



ENGLISH

BOOKS - MACMILLAN US ENGLISH (ENGLISH)

DIAGNOSTIC TEST

Passage

1. Time Travel has long intrigued us, it's enough to spur a whole sub-genre of science

fiction. It's mind-boggling to consider all of the implication of traveling through time and having free will. It's easy to see that the universe as we know it would be rather unstable if, for instance, you could travel backwards in time and kill your own grandfather. But is it possible? To begin to understand the possibilities of time, we first need a brief introduction of spacetime. We're all familiar with our three-dimensional world, but we need to consider a fourth dimension as well-time. Therefore, you can sit still in a chair not travelling in three-dimensions, but

traveling in spacetime. we think of times as passing forward. stephen Hawking explains this as three "arrows of time". The thermodynamic arrow of time points from a time of low entropy (high organization) to a time of high entropy (low organization/high chaos). It passes from a glass of water sitting on a table to a shattered glass and a pundle of water on the floor. There's a psychological arrow of time: we remember the past, but not the future. Finally, there's a cosmological arrow of time. The universe is expanding (though this arrow could reverse in the

future). We tend to think of time as an absolute: there are 60 seconds in every minute, and my 60 seconds should be the same as your 60 seconds. However, Einstein's theory of relativity defies this with time dilation. When a body approaches the speed of light, time efficiency slow down. Therefore, if observes traveling at different fractions of the speed of light were to hold clocks, the clocks would be ticking at different speeds. Tie is relatives to the observer, rather than absolute. Consider what's reffered to as the twin paradox: one identical rwin aboard the

spaceship will experience time dilation, and thus will age less quickly than the twin at home. Furthermore, if the twin's journey were long enough, the twin could return to earth to find that everyone he or she once knew was long dead. Essentially, this would be travelling into the future. This isn't the exciting kind of time travel from the sci-fi books and movies, though. We would prefer our time travel to be instantaneous and not limited to the future. So far, we've examined only linear time travel in the form of slowing time down. But does time have to pass linearly? Is it possible that there

could be loops in spacetime leading to the past and future? One possible candidate for such travel is the presence of wormholes. While wormholes also seem the stuff of sci-fi, their basis is actually in a paper written by Einstein and Nathan Rosen, where they refer to "bridges" in spacetime. They believed bridges to be extremely unstable and thus only temporary. The idea behind these bridges/wormholes is that there are theoretical tunnels between two far apart locations in spacetime. The distance of the wormhole wouldn't necessarily have to

correspond to the distance between the two locations. There is evidence that such wormholes could theoretically exist, but that is beyond the scope of this paper. We'll suffice it to say that even if we find such wormholes, we'd have to figure out how to stabilize them in order to utilize them for time travel. Stephen Hawking currently believes time travel into the past to be impossible for many reasons. One less than scientific reason is that humans tend to love "spilling the beans." If someone in the future had figured out how to time travel into the past, he or she likely would

have traveled back and told us! So will we eventually be able to time travel without limit? I can't say, my psychological arrow of time doesn't point that way. Oh well, it's all relatives anyway.

Q. As used in line 10, the word "passing" most closely means

A. living

B. moving

C. throwing

D. succeeding

Answer: B



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Q. The author most strongly suggests that

most people would react to Einstein's notions
of time travel with

- A. optimism
- B. derision
- C. disappointment
- D. bewilderment

Answer: C



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Q. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A. Lines 13-14 ("There's a...future")

B. Lines 19-21("When a...speeds")

C. Lines 25-27("Furthermore...future")

D. Lines 28-29 ("This isn't...future")

Answer: D



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doesn't point that way. Oh well, it's all relatives anyway.

Q. The primary theme of the passage is

A. informed contemplation.

B. skeptical dismissal

C. imaginative musing

D. factual presentation

Answer: A



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5. Already, the fire was dying. Kolya watched, stonily, silently as the warm, orange ribbons began to unravel and vanish beneath the cinders. To feed the thing seemed pointless-almost cruel-and he wondered if perhaps it was better to stamp it out than to let it serve. He too, after all, was hungry. He too, after all, was cold. Already that winter, he had fed it half the books in his great grandfather's library. It had eaten up all the Napoleonic settees and tables that once adorned his ancestral home. He'd even offered

it his mother's beloved mandolin, letting the strings on which she'd plucked his somber lullabies catch fire, snap, and turn to ash. He watched it happen and felt nothing. Nothing, that is, but warm. It was winter and sentimentality was not in season—nor had it been for many months. Besides, no one still living in the house knew how to play it. "Will this be enough?" Anna entered the barren parlor, sheaving and dragging a rococo cradle behind her, "It is not large, but I think it's dry." Kolya nodded, watching her words turn to plumes of pale steam as she spoke. Much

like the lullabies, the cradle had long outlived its purpose. With pale hands he broke free the first turned bar, and snapped it over his knee before condemning the splintered ends to the furnace. Anna sat, and warmed her hands. She was right: the wood was dry. And dry wood, laterly, was north to them than rubies. The rains, Kolya recalled, had come too early that autumn. Down in the village, where Anna's family lived, he'd overheard the pilgrims in the street, with their silvery beards and mud-caked sandals, speaking of a great rasputitsa* to the south. They'd said it was an ill omen. They'd

said there were stirrings in the capital. Kolya, at the time, he smiled. IT pleased him to belong to so province, cut off from the ugliness of cities and the southern roads. *"Sea of mud,'a semiannual occurrence when the unpaved roads of Russia become difficult to traverse but every day until they froze, the rains grew heavier and the news still worse. A prince disappeared in Moscow. A farmer's wagon went missing in the mire. They found his horse the following morning, buried up to its bridle, though he, like a sailor lost at sea, had vanished. It wasn't long before the carts quit

coming altogether and in October, with the war on, the train quit coming as well. There was no timber from the tiaga, no grain from the steppes, nor sunflower seeds from the fertile, far-off south. And Kolya, for the first time, came to know the cost to know the cost of living at the edge of the world. "We're running out tinder, you know," Anna turned to him. "How much longer do you really think we can stay here?" Kolya frowned, "The entire hoouse is tinder-we can tear out the rafters if we need to," he said as he laid more wood on the fire, and hung a cast iron kettle over the

coals. "So long as the root cellar holds, I think we can stay." "But how long will that be? Anna creased her brow. She was anxious. Her father ought to have returned from his trapline four days ago, but the snows had been heavier than expected. Probably, he was just caught on the other side of the pass until the storm cleared—probably. Kolya stirred the kettle slowly, mixing together the blood-red beets, and the ice-white cabbage. The nightly stew with which they'd started out the winter had given way to a thin, translucent soup. It would not be long, Kolya mused, before they were

little more than seasoned water. "I don't know," he replied, raising a rabbit bone from the bottom of the pot-the only remnant of father's last outing. He ladled out a bowl for Anna, "At least, no one will go hungry tonight." She didn't smile, but leaned back to gaze at the intricate millwork and murals overhead. "When I was young, you know," she sighed, "I often dreamt of living here. Dolokhov Palace-it seemed so mysterious up on the hill. I dreamt of lavish winter balls, of being courted by boys who would call me 'countness'." Kolya smirked grimly, taking a bowl for himself, and

sat beside her. "IT is a dream come true, then, Countness Anna." She sivered. EVEN now, she could neither smile, nor meent his gaze. "Perhaps it is, Prince Nikolai. But now i'd much rather be awake."

Q. The author uses the word "probably" in the sentence in lines 39-40 ("Probably...probably) to emphasize Anna's

- A. confidence and self-assurance
- B. anxiety and uncertainly
- C. belligerence and hostility.

D. depression and lack of faith.

Answer: B



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Q. Kolya's point of view presented in the

paragraph in lines 18-31 can most fully be described as

A. generally optimistic.

B. consistently pessimistic.

C. shifting from appreciation to melancholy.

D. shifting from despair to hope.

Answer: C



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Q. What happens in the passage as a whole?

A. A young couple resolves to take measures to improve their lives.

B. Two thinkers share their reviews on contemporary politics and economics.

C. Two children muse on the status of their loved ones.

D. Two characters consider the past and their present situation.

Answer: D



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8. Passage 1 The electro collage has received much attention lately, primary for being antiquated and absurd. However, I would

argue that it's actually much more absurd than most realize. History class provides us with a rather fragmented understanding of the electoral college. We teach in schools that a presidential candidate must receive an absolute majority of the electoral college votes to win the president election, but party's electors are chosen in a variety of ways, but they're typically reputable members of the party. When a citizen casts a vote during the presidential election, he or she is actually voting for a particular party's electors to cast their votes for the presidential candidate to

whom they have pledged. What we certainly don't teach in schools is that these electors in many states aren't even legally obligated to actually choose the candidate with whom they're allied! As of 2000, there were 24 states without laws preventing this, for a total of a possible 257 rogue votes. In fact, there have been a minimum of 157 cases of such "faithless voting". Until 2008, Minnesota's electors voted anonymously, thus the number of faithless voting is almost certainly higher. Even in the states where there are penalties for faithless voting, the penalties tend to be minimal and

aren't typically enforced. Thus, the only things keeping electors honest are the honor code and the desire to stay reputable members of their parties. Aside from faithless voting, there also been cases where the electors died in between being chosen as electors and causing their votes. Obviously, this isn't a frequent occurrence, but still a problem that we wouldn't have to contend with in a popular votes system. It's hard to understand why we maintain a system with so many glaring problems and very few redeeming qualities. Many cite tradition and the insight

of our forefathers as reasons for preventing the electoral college, but the electoral college isn't even intact in its original form, since the second place candidate no longer as vice president. It's way past time we cut or loosen and admit that we've been defending a ridiculous arrangement for decades. If we weren't ashamed of it, maybe we'd actually be teaching its intricacies in school. Passage 2

The iron fabric of Classic American Essence had a good run. It weathered its way through the centuries, bending with the ebb of turmoil and stretching with the flow of time that

brought us to this point. But, the infrastructure was never meant to be permanent solution, it was a stopgap, a framework to be patched up and down and remolded as the country and its people grew. Somewhere along the line, through, we turned our attention to other matters, and we forgot that basic premises of oxidation: even iron, you see, corrodes.

Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams: great men, one and all. Yet, only men flawed and misinformed, limited by the prevalent misconceptions of the era and hamstrung by

the absence of electricity,Internet,REd bull and fish oil. Nonetheless,with each monument built and mountain face carved,eith each minted and dollar bill printed,we came to see them less as mortals than demigods,until we came to the point of no return when our forefathers became Our Forefathers. NOW, seemingly every political debate hinges on the infliability of these farmers, and progress is often thwarted by the unimaginate but omniponted for-word bojection-"but the Constitution says..." as if anything written by quill and vellum inside lead-painted walls

could ever be indisputable in its absolute
certainly. More than 200 years of complacency
have left us with something resembling less a
federal government than a yard sale
antiquated institutions, with none more dusty
than the electoral college. Consider that it's
theoretically possible to receive just 11
votes, have your opponent receive 200 million,
and still win the election under the electoral
college. Such is the nature of the "winner take
all" system in which winning the 11 most
popular states by as little as one vote is
enough to overcome landslide defeats in the

other 39 states and the District of Columbia. Whatever its initial purpose may have been, perhaps it's time to eschew the esoteric in favor of simple arithmetic. Let us turn our attention to progress, lest our fervent insistence on tradition leave us obsolete.

Q. The relationship between the passages can best be described as which of the following statements?

A. Passage 1 and Passage 2 both cite political authority figures to make their cases.

B. Passage 1 focuses more on voting technicalities while Passage 2 focuses on historical foundation.

C. Passage 1 has more of a pious view of founding Fathers than does Passage 2.

D. Passage 1 focuses more on political dishonesty while passage 2 focuses on economic repercussions.

Answer: B



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voting". Until 2008, Minnesota's electors voted anonymously, thus the number of faithless voting is almost certainly higher. Even in the states where there are penalties for faithless voting, the penalties tend to be minimal and aren't typically enforced. Thus, the only things keeping electors honest are the honor code and the desire to stay reputable members of their parties. Aside from faithless voting, there also been cases where the electors died in between being chosen as electors and causing their votes. Obviously, this isn't a frequent occurrence, but still a problem

that we wouldn't have to contend with in a popular votes system. It's hard to understand why we maintain a system with so many glaring problems and very few redeeming qualities. Many cite tradition and the insight of our foretheres as reasons for preventing the electrol college, but the electrol college isn't even inact in its original form,since the second place candidate no longer as vice president. It's way past time we cut or looses and admit that we've been defending a ridiculous arrangement for decades. If we weren't ashamed of it,maybe we'd actually be

teaching its intricacies in school. Passage 2

The iron fabric of Classic American Essence had a good run. It weathered its way through the centuries, bending with the ebb of turmoil and stretching with the flow of time that brought us to this point. But, the infrastructure was never meant to be permanent solution, it was a stoppage, a framework to be patched up and down and remolded as the country and its people grew. Somewhere along the line, through, we turned our attention to other matters, and we forgot that basic premises of oxidation: even iron,

you see, corrodes.

Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams: great men, one and all. Yet, only men flawed and misinformed, limited by the pervasive misconceptions of the era and hamstrung by the absence of electricity, Internet, Red Bull and fish oil. Nonetheless, with each monument built and mountain face carved, with each minted and dollar bill printed, we came to see them less as mortals than demigods, until we came to the point of no return when our forefathers became Our Forefathers. Now, seemingly every political debate hinges on the

infallibility of these farmers, and progress is often thwarted by the unimaginative but omnipotent for-word objection-"but the Constitution says..." as if anything written by quill and vellum inside lead-painted walls could ever be indisputable in its absolute certainty. More than 200 years of complacency have left us with something resembling less a federal government than a yard sale antiquated institutions, with none more dusty than the electoral college. Consider that it's theoretically possible to receive just 11 votes, have your opponent receive 200 million,

and still win the election under the electoral college. Such is the nature of the "winner take all" system in which winning the 11 most popular states by as little as one vote is enough to overcome landslide defeats in the other 39 states and the District of Columbia. Whatever its initial purpose may have been, perhaps it's time to eschew the esoteric in favor of simple arithmetic. Let us turn our attention to progress, lest our fervent insistence on tradition leave us obsolete.

Q. Which statements from Passage 2 is most

consistent with the style of argument
primarily made Passage 1?

A. Lines 36-38 ("Somewhere...corrodes")

B. Lines 41-44 ("Nonetheless...Forefathers")

C. Lines 46-47 ("Anything...certainly")

D. Lines 51-53 ("Consider...College")

Answer: D



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Q. Someone who disagreed with both passage authors could make of the following statements, based on information in the

graph,most effectively to argue for her viewpoint?

A. The data shows that the electoral college is inherently flawed,since the winner need not even come close to winning the popular vote.

B. The electoral college ensures national unity even when there are widely different political views.

C. The electoral college prevents some candidates with significant support from having any voice in executive leadership.

D. The graph shows how electoral can easily change their intended votes, sometimes with complete anonymity.

Answer: B



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11. A Natural Synthetic In 1970, Norman Borloug was awarded the Nobel Prize and credited with saving over a billion people from starvation. In what is now called the Green Revolution, Borlaug led the research and development over a two-decade span beginning in the 1940's to dramatically increase agricultural production worldwide. He introduced the synthetic farming methods already common in the United States and Britain to a global market, focusing particularly on the developing world and succeeded in

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promote sustainability, openness, health and safety and its standards are closely regulated by the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements. The IFOAM bases the foundation of organic farming on the minimal use of on-farm inputs and on management practices that restore, preserve and improve ecological harmony. While this strategy sounds more "conventional" and effortless than what is now coined conventional farming, organic agriculture is actually quite scientific. Ecologically, organic farming is designed to promote and enhance biodiversity, so it must

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The USDA has specific regulations in regard to organic livestock, demanding that the animals receive only organic feed and are pastured rather than caged. Despite the popularity of organic foods, many argue that the concerns over conventional farming are a luxury of the rich. Organic farming yields far less than conventional methods, uses more land and more labour, and is, therefore, more expensive. When prices rise and population falls, it is the poor that suffer. With the United Nations reporting 870 million people worldwide suffering from chronic malnutrition, organic

farming faces a tough argument against the capital-intensive, prolific conventional means. Science has a lot more work to do before organic agricultural methods can feed the world.

Q. The author generally believes that synthetic agriculture is

A. an inferior alternative to the more sustainable organic agriculture.

B. the healthiest individual option for customers, both wealthy and poor.

C. a misunderstood potential solution to globe food shortages.

D. solidly grounded in science, unlike organic agricultural techniques.

Answer: C



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world.

Q. As used in line 5, the word "common" most closely means

A. widespread

B. lowly

C. communal

D. corporate

Answer: A



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farming faces a tough argument against the capital-intensive, prolific conventional means. Science has a lot more work to do before organic agricultural methods can feed the world.

Q. An unstated assumption of the author is that

A. organic agriculture helps promote diversity of crops.

B. agriculture is the way that most people will acquire food.

C. many people in the world have a lack of sustenance.

D. organic agriculture is relatively popular.

Answer: B



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Q. Based on the passage, when compared to a non-organic farm feild, an organic farm field will most likely be more

A. productive

B. diverse

C. mature

D. centralized

Answer: B



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farming faces a tough argument against the capital-intensive, prolific conventional means. Science has a lot more work to do before organic agricultural methods can feed the world.

Q. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question ?

- A. Lines 5-7 ("He introduced...lives")
- B. Line 25-27 ("While this...scientific")
- C. Lines 32-34 ("Furthermore...space")
- D. Lines 45-47 ("Despite...expensive")

Answer: C



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Q. The paragraph in lines 28-38 functions to counter the claim that organic agriculture

A. lacks a scientific approach.

B. is relatively costly.

C. has nutritional merit.

D. causes widespread starvation.

Answer: A



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Q. As used in line 36, the word "symbiotic" most closely means

A. enviornmentally significant

B. hierarchicallly predatory.

C. mutually beneficial.

D. agriculturally resilient.

Answer: C



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hiking food production and saving lives. Borlauf's initiative calls for celebration. Yet, it is these same agricultural techniques—those associated with conventional farming—that have a bad over the last twenty-five years, causing the organic food market to sour to a whopping \$63 billion by 2012. These labor-saving, high-yielding techniques began in the late 18th century and were perfected for nearly two centuries before worry spread that they seriously harmed the soil and allowed toxic chemicals to enter the food supply. In the 1940's while Borlaug was busy feeding the

world's impoverished, Albert and Gabrielle Howard-both accomplished botanists-were developing organic agriculture. Organic farming is the process by which crops are raised using only natural methods to maintain soil fertility and control pests. In the current food market, GMO's or genetically modified organisms, turn noses faster than saturated fats and soda pop. Instead, organic farmers rely on crop rotation, green manure and biological pest control, while excluding synthetic fertilizers, pesticides and growth hormones. Organic agriculture is said to

promote sustainability, openness, health and safety and its standards are closely regulated by the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements. The IFOAM bases the foundation of organic farming on the minimal use of off-farm inputs and on management practices that restore, preserve and improve ecological harmony. While this strategy sounds more "conventional" and effortless than what is now coined conventional farming, organic agriculture is actually quite scientific. Ecologically, organic farming is designed to promote and enhance biodiversity, so it must

combine scientific knowledge and technologies to stimulate naturally occurring biological processes. For instance, organic farming uses pyrethrin, a natural pesticide found in the chrysanthemum flower, to deter pests and potassium bicarbonate to control diseases and suppress unruly weeds. Furthermore, where conventional farming focuses on mass production of each individual crop, organic farming encourages polyculture or multiple crops being raised in the same space. To replace nutrients, organic farming relies on the natural breakdown of organic

matter by microorganisms like mycorrhiza, which forms a symbiotic relationship between fungi and plant roots. To replenish nitrogen, green manure is created by leaving uprooted crop parts to wither on a field and is then used as a cover crop to fix nitrogen into the soil. The science doesn't stop with the crops. On farms with livestock, the field of agroecology-which includes organic agriculture-attempts to provide animals with natural living conditions and feed. Just like in plants, organic farming rejects any growth hormones or genetic engineering in animals.

The USDA has specific regulations in regard to organic livestock, demanding that the animals receive only organic feed and are pastured rather than caged. Despite the popularity of organic foods, many argue that the concerns over conventional farming are a luxury of the rich. Organic farming yields far less than conventional methods, uses more land and more labour, and is, therefore, more expensive. When prices rise and population falls, it is the poor that suffer. With the United Nations reporting 870 million people worldwide suffering from chronic malnutrition, organic

farming faces a tough argument against the capital-intensive, prolific conventional means. Science has a lot more work to do before organic agricultural methods can feed the world.

Q. Lines 39-41 serve to demonstrate that

A. animals that have been raised naturally are more content.

B. providing animals with unnatural feed is deleterious to their health.

C. agroecology is the first attempt to unify science with animal husbandry.

D. organic techniques have also been applied to raising animals.

Answer: D



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world.

Q. Based on the graph, the difference in price between the organic of a crop and the conventional version of the crop is greatest with

A. corn

B. wheat

C. soyabean

D. none of these, as It depends on the particular year considered.

Answer: C



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Q. The information in the graph gives the most direct evidence in support of a claim made in

A. lines 9-11 ("Yet...2012")

B. lines 19-21 ("Instead...hormones")

C. Lines 21-23 ("Organic...Movements")

D. lines 46-47 ("Organic...expensive")

Answer: D



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world.

Q. Generalizing based on the graph, one could estimate that organic produces is approximately

- A. half as expensive as conventional.
- B. one fourth as expensive as conventional.
- C. four times as expensive as expensive as conventional.
- D.

Answer: C





22. The Slums You're driving and suddenly, out of nowhere, you end up in a very bad part of town. It looks very different from the neighborhood you have just passed—the streets are rough and pot-holed, the windows are boarded up, most stores are closed down and the ones that aren't are covered in spray paint. You might turn the car around or lock your doors nervously or ask your iPhone to reroute. And your unease isn't unwarranted:

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were denied to subdivisions that refused to exclude African Americans entirely. Real estate agencies began directing prospective buyers and/or renters to restrictive areas and banks began redlining, or failing to insure mortgages in black neighborhoods. The result of these policies is clear. The federal government prohibited black families from accumulating housing equity and coerced blacks into homes with higher interest rates, while local jurisdictions forced public housing into designated areas and created overcrowded, under-resourced neighborhoods.

The schools saw education deteriorate as teachers were overwhelmed with remediation and discipline, and unable to spend the necessary time on grade-level curriculum.

Exclusionary zoning area, business closing down and future investments collapsing.

Without employment opportunities, the poor became poorer, anxious and more isolated. In

Chicago, a similar pattern occurred.

Gentrification, or renovation to improve property values, forced the poor out of certain

areas and steered them toward others.

Homeowners were restricted from selling to

black and black families did purchase homes, it was at an average of one-third higher interest rate. The housing started African Americans were pushed into segregated neighborhoods via urban renewal plans, and municipal resources were reserved for white neighborhood. Unemployment rates soared, public school system had more students than their budgets allowed, understaffed police departments responded to violence with violence and impoverished blacks turned to criminal activity to make money and gain protection. St. Louis County

has a history of state-sponsored segregation that is directly responsible for police-community hostility in its surroundings areas. Zoning rules have continuously classified white neighborhood as "residential" and black neighborhoods as "commercial" or "industrial" leaving the latter starving for resources and ample law enforcement. Discrimination practices still allow landlords to refuse to accept tenants with subsidized rents, while relocation assistance programs offer incentives to families that comply with the city's population shifts. In essence, federal

regulations enforce the continuance of "ghettos" or slums that are undoubtedly connected to distrust and violent protests. Whether caused by exclusionary zoning, public housing enforcement, gentrification, white flight or a combination of all these factors and more, a history of residential segregation has purposely imposed areas of poverty, unemployment and lack of necessary resources like healthcare, education and security. The effects speak for themselves every time you accidentally drive into the slums, populations begin to associate the African

Americans who live there with slum characteristics, erroneously mistaking the cause for the effects. Is it any wonder that the inhabitants find themselves angry, desperate and distrustful?

Q. The author's overall approach is best described as

A. presenting first-hand hypothetical situations to demonstrate the severity of a problem.

B. analyzing nationwide statistical data to generalize sociological patterns.

C. systematically addressing likely objections to a principle claim.

D. using specific case studies to help readers more deeply understand a subject.

Answer: D



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Q. Based on the first paragraph (1-7), it is most reasonable to infer that the author believes her readers

A. do not themselves live in a slum-like neighborhood.

B. are naturally concerned about the welfare of the inner city.

C. are interested in potentially becoming involved in crime.

D. have cell phones that are not equipped with the latest software.

Answer: A



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neighborhood you have just passed-the streets are rough and pot-holed,the windows are boarded up,most stores are closed down and the ones that aren't are covered in spray paint. You might turn the car around or lock your doors nervously or ask your iPhone to reroute. And your unease isn't unwarranted: these areas have the highest crime rates, the highest unemployment rates,the lowest graduation rates, the lowest medicine incomes, etc. But how did it get this way? The answer may lie in residential segregation, or the sorting of population groups into areas to

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Q. Lines 8-9 ("or the...environment") most directly function to

- A. give an example
- B. provide a concrete detail
- C. address an objection
- D. define a term

Answer: D



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Q. The passage most strongly implies that slums were formed

- A. accidentally
- B. belligerently
- C. intentionally
- D. randomly

Answer: C



26. The Slums You're driving and suddenly, out of nowhere, you end up in a very bad part of town. It looks very different from the neighborhood you have just passed-the streets are rough and pot-holed,the windows are boarded up,most stores are closed down and the ones that aren't are covered in spray paint. You might turn the car around or lock your doors nervously or ask your iPhone to reroute. And you unease isn,t unwaratned:

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Q. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A. Lines 5-7 ("And your...etc.")

B. Lines 31-32 ("Without...isolated")

C. Lines 53-56 ("Whether...security")

D. Lines 58-61 ("populations...distrustful")

Answer: C



View Text Solution

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into designated areas and created overcrowded, under-resourced neighborhood. The schools saw education deteriorate as teachers were overwhelmed with remediation and discipline, and unable to spend the necessary time on grade-level curriculum. Exclusionary zoning area, business closing down and future investments collapsing. Without employment opportunities, the poor became poorer, anxious and more isolated. In Chicago, a similar pattern occurred. Gentrification, or renovation to improve property values, forced the poor out of certain

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every time you accidentally drive into the slums, populations begin to associate the African Americans who live there with slum characteristics, erroneously mistaking the cause for the effects. Is it any wonder that the inhabitants find themselves angry, desperate and distrustful?

Q. As used in line 21, the word "prospective" most closely means

- A. wealthy
- B. potential
- C. perceived

D. privileged

Answer: B



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Q. The passage suggests that slum-like neighborhoods are more likely to be what when compared to nicer neighborhoods?

A. heavily policed

B. mixed-use

C. zoned

D. individualistic

Answer: B



View Text Solution

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neighborhood you have just passed-the streets are rough and pot-holed,the windows are boarded up,most stores are closed down and the ones that aren't are covered in spray paint. You might turn the car around or lock your doors nervously or ask your iPhone to reroute. And your unease isn't unwarranted: these areas have the highest crime rates, the highest unemployment rates,the lowest graduation rates, the lowest medicine incomes, etc. But how did it get this way? The answer may lie in residential segregation, or the sorting of population groups into areas to

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Q. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A. Lines 1-4 ("You're...paint")

B. Lines 5-7 ("And your...way")

C. Lines 39-43 ("Unemployment...
protection")

D. Lines 45-48 ("Zoning...enforcement")

Answer: D



View Text Solution

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cause for the effects. Is it any wonder that the inhabitants find themselves angry, desperate and distrustful?

Q. As used in lines 40-41, the phrase "responded to violence with violence" most directly means

A. police responded to criminal acts with harsh reprisals.

B. police and citizens were engaged in open civil war.

C. an eye for makes the whole world go
blind.

D. the voilance of both criminals and police
negated one another.

Answer: A



View Text Solution

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neighborhood you have just passed-the streets are rough and pot-holed,the windows are boarded up,most stores are closed down and the ones that aren't are covered in spray paint. You might turn the car around or lock your doors nervously or ask your iPhone to reroute. And your unease isn't unwarranted: these areas have the highest crime rates, the highest unemployment rates,the lowest graduation rates, the lowest medicine incomes, etc. But how did it get this way? The answer may lie in residential segregation, or the sorting of population groups into areas to

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Q. Lines 53-56 ("Whether...security.") serve to

underscore that the author believes believes
that

A. a multitude of complex causes have led
to be clear result.

B. a series of clear causes have led to a
complex result.

C. a singular causes has to a singular
result.

D. a singular has led to a complex result.

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

Mcqs

1. The following is an excerpt from Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*, 1814. The novel's protagonist, Fanny Price, returns home after many years of living with her wealthy relatives at Mansfield Park. William was gone: and the home he had left her in was—Family could not conceal it from herself—in almost every respect the very reverse of what she could have

wished. It was the abode of noise, disorder and impropriety. Nobody was in their right place, nothing was done as it ought to be. She could not respect her parents as she had hoped. On her father, her confidence had not been sanguine, but he was more negligent of his manners coarser, than she had been prepared for. He did not want abilities, but he had no curiosity and no information beyond his profession, he read only the newspaper and the navy-list, he yalked only of the dockyard, the harbour, Spithead and the Motherbank, he swore and he drank, he was dirty and gross.

She had never been able to recall anything approaching to tenderness in his former treatment of herself. There had remained only a general impression of roughness and loudness, and now he scarcely and loudness, and ow scarcely ever noticed her, but to make her the objective of a coarse joke. Her disappointment in her mother was greater, there she had hoped much, and found almost nothing. Every flattering scheme of being of consequence to her soon fell to the ground. Mrs. Price was not unkind, but, instead of gaining on her affection and confidence and

becoming more and more dear, her daughter never met with greater kindness from her than on the first day of her arrival. The instinct of nature was soon satisfied and Mrs. Price attached had no other source. Her heart and her time were already quite full, she had neither leisure nor affection to bestow on Fanny. Her daughters never had been much to her sons, especially of William, but Bestey was the first of her girls whom she had pride, Bestey her darling, and John, Richard, Sam, Tom and Charles occupied all the rest of her material solicitude, alternately her worries and

her comforts. These shared her heart, her time was given chiefly to her house and her servants. Her days were spent in a kind of slow bustle, all was busy without getting on, always behindhand and lamentating it, without altering her ways, wishing to be an economist, without contrivance or regularity, dissatisfied with her servants, without skill to make them better and whether helping, or reprimanding or indulging them, without any power of engaging their respect. Of her two sisters, Mrs. Price very much more resembled Lady Bertram than Mrs. Norris inclination for it or any of her

activity. Her disposition was naturally easy and indolent, like Lady Bertram's and a situation of similar affluence and do-nothingness would have been much more suited to her capacity than the exertions and self-denials of the one which her imprudent marriage had placed her in. She might have made just as good a woman of consequence as Lady Bertram, but Mrs. Norris would have been a more respectable mother of nine children on a small income. Much of all this Fanny could not but be sensible of. She might scruple to make use of the words, but she must and did feel that

her mother was a partial, ill-judging parent, a dawdle, a slattern, who neither taught nor restrained her children, whose house was the scene of mismanagement and discomfort from beginning to end and who had no talent, no conversation, no affection towards herself, no curiosity to know her better, no desire of her friendship and no desire of her friendship and no inclination for her friendship and no inclination for her company that could lessen her sense of such feelings. Fanny was very anxious to be useful and not to appear above her home or in any way disqualified or

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Q. What best describes what happens in the passage as a whole?

A. a character discusses her troubled thoughts with close family and friends.

B. a character analyzes her observations relative to her experience and expectations.

C. a character reflects on how she could be a better contributor to her immediate family.

D. a character considers her economic station in a strongly hierarchical society.

Answer: B



View Text Solution

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Q. Fanny's overall attitude towards her parents is best described as

- A. justified affection.
- B. unjustified jealousy.
- C. unjustified jealousy
- D. unwarranted disrespect.

Answer: D



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could not convey how they would have managed without her.

Q. The first paragraph characterizes Fanny's father's intellectual interests as

A. relevant and interesting

B. coarse and joking

C. overly pragmatic

D. arrogantly erudite

Answer: C



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Q. As used in line 35, the phrase "instinct of nature" most closely means

- A. maternal feelings
- B. desire for survival
- C. thirst for a acceptance

D. sense of justice

Answer: A



View Text Solution

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Q. The more than Fanny is around her mother, the more her mother treats her with

A. abuse

B. affection

C. inattention

D. encouragement

Answer: C



View Text Solution

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Q. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A. lines 19-21 ("She...herself")

B. lines 33-35("her...arrival")

C. lines 55-58("without...respect")

D. lines 61-63("she...activity")

Answer: B



View Text Solution

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Q. When Fanny returns to live with her parents, she is eager to be

- A. an idealistic martyr
- B. an economical innovator
- C. an empowerment mentor
- D. a helpful contributor

Answer: D



View Text Solution

8. The following is an excerpt from Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*, 1814. The novel's protagonist, Fanny Price, returns home after many years of living with her wealthy relatives at Mansfield Park. William was gone: and the home he had left her in was—Family could not conceal it from herself—in almost every respect the very reverse of what she could have wished. It was the abode of noise, disorder and impropriety. Nobody was in their right place, nothing was done as it ought to be. She could not respect her parents as she had hoped. On

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Q. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A. Lines 5-8 ("it...hoped")

B. Lines 37-43 ("Her heart...regarded")

C. Lines 69-73 ("She might...income")

D. Lines 87-91 ("Fanny...comforts")

Answer: D



View Text Solution

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Q. As used in line 46, the word "occupied" most closely means

A. strayed

B. resided

C. dwelled

D. engaged

Answer: D



View Text Solution

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Q. The third paragraph (lines 59-73) suggests that Mrs. Norris is

- A. more capable than Mrs. Price
- B. similar in personality to Mrs. Price
- C. more lethargic than Mrs. Price

D. less respectable than Mrs. Price

Answer: A



View Text Solution

11. "The future of this republic is in the hand of the american voter". The statement above, made by the 34th president of the United states, paints a dismal picture when one considers the trends Line of the american youth. Those under the age of 35, in general,

do not vote, do not participate in politics and frankly have no interests or trust in the government itself. The retreat of youngsters from the political realms can be seen in election turnouts surely, but it can be also be noted in the miniscule numbers of young americans who identify as either Democrates or Republican. It is not only disinterest but also distaste that keep the next generation of representatives far from the poll booths and even further from office. In fact, a recently published book *Running from Office: Why young American are Turned Off to Politics*

found that only about ten percent of high school and university students would even consider running for federal positions at the highest. It might be easy to chalk up the younger generation as careless and unconcerned and altogether misdirected, but that's the easy way out and it is flawed. Students are largely civic-minded, they volunteer, worry about public politics, and even congregate to debate solutions to everything from environmental issues to human rights to healthcare. Significant events like the war in Iran or Barack Obama running for president or

gay marriage rights may generate an influx in youth participation, but overall, young voters are disengaged from American democracy and looking at other ways of tracking society's problems. It is not that they are merely apathetic, but that they have lost faith in electoral politics and are highly suspicious of party labels. If it is distrust and suspicion that keep youngsters away, the U.S. must ask what has changed to trigger this worrying trend. One doesn't have to prepare extensive research methods to find that today's millennials view themselves as in an altogether

worse situations than that of their parents or grandparents. Widespread opinion has them in a bitter, unrewarding job market bankrupted by the university and crushed underneath a stifling national debt. Their path is difficult and uncertain at best, behind these obstacles lies an inefficient and wasteful government that they are less than anticipatory to inherit. The aforementioned book found that 25% of students-aged American showed absolute indifference to politics. More worrying were 60% who held negative views of politics, avoided the subject

at all costs and thought of all politician as devious and untrustworthy. More and more American are shunning away from the loaded labels of "consecutive" and "liberal" instead finding themselves somewhere in the middle, society liberal but fiscally conservative. Alienated by the two-party system, young Americans would rather not be included in either disagreeable side. Disinterested in a bleak of more debt and less freedom, and wary of aligning themselves within partisanship, today's youth are doubtful of a government that promises few of the assurance it once

pledged. Naturally, this trend is disquieting for a nation that depends on its voters and an interest in representation, both of which are in a state of determination. Yet, some may applaud the veer from partisanship a phenomena that has left more undone than accomplished. Still, if democracy is to survive, something must be done to align the cynical millennials with a system that desperately needs their interference.

Q. What is the overall point of the essay?

A. to argue against the continuation of the two-party political system

B. to raise specific concerns about the lack of millennial political engagement

C. to suggest that mandatory voting would alleviate much of the skepticism towards the political process

D. to explain why millennials are more interested in pursuing political office than people from past generations

Answer: B



View Text Solution

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Q. The tone of the essay is best describes the

A. panicked

B. wavering

C. concerned

D. optimstic

Answer: C



View Text Solution

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Q. As used in line 23, the phrase "chalk up" most closely means

A. ascribe

B. draw

C. blame

D. dispute

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

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Q. The author most strongly suggests that those americans under age 36 are mostly likely to take what approach to solving societal problems ?

A. active participation in the political process

B. general apathy and lack of activity

C. attacking problems outside of a governmental paradigm

D. focusing on their own individual interests above all

Answer: C



View Text Solution

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Q. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question ?

A. lines 1-4 ("The statement...youth")

B. lines 34-37("young...problems")

C. lines 43-48("One...grandparents")

D. lines 77-80("Yet...accomplished")

Answer: B



View Text Solution

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Q. As used in line 36, the word "tackling" most closely means

A. beginning

B. discovering

C. solving

D. dismissing

Answer: C



View Text Solution

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Q. The primary purpose of the paragraph in lines 55-68 is to

A. gives evidence pertaining to the lack of interest in politics on the part of young Americans.

B. explain the inherent flaws with the american two-party political system.

C. describe the specific reasons why young people find party labels distasteful.

D. analyze why older Americans are more likely to participate in the political process than younger Americans.

Answer: A



View Text Solution

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Q. What is the purpose of the sentence in the lines 77-80("Yet...accomplished")?

A. to state the thesis of the essay

B. to give details about the pitfalls of
partisanship

C. to knowledge a contrasting viewpoint

D. to cite an expert point of view

Answer: C



View Text Solution

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Q. According to the information in the graph, during what year were the voter turnout rates of Americans ages 65 and older and Americans ages 18-24 closest to each other?

A. 1992

B. 2000

C. 2004

D. 2008

Answer: D



View Text Solution

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Q. The variation in the ages 18-24 voter turnout can most directly be accounted for by what selection from the passages ?

A. lines 4-7 ("Those...itself")

B. lines 31-34 ("Significant...participation")

C. lines 57-61 ("More...untrustworthy")

D. lines 74-77 ("Naturally...deterioration")

Answer: B



View Text Solution

21. Germs make us sick. It's an elementary truth that we teach to our children. It's why we wash our hands before eating. It's why we

pasteurize our milk and refrigerate our food. When they do make us sick, our ability to safely exterminate them is nothing short of a modern miracle. Beginning with penicillin in 1928, antibiotics forever transformed the way we both treat and prevent infectious diseases. Today, moreover, one can stroll down any cleaning supply aisle at a supermarket, and discover a bevy of products boasting of their broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity. For better or for worse, our culture of "germophobia" was hard-won by its proponents. From the time it was first

proposed in the 16th century, the germ theory of diseases faced three hundreds years' worth of influential nayasayers and it was not until the late 1800's that the theory began to gain the pervasive public vindication it enjoys today's. However, an emerging body of research indicates that we have been perhaps overzealous in our crusade to eradicate the germs that live within us. The "human microbiome" refers collectively to the microscopic organisms that application of dynamic ecological theories to this biome represents a rapidly expanding feild of study.

Comprised of fungi, viruses, archaea and perhaps 1000 species of bacteria, the population of this microbiome is thought to outnumber our own cells, a significant portion of these organisms play crucial roles in our metabolic and immunological processes. For example, *Oxalobacter formigenes*, which colonizes the colon, is primary source of the enzyme oxalyl-CoA decarboxylase, which allows us to safely eliminate dietary oxalate. Without this enzyme, calcium oxalate salts tend to accumulate in the kidney tubules and eventually precipitate as renal stones. Other

colonic bacteria catalyze the reduction of bilirubin into urobilinogen: a reaction critical to our digestion of fats, and absorption of fat-soluble vitamins. Intestinal tracts also directly synthesize several vitamins in excess of their own metabolic needs, and as a result, represent an important source of both vitamin B12, which is necessary for the production of new red blood cells and vitamin K, which is a cofactor in the synthesis of several blood clotting factors. The benefits we gain from a balanced, thriving microbiome are diverse and we are only just beginning to appreciate their

true complexity, through perhaps no signal function it serves is more significant than its role in regulating our immune systems. There are numerous mechanisms by which the microbiome helps protect us from diseases. Some species, for instance, secrete special proteins, known as "bacteriocins" that are directly toxic to pathogenic bacteria, but harmless to our own cells. One particularly impressive member of the microbiome, *Lactobacillus*, produces a powerful bacteriocin called reuterin, as well as lactic acid and hydrogen peroxide, which inhibits the growth

of disease-causing organisms by lowering local pH and damaging lipid membranes respectively. Of no less importance, there are a number of more indirect, ecological-oriented ways in which the microbiome confers protection to its host. Abundant colonization of our bodies by benign microorganisms, for example, inhibits the overgrowth of more dangerous ones through the sheer depletion of microbial nutrients. This notion of ecological balance has been of particular interest to scientists studying the microbiome, as it hinges upon both the variable diversity of

species that colonizes an individual, as well as factors that affect the dynamism of a microbiotic population. Age, geography, diet, and stress have all been implicated in influencing both the composition and balance of the microbiome. None, however, has been shown to have so drastic an affect as the use of antibiotics, wich unlike bacteriocins, trend to be just as deadly to disease-causing bacteria as they are to those that colonize us naturally. Admittedly, antibiotics save lives. Yet our decision to use them must be weighed carefully, as artificially as, artificially upsetting

the ecological balance of our bodies can have dire consequences. There is perhaps no greater example of this than *Clostridium difficile*, a colonic bacterium that is both highly resistant to antibiotics and an increasing cause of hospital-acquired disease. When properly counterbalanced by its neighbouring species, *C. difficile* is harmless to humans. However, following the administration of antibiotics and the elimination of its ecological competitors, *C. difficile* proliferation proceeds unchecked, resulting in a frequently fatal infection for which very few effective

treatment exist.

Q. The general structure of the passage is best described as

A. a broad introduction following by specific illustrations.

B. a logical, point-by-point argument.

C. an interesting look followed by in depth persuasion.

D. a sequence of technical examples.

Answer: A





[View Text Solution](#)

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species, *C. difficile* is harmless to humans. However, following the administration of antibiotics and the elimination of its ecological competitors, *C. difficile* proliferation proceeds unchecked, resulting in a frequently fatal infection for which very few effective treatments exist.

Q. As used in line 1, the word "elementary" most closely means

A. scholastic

B. medical

C. healthy

D. fundamental

Answer: D



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Q. The paragraph in lines 14-25 most directly refers to

A. articulate that while society has now embraced germ theory, taking the theory too far may be detrimental.

B. argue that germophobia has continued to be a major obstacles to scientific progress.

C. point out the shortcomings of germs theory by presenting the valid concerns of germophobics.

D. present the many ways that germs theory has concrete applications to everyday life.

Answer: A

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Q. What is the overall purpose of the paragraph in lines 39-58 ?

A. to recommend specific bacteriological treatments to common gastrointestinal illnesses

B. to provide concrete examples of the utility of some bacteria to our metabolic and immunological processes

C. to address the objections of those who are inherently skeptical towards the

existence of bacteria

D. to explain the metabolic processes

whereby bacteria lead to the creation of

vitamins B12 and K

Answer: B



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treatment exist.

Q. Which of the following does the passage explicitly state illustrates the potential danger in overusing antibiotics ?

A. Oxalobacter formigenes

B. Bilirubin

C. Lactobacillus

D. Clostridium difficile

Answer: D



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However, following the administration of antibiotics and the elimination of its ecological competitors. *C. diff* proliferation proceeds unchecked, resulting in a frequently fatal infection for which very few effective treatments exist.

Q. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question ?

A. lines 39-43 ("for...oxalate")

B. lines 46-49 ("other...vitamins")

C. lines 70-76 ("one...respectively")

D. lines 108-114 ("however..exists")

Answer: D



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Q. As used in line 87, the word "hinges" most closely means

A. fulcrums

B. analyzes

C. depends

D. joints

Answer: C



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treatment exist.

Q. The information in the table would be most helpful to the study of which of the following concepts mentioned in the passage?

- A. germophobia
- B. ecological balance
- C. blood clotting
- D. pathogenic bacteria

Answer: B



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Q. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question ?

A. lines 14-21 ("for better...today")

B. lines 50-58 ("interestingly...factors")

C. Lines 66-76 ("some...respectively")

D. Lines 84-93 ("This...microbiome")

Answer: D



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are numerous mechanisms by which the microbiome helps protect us from diseases. Some species, for instance, secrete special proteins, known as "bacteriocins" that are directly toxic to pathogenic bacteria, but harmless to our own cells. One particularly impressive member of the microbiome, *Lactobacillus*, produces a powerful bacteriocin called reuterin, as well as lactic acid and hydrogen peroxide, which inhibits the growth of disease-causing organisms by lowering local pH and damaging lipid membranes respectively. Of no less importance, there are a

number of more indirect, ecological-oriented ways in which the microbiome confers protection to its host. abundant colonization of our bodies by benign microorganisms, for example, inhibits the overgrowth of more dangerous ones through the sheer depletion of microbial nutrients. This notion of ecological balance has been of particular interest to scientists studying the microbiome, as it hinges upon both the variable diversity of species that colonizes an individual, as well as factors that affect the dynamism of a microbiotic population. Age, geography, diet,

and stress have all been implicated in influencing both the composition and balance of the microbiome. None, however, has been shown to have so drastic an affect as the use of antibiotics, wick unlike bacteriocins, trend to be just as deadly to disease-causing bacteria as they are to those that colonize us naturally. Admittedly, antibiotics save lives. Yet our decision to use them must be weighed carefully, as artificially as, artificially upsetting the ecological balance of our bodies can have direconsequences. These is perhaps no greater example of this than Clostridium

difficile, a colonic bacterium that is both highly resistant to antibiotics and an increasing cause of hospital-acquired disease. When properly counterbalanced by its neighbouring species, *C. difficile* is harmless to humans. However, following the administration of antibiotics and the elimination of its ecological competitors, *C. diff* proliferation proceeds unchecked, resulting in a frequently fatal infection for which very few effective treatments exist.

Q. Based on the information in the table, analysis of the variations of which two

microorganisms would be most helpful in roughly determining the country of residence of a randomly selected human test subject ?

A. Actinobacteria and Bacteroides

B. Bifidobacteria and Clostridia

C. Enterococci and Lactobacilli

D. Methanogens and Yeasts

Answer: B



View Text Solution

31. Germs make us sick.It's an elementary truth that we teach to our children. It's why we wash our hands before eating. It's why we pasteurize our milk and refrigerate our food. When they do make us sick, our ability to safely exterminate them is nothing short of a modern miracle. Beginning with penicillin in 1928, antibiotics forever transformed the way we both treat and prevent infectious diseases. Today, moreover, one can stroll down any cleaning supply aisle at a supermarket, and discover a bevy of products boasting of their

broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity. For better or for worse, our culture of "germophobia" was hard-won by its proponents. From the time it was first proposed in the 16th century, the germ theory of diseases faced three hundreds years' worth of influential nayasayers and it was not until the late 1800's that the theory began to gain the pervasive public vindication it enjoys today. However, an emerging body of research indicates that we have been perhaps overzealous in our crusade to eradicate the germs that live within us. The "human

microbiome" refers collectively to the microscopic organisms that application of dynamic ecological theories to this biome represents a rapidly expanding field of study. Comprised of fungi, viruses, archaea and perhaps 1000 species of bacteria, the population of this microbiome is thought to outnumber our own cells, a significant portion of these organisms play crucial roles in our metabolic and immunological processes. For example, *Oxalobacter formigenes*, which colonizes the colon, is primary source of the enzymes oxalyl-CoA decarboxylase, which

allows us to safely eliminate dietary oxalate. Without this enzyme, calcium oxalate salts tend to accumulate in the kidney tubules and eventually precipitate as renal stones. Other colonic bacteria catalyze the reduction of bilirubin into urobilinogen: a reaction critical to our digestion of fats, and absorption of fat-soluble vitamins. Intestinal tracts also directly synthesize several vitamins in excess of their own metabolic needs, and as a result, represent an important source of both vitamin B12, which is necessary for the production of new red blood cells and vitamin K, which is a

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antibiotics and the elimination of its ecological competitors. *C. diff* proliferation proceeds unchecked, resulting in a frequently fatal infection for which very few effective treatments exist.

Q. Based on the information in the table, knowing the percentages of each of the following microorganisms would be useful in determining whether someone had a vegetarian or omnivorous diet, no matter his or her geographical location, EXcept:

A. *Bacteroides*

B. Enterocci

C. Lactobacilli

D. Yeasts

Answer: A



View Text Solution

32. Adapted from a 1981 speech to congress, Ronald Reagan states his reasons for a new program for economic recovery. Mr.Speaker , Mr. President, distinguished Members of

Congress, honored guests and fellow citizens:
Only a month ago I was your guest in this historic building, and I pledged to you my cooperation in doing what is right for this Nation that we all love so much. I'm here tonight to reaffirm that pledge and to ask that we share in restoring the promise that is offered to every citizen by this, the last, best hope of man on earth. All of us are aware of the punishing inflation which has for the first time in 60 years held to double-digit figures for 2 years in a row. Interest rates have reached absurd levels of more than 20 percent

and over 15 percent for those who would borrow to buy a home. All across this land one can see newly built homes standing vacant, unsold because of mortgage interest rates. Almost 8 million Americans are out of work. These are people who want to be productive. But as the months go by, despair dominates their lives. The threat of layoffs, and all who work are frustrated by their inability to keep up with inflation. One worker in a Midwest city put it to me this way: HE said, "I am bringing home more dollars than I ever believed I could possibly earn, but I seem to be

getting worse off." and he is. Not only have hourly earnings of the American worker, after adjusting for inflation, declined 5 percent over the past 5 years, but in these 5 years, federal personal taxes for the average family have increased 67 percent. We can no longer procrastinate and hope that things will get better. They will not. Unless we act forcefully- and now-the economy will get worse. Can we, who man ship of states, deny it is somewhat out of control? Our national debt is approaching \$1 trillion. A few weeks ago i called such a figure, a trillion dollors,

incomprehensible and I've been trying ever since to think of a way to illustrate how big a trillion really is. And the best I could come up with is that if you had a stack of thousands of dollar bills in your hand only 4 inches high, you'd be a millionaire. A trillion dollars would be a stack of thousand-dollar bills 67 miles high. The interest on the public debt this year we know we will be over \$90 billion and unless we change the proposed spending for the fiscal year beginning October 1st, we'll add another almost \$80 billion to the debt. Adding to our troubles is a mass of

regulations imposed on the shopkeeper, the farmer, the craftman, professionals and major industry that is estimated to add \$100 billion to the price of the things we buy and it reduces our ability to produce. The rate of increase in American productivity, once one of the highest in the world, is among the lowest of all major industrial nations. Indeed, it has actually declined in the last 3 years. Now, I've painted a pretty grim picture, but I think I've painted it accurately. It is within our power to change this picture, and we can act with hope. There's nothing wrong with our internal

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Q. The overall point of this passage is to

A. present scholarly research

B. survey popular opinion.

C. argue for a call to action.

D. persuade economic thinkers.

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

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Q. The speaker's tone is best described as

- A. direct and empathetic.
- B. haughty and dismissive.
- C. pessimistic and grave.

D. erudite and urbane.

Answer: A



View Text Solution

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Q. As used in line 12, the word "punishing" most closely means

A. sad

B. confined

C. disciplined

D. serve

Answer: D



View Text Solution

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Q. This speaker most directly suggests that unemployed Americans

A. would much rather not be in that situation.

B. clearly understand the economic causes
of their troubles.

C. wish that foreign aid could provide
needed relief.

D. hope that they can receive
unemployment benefits for an extended
period.

Answer: A



View Text Solution

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road.

Q. Which option gives the best advice for the answer to the pervious question ?

A. lines 18-20 ("All...rates")

B. Lines 21-24 ("Almost..lives")

C. lines 28-31 ("One...produce")

D. lines 57-62 ("Adding...produce")

Answer: B



View Text Solution

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road.

Q. The quotation in lines 29-31 ("I'm..off") serves to

- A. give concrete statistics.
- B. provide anecdotal evidence.
- C. separate fact from opinion.
- D. acknowledge likely objections.

Answer: B



View Text Solution

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road.

Q. The speaker most strongly suggests that the underlying structure of the U.S economy is

A. inflationary

B. unsound

C. solid

D. focused

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

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high. The interest on the public debt this year we know we will be over \$90 billion and unless we change the proposed spending for the fiscal year beginning October 1st, we'll add another almost \$80 billion to the debt. Adding to our troubles is a mass of regulations imposed on the shopkeeper, the farmer, the craftman, professionals and major industry that is estimated to add \$100 billion to the price of the things we buy and it reduces our ability to produce. The rate of increase in American productivity, once one of the highest in the world, is among the lowest

of all major industrial nations. Indeed, it has actually declined in the last 3 years. Now, I've painted a pretty grim picture, but I think I've painted it accurately. It is within our power to change this picture, and we can act with hope. There's nothing wrong with our internal strengths. There has been no breakdown of the human, technology and natural resources upon which the economy is built. This, then, is our proposal-american's new beginning: a program for economic recovery. I don't want it to be simply the plan of my administration. I'm here tonight to ask you to join me in making it

our plan. together we can embark on this road.

Q. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A. lines 12-15 ("All...row")

B. Lines 21-24 ("Almost..lives")

C. lines 37-40 ("We...worse")

D. lines 70-74 ("there's...built")

Answer: D



View Text Solution

40. Adapted from a 1981 speech to congress, Ronald Reagan states his reasons for a new program for economic recovery. Mr.Speaker , Mr. President, distinguished Members of Congress, honored guests and fellow citizens: Only a month ago I was your guest in this historic building, and i pledged to you my cooperation in doing what is right for tis Nation that we all love so much. I'm here tonight to reaffirm that pledge and to ask that we share in restoring the promise that is

offered to every citizen by this, the last, best hope of man on earth. All of us are aware of the punishing inflation which has for the first time in 60 years held to double-digit figures for 2 years in a row. Interest rates have reached absurd levels of more than 20 percent and over 15 percent for those who would borrow to buy a home. All across this land one can see newly built homes standing vacant, unsold because of mortgage interest rates. Almost 8 million Americans are out of work. These are people who want to be productive. But as the months go by, despair dominates

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Q. The speaker primarily uses the paragraph in lines 41-56 to

A. share relevant first-hand observations.

B. concretely illustrate the severity of a problem.

C. verbalize the incomprehensible complexity of a concept.

D. highlight the widespread interest in a particular solution.

Answer: B



View Text Solution

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Q. Lines 58-60 ("shopkeeper...industry") are intended to illustrate the

A. widespread impact of government regulations.

B. specific jobs that have been lost in the recession.

C. those will most benefit from the proposed programs.

D. primary members of the audience the speaker is addressing.

Answer: A



View Text Solution

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Mr. President, distinguished Members of Congress, honored guests and fellow citizens: Only a month ago I was your guest in this historic building, and I pledged to you my cooperation in doing what is right for this Nation that we all love so much. I'm here tonight to reaffirm that pledge and to ask that we share in restoring the promise that is offered to every citizen by this, the last, best hope of man on earth. All of us are aware of the punishing inflation which has for the first time in 60 years held to double-digit figures for 2 years in a row. Interest rates have

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Q. As used in line 66, the word "declined" most closely means

A. decreased

B. decayed

C. failed

D. wilted

Answer: A



View Text Solution

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unwavering denail from the food industry, yet the efforts to defend the additive on scientific grounds have been dubious at best. We are all familiar with the pitiful syllogium: corn syrup, therefore, is natural: corn syrup: therefore, is natural. However true this may be, it provides no proof whatsoever as to corn syrup's safety for human consuption. Solanine, for example, is easily extracted from potatoes and while harmless in smaller amounts, once concentrated it becomes a potent and porentially deadly neurotoxin. But i dogress. Let us not look to the source of corn syrup to

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When glucose is scarce, pancreatic glucagon blocks glycolysis and induces the gluconeogenic production of fructose 6-phosphate, which is subsequently isomerized into glucose-6-phosphate and released into the blood. The primary problem, therefore, with deriving major amounts of dietary sugar directly from fructose rather than from starch lies in the fact that the degradation of fructose—which, upon entry into the cell, is split immediately into dihydroxyacetone phosphate and glyceraldehyde—completely bypasses the first four steps of glycolysis, including the most

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Q. what is the primary purpose of lines 12-15 ("Solanine...nerutoxin")?

A. to present practical applications

B. to refute a particular line of thinking

C. to clarify an unfamiliar term

D. to draw attention to a harmful process

Answer: B



View Text Solution

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Q. As used in line 16, the word "digress" most closely means

A. stray

B. analyzes

C. contradict

D. reexamine

Answer: A



View Text Solution

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Q. Accourding to lines 37-52, bodily regulation of glucose levels is best summarized as

A. artificial

B. dynamic

C. arbetray

D. static

Answer: B



View Text Solution

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Q. The author of passage 1 most directly suggests that the long-term consumption of fructose will lead to

A. an increasingly well-regulated hormonal balance.

B. a significant increases in neurotoxins in
the blood supply.

C. a freater likelihood of developing health
ailments

D.

Answer: C



View Text Solution

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Q. Which portion gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question ?

A. lines ("while...neurotoxin")

B. lines 41-47 ("when...phosphate")

C. lines 47-52 ("when...blood")

D. lines 62-68 ("thus...disorder")

Answer: D



View Text Solution

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Q. As used in line 81, the word "persists" most closely means

A. mersevere

B. mislead

C. continue

D. affect

Answer: C



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Q. The author of passage 2 most likely uses lines 100-106 ("Depending...respectively") in order to

A. demonstrate that corn syrup is especially harmful to consumers.

B. show that corn syrup is underservingly singled-out for criticism.

C. argue that fructose is but one reason that corn syrup is maligned.

D. illustrate that many foodstuffs contains
great quantities of sugar.

Answer: B



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Q. It can most reasonably be inferred that the two authors would disagree with those who declared a food to be healthy simply because it is

A. "engineered"

B. "genetically modified"

C. "natural"

D. "metabolized"

Answer: C



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Q. Which option gives the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A. lines 6-12 ("We are...consumption") and lines 75-83 ("Despite...unhealthy")

B. lines 16-19 ("Let...bodies") and lines 84-88

("Yet...body")

C. lines 24-28 ("Glycolysis...tissue") and lines

98-102 ("These...volume")

D. lines 47-52 ("When...blood") and lines 88-

91 ("first...isomerase")

Answer: A



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Q. The author of passage 1 and passage 2 primarily analyze examples from what general areas to make their respective cases?

A. passage 1 analyze example internal to the human body, and passage 2 analyzes examples external to the human body.

B. passage 1 analyzes example external to the human body and passage 2 analyzes example internal to the human body.

C. both focus on examples internal to the human body.

D. both focus on examples external to the human body.

Answer: A



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