially become a state until January 3, 1959.

Alaska's name came from "alaxsxaq", an Aleut word meaning "the object toward which the action of the sea is directed." As the largest U.S. state, Alaska is bordered by three seas and Canada. Some government leaders objected to its purchase, calling it foolhardy to spend \$7.2 million on a remote region, but Alaska turned out to be a very affluent territory. At present, Alaska's gross state product ranks high in the United States, largely because of its petroleum. The state also exports seafood, coal, gold and other precious metals and timber.

Located in the North Pacific Ocean about 2,300 miles away from the mainland, Hawaii became the fiftieth state on August 21, 1959. The state was likely settled by Polynesians and then annexed by the U.S. in 1898. Hawaii is completely surrounded by water and is still growing because of lava flows primarily from Kilauea. Composed of eight main islands, Hawaii is exposed to a lot of wind and water and has a wide variety of plants and animals. Tourism is the largest industry in Hawaii, followed by sandalwood, whaling and sugarcane.

As rich as Alaska is, it is facing a number of problems. On top of the list is alcohol abuse. This abuse is a factor in the high rate of suicide and violent crimes. Moreover, the state's academic achievers usually leave the state after graduating from high school, resulting in a brain drain. Hawaii is a densely populated state with people who have a lifespan of 77 to 82 years, longer than the residents of any other state.

Directions: Select the appropriate sentences from the answer choices and match them to the state to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used.

Answer Choices

- (A) Its name means "the object toward which the sea is directed."
- (B) It is located on the southeast region of the U.S.
- (C) Its purchase was objected to by state leaders.
- (D) Its residents live longer than other U.S. states' residents.
- (E) There were many native tribes in ancient times.
- (F) It enjoys profitable industries, including tourism, whaling and sugarcane.
- (G) It became the fiftieth state in August, 1959.
- (H) Often educated residents leave this state.

Hawaii

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-
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Alaska

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-
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Vocabulary

Write the meaning of each word in Korean.

comprise syn. be composed of	v. to consist of or to be made up of someone or something	_____
redress syn. recompense	n. compensation for a wrong or injury	_____
entity syn. existence	n. something that has real being	_____
appeal	n. an application or proceeding for review by a higher trial	_____
appellate	adj. having the power or authority to review and decide appeals	_____
sentence syn. verdict	n. a judgement given by a law court	_____
convict	v. to prove or declare guilty	_____
semblance syn. appearance	n. an outward aspect	_____
exert syn. exercise	v. to use power or influence in order to make something happen	_____
evident syn. obvious	adj. clear to the sight or understanding	_____
acquisition syn. acquiring	n. the act of gaining possession	_____
espouse	v. to support an activity or opinion	_____
prestige syn. fame	n. reputation or influence arising from success, achievement or rank	_____
vicinity syn. neighborhood	n. the area or region near or about a place	_____
skirt syn. border	v. to pass along or around the edge	_____
baffle syn. perplex	v. to confuse or bewilder	_____
preside	v. to exercise management or control	_____
monarchy syn. empire	n. a system of government in which one person reigns, usually a king or queen	_____

Match the definition with each word.

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| 1 | the area or region near or about a place | a. preside |
| 2 | to pass along or around the edge | b. vicinity |
| 3 | to confuse or bewilder | c. semblance |
| 4 | to support an activity or opinion | d. espouse |
| 5 | an outward aspect | e. skirt |
| 6 | to exercise management or control | f. baffle |

Circle the closest meaning for each underlined word.

- 1 The prisoner appeared before the court for his sentence.
(A) endurance (B) verdict (C) ingredient (D) resistance
- 2 This view shows a southeast exposure where areas of erosion are evident.
(A) barren (B) futile (C) obvious (D) aggravate
- 3 France had an absolute monarchy until the Revolution.
(A) imperialism (B) empire (C) stronghold (D) monologue
- 4 The police in New Zealand were baffled after burglars broke into a police station and locked themselves into a cell block.
(A) infuriated (B) persuaded (C) scattered (D) perplexed
- 5 The court ordered a drunk driving offender to pay high redress to the victims of the car crash.
(A) compensation (B) evidence (C) property (D) significance

United States Federal Courts



The United States federal court system comprises different types of courts that provide residents with a means of redress. Two typical courts are district courts and courts of appeals. District courts are general trial courts where both civil and criminal cases are tried. A district court has original jurisdiction, that is, it has the power to hold a trial for a case. In a district court trial, evidence and the statements of witnesses are presented to the jury or judges to determine the facts and other circumstances regarding the case. These courts determine whether an accused individual or entity such as a business is guilty, what punishment is applicable, and what damages, or money, must be paid. Sometimes, a decision made by the jury or judges is contested. The person or entity that contests the decision may appeal the decision.

Courts of appeals have the power to consider or hear appeals. In the United States, there are 13 courts of appeals. Courts of appeals are said to have appellate jurisdiction; hence, they do not hold trials. Appeals courts determine whether the district trial court followed the procedures properly when it handed down a decision for a particular case. Each party to the case presents its arguments in written form. These are known as briefs and can be hundreds of pages long. Lawyers are sometimes allowed to make statements before appeals judges. The person who brought the case to a district court and the person being accused do not make any statements. An appeals court does not determine if anyone is guilty or innocent. It judges the trial, not any individual or entity. There is no sentencing that takes place. Thus, if a criminal is convicted in a district court and he or she takes the case to an appeals court and wins the appeal, this does not mean he or she has been declared innocent. Rather, it means that the trial was judged improperly. The trial must be held again.

civil cases the part of a country's set of cases which is concerned with the private affairs of citizens
cf. criminal cases

Directions: Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the United States federal court system to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used.

Answer Choices

- (A) Determine guilt of a person or entity
- (B) Can determine whether a trial was conducted properly
- (C) Have the power to overturn an appeals decision
- (D) Present only briefs without trials
- (E) Make decisions by a group of individuals or judges
- (F) May be considered double jeopardy
- (G) Do not hand down a sentence
- (H) Present evidence and statements
- (I) Have no determination of guilt or innocent

District Courts

-
-
-

Courts of Appeals

-
-
-
-

Note-taking

- P1** district court – _____ cases and criminal cases tried
 has original _____
 statements and evidence presented
 determines guilt, punishment, and damages or money
- P2** appeals court – hears _____ of district court decisions
 _____ not held
 determines only if the trial is conducted properly

The Dark Ages and the Renaissance



The Dark Ages and the Renaissance are two periods in history that are distinct from each other. The Dark Ages began with the collapse of the Roman civilization in the 5th century A.D., when Germanic tribes led by Alaric, a king of the Visigoths, **plundered** Rome. This completely changed the political and social environment. The Roman Empire had provided agricultural and water-supply systems, excellent roads and shipping routes. These began to decay because of the lack of organizational structures to keep **them** in place after the Rome was divided into the Western Roman Empire and the Eastern Roman Empire known as Byzantine Empire. No political government was capable of providing stability to the region: only the Roman Catholic church provided a semblance of unity. This is the reason the Dark Ages was seen as a period where societies were trying to stabilize themselves through religion.

The term Dark Ages was coined by the Italian scholar Francesco Petrarca because the Latin literature that came out during the time was of poor quality. Later, historians described the Dark Ages as a time when no advances in learning took place, in both the arts and the sciences. However, the term Middle Ages is now more commonly used than Dark Ages although modern people still look at this period as a time of backwardness.

→ The Renaissance, literally “cultural rebirth”, began with the decline of feudal structures and made its first appearance in Italy. Later, it spread to the rest of Europe. A political, economic and cultural revival began. Political structures that were able to supply real help to communities were established and the Roman Catholic church exerted less influence. Commercial growth was rapid: advancements in construction, travel and communication became evident. The period saw inventions in paper, printing and gunpowder. It was also marked by developments in Gothic art and architecture. The Copernican system was accepted over the old and inaccurate Ptolemaic system in astronomy. New continents were discovered. Historians say that the greatest accomplishment of the Renaissance, which lasted until about the 17th century, was humanism, an intellectual movement which sought to give human beings dignity.

- 1 The word **plundered** in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) looted
(B) extended
(C) pleaded
(D) shrank

- 2 The word **them** in the passage refers to

(A) the Dark Ages and the Renaissance
(B) the political and social environments
(C) agricultural and water-supply systems, roads and shipping routes
(D) organizational structures

- 3 What can be inferred about the term **Dark Ages**?

(A) It is appropriate for the period.
(B) It was agreed on by all historians.
(C) It referred to a lack of religious faith.
(D) It was based on a personal viewpoint.

- 4 According to paragraph 3, the road to progress during the Renaissance became possible because

(A) the Catholic church had less influence.
(B) political systems could aid communities to set up.
(C) the Roman Empire was revived.
(D) the printing press was invented.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [➔].

- 5 **Directions:** Select the appropriate sentences from the answer choices and match them to the period to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used.

The Dark Ages

•
•
•
•

The Renaissance

•
•
•

Answer Choices

- (A) It can be compared to the Roman Catholics.
(B) Rome was raided by the Germans.
(C) Francesco Petrarca created some literature which was criticized by historians.
(D) Existing structures were neglected.
(E) Gunpowder and paper were invented.
(F) The Roman Catholic church played a leading role in the unity of Romans.
(G) The given name indicates the weakening of Latin works.
(H) The Ptolemaic system was replaced.
(I) It pushed to give human beings more value.

Imperialism and New Imperialism



Imperialism is a policy of authority over another country by acquisition of its territory or economic and political domination. This is made possible through direct conquest either by using military means or by settling the area, or through indirect methods such as the influence or control of a country's political or economic systems. The imperialist country's interest in another country may also be, aside from political and economic reasons, religious, ideological or exploratory.

→ Imperialism developed in the early 19th century after the Industrial Revolution began. The term was actually first used in the 1500s and referred to Britain and France's expansion into Africa. In the 1800s, Western nations that took control of underdeveloped countries through military power and economic clout were labeled imperialist. In gaining new markets for exports, imperialist countries used inexpensive labor and raw materials in Africa, Asia and other places. Those non-industrialized countries suffered as a result. The United States, Britain, France and other European countries were accused of exploiting poorer and weaker nations to their benefit.

New Imperialism refers to the period beginning with the Franco-Prussian War in 1871 to World War I in 1914. During this period, the United States, Japan and Europe's most powerful countries were engaged in colonial expansion. It was particularly competitive with countries fighting simply for the sake of acquiring an empire. Some of these countries espoused a doctrine of racial superiority. They claimed that the people they conquered were not fit to rule their own countries.

Under New Imperialism, conquering countries competed with each other for natural resources, strategic power, military might and prestige. Britain had been the world's sole industrial power because it possessed the technology to produce goods efficiently and cheaply. However, free trade reduced Britain's economic power and naval supremacy. By the early 20th century, Germany, France and the United States had made political and economic gains. These countries challenged Britain's dominance in the world market. The superiority of the most powerful nations would give rise to a social conscience, but this did not take root until after World War II.

clout strong influence and power

1 The phrase **The term** in the passage refers to

- (A) early 19th century
- (B) imperialism
- (C) Industrial Revolution
- (D) Britain and France's expansion

2 In paragraph 2, what does the author say about imperialism in the 1800s?

- (A) It began with territorial growth into Africa.
- (B) It was led by Britain and France.
- (C) Its objective was to obtain new markets.
- (D) It exploited the poor in the U.S., Britain and France.

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [→].

3 The phrase **engaged in** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) paid attention to
- (B) figured out
- (C) embarked on
- (D) pulled off

4 All of the following are mentioned in the passage as characteristic of New Imperialism EXCEPT

- (A) competition between imperialists
- (B) belief in racial superiority
- (C) lessening of Britain's economic might
- (D) importance of social conscience

5 What can be inferred about Germany, France and the United States in the early 1900s?

- (A) They had become industrialized.
- (B) They were not friendly with each other.
- (C) They were more powerful than Britain.
- (D) They did not have natural resources.

6 **Directions:** Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the policy to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used.

Imperialism	New Imperialism
•	•
•	•
•	•
	•

Answer Choices

- (A) Began with the Franco-Prussian war
- (B) Started with British and French expansion into Africa
- (C) Aimed toward new markets for exports
- (D) Developed a competitive spirit between powerful countries
- (E) Characterized by dominance over other racial groups
- (F) Resulted in cheaper goods for poorer countries
- (G) Diminished the economic power of Britain
- (H) Obtained territory as its sole objective
- (I) Used cheap labor and raw materials in other countries



TOEFL® iBT ACTIVATOR Reading



PROGRESS TEST 2

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Io and Titan are the most unusual satellites in the Solar System.
- (B) Scientists do not know very much about the moons of Jupiter and Saturn.
- (C) The moons of Jupiter and Saturn resemble their parent planets.
- (D) Io and Titan are two dissimilar satellites of the Solar System's biggest planets.

2. The phrase **the opposite** in the passage refers to

- (A) the missions failed to find Io.
- (B) scientists thought that Io was an old moon.
- (C) Io has impact craters.
- (D) Io does not orbit the Jupiter.

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

- (A) surface
- (B) land
- (C) element
- (D) shade

4. According to the passage, the discovery of Io was significant because

- (A) it showed that satellites other than the Earth's moon existed.
- (B) it disproved the accuracy of the Ptolemaic system.

- (C) it proved that some moons have volcanoes.
- (D) it indicated that Jupiter had more than four moons.

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

- (A) The discovery of Io was a significant occurrence in the 17th century for the scientific world.
- (B) Science continued to develop with the discovery of Io in 1610.
- (C) In the 17th and 18th centuries, the biggest development in science was Galileo's discovery of Io.
- (D) Galileo Galilei discovered Io in 1610, and this discovery had a big impact on the growth of science in the 17th and 18th centuries.

6. According to paragraph 3, what was NOT learned about Titan during the Cassini-Huygens mission?

- (A) The moon has hydrocarbon lakes.
- (B) Titan has sand dunes covering vast plains.
- (C) The atmosphere of Titan is similar to Io's.
- (D) Titan has shiny clouds over its South Pole.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [→].

Io and Titan

A satellite of the largest planet in the Solar System, Io is one of the four largest moons known as the "Galilean moons" of Jupiter and orbits closest to the planet. Not much was known about Io until 1979 when the United States conducted Voyager exploratory missions. The missions discovered that the moon had no impact craters, which scientists considered unusual because they had expected **the opposite**. Io possesses the characteristics of a fairly young moon, however, with a molten iron core and more than 400 active volcanoes. Thus, any collisions with objects from outer space would not manifest themselves through craters and other blemishes, as Io's **exterior** is being paved again and again by lava flows. Io's silicate surface is very colorful, mostly shades of orange, because of the presence of sulphur and its compounds. Io's atmosphere is very thin and consists mostly of sulphur dioxide.

Io's discovery by Galileo Galilei in 1610 played an enormous part in scientific development in the 17th and 18th centuries. Io and its companion moons gave scientists a reason to adopt the Copernican system over the Ptolemaic system, which insists that the Earth was at the center of the Solar System. Galileo observed that the moons never left the vicinity of Jupiter, which proved that not everything revolved around the Earth.

→ Titan is the largest of Saturn's 57 moons. **7A** Unlike Io, Titan orbits Saturn in the outermost part, but sometimes skirts in and out. **7B** Discovered by the Dutch astronomer Christiaan Huygens in 1655, Titan's atmosphere is dense, which makes it difficult to study Titan even with telescopes. **7C** The Cassini-Huygens mission in 2005 determined that Titan has liquid hydrocarbon lakes near the North Pole. **7D** The surface of Titan shows large regions of dark terrain, which are actually extensive plains covered with sand dunes formed by the strong winds of the satellite. The exploratory mission also discovered that Titan has a fully developed atmosphere unlike the other satellites of Jupiter and Saturn. Titan's air is predominantly made up of nitrogen along with other **hydrocarbon elements**, which are the basis of building amino acids necessary for the formation of life. Titan's atmosphere may be similar to the that of early Earth. On that account, if life were able to develop on Titan, it would give model for the evolution of life on the Earth.

silicate

any of a large number of common minerals formed of silica, oxygen or more other elements

7. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

It is even larger than the planet Mercury in diameter and is about one-third larger than Io.

Where would the sentence best fit?

8. The author mentions Titan's **hydrocarbon elements** in order to
- (A) explain the colors on Titan's surface
 - (B) demonstrate how dense Titan's atmosphere is
 - (C) show that Titan resembles the Earth's moon
 - (D) provide evidence that Titan is like the early Earth
9. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the study of Titan?
- (A) Scientists had not learned much about Titan prior to the Cassini-Huygens mission.
 - (B) It is impossible to conduct because of the gases on the moon's surface.
 - (C) Its most interesting discoveries were made by Christiaan Huygens.
 - (D) The mission sent to study Titan did not gather much information.

10. **Directions:** Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the moon to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used.

Io	Titan
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	

Answer Choices

- (A) Was not discovered until 2005
- (B) Is Jupiter's innermost satellite
- (C) Has not apparent impact from celestial objects
- (D) Orbits the planet Saturn
- (E) Has sweeping plains and lakes near the North Pole
- (F) Displays bright range colors from the sulphur in its atmosphere
- (G) Was discovered by Galileo Galilei
- (H) Has similar atmosphere to the early Earth's
- (I) Has more volcanoes than the Earth

Io and Titan

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silicate	any of a large number of common minerals formed of silica, oxygen or more other elements
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11. The word **ceremonial** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- Ⓐ understandable
 - Ⓑ necessary
 - Ⓒ nominal
 - Ⓓ conventional
12. The word **its** in the passage refers to
- Ⓐ a presidential system
 - Ⓑ the United Kingdom
 - Ⓒ the executive division
 - Ⓓ the Constitution of the United States
13. According to the passage, which of the following is characteristic of the presidential system in the United States?
- Ⓐ Legislation needs the president's approval when they make a decision.
 - Ⓑ Its president is largely ceremonial.
 - Ⓒ Its legislative branch is more powerful than other branches.
 - Ⓓ It allows more than two terms for presidents.
14. Which of the following is true about the position of Prime Minister?
- Ⓐ It coordinates only with the Cabinet.
 - Ⓑ Its power is vested in the Parliament.
 - Ⓒ It takes orders from the head of state.
 - Ⓓ It holds power over the legislature.
15. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.
- The head of state has a formal position and is usually a monarch or a president.**
- Where would the sentence best fit?
16. The legislative branch in a parliamentary system has the power to
- Ⓐ call for elections
 - Ⓑ assign a head of state
 - Ⓒ dismiss the Prime Minister
 - Ⓓ give the monarch more power

Parliamentary Cabinet System and Presidential System

The parliamentary and presidential systems have had various applications in both western and eastern nations. Virtually every country in the world practices a form of government that is fully or partially presidential or parliamentary.

A presidential system is a system of government where the executive branch presides as a separate entity from the legislature and judicial branches. The system began in the medieval monarchies of France, England and Scotland. The idea of separate branches of government found its way into the Constitution of the United States, which resulted in the creation of the office of the president. In the United Kingdom, the executive division lost its power and became ceremonial, but in America, its power increased. The president is both head of state and head of government. Today, the president is directly elected by the people, and serves for four years but can be elected for a second term. The president's primary role is to direct the executive branch, but he can impact any legislation by signing it into law or by vetoing it.

A parliamentary system is a multi-party form of government, which has existed both in the past and in modern times, and it has been applied in different ways. Generally, however, certain elements are reiterated. 15A The executive branch or cabinet cannot exist without the acceptance of the Parliament or legislature; thus, the entire cabinet or individual members may be removed by the Parliament through a vote called vote of non-confidence. 15B Likewise, the executive branch can dissolve the legislative branch and call for elections. The leader of the executive cabinet, the Prime Minister, is usually the head of the government and is selected by a few members of the legislature. 15C In the parliamentary system, the roles of head of state and head of government are mostly separated. 15D

Proponents of the presidential system maintain that it is more democratic whereas those who opt for the parliamentary system claim it has stronger political parties. Critics believe the presidential system tends to be authoritarian because so much power is vested in the president. However, this greater power ensures that decisions can be made more quickly. The parliamentary system's separation of powers can result in a gridlock between branches when decisions are being made. Criticism for the parliamentary system revolves around the fact that the prime minister does not have the popular vote. Moreover, because the term of a prime minister is not fixed, the cabinet has less stability.

reiterate to say or do again repeatedly

gridlock any situation in which nothing can move or proceed in any direction

17. Which of the following is NOT true of the presidential system?

- (A) The president has great power.
- (B) Its leader is selected by the cabinet.
- (C) The system practices democracy.
- (D) The president can turn down acts of legislature

18. What can be inferred from the passage about the parliamentary system?

- (A) It takes long to make decisions.
- (B) It is not popular with the citizens.
- (C) It does not need a head of state.
- (D) Its legislature has too much power.

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

- (A) The prime minister does not always have the vote of the people.
- (B) The parliamentary system should allow the people to vote for the prime minister.
- (C) Objections to the parliamentary system concern the fact that the prime minister is not chosen by the people.
- (D) The parliamentary system is criticized for the prime ministers that it chooses.

20. **Directions:** Select the appropriate sentences from the answer choices and match them to the form of a government to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used.

Presidential System

•
•
•
•

Parliamentary System

•
•
•

Answer Choices

- (A) The leader is selected by the legislature.
- (B) Executive, judicial and legislative functions are distinct.
- (C) It is used in more countries.
- (D) It has a long history that began in Europe.
- (E) It must belong to a political party.
- (F) The leader is separate from the head of state.
- (G) The leader is elected by the people.
- (H) Executive branch can call for elections.
- (I) The leader can reject a bill from legislature.

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reiterate to say or do again repeatedly

gridlock any situation in which nothing can move or proceed in any direction



REVIEW VOCABULARY

This section emphasizes the recall of key words in each chapter to reinforce vocabulary ability.

Complete each sentence with the correct word.

- 1 Many people have been concerned about the country's political _____.
- 2 The aims of a university education must include the _____ of knowledge.
- 3 Trains were extensively delayed due to a fire in the _____ of the Portal Draw Bridge.
- 4 Recycling became mandatory in the city a decade ago, but the nuances of some items' names in the program still _____ many citizens.
- 5 This cyclone is expected to _____ the region and lose its strength by tomorrow.
- 6 Prime Minister Gordon Howard will _____ a special meeting of the federal cabinet here today.
- 7 The Supreme Court _____ the Chief Justice of the United States and eight associate justices.
- 8 Many people who have been _____ of a crime do not know whether they are eligible to vote.
- 9 Experts say the climate changes are _____ with snowfall diminishing at statistically significant rates.
- 10 Most politicians in the conference agreed to _____ capitalism as a global system.

convicted

comprises

preside

evident

clout

skirt

vicinity

baffle

acquisition

espouse

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) A single fertilized cell has the capacity to make an entire complex organism.
- (B) The major parts of the human body are the cells and tissues.
- (C) The human body is an intricate structure made of smaller, elaborate structures.
- (D) The parts of the human body cannot survive without tissues that provide support.

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

- (A) introduce
- (B) realize
- (C) generate
- (D) invent

3. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of the cell?

- (A) It has the ability to make another cell.
- (B) It is the smallest part of the human body.
- (C) It numbers in the billions in a single human.
- (D) It is the most complex entity on earth.

4. Which of the following does the author mention about **tissues**?

- (A) They serve to connect the body's organs and system together.
- (B) Their purpose is to assist in the proper functioning of organs and systems.
- (C) They coordinate communication between the various cells of the body.
- (D) They function to form specialized cells that the body needs to make organs.

5. The word **them** in the passage refers to

- (A) cells
- (B) human beings
- (C) body's organs
- (D) tissues

6. The author discusses the cardiovascular system in order to

- (A) give an example of a system that consists of several organs
- (B) point out which system is the most complex
- (C) explain the components of a system and what it does
- (D) describe the differences between organs and systems

The Human Body

Human beings are probably the most complex organisms on the planet Earth. The human body is only a single structure, but it is made up of billions of smaller structures beginning with the cell, which is the smallest and simplest unit of any living matter. It can reproduce itself. In fact, the complex human body begins as a single fertilized cell that multiplies again and again. As the cells multiply, some specialize into cells for a particular part of the body or a specific function. Similar cells organize themselves into tissues. Four basic groups of them help the body's organs and systems function properly: epithelial tissue, which forms the surface of the skin; connective tissue, which gives support and protection to the soft parts of the body including cartilage and bone; muscle tissue, which contracts and provides energy and mobility; and nerve tissue, which transmits information from one part of the body to another.

The more complex units of the body are the organs and the bodily systems. An organ is composed of both cells and tissues and does a particular function. The stomach, heart, lungs, liver and brain are all organs. Internal organs often called viscera refer to the organs that are inner parts of the body. The most elaborate of all the component units of the human body are the systems. A system is a group of different organs of the body that work together and perform diverse functions. The human body has ten major systems: skeletal, muscular, nervous, endocrine, cardiovascular, lymphatic, respiratory, digestive, urinary and reproductive. One system, the cardiovascular or circulatory system, includes the heart, blood and blood vessels. It has the major role of bringing needed substances to every part of the body, carrying away wastes, conveying white blood cells of the immune system and helping regulate body temperature. Every system of the body possesses the same level of intricacy as the cardiovascular system.

→ Aside from major groups and systems, the human body has what is known as regional groups. 9A There are seven of them in total: head, neck, upper limb, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and lower limb. 9B Each of the groups can be subdivided into small parts, and each group contributes to the proper operating of the body in many ways. The upper limb, for example, includes the hand, wrist, forearm, elbow and shoulder. 9C The facial parts enable a person to see, hear, smell and taste. However, in anatomy, the neck and head are regarded as one regional group. The neck serves to support the head and allows the individual to turn his or her head and flex it in all directions. 9D

elaborate marked by intricate and complex detail

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

- (A) The cardiovascular system is more complex than the body's other systems.
- (B) All of the body's systems are as complex as the cardiovascular system.
- (C) The cardiovascular system is the most complicated part of the body.
- (D) The body contains very elaborate systems that are functional.

8. What can be inferred about regional groups in paragraph 3?

- (A) They are not as essential as the inner organs.
- (B) They are composed of external parts of the body.
- (C) They are linked to a body system.
- (D) They affect the way the body systems function.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [→].

9. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

The head houses the brain and comprises the eyes, ears, nose and mouth that make up a person's face.

Where would the sentence best fit?

10. **Directions:** Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the component of the human body to which they relate. **TWO** of the answer choices will **NOT** be used.

Tissues

•
•
•
•

Systems

•
•
•

Answer Choices

- (A) Number in the billions
- (B) Consist of ten main ones
- (C) Are capable of multiplying
- (D) Comprise four major groups
- (E) May help protect the body
- (F) Are made up of organs
- (G) Include skeletal and respiratory
- (H) Can send information from one part of the body to another
- (I) Are organization of interconnected cells

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elaborate marked by intricate and complex detail

11. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Scientific interest in hot springs has centered on their heat and water sources.
- (B) Hot springs are located in virtually every place around the world.
- (C) Hydrothermal vents are a type of hot springs found under the ocean.
- (D) Hot springs are defined according to the temperature of the water.

12. The word **fissure** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) volcano
- (B) metal
- (C) crack
- (D) element

13. The word **it** in the passage refers to

- (A) the Earth's crust
- (B) the Yellowstone National Park
- (C) water
- (D) a volcanic zone

14. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Another cause of the increase in heat is the compression of the planet's interior by gravitational forces.

Where would the sentence best fit?

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

- (A) Scientists postulate that water is heated by heat transmission: groundwater picks up heat one-kilometer beneath the earth's crust.
- (B) Scientists suppose that groundwater will be heated only if it is one-kilometer deep.
- (C) Scientists speculate that groundwater is heated in a circular way: going deep down, being warmed, then going up again.
- (D) Scientists hypothesize that the only mechanism by which groundwater is heated is through its movement through the rocks beneath the earth.

16. What can be inferred about the origin of groundwater?

- (A) It likely comes from deep inside the earth.
- (B) It is not one-hundred percent certain where it comes from.
- (C) It may come from a source that scientists are unaware of.
- (D) It can be determined what the origin is.

Hot Springs

Hot springs are found on every continent and on the ocean floors of the earth.

14A They are produced by the powerful emergence of heated groundwater from a **fissure** in the Earth's crust. Water from the hot springs of the Yellowstone National Park, a volcanic zone, is likely heated when **it** comes into contact with molten rocks. **14B** On the ocean floor, the phenomenon is called a hydrothermal vent. The water that issues is warmed by the heat from the interior of the earth: this is known as geothermal heat. **14C** Scientists believe that the temperature of rocks within the earth increases as they go deeper. The increase is about 3 to 5°F and results from the natural radioactive decay of elements such as potassium, uranium and thorium. **14D**

In some areas where hot springs exist, it is not certain what the exact source of heat is. These areas are non-volcanic zones, and any molten material that existed in the ancient past would have cooled, so it is not likely to be a source of heat. **Scientists** theorize that the water is heated by convective circulation: groundwater, which moves downwards to a depth of a kilometer or more, is warmed by the hotter rock and then moves back upwards. They base the origin of the groundwater on two alternatives: water rising from hot magma in the depths of the earth, or rainwater percolating deep into the crust and becoming heated. The second alternative is more probable. Scientific tests have shown that the water of hot springs contains the elements of hydrogen and oxygen in similar forms, known as isotopes. By determining the abundance of isotopes in the hot spring water and comparing these with data collected from different kinds of water around the world, scientists have conjectured that the water is rainwater that rained on the earth some 4,000 years ago.

→ Several definitions of hot springs exist and none of which are universally accepted. Some scientists accept hot springs to be any geothermally-heated spring, others say that any spring with a water temperature higher than its surroundings should be considered a hot spring, and still others insist that the temperature of the water must be higher than 98°F. The hottest hot springs are over 120°F. The temperature of some hot springs is high enough to have various applications of geothermal energy developed. The water may become so hot that it erupts above the surface of the earth in a **geyser**. Some people who have jumped into a hot springs without knowing the temperature have been killed.

percolate to cause something liquid to pass through small holes; filter

17. All of the following have been given as definitions of hot springs EXCEPT that

- Ⓐ it is a spring that is heated geothermally.
- Ⓑ it is a spring that must be at least 98°F.
- Ⓒ it is a spring which erupts above ground level.
- Ⓓ it is a spring whose temperature is higher than that of the area around.

18. Why does the author mention a geyser ?

- Ⓐ To illustrate how hot a hot spring can be
- Ⓑ To compare two types of springs
- Ⓒ To give an example of a hot spring
- Ⓓ To provide another definition of hot springs

19. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true of hot springs?

- Ⓐ They are normally over 120°F.
- Ⓑ They can be harnessed for use as power.
- Ⓒ Swimming is banned in some hot springs.
- Ⓓ They may contain poisonous substances.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [➔].

20. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage.

Hot springs are openings on the earth's land surface or ocean floor from which hot water spews.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

- Ⓐ The hot springs of Yellowstone National Park are heated by very hot liquid rock.
- Ⓑ Groundwater from hot springs is heated geothermally.
- Ⓒ The source of the heat may be molten rocks or rocks that are at least one kilometer beneath the crust.
- Ⓓ Various types of water around the world contain isotopes.
- Ⓔ Hot springs are hot enough to kill any organism that enters them.
- Ⓕ Definitions of hot springs could vary in the temperature requirement.

Hot Springs

Hot springs are found on every continent and on the ocean floors of the earth.

14A They are produced by the powerful emergence of heated groundwater from a fissure in the Earth's crust. Water from the hot springs of the Yellowstone National Park, a volcanic zone, is likely heated when it comes into contact with molten rocks. **14B** On the ocean floor, the phenomenon is called a hydrothermal vent. The water that issues is warmed by the heat from the interior of the earth: this is known as geothermal heat. **14C** Scientists believe that the temperature of rocks within the earth increases as they go deeper. The increase is about 3 to 5°F and results from the natural radioactive decay of elements such as potassium, uranium and thorium. **14D**

In some areas where hot springs exist, it is not certain what the exact source of heat is. These areas are non-volcanic zones, and any molten material that existed in the ancient past would have cooled, so it is not likely to be a source of heat. Scientists theorize that the water is heated by convective circulation: groundwater, which moves downwards to a depth of a kilometer or more, is warmed by the hotter rock and then moves back upwards. They base the origin of the groundwater on two alternatives: water rising from hot magma in the depths of the earth, or rainwater percolating deep into the crust and becoming heated. The second alternative is more probable. Scientific tests have shown that the water of hot springs contains the elements of hydrogen and oxygen in similar forms, known as isotopes. By determining the abundance of isotopes in the hot spring water and comparing these with data collected from different kinds of water around the world, scientists have conjectured that the water is rainwater that rained on the earth some 4,000 years ago.

→ Several definitions of hot springs exist and none of which are universally accepted. Some scientists accept hot springs to be any geothermally-heated spring, others say that any spring with a water temperature higher than its surroundings should be considered a hot spring, and still others insist that the temperature of the water must be higher than 98°F. The hottest hot springs are over 120°F. The temperature of some hot springs is high enough to have various applications of geothermal energy developed. The water may become so hot that it erupts above the surface of the earth in a geyser. Some people who have jumped into a hot springs without knowing the temperature have been killed.

percolate to cause something liquid to pass through small holes; filter

21. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the *highlighted* sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) Over 57million Europeans and Asians migrated to the Americas, settling mostly in the United States.
 - (B) The Europeans and Asians who traveled to the United States increased up to 57 million.
 - (C) The United States accepted 57 million travelers who left Europe and Asia.
 - (D) It is believed that most of the 57 million people who went to the Americas preferred to live in the United States.
22. The word **coerced** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) tested
 - (B) interrupted
 - (C) impelled
 - (D) authorized
23. The word **dwindling** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) starting
 - (B) combing
 - (C) decreasing
 - (D) traveling
24. Which of the following was mentioned about the migrations that took place in the mid-19th to the early 20th century?
- (A) Those who migrated were lured by attractive opportunities in other countries.
 - (B) Immigrants were not given land to build their own homes.
 - (C) A large number of immigrants were forced by their own governments.
 - (D) Many of those who immigrated returned to their home countries.
25. What reason did the author mention for the decline in migrations in the 1930s?
- (A) Religious persecution in the receiving country
 - (B) Limits set on the number of people entering a country
 - (C) Better standard of living in home countries
 - (D) Improved political circumstances in home countries
26. What can be inferred about migrations in modern times?
- (A) They are a result of early 20th century migrations.
 - (B) They occur more often because of push reasons.
 - (C) They do not make an individual's life better.
 - (D) They are generally for individual reasons.

Migration

The migration of large numbers of humans began about a million years ago when homo sapiens began ranging the continent of Africa and settling its various regions. They then spread across Eurasia and Australia, with migrations to the Americas. Migrations from one side of Europe to the other were exploratory in nature. The Germanic peoples, Slavs and Turks charted Europe, and as countries were established by groups of people, migrations then took place for economic, political, religious and climatic reasons. Europeans began colonizing discovered land and building empires during the Age of Exploration.

In 1846, and for 100 years after, mass migrations occurred on a worldwide basis. It is estimated that more than 57 million Europeans and Asians traversed the seas to reach the Americas, with the United States receiving a majority of them. Although some of these millions of people willingly migrated, most were forced to leave their own countries. Some were coerced to leave due to nation-state formation: authoritarian regimes utilized social control to drive away their own citizens. In some countries, ethnic cleansing and political and religious persecution made refugees of people who left by the boatload in search of a place where they could live life undisturbed. As many as 100 million people in Asia, particularly from India, Russia, Japan and China, migrated to the southern and northern parts of Asia during the same period. These migrations began dwindling in the 1930s when immigration restrictions were established by receiving countries.

27A In modern times, military persecution and famine are the primary reasons why people move, but very often migrations are voluntary and generally involve what are known as the push-and-pull factors. **27B** People are pushed to move due to the lack of adequate medical care, insufficient work opportunities, mistreatment, natural disasters and the inability to practice a religion. **27C** The pull factors include better job opportunities, satisfactory living standards, education, security and family links. **27D** Since industrialization encouraged migration, transnational migratory movements has been occurred from under developed countries to advanced countries.

Large migration flows impact countries in a number of ways. For instance, the system of government in the United States was influenced not only by various European traditions but also by the social behaviors of the people. It was largely patterned after the English parliament in the early days of colonization, but the growing spirit of independence and pioneering in the people paved the way for a federation, a representative democracy that was defined by the Constitution. Positive effects of large migration flows include cultural experience and new knowledge, but it must be understood that the negative impacts are just enormous, and they include discrimination, high crime rates and economic problems.

27. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

For both types of factors, internal migrations in the 20th century have generally been a movement from rural areas to urban areas.

Where would the sentence best fit?

28. Which of the following statements best expresses the author's opinion about **large migration flows** ?

- (A) There were significant advantages but there were also problems.
- (B) Individuals who went to the United States benefited most.
- (C) England had a influence on large migration flows.
- (D) The spirit of independence bred migration problems.

29. Why does the author mention **the system of government in the United States** ?

- (A) To compare the differences between European and American governments
- (B) To explain how the Constitution defined government in the U.S.
- (C) To give an example of how migrations influenced society
- (D) To demonstrate that migrations have only positive benefits

30. **Directions:** Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the migration to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used.

Early Migration	Modern Migration
.	.
.	.
.	.
.	.

Answer Choices

- (A) Territorial expansion as a primary reason
- (B) Personal reasons as an impetus for migration
- (C) Russia, India, Japan and China leading receiving countries
- (D) European countries formed by Germans, Slaves and Turks
- (E) People prevented from leaving by autocratic regimes
- (F) Lack of food as a reason for migration
- (G) Spirit of pioneering a motivation for moving
- (H) The desire to be with family as an important factor
- (I) Political persecution as a reason large numbers migrate

Migration

The migration of large numbers of humans began about a million years ago when homo sapiens began ranging the continent of Africa and settling its various regions. They then spread across Eurasia and Australia, with migrations to the Americas. Migrations from one side of Europe to the other were exploratory in nature. The Germanic peoples, Slavs and Turks charted Europe, and as countries were established by groups of people, migrations then took place for economic, political, religious and climatic reasons. Europeans began colonizing discovered land and building empires during the Age of Exploration.

In 1846, and for 100 years after, mass migrations occurred on a worldwide basis.

It is estimated that more than 57 million Europeans and Asians traversed the seas to reach the Americas, with the United States receiving a majority of them.

Although some of these millions of people willingly migrated, most were forced to leave their own countries. Some were coerced to leave due to nation-state formation: authoritarian regimes utilized social control to drive away their own citizens. In some countries, ethnic cleansing and political and religious persecution made refugees of people who left by the boatload in search of a place where they could live life undisturbed. As many as 100 million people in Asia, particularly from India, Russia, Japan and China, migrated to the southern and northern parts of Asia during the same period. These migrations began dwindling in the 1930s when immigration restrictions were established by receiving countries.

27A In modern times, military persecution and famine are the primary reasons why people move, but very often migrations are voluntary and generally involve what are known as the push-and-pull factors. **27B** People are pushed to move due to the lack of adequate medical care, insufficient work opportunities, mistreatment, natural disasters and the inability to practice a religion. **27C** The pull factors include better job opportunities, satisfactory living standards, education, security and family links. **27D** Since industrialization encouraged migration, transnational migratory movements has been occurred from under developed countries to advanced countries.

Large migration flows impact countries in a number of ways. For instance, the system of government in the United States was influenced not only by various European traditions but also by the social behaviors of the people. It was largely patterned after the English parliament in the early days of colonization, but the growing spirit of independence and pioneering in the people paved the way for a federation, a representative democracy that was defined by the Constitution. Positive effects of large migration flows include cultural experience and new knowledge, but it must be understood that the negative impacts are just enormous, and they include discrimination, high crime rates and economic problems.



TOEFL® iBT ACTIVATOR Reading



ACTUAL TEST

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Tides are influenced more by the Moon than by the Sun.
- (B) Tides are a natural phenomenon but are not a natural disaster.
- (C) Tides always occur over water and are usually predictable.
- (D) Tides are a phenomenon mainly caused by forces of gravity.

2. Why does the author mention **tsunamis** in the passage?

- (A) To explain that not all tides are caused by gravity
- (B) To give an example of an extreme tidal phenomenon
- (C) To show that they are not related to natural tides
- (D) To suggest that more categories for tides are needed

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

- (A) mixes with
- (B) brings into use
- (C) infers from
- (D) connects with

4. What can be inferred about Canada's Bay of Fundy?

- (A) It may experience tsunamis because of its extreme tides.

- (B) It may have a longer tide cycle because of its wide variations.
- (C) It may be very narrow because it has wide tidal variations.
- (D) It may be influenced more by gravity than other places.

5. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

However, when the Moon is in the first or third quarter, it is at a 90-degree angle with the Sun in relation to the Earth.

Where would the sentence best fit?

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

- (A) The combined forces of the Sun and the Moon make the water level lower.
- (B) The forces of the Sun and the Moon add up to create a steadier cycle.
- (C) The contrasting forces of the Sun and the Moon create less force and a smaller tide.
- (D) The forces of the Sun and the Moon work against each other to cancel any tidal activity.

Tides

Tides are the periodic rise and fall of the Earth's waters that are caused by the Moon's and Sun's forces of gravity acting on the Earth. It is important to distinguish natural tidal phenomena from huge **tsunamis**, with the latter being caused by earthquakes and undersea volcanic eruptions.

The Moon is a main factor controlling ordinary tides. At the location on the Earth closest to the Moon, it exerts a powerful gravitational pull on the water. The resulting rise in the water produces higher tides. The water on the side of the Earth farthest away from the Moon also gets pulled by this lunar gravity, but not as strongly. The Earth itself has its own gravitational force that is constantly pulling waters downward, which is why the oceans do not simply bulge out toward the Moon. Ordinary tides usually feature high and low waters alternating in relation to the Earth's rotation. Most shores around the world have two high waters and two low waters for each day, which last about 24 hours and 50 minutes. The difference in height between the high water and low water is called the range of tide, and it can be quite dramatic in narrower bays. Canada's Bay of Fundy, for example, commonly experiences the world's most extreme tidal ranges, with daily differences of 16 meters.

→ Two other types of tides are influenced by the Sun which is much farther away from the Earth and exerts less than half of the Moon's gravitational force. When the Sun, the Moon and the Earth are directly in line, the solar and lunar gravitational forces add up to produce higher spring tides. **5A** The range of spring tides is intensified, with higher high water marks and lower low water marks. **5B** The opposing solar and lunar forces partially cancel each other out, and the result is a lower tide. **5C** This is called a neap tide, which comes twice a month and has lower high water marks and higher low water marks. **5D** The range of neap tides is minimum.

Some tides do not occur over water at all. The solid body of the Earth has slight elasticity, so lunar and solar gravity cause it to stretch very subtly. These changes in the Earth's shape, although **imperceptible** to humans, are known as Earth tides. Another tidal phenomenon, atmospheric tides, is caused by the Sun's heating of the Earth's atmosphere. Like ordinary tides, they usually occur over 12-hour periods.

elasticity	the condition or property of being flexibility
subtly	so slightly as to be difficult to detect or describe

7. The word **imperceptible** in the passage could best be replaced by
- (A) not noticeable
 - (B) difficult to explain
 - (C) not generally known
 - (D) not able to be said
8. According to paragraph 3, it is true that
- (A) neap tides are characterized by lower water during the low tide period.
 - (B) spring tides occur when the Moon is in the first and the third quarter.
 - (C) the Sun has more gravitational force than the Moon because of its larger size.
 - (D) the range of tide is greater in spring tides than in ordinary tides.
- Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [→].
9. What is true about the Moon's gravitational force?
- (A) It pulls water on the far side of the Earth more strongly.
 - (B) It is more than twice as powerful as that of the Sun.
 - (C) It has reduced gravity when it is lined up with the Sun and the Earth.
 - (D) Its force is strongest when it is located at 90 degrees to the Earth.

10. **Directions:** Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the type of tides to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used.

Ordinary Tides	Other Types Of Tides
.	.
.	.
.	.

Answer Choices

- (A) Receive greatest influence from the Moon
- (B) Influenced by the Sun's position relative to the Moon
- (C) Caused by earthquakes or underwater volcanoes
- (D) The Moon and the Sun's gravitational forces combined
- (E) Take turns the higher and lower water relating to the Earth's rotation
- (F) Happen due to solar heating of the Earth's atmosphere
- (G) Have the striking range of tide in narrower bays
- (H) Have higher high water marks and higher low water marks in the spring

Tides

Tides are the periodic rise and fall of the Earth's waters that are caused by the Moon's and Sun's forces of gravity acting on the Earth. It is important to distinguish natural tidal phenomena from huge **tsunamis**, with the latter being caused by earthquakes and undersea volcanic eruptions.

The Moon is a main factor controlling ordinary tides. At the location on the Earth closest to the Moon, it **exerts** a powerful gravitational pull on the water. The resulting rise in the water produces higher tides. The water on the side of the Earth farthest away from the Moon also gets pulled by this lunar gravity, but not as strongly. The Earth itself has its own gravitational force that is constantly pulling waters downward, which is why the oceans do not simply bulge out toward the Moon. Ordinary tides usually feature high and low waters alternating in relation to the Earth's rotation. Most shores around the world have two high waters and two low waters for each day, which last about 24 hours and 50 minutes. The difference in height between the high water and low water is called the range of tide, and it can be quite dramatic in narrower bays. Canada's Bay of Fundy, for example, commonly experiences the world's most extreme tidal ranges, with daily differences of 16 meters.

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elasticity	the condition or property of being flexibility
subtly	so slightly as to be difficult to detect or describe

11. The word **inhibition** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- Ⓐ promotion
- Ⓑ restraint
- Ⓒ confusion
- Ⓓ openness

12. Which of the following does the word **their** in the passage refer to?

- Ⓐ methods
- Ⓑ occurrences
- Ⓒ patients
- Ⓓ events

13. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Even worse, a terrible occurrence in the past can trigger the splitting of an individual's personality.

Where would the sentence best fit?

14. The word **them** in the passage refers to

- Ⓐ memories
- Ⓑ collaborations
- Ⓒ techniques
- Ⓓ patients

15. According to paragraph 1, serious psychological problems occur because

- Ⓐ fear of social settings is worse in some people.
- Ⓑ memories of terrible happenings can be forgotten.
- Ⓒ people are ashamed of being psychological ill.
- Ⓓ recollections of traumatic occurrences are kept down.

Paragraph 1 is marked with an arrow [➔].

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

- Ⓐ Freud was a reputable psychologist when *Five Lectures in Psycho-Analysis* was printed in 1916.
- Ⓑ Freud's 1916 book *Five Lectures in Psycho-Analysis* developed his standing as a psychologist.
- Ⓒ Freud's book *Five Lectures in Psycho-Analysis* helped the field of psychology mature.
- Ⓓ It was not until 1916 that Freud published the book *Five Lectures in Psycho-Analysis*.

Sigmund Freud

→ The psychologist Sigmund Freud is called the father of psychoanalysis, a method of psychological therapy he developed with Josef Breuer, a colleague. **13A** Freud's methods were initially based on Breuer's observation that allowing patients to talk without **inhibition** would eventually reveal early life occurrences that were traumatic. **13B** The events were so painful that they had pushed them into **their** unconscious. Freud called this "repression" and said its effects were debilitating psychological symptoms. Remembering these events helped patients release the anger, fear and shame that precipitated the physical and mental disorders they were experiencing. Phobias such as the fear of being in a social setting or a dread of germs and disease were some of the mental problems experienced by sufferers. **13C** From Freud's collaborations with Beuer, the techniques for eliciting and confronting a person's memories and discharging **them** were formulated into psychoanalysis. **13D**

After Freud and Breuer had a disagreement, Freud conducted a study for himself and published *The Interpretation of Dreams*. The book inaugurated the theory of Freudian dream analysis and paved the way for studies on the unconscious. It was considered Freud's greatest work but was not well received because of its emphasis on the origins of neuroses. It was not until seven years later that Freud's importance was recognized when the International Psychoanalytical Congress was held and he was invited to speak at universities across the United States. **With the publication of his book *Five Lectures on Psycho-Analysis* in 1916, Freud's reputation as a credible psychologist grew.**

In 1923, Freud revised his theory with the development of his concepts of id, ego and superego. In psychodynamics, these three are the divisions of the psyche, the Greek concept of self. They encompass the ideas of soul, self and mind. The id is fully unconscious and comprises the drives and repressed desires for bodily needs such as food, aggression and immediate satisfaction. The ego deals with external realities, and the superego is the conscience. The ego serves as the mediator between the id and the superego, seeking to find a balance by allowing the id to satisfy its desires in socially appropriate ways.

Although Freud's theories were influential and he had a lasting impact on popular culture, his ideas did come under fire during his lifetime and after his death. Psychologists consider his dream theory "dangerously inaccurate". Many of his ideas have been ridiculed by individuals from various fields, particularly by **feminists**, who argue that Freud's ideas are discriminatory against women. One psychologist even speculated that many of Freud's theories were a result of his cocaine use.

17. The author's discussion of id, ego and superego mentions all of the following EXCEPT that
- (A) these three aspects of the psyche disagree with each other.
 - (B) the id is concerned with all the things an individual wants.
 - (C) the ego serves as a go-between for the id and the superego.
 - (D) the superego determines which desires are right and which are wrong.
18. What can be inferred about Freud's concept of the three divisions of the psyche?
- (A) It was the ancient Greeks who originally divided the psyche.
 - (B) It is closely related to teachings in philosophy.
 - (C) It reflects a change in Freud's view of psychoanalysis.
 - (D) It was based on the behavior of people in society.
19. Why does the author mention feminists ?
- (A) To provide an example of the criticism Freud's ideas received
 - (B) To argue that women would not understand Freud's theories
 - (C) To contrast the ideas Freud had of men and women
 - (D) To note a new viewpoint regarding neuroses

20. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage.

Sigmund Freud was a psychologist who developed psychoanalysis.

▪
▪
▪

Answer Choices

- (A) Freud's books and his lectures in the United States established Freud as a reliable psychologist.
- (B) Psychological disorders are related to the feelings of shame, anger and fear.
- (C) The analysis of dreams is the study of the unconscious.
- (D) People should pursue what they want in socially accepted ways.
- (E) Freud's theory of id, ego and superego was introduced as a concept which determines a human's psychology.
- (F) As famous as Freud's ideas were, his works were also denounced.

Sigmund Freud

→ The psychologist Sigmund Freud is called the father of psychoanalysis, a method of psychological therapy he developed with Josef Breuer, a colleague.

13A Freud's methods were initially based on Breuer's observation that allowing patients to talk without **inhibition** would eventually reveal early life occurrences that were traumatic. **13B** The events were so painful that they had pushed them into **their** unconscious. Freud called this "repression" and said its effects were debilitating psychological symptoms. Remembering these events helped patients release the anger, fear and shame that precipitated the physical and mental disorders they were experiencing. Phobias such as the fear of being in a social setting or a dread of germs and disease were some of the mental problems experienced by sufferers. **13C** From Freud's collaborations with Beuer, the techniques for eliciting and confronting a person's memories and discharging **them** were formulated into psychoanalysis. **13D**

After Freud and Breuer had a disagreement, Freud conducted a study for himself and published *The Interpretation of Dreams*. The book inaugurated the theory of Freudian dream analysis and paved the way for studies on the unconscious. It was considered Freud's greatest work but was not well received because of its emphasis on the origins of neuroses. It was not until seven years later that Freud's importance was recognized when the International Psychoanalytical Congress was held and he was invited to speak at universities across the United States. **With the publication of his book *Five Lectures on Psycho-Analysis* in 1916, Freud's reputation as a credible psychologist grew.**

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Although Freud's theories were influential and he had a lasting impact on popular culture, his ideas did come under fire during his lifetime and after his death. Psychologists consider his dream theory "dangerously inaccurate". Many of his ideas have been ridiculed by individuals from various fields, particularly by **feminists**, who argue that Freud's ideas are discriminatory against women. One psychologist even speculated that many of Freud's theories were a result of his cocaine use.

21. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) A theory on the increasing size of galaxies was proposed in 1929.
- (B) Edwin Hubble conducted a study on light given off by galaxies.
- (C) Edwin Hubble's law asserts that the distance between galaxies keeps getting larger.
- (D) Hubble's 1929 theory influenced the ideas of other physicists.

22. The word **radiate** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) discharge
- (B) publish
- (C) voice
- (D) fabricate

23. According to paragraph 2, Hubble's observation of light wavelengths from galaxies led to which of the following finding?

- (A) Colors change depending on the source of light.
- (B) The spectrum of light is less colorful in galaxies.
- (C) There are short and long light wavelengths.
- (D) Wavelengths are longer for the color red.

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [→].

24. Why does the author mention **the Doppler effect** ?

- (A) To compare the frequencies of light waves and sound waves
- (B) To explain the reason a light wave's frequency changes with distance
- (C) To describe the appearance of light from galaxies
- (D) To provide an example of light wave frequencies

25. The word **source** in the passage refers to

- (A) Milk Way galaxy
- (B) other galaxies
- (C) Doppler effect
- (D) frequency

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

- (A) Hubble and his fellow physicists and astronomers formed the same conclusion about the moving universe.
- (B) Physicists and astronomers concluded that Hubble's observations were accurate.
- (C) Other scientists had already known that the universe was not static before Hubble made his discovery.
- (D) Other physicists and astronomers were unsure about Hubble's observations.

Hubble's Law

Edwin Hubble proposed a law that states the distance between galaxies or clusters of galaxies is constantly increasing ($V=H_0D$). Proposed in 1929, the law means that the universe is expanding. Hubble's proposal was based on a study of light received from galaxies.

→ Hubble observed that light wavelengths from the galaxies did not radiate the same characteristic colors in a spectrum of light observed in a laboratory. The wavelengths were longer, particularly those at the red end of the spectrum, which is called redshift. The shifts in red occur because the galaxies are moving away from the Milky Way galaxy. The change in the wavelength of light that results from the source of light, that is, other galaxies, and the receiver of the light, the Milky Way galaxy, is an example of the Doppler effect: the frequency of a light wave or sound wave decreases when the source and observer move farther apart.

Just years before Hubble made his observations, physicists and astronomers believed that the universe was constantly moving. They used Einstein's general relativity theory to establish their idea. General Relativity is the theory that explains that space and time are relative, rather than an absolute concept. With this theory, Einstein tried to prove a static universe, but it became the most important equation that verifies the expanding universe, ironically. 27A The physicists and astronomers' calculations went against the existing idea of a static or non-expanding universe. The idea of an expanding space-time would eventually lead to the Big Bang theory. Hubble's law applies to all galaxies or clusters that are sufficiently far away from each other. The law states that the galaxies are flying away from each other at such incredible speeds and the space which these galaxies occupy is stretching. 27B Hubble's discovery would lead Albert Einstein to abandon his work on the cosmological constant. His equation sought to support a static universe. 27C Einstein would call this study his greatest blunder. In 1931, Einstein then made a trip to Mount Wilson, where Hubble made his observations of the heavens, to thank Hubble for his valuable discovery. 27D

→ Hubble's discovery would not have been possible if it were not for the existence of Cepheid variable. A Cepheid variable is a giant yellow star that expands and contracts regularly. This makes the frequency of its luminosity regular enough so that it may be used to measure the distances between stars and galaxies. Cepheids have periods from approximately one and a half days to about fifty days. The longer the period of a Cepheid variable, the greater its brightness. Because a Cepheid variable can have a very high luminosity, Edwin Hubble was able to identify some Cepheids in the Andromeda galaxy and discovered that it was 2.5 million light-years away by the method of measuring Cepheid's luminosity periods.

27. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

His belief in a static universe had prevented him from predicting an expanding universe.

Where would the sentence best fit?

28. What can be inferred in the passage about Albert Einstein?

- (A) He missed what his earlier findings suggested.
- (B) He was competing with Edwin Hubble.
- (C) His equations misled other physicists and astronomers.
- (D) He was not as perceptive as people believed him to be.

29. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true about Cepheid stars?

- (A) They are the oldest stars in the universe.
- (B) They were first discovered by Hubble.
- (C) They are most abundant in the Andromeda galaxy.
- (D) They are bright for regular periods of time.

Paragraph 4 is marked with an arrow [→].

30. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage.

Edwin Hubble presented a law that says the universe is growing.

- -
 -

Answer Choices

- (A) Hubble's discoveries could not have been made without the presence of Cepheid stars.
- (B) Hubble's observations showed certain differences in the characteristics of the light spectrum in galaxies.
- (C) Hubble's discovery would lead Einstein to give up his studies on General Relativity.
- (D) The wavelengths of light from galaxies are of a greater length.
- (E) Some scientists already believed the universe was expanding before Hubble made his law.
- (F) Cepheid stars are giant, luminous yellow stars.

Hubble's Law

Edwin Hubble proposed a law that states the distance between galaxies or clusters of galaxies is constantly increasing ($V=H_0D$). Proposed in 1929, the law means that the universe is expanding. Hubble's proposal was based on a study of light received from galaxies.

→ Hubble observed that light wavelengths from the galaxies did not radiate the same characteristic colors in a spectrum of light observed in a laboratory. The wavelengths were longer, particularly those at the red end of the spectrum, which is called redshift. The shifts in red occur because the galaxies are moving away from the Milky Way galaxy. The change in the wavelength of light that results from the source of light, that is, other galaxies, and the receiver of the light, the Milky Way galaxy, is an example of the Doppler effect: the frequency of a light wave or sound wave decreases when the source and observer move farther apart.

Just years before Hubble made his observations, physicists and astronomers believed that the universe was constantly moving. They used Einstein's general relativity theory to establish their idea. General Relativity is the theory that explains that space and time are relative, rather than an absolute concept. With this theory, Einstein tried to prove a static universe, but it became the most important equation that verifies the expanding universe, ironically. 27A The physicists and astronomers' calculations went against the existing idea of a static or non-expanding universe. The idea of an expanding space-time would eventually lead to the Big Bang theory. Hubble's law applies to all galaxies or clusters that are sufficiently far away from each other. The law states that the galaxies are flying away from each other at such incredible speeds and the space which these galaxies occupy is stretching. 27B Hubble's discovery would lead Albert Einstein to abandon his work on the cosmological constant. His equation sought to support a static universe. 27C Einstein would call this study his greatest blunder. In 1931, Einstein then made a trip to Mount Wilson, where Hubble made his observations of the heavens, to thank Hubble for his valuable discovery. 27D

→ Hubble's discovery would not have been possible if it were not for the existence of Cepheid variable. A Cepheid variable is a giant yellow star that expands and contracts regularly. This makes the frequency of its luminosity regular enough so that it may be used to measure the distances between stars and galaxies. Cepheids have periods from approximately one and a half days to about fifty days. The longer the period of a Cepheid variable, the greater its brightness. Because a Cepheid variable can have a very high luminosity, Edwin Hubble was able to identify some Cepheids in the Andromeda galaxy and discovered that it was 2.5 million light-years away by the method of measuring Cepheid's luminosity periods.

Appendix



Answer key

Guide to Reading & 01 Vocabulary and Reference

Guide to Reading _p.14 ~ 15

Choose the closest meaning for each underlined word.

1. b 2. c 3. b 4. a

Read each sentence and write what the highlighted reference word refers to.

1. pedestrians
2. the luxurious resort (in Singapore)

Read the passage and find out what each highlighted reference word refers to.

3. (99% of) households
4. television networks

Pretest _p.19

1. (B) 2. (D)

Vocabulary _p.21

Match the definition with each word.

1. c 2. f 3. d
4. a 5. b 6. e

Circle the closest meaning for each underlined word.

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (D)
4. (C) 5. (A)

Warming Up _p.22 ~ 23

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (B)

Note-taking

- P1 subconscious
P2 surrealism
P3 realistic, puzzling

Jumping Up 1 _p.24 ~ 25

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (D)
4. (A) 5. (B)

Jumping Up 2 _p.26 ~ 27

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (C)
4. (D) 5. (A) 6. (B)

Challenge TOEFL iBT _p.28 ~ 31

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (B)
4. (B) 5. (D) 6. (A)
7. 7B 8. (A) 9. (C)
10. (B), (C), (E)

Review Vocabulary _p.32

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. trauma | 2. estimated |
| 3. alienation | 4. rational |
| 5. stationary | 6. depictive |
| 7. interactive | 8. credence |
| 9. discern | 10. hypothesis |

02 Fact and Negative Fact

Pretest _p.35

1. (B) 2. (C)

Vocabulary _p.37

Match the definition with each word.

1. b 2. f 3. d
4. a 5. e 6. c

Circle the closest meaning for each underlined word.

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (B)
4. (D) 5. (C)

Warming Up _p.38 ~ 39

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (C)

Note-taking

P1 fame, commercial

P2 death

P3 acclaim

P4 impact

Jumping Up 1 _p.40 ~ 41

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (B)
4. (A) 5. (C)

Jumping Up 2 _p.42 ~ 43

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (D)
4. (C) 5. (D) 6. (B)

Challenge TOEFL iBT _p.44 ~ 47

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (A)
4. (C) 5. (D) 6. (C)
7. (A) 8. 8B 9. (D)
10. The Northern U.S. - (A), (C), (F)
The Southern U.S. - (B), (D), (G)

Review Vocabulary _p.48 ~ 49

1. acclaim 2. delegates
3. apparatus 4. insurmountable
5. dominance 6. launched
7. assorted 8. attain
9. velocity 10. orator

Guide to Reading & 03 Sentence Simplification

Guide to Reading _p.50 ~ 51

Choose the synonym for each underlined word in the sentence.

1. attacks, hazardous
2. indicted, unlawful

Read the original sentence and paraphrase it.

3. Spanish, changed, when
4. Hungarian-American, started
5. comfortable, love, them

Read the passage and find out which of the following best paraphrased the highlighted sentence.

6. (B)

Pretest _p.55

- (D)

Vocabulary _p.57

Match the definition with each word.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 2. f | 3. d |
| 4. b | 5. c | 6. a |

Circle the closest meaning for each underlined word.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (B) | 3. (B) |
| 4. (C) | 5. (A) | |

Warming Up _p.58 ~ 59

1. (B)
2. (A)

Note-taking

P1 poet, playwright

P2 actor

P3 human condition

P4 best English writers

Jumping Up 1 _p.60 ~ 61

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (B) | 3. (B) |
| 4. (C) | 5. (D) | |

Jumping Up 2 _p.62 ~ 63

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (C) | 3. (D) |
| 4. (B) | 5. (A) | 6. (B) |

Challenge TOEFL iBT _p.64 ~ 67

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (A) | 3. (C) |
| 4. (D) | 5. (B) | 6. (C) |
| 7. (C) | 8. 8C | 9. (B) |
| 10. (E), (F), (B) | | |

Review Vocabulary _p.68

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. proceeded | 2. abruptly |
| 3. crippled | 4. inspection |
| 5. feverishly | 6. diminishing |
| 7. entices | 8. alleviate |
| 9. prevalent | 10. ingest |

04 Insertion

Pretest _p.71

1. 1C 2. 2B

Vocabulary _p.73

Match the definition with each word.

1. d 2. e 3. b
4. f 5. a 6. c

Circle the closest meaning for each underlined word.

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (B)
4. (D) 5. (C)

Warming Up _p.74 ~ 75

1. 1D 2. 2B 3. (B)

Note-taking

P2 pueblos, mesas

P3 culture, matrilineal, kiva, snake, flute

Jumping Up 1 _p.76 ~ 77

1. 1B 2. 2C 3. (B)
4. (D) 5. (B)

Jumping Up 2 _p.78 ~ 79

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (D)
4. 4B 5. 5C 6. (B)

Challenge TOEFL iBT _p.80 ~ 83

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (B)
4. (D) 5. (B) 6. 6C
7. (C) 8. (C) 9. (D)
10. Unicellular - (C), (F)
Multicellular - (B), (D), (E)

Review Vocabulary _p.84

1. monopoly 2. liberate
3. prohibit 4. magnify
5. encased 6. accumulate
7. adobe 8. excluding
9. periphery 10. detonator

Progress Test 1 _p.86 ~ 97

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (A)
4. 4B 5. (D) 6. (C)
7. (B) 8. (C) 9. (B)
10. (E), (B), (C)
11. (C) 12. (C) 13. 13A
14. (B) 15. (D) 16. (C)
17. (A) 18. (B) 19. (C)
20. Martin Luther King, Jr. - (B), (C), (F)
Malcolm X - (A), (E), (G)
21. (D) 22. (B) 23. (B)
24. (C) 25. (D) 26. 26D
27. (A) 28. (C) 29. (A)
30. (F), (C), (E)

Guide to Reading & 05 Inference

Guide to Reading _p.100 ~ 101

Circle the transition word or phrase and write the letter showing its type.

1. d 2. b 3. e
4. a 5. c

Fill each blank with a transition word or phrase from the box below.

6. but, because, Thus, For instance, and

Pretest _p.105

1. (B) 2. (D)

Vocabulary _p.107

Match the definition with each word.

1. d 2. e 3. c
4. a 5. f 6. b

Circle the closest meaning for each underlined word.

1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (B)
4. (B) 5. (C)

Warming Up _p.108 ~ 109

1. (B) 2. (B) 3. (D)

Note-taking

P1 amphibians, land, metamorphosis

P2 moist

P3 temperature

P4 habitat, climate

Jumping Up 1 _p.110 ~ 111

1. (D) 2. 2B 3. (B)
4. (D) 5. (C)

Jumping Up 2 _p.112 ~ 113

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (C)
4. (C) 5. (C) 6. (D)

Challenge TOEFL iBT _p.114 ~ 121

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (B)
4. (D) 5. (C) 6. (B)
7. 7C 8. (B) 9. (A)
10. (B), (E), (F)
11. (C) 12. (C) 13. (B)
14. 14A 15. (B) 16. (B)
17. (C) 18. (B) 19. (D)
20. Coastal Lagoons - (B), (C), (F), (I)
Coral Reef Lagoons - (D), (G), (H)

Review Vocabulary _p.122

1. secrete 2. constituent
3. thrived 4. cited
5. currency 6. identified
7. transactions 8. digestion
9. declined 10. regulating

06 Rhetorical Purpose and Opinion

Pretest _p.125

1. (B) 2. (D)

Vocabulary _p.127

Match the definition with each word.

1. b 2. a 3. d
4. f 5. c 6. e

Circle the closest meaning for each underlined word.

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (B)
4. (D) 5. (B)

Warming Up _p.128 ~ 129

1. (B) 2. (D)

Note-taking

P1 luminous display, borealis, australis, arcs

P2 Earth's magnetic

P3 interference

Jumping Up 1 _p.130 ~ 131

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (C)
4. (B) 5. (A) 6. (D)

Jumping Up 2 _p.132 ~ 133

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (D)
4. (B) 5. (C) 6. (D)

Challenge TOEFL iBT _p.134 ~ 141

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (B)
4. (C) 5. (A) 6. (C)
7. (B) 8. (C) 9. 9D
10. The First Opium War - (A),(E),(H)
The Second Opium War - (D),(F),(G)
11. (C) 12. (B) 13. (D)
14. 14B 15. (A) 16. (B)
17. (C) 18. (B) 19. (D)
20. (D), (F), (B)

Review Vocabulary _p.142 ~ 143

1. prosperous 2. excavation
3. irritation 4. luminous
5. static 6. suffocated
7. compensate 8. arthritis
9. succumb 10. accompany

Guide to Reading & 07 Summary

Guide to Reading _p.144 ~ 145

1. the United States, the Soviet Union, Cold War
2. ideologies, capitalism, open trade
3. The development of the U.S. resulted in a decline in the number of waterfowl.
4. The government passed the Migratory Bird Conservation Act and congress passed the Duck Stamp Act to raise money.

The Duck Stamp Act was successful in saving waterfowl habitats and other animal habitats as well.

Pretest _p.149

(A), (F), (C)

Vocabulary _p.151

Match the definition with each word.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 2. a | 3. b |
| 4. f | 5. c | 6. d |

Circle the closest meaning for each underlined word.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (D) | 3. (A) |
| 4. (B) | 5. (B) | |

Warming Up _p.152 ~ 153

(D), (B), (F)

Note-taking

- P1 growth rings
P2 light, dark
P3 local climate
P4 circumstances

Jumping Up 1 _p.154 ~ 155

- | | | |
|--------|------------------|--------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (D) | 3. (C) |
| 4. (A) | 5. (A), (E), (C) | |

Jumping Up 2 _p.156 ~ 157

- | | | |
|--------|--------|------------------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (C) | 3. (A) |
| 4. (C) | 5. (D) | 6. (C), (E), (A) |

Challenge TOEFL iBT _p.158 ~ 165

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (C) | 3. (C) |
| 4. (B) | 5. (A) | 6. (C) |
| 7. 7B | 8. (D) | 9. (A) |
| 10. (E), (D), (B) | | |
| 11. (C) | 12. (A) | 13. (C) |
| 14. (D) | 15. (B) | 16. (D) |
| 17. 17A | 18. (B) | 19. (C) |
| 20. (F), (B), (E) | | |

Review Vocabulary _p.166

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. trilogy | 2. spawn |
| 3. solicit | 4. atrophy |
| 5. adequate | 6. expedition |
| 7. mandatory | 8. synthesizer |
| 9. supervise | 10. pneumonia |

08 Category Chart

Pretest _p.169

Hawaii - (D), (F), (G)

Alaska - (A), (C), (H)

Vocabulary _p.171

Match the definition with each word.

1. b 2. e 3. f

4. d 5. c 6. a

Circle the closest meaning for each underlined word.

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (B)

4. (D) 5. (A)

Warming Up _p.172 ~ 173

District Courts - (A), (E), (H)

Courts of Appeals - (B), (D), (G), (I)

Note-taking

P1 civil, jurisdiction

P2 appeals, trials

Jumping Up 1 _p.174 ~ 175

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (B)

5. The Dark Ages - (B), (D), (F), (G)

The Renaissance - (E), (H), (I)

Jumping Up 2 _p.176 ~ 177

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (C)

4. (D) 5. (A)

6. Imperialism - (B), (C), (I)

New Imperialism - (A), (D), (E), (G)

Challenge TOEFL iBT _p.178 ~ 185

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (A)

4. (B) 5. (D) 6. (C)

7. 7A 8. (D) 9. (A)

10. lo - (B), (C), (F), (G)

Titan - (D), (E), (H)

11. (C) 12. (C) 13. (A)

14. (B) 15. 15D 16. (C)

17. (B) 18. (A) 19. (C)

20. Presidential System- (B),(D),(G),(I)

Parliamentary System - (A), (F), (H)

Review Vocabulary _p.186

1. clout 2. acquisition

3. vicinity 4. baffle

5. skirt 6. preside

7. comprises 8. convicted

9. evident 10. spouse

08 Category Chart

Progress Test 2 _p.188 ~ 199

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|--|---------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (C) | 3. (D) | 17. (C) | 18. (A) | 19. (B) |
| 4. (B) | 5. (D) | 6. (C) | 20. (B), (C), (F) | | |
| 7. (B) | 8. (B) | 9. 9C | 21. (A) | 22. (C) | 23. (C) |
| 10. Tissues - (D), (E), (H), (I) | | | 24. (C) | 25. (B) | 26. (D) |
| Systems - (B), (F), (G) | | | 27. 27D | 28. (A) | 29. (C) |
| 11. (A) | 12. (C) | 13. (C) | 30. Early Migration - (A), (D), (G), (I) | | |
| 14. 14D | 15. (C) | 16. (B) | Modern Migration - (B), (F), (H) | | |

Actual Test

Actual Test _p.202 ~ 213

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (C) | 3. (B) | 14. (A) | 15. (D) | 16. (B) |
| 4. (C) | 5. 5B | 6. (C) | 17. (A) | 18. (C) | 19. (A) |
| 7. (A) | 8. (D) | 9. (B) | 20. (A), (E), (F) | | |
| 10. Ordinary Tides - (A), (E), (G) | | | 21. (C) | 22. (A) | 23. (D) |
| Other Types of Tides - (B), (D), (F) | | | 24. (B) | 25. (B) | 26. (C) |
| 11. (B) | 12. (C) | 13. 13C | 27. 27C | 28. (A) | 29. (D) |
| | | | 30. (B), (E), (A) | | |