

TEST 6

Industry provides us with the food we eat the clothes we wear and the houses we live in. These are the necessities of life. Modern industry has brought us the most and the best food, clothing and shelter people have ever had. Industry does much more than simply provide us with the necessities of life though. It's in almost all areas of our lives. If we wish to travel, we may board a plane in Johannesburg in the evening and step off it in Singapore the next morning — the aviation industry makes this possible. If we wish to stay at home, we may listen to, or even watch, events as they are taking place thousands of miles away — the communications industry brings the magic of television and radio into our lives. All of this is possible because of the free enterprise system, which gives the freedom to build markets and develop the means of production.

1- **It is clear from the passage that industry**

- A) makes it necessary to produce food and shelter
- B) is dependent on the same necessities as people are
- C) is more to do with technological items than with basic necessities of life
- D) has brought an end to homelessness in the world
- E) affects nearly every aspect of life in the world today

2- **The author seems to believe that**

- A) the world today is full of modern conveniences despite the existence of free enterprise
- B) humanity owes the conveniences of industry to the free enterprise system
- C) the whole human population lives in excellent conditions thanks to the free enterprise system
- D) nothing can ever be produced in a world where people don't have complete freedom
- E) free enterprise is the most successful development in human history

3- **It is implied in the passage that the transportation and communication industries**

- A) have improved relations between South Africa and Singapore
- B) are more important to the world than any other industry
- C) make distant events and places relatively easy to access
- D) possess the most advanced technologies in the world
- E) encourage people to stay at home and do very little traveling

As strange as it seems today, "talking" films were not universally welcome in the 1920s. Silent films were highly respected as an extension of the art of mime, as actors had to use exaggerated gestures to help convey what was happening. Also they could immediately be understood by audiences in any country regardless of language. So the advent of sound was resisted to some extent; it was viewed by some as a potential threat to an actor's skill and his marketability. Despite the objections, within a few years of the invention of cinematography in the 1890s, a number of pioneers were experimenting with ways to combine sound and vision. However, early attempts were unsuccessful, largely because of the problems of amplifying the sound enough for the whole audience to hear it.

4- **We can understand from the passage that in silent films,**

- A) the subject matter was always relevant to people all over the world
- B) only truly respectable people had any chance of becoming actors
- C) few people could really understand what the actors were trying to say
- D) gestures were much more important than they are in modern movies
- E) the story line was often about some artistic topic, such as mime

5- **One advantage of silent films mentioned in the passage is that**

- A) they didn't need to be translated to be understood in foreign countries
- B) many more mimes were able to act in films than can do so today
- C) the stories were much simpler and therefore easier for people to follow
- D) all of the films produced were very artistic as actors were more skilled
- E) actors didn't need to be nearly as talented as they did in talking films

6- **It may be understood from the passage that.....**

- A) even more people would go to films today if they didn't have any sound
- B) people in the 19th century didn't like the idea of watching films in foreign languages
- C) actors in early films didn't talk loudly enough to be heard by the audience
- D) most people in the 1890s were not as interested in films as people are nowadays
- E) one of the biggest problems with early "talking" films was related to technology

The end of the world really is near. Scientists studying the fate of the Earth have warned that the expansion of the Sun will turn the Earth into a desert in 500 million years, much sooner than previously thought. Until now, astronomers have predicted that the oceans will take five billion years to evaporate as the Sun, like all stars, becomes brighter, hotter and eventually implodes. However, a sophisticated new computer modelling system suggests that the process will start long before that. This model predicts that plants — including trees and most crops — will start dying out in 300 to 400 million years, with 95% becoming extinct in 500 million years. After another 500 million years, the Earth's surface temperature will have reached 60°C and the oceans will have evaporated into space.

- 7- **According to the predictions of the computer modelling system,**
- A) the Sun will have imploded in 500 million years' time
 B) the Earth will have a temperature of about 60°C in 300 to 400 million years
 C) first plants will disappear from the Earth, then water
 D) only marine life will exist on the Earth when the Sun implodes
 E) the Earth will be hotter than the Sun in 500 million years from now
- 8- **From the figures given in the passage, we can conclude that in 500 million years' time,**
- A) scientists will have found a way to save the Earth
 B) the Sun won't be heating the Earth as strongly as it does today
 C) humans will have become accustomed to living in 60° C
 D) there'll be no living things left in the oceans
 E) only 5 percent of plant species will still exist
- 9- **We learn from the passage that the Earth will turn into a desert**
- A) much sooner than had been thought-
 B) due to the excessive development of human settlements
 C) as a result of our mishandling it
 D) when the Sun has ceased existence
 E) unless we take steps to prevent it

The Nile perch — introduced into Africa's largest lake in 1960 to boost the availability of protein for local inhabitants — has eaten most of the 300 other fish species in Lake Victoria. Capable of reaching a weight of more than 200 pounds, the perch has almost wiped out the lake's indigenous fish. The perch has not only eaten up rare species of ornamental fish, it has also preyed on a valuable species that helped to control schistosomiasis, a potentially dangerous disease. Residents of the hundreds of fishing villages that border Lake Victoria have also seen their traditional livelihood disappear. There are no small fish left in the lake, and the villagers cannot compete with the large trawlers, with their stronger nets, that catch most of the perch.

- 10- **It is clear from the passage that the Nile perch**
- A) has been infected by a disease that could be very dangerous
 B) has seriously disturbed the ecological balance of Lake Victoria
 C) has been eaten by many species of fish in Lake Victoria
 D) now feeds on the small fish specially introduced into Lake Victoria
 E) weighs at least 200 pounds more than the indigenous fish
- 11- **The author informs us that the Nile perch was introduced into Lake Victoria**
- A) to prevent the local fish species from getting out of control
 B) to help control the spread of the disease, schistosomiasis
 C) in order to improve the diet of the people who lived there
 D) so as to provide more ornamental fish for local fishermen
 E) because the number of fish left in the lake was no more than 300
- 12- **One learns from the passage that the people who live in the local villages**
- A) are gradually moving away from the area that borders Lake Victoria
 B) are catching too many, of the large fish now that the smaller ones have gone
 C) are no longer able to support themselves in the same way that they used to
 D) are now using larger boats and stronger nets in order to catch fish
 E) have been using more modern methods to catch fish since the introduction of the perch

When the comic character Popeye the Sailor made his first appearance in the 1930s, spinach consumption in the United States rose by 33 percent. Why? It was spinach that gave Popeye his mighty strength and big muscles, because it was so full of iron. However, the belief that spinach promoted strength was based on a very simple mathematical error. Nutrition researchers in the 1890s put a decimal point in the wrong place, thus giving spinach ten times more iron than it actually contains. Modern nutritionists believe that as a source of iron, spinach is no better — and no worse — than any other green vegetable. Its iron content is only average, and the little iron it does have is virtually ineffective, because the body cannot absorb it directly.

13- It can be determined from the passage that

- A) Popeye the Sailor ate one-third more spinach than the average American
- B) spinach gives people strength and encourages the growth of muscle
- C) more spinach was eaten by Americans in the 1930s than by any other nation
- D) Americans consumed less spinach before the 1930s
- E) people who eat spinach are on average stronger than those who don't

14- The author tells us that in the 1890s,

- A) scientists managed to develop a type of spinach with ten times more iron
- B) spinach used to have quite a bit more iron than it does nowadays
- C) nutritionists deliberately misled the population to think spinach was healthy
- D) iron was not thought to be a requirement for the body
- E) researchers made a mistake when analysing the nutritional value of spinach

15- According to the recent nutritional research mentioned in the passage, spinach

- A) actually has ten times as much iron as previously thought
- B) is actually the worst source of dietary iron available today
- C) doesn't deserve its reputation as a great source of iron
- D) shouldn't really be classified as a true green vegetable
- E) seems to remove iron from the body rather than provide it

Of the seven continents, Antarctica is the coldest, highest, driest and windiest. With an area of some 5.5 million square miles, it represents one-tenth of the land surface of the world. As much as 98 percent of Antarctica is covered by ice, much of it 1.5 miles thick, and the continent is surrounded by seas filled with pack ice and icebergs for most of the year. Yet far from being a desolate wasteland, it is suspected that Antarctica might be a treasure trove of precious metals, minerals and food. Hundreds of scientists, geologists and technicians from some 20 countries are permanently based at 44 different sites around the continent. However, not everyone is in favour of the commercial exploitation of Antarctica, because of the potentially devastating effect it might have on the environment.

16- It can be determined from the figures in the passage that

- A) the Antarctic continent is actually free of ice for about two months of the year
- B) very little of Antarctica's 5.5 million square miles of land is free of ice
- C) the entire continent of Antarctica is covered by 1.5 miles of ice
- D) very few of the other six continents get less rain or snow than Antarctica does
- E) there is actually more ice in the seas around Antarctica than on the continent itself

17- The passage suggests that Antarctica

- A) has more precious metals, minerals and food than any other continent
- B) might some day be found to possess a great amount of natural resources
- C) is actually a much more pleasant place to live than most people think
- D) is thought to be the hiding place of a great deal of buried treasure
- E) has already been proven to be a rich source of valuable natural resources

18- We learn from the passage that

- A) scientists have determined how much destruction industry would cause in Antarctica
- B) the environment of Antarctica is more fragile than that of any other continent
- C) not everyone obeys the law which bans getting minerals from Antarctica
- D) there is disagreement about whether or not industry should be allowed in Antarctica
- E) no one will ever be permitted to exploit the continent of Antarctica commercially

Rooted in an African tradition of capturing evil spirits in glass bottles, "bottle trees" were once common in the rural pails of the southern USA. Tradition held that the night wind blowing past the glass caused trapped spirits to cry until the morning sun destroyed them. Folklore experts believe the practice came to the US with slaves from central and western Africa. Today, whites as well as blacks erect bottle trees in their gardens by placing various coloured bottles on the branches of trees. Though the trees look much like the ones of the past, those constructed nowadays are simply for decoration as the belief in the evil spirits of the night has died away, leaving behind only the physical form of the traditional protection against them.

19- From the belief related in the passage, we can infer that people used to believe that

- A) spirits trapped in bottles were freed by the wind
- B) spirits did not really mind being trapped in bottles
- C) decorative bottles would attract good spirits
- D) there were more evil spirits in Africa than in America
- E) sunlight was harmful to the spirits of the night

20- According to folklore experts,

- A) slaves who were brought to the US arrived carrying various coloured bottles
- B) the African experience of slavery created the belief in evil spirits of the night
- C) nowadays it is white Southerners who believe in the spirits of the night
- D) more bottle trees are found in Africa than in the southern United States
- E) the practice of making bottle trees occurred in Africa before it did in the USA

21- As is related in the passage, the bottle trees of today's southern US

- A) are no longer particularly effective against the evil spirits of the night
- B) are much simpler in design but work just as well as the old ones
- C) look more attractive than they did in the past and are more common
- D) resemble those made in the past but serve a different function
- E) are more likely to be found in the gardens of white people than black

Champagne was developed by a monk, Dom Perignon, in the seventeenth century. He was a blind man whose senses of taste and smell were so fine that his advice on blending wine was eagerly sought by wine-makers. He aimed to produce a bubbly wine by corking the bottles before the wine was completely fermented. The carbon dioxide produced by the fermentation was indeed kept in, but the pressure was so great that most of the bottles exploded. It was well into the 1800s before a process was developed for producing stronger bottles, allowing champagne to be produced in large quantities. The monk was also the first wine-maker to use cork for sealing bottles. Prior to cork, bottles were closed with hemp dipped in oil, which did not prevent the escape of carbon dioxide and was unsuitable for champagne.

22- We learn from the passage that Dom Perignon

- A) never actually saw what he'd produced
- B) didn't think that the first champagne tasted very good
- C) is the name of the most expensive champagne today
- D) became one of the leading producers of champagne
- E) hid the secrets of making champagne from other wine producers

23- It can be inferred from the passage that champagne

- A) became popular immediately after it was invented by Perignon
- B) was originally cheaper than other wines as it was somewhat immature
- C) is actually a blend of several different types of wine in one bottle
- D) was first made from grapes grown in a pressurised environment
- E) is put into bottles sooner than wine that does not contain bubbles

24- According to the passage, not only did Dom Perignon invent champagne, he was also

- A) the man who developed the extra-strength bottles it was put in
- B) responsible for introducing the use of cork for closing wine bottles
- C) credited with the discovery of the gas known as carbon dioxide
- D) the first person to produce the bubbly drink in mass quantities
- E) the inventor of closing bottles with hemp dipped in oil

The G8 — Group of 8 — is the group of what are considered to be the most economically and politically influential industrialised nations in the world today. Until 1997, it was called the G7, but since then, its membership has grown to include Russia, hence the name change. G8 summits have been held every year since the group's creation in 1975, with the members taking turns being the summit host. The 26th summit, which is being held this year, is the fourth to be hosted by Japan, but the first to be held outside the Tokyo area. The G8 summit is an important forum for heads of state to discuss issues related to their own nations, as well as global issues such as the environment, trade, human rights, economic development and any other issues arising at the time of the summit.

25- The passage tells us that in 1997, the group mentioned in the passage

- A) formed the G8 to have an effect on world economy
- B) decided to take no more members
- C) increased the number of its members to eight
- D) accepted Russia to keep it from founding a rival political group
- E) held its 26th summit in Japan

26- It can be determined from the passage that

- A) Tokyo will be host to the G8 summits for the fourth time this year
- B) the meeting being held this year will be the first to which Russia has been invited
- C) each member state has been the summit host for four times so far
- D) the summit meeting has been held in Tokyo on three occasions
- E) before 1997, there used to be two G8 summit meetings in a single year

27- It may be assumed from the passage that

- A) only issues concerning all eight nations may be brought up at the G8 summit
- B) only countries with excellent human rights records may be members of the G8
- C) the most important issue spoken about at the G8 summit is economic development
- D) issues about poorer, less powerful countries are not important to the G8
- E) some of the topics discussed at the G8 summit are determined at the last minute

Beginning in about 1750, the massive sad-eyed dogs known as Saint Bernards were bred for mountain rescue work by the monks of the St Bernard Hospice on the Italian-Swiss border. Barry was the most successful of all their dogs because he seemed to possess an extraordinary ability to sense an oncoming avalanche and to locate travellers trapped in the snow. After Barry died, the monks continued to name each of their chief dogs in his honour. The original Barry can still be seen, stuffed, at the National Museum in Bern, Switzerland. In 1961, a car tunnel was constructed beneath the St Bernard Pass and the need for winter rescue work became a thing of the past. The monks at the Hospice continue to breed the dogs, however, but now export them as pets.

28- The passage gives us the information that

- A) the St Bernard Hospice closed 211 years after it was founded
- B) there hasn't been an avalanche in Switzerland for nearly 40 years
- C) there's a dog in a Swiss museum that died more than 250 years ago
- D) the tunnel under the St Bernard Pass is now over half a century old
- E) St Bernards were used as rescue dogs for just over two centuries

29- From what we are told in the passage, we can assume that.....

- A) coincidentally, the best rescue dogs at the hospice all happened to be named JBarry
- B) all Saint Bernards are capable of predicting avalanches and finding people in the snow
- C) there have been quite a few Saint Bernards named Barry used in mountain rescue
- D) the monks of the St Bernard Hospice preserve their dead dogs and do not bury them
- E) before being brought to the St Bernard Hospice, St Bernard dogs were known as Barries

30- The end of St Bernards as rescue dogs, according to the passage,

- A) came about as the result of a mountain road-improvement in the early sixties
- B) made it necessary for a tunnel to be constructed beneath the St Bernard Pass
- C) has created a situation in which mountain rescue work is no longer done in winter
- D) has caused difficulties for the monks who made their living breeding the dogs
- E) came about when it became more profitable to sell the big dogs as house pets

The city of Amsterdam, the largest in the Netherlands, is sometimes called the 'Venice of the North' because of its many canals. There are about forty of these within the city and they are crossed by about 400 bridges. Most of the canals are flanked on both sides by streets, so the problem of people and vehicles falling in is fairly common. Amsterdam is laid out in such a way that all of the streets circle outwards from the Dam, the main street, so the canals actually slice the city into about ninety small islands. In the spring and summer, with trees lining the canals and boats gliding along the waterways, the city is one of the most beautiful in the world. The winter, however, finds an entirely different setting as skaters take to the frozen canals.

31- The writer suggests that Amsterdam

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- A) might have been designed by the same people who designed Venice
- B) has even more bridges and canals than Italy's Venice does
- C) has been mistaken for the Italian city of Venice from time to time
- D) is comparable to Venice in that both cities are full of canals
- E) is the second best city in Europe for ice-skating, with Venice being the best

32- As is mentioned by the writer, one problem with Amsterdam's geography is that

- A) the circular design of the city's streets makes it far too easy to get 'lost
- B) there aren't enough bridges to cross over all of the city's canals
- C) the hundreds of bridges interfere with the beauty of the city's many canals
- D) quite often, people and vehicles unwillingly end up in the canals
- E) there are simply too many islands and most of them are much too small

33- It can be inferred from the passage that

- A) ice-skaters in Amsterdam tend to dress quite differently
- B) boating isn't as popular as ice-skating is in Amsterdam
- C) there is little, if any, boat traffic on Amsterdam's canals in winter
- D) it's not very common to see people ice-skating in Amsterdam
- E) few of Amsterdam's canals are suitable for skating nowadays

During the great gold and silver rushes in the American West of the mid-nineteenth century, the population of the territory of Colorado grew from just a few hundred to several thousand. Wherever mines were opened, mining towns were established, and for a time, as long as the earth continued to give up its treasure, they flourished. When there was no more money to be made, most were abandoned as the fortune hunters went elsewhere. The mining towns were filled with hard-working, hard-drinking men who had no desire for the comforts and luxuries of so-called civilised society. By the 1880s, things had begun to change. As some miners brought their families to these boom towns, the wild lifestyle began to change and the first modern towns appeared in the region.

34- It's obvious from the passage that Colorado

- A) was sparsely populated before the gold and silver rushes
- B) received its first inhabitants in the mid-1800s
- C) lacked fertile soils that would enable people to engage in farming
- D) did not actually contain any gold or silver
- E) has always been the least modern of all the American states

35- As is related in the passage, most early towns in the West

- A) became prosperous as soon as gold mines were discovered near them
- B) were surprisingly modern and full of modern conveniences
- C) were full of treasures left there by the miners who had lived in them
- D) had large numbers of uncivilised lazy alcoholics living within them
- E) lasted only as long as the mines they were located near were productive

36- It is suggested in the passage that the arrival of families in the West

- A) was not allowed in the early days of the Gold Rush
- B) caused the towns to become extremely crowded
- C) occurred after the miners had built modern towns
- D) was not welcomed by most of the miners there
- E) greatly affected the nature of the region's settlements

The swastika is a symbol that appeared in many different ancient cultures throughout the world. While it had a multitude of meanings, all were positive. In some countries, it was viewed as a symbol of the sun, while in others it represented the revolution of the stars, the four seasons or the wheel of life. Others saw it in terms of the union of man and woman or of the beginning and the end. In the Hindu language, the word itself means 'it is well'. These positive connotations all changed when Adolf Hitler chose the swastika to symbolise Nazism. When he wrote *Mein Kampf* he said the symbol stood for the fight for victory of the Aryan man, which was eternally anti-Jewish. What, had previously been a joyful symbol became a dreaded sign of horrible destruction and hatred.

- 37- The author tells us that in contrast to what people associate it with today,
- A) the swastika used to arouse feelings of hatred in people
 B) the Hindi meaning of the word swastika was kept when the Nazis started using it
 C) anti-Jewish groups have long used the swastika because of its basic meaning
 D) the swastika has had many positive associations during the course of human history
 E) a lot of negative feelings have been aroused by the symbol called the swastika
- 38- Among the meanings of the swastika mentioned in the passage,
- A) several were symbolic of things that were circular or recurring in nature
 B) almost all had something to do with the relations between men and women
 C) all but one dealt with issues involving interactions between individuals
 D) a large number were concerned with the moral attitudes of humans
 E) all were related to what is today known as astronomy
- 39- The swastika, according to the passage,
- A) has alternated between being a symbol of good and one of evil throughout history
 B) has always been a symbol used by people who hated Jewish people and their religion
 C) was rediscovered, along with its original meaning, by the German leader Hitler
 D) originally stood for Nazism until it was adopted by Hindi-speaking peoples
 E) had traditionally been a symbol of good things until it was adopted by the Nazis

Having spent much of his life as a newspaper reporter, enduring arrest in Havana and a hijacking out of Beirut, Peter Hopkirk published his first book in 1980. "Foreign Devils on the Silk Road" was based on the true story of the turn-of-the-century search for the lost cities and buried treasure of Chinese Central Asia. A well-paced work with cliff-hanger chapter endings leaving the reader unable to wait for the next, and a gripping plot, it established his name in a genre mixing travel, exploration and imperial adventure. He has followed it with five more books, the best-known being the hugely popular "The Great Game", which contains enough terrifying escapades to satisfy the most avid armchair traveller.

- 40- We learn from the passage that Peter Hopkirk
- A) was very successful as a journalist
 B) wrote his first book before he had been to Beirut
 C) is a Cuban in origin
 D) was once involved in a hijack
 E) worked in the intelligence service in Havana
- 41- The passage informs us that Hopkirk's first book
- A) was about his own search for a lost city
 B) is a fictionalised version of real-life adventures
 C) did not sell well, so he had to become a journalist
 D) was like a textbook on geography
 E) told his adventures in Havana and Beirut
- 42- We can infer from the passage that the phrase "cliff-hanger" probably means
- A) a historical novel
 B) a book based on journalist experience
 C) a story filled with excitement and suspense
 D) a story in which geographical features play an important part
 E) any book which concerns mountaineering

Palmistry, also called chiromancy or chiromony, attempts to diagnose disease, reveal character, and foretell the future by reading the lines and convolutions on the palm of the hand. The familiar form of palmistry is a Greek system, probably based on an older Indian tradition. After going in and out of fashion in Europe for several hundred years, palmistry underwent a revival in the 19th century, largely through the writings of Casimlr d'Arpentigny, William Benham and Louis Harmon. Although there is no scientific proof for the contention that the physical features observed by palmists have psychic or predictive meaning, the human hand does show evidence of the person's health, cleanliness, occupation and nervous habits. Since various palmists use different systems for reading and analysing palm lines, different readings for the same hand are possible.

43- The author informs us that chiromancy

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- A) is more accurate than tarot card reading
- B) will become more popular in the future
- C) is simply another name for palmistry
- D) is one special form of chiromony
- E) can be used to cure certain illnesses

44- It can be inferred from the passage that, before the 1800s, palmistry

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- A) was more popular in India than in Greece
- B) was not regarded useful by European physicians
- C) was best done by Greek-speaking palmists
- D) was only known to Indians and ancient Greeks
- E) did not enjoy a steady popularity in Europe

45- The information obtained from a person's palm

- A) is based on a long scientific tradition
- B) never changes during his lifetime
- C) is a good indication of future health
- D) may vary depending on the reader
- E) can only be done when the hand is clean

Chocolate was for many centuries enjoyed chiefly as a beverage. Its popularity began in the Americas, where the cacao tree grew wild. In the early 1500s, when Cortez conquered Mexico, the Aztec emperor Montezuma served him a drink called chocolate. Cortez brought the beverage back to Spain. With sugar, vanilla and cinnamon added to sweeten the bitter drink, it became a favourite with the Spanish aristocracy. In the 1600s, the drink won popularity among the upper classes in France and England. In the 1800s, the processes for making smooth, tasty eating chocolate were invented. This increased the popularity of chocolate products further. Today the American chocolate industry is a big one, absorbing more than one-fourth of the world production of cacao beans. Other important manufacturing countries are Germany, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Great Britain and France.

46- We learn from the passage that

- A) chocolate was first discovered by Cortez
- B) the cacao bean is naturally extremely sweet
- C) the Aztecs never thought of eating chocolate
- D) chocolatl is a drink made from cacao beans
- E) chocolate originated in the United States

47- The passage suggests that chocolate

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- A) is Mexico's largest agricultural industry
- B) is produced primarily in Western countries
- C) was kept secret for centuries by the Aztecs
- D) is sweeter when it is produced in Europe
- E) of a higher quality is made in the Netherlands

48- The popularity of chocolate rose in the 19th century

- A) once a form suitable for eating was developed
- B) when people added sugar and cinnamon to it
- C) because the American chocolate industry grew
- D) due to its very acidic flavour as a beverage
- E) when Cortez brought it back to Europe

The great Carthaginian general Hannibal was, like Napoleon 2,000 years later, a master strategist who had the ability to select the most favourable terrain for a battle. His successful tactic at the battle of Cannae in 216 BC was to allow his light infantry to fall back before the Roman advance. The Carthaginian cavalry then moved out to the flanks to surround the numerically superior Roman army. This victory was not followed up for several reasons, however: Hannibal's lack of naval support, his very long supply lines, and inadequate recruitment policies to obtain more mercenaries. The war ended eventually in a Roman victory. In the Third Punic War from 149 to 146 BC, Rome destroyed the city of Carthage and declared the region as a Roman province.

49- According to the passage, Hannibal

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- A) was heavily influenced by the French emperor Napoleon
 - B) only liked fighting when he thought he would win
 - C) fought even better than Napoleon did 2000 years later
 - D) inspired Napoleon to some of his greatest victories
 - E) was expert at planning and executing a military battle

50- In the Battle of Cannae

- A) Hannibal's soldiers collapsed in front of the Romans
- B) the Carthaginian navy did not prove to be very helpful
- C) Hannibal's army defeated a bigger Roman one
- D) the Carthaginians fought the Romans and Punics
- E) Hannibal was captured by a superior Roman army

51- The ultimate outcome of the Roman wars with Carthage

- A) was the destruction of the city and provinces of Rome
- B) was the inclusion of Carthage in the Roman Empire
- C) was that Hannibal's victory was never followed up
- D) was Hannibal's difficulty in recruiting military help
- E) was the total defeat of Rome by the Carthaginians

At the outbreak of World War I, Germany led the world in air power with 260 aeroplanes and 14 Zeppelins. Other allies of Germany, including Italy, also had newly formed air arms. The British had about 100 aircraft at this time; the French had 156. Some 100,000 aircraft flew in the war, primarily in support of ground and sea troops. During the war, rapid advances were made in both air power strategy and technology. In 1914 the aeroplanes mobilised for war were flimsy, kite-like structures powered by engines of uncertain power. At best, they could climb 3,000 feet and fly at speeds of 70 miles per hour. At worst, they could barely get off the ground. Only four years later, single-seat aeroplane fighters with 200-horsepower engines were outfitted with machine guns to do battle at 15,000 feet in the air.

52- It is understood from the passage that.....

- A) though the British had fewer planes, they were better than Germany's
- B) when World War I started, Germany had the strongest air force
- C) Zeppelins were more suited for warfare than normal aeroplanes
- D) aeronautic technology was already very advanced by the year 1914
- E) most planes used in World War I were made outside of Europe

53- Compared to later ones, planes in 1914

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- A) were not as well-constructed and were much less powerful
 - B) could reach much higher altitudes but flew slower
 - C) were much quicker to produce but more difficult to fly
 - D) were more capable of fighting while flying
 - E) did not even have the strength of a few horses

54- The main topic of this paragraph is

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- A) the development of flying machines from kites to fighter planes
 - B) how war planes with machine guns were developed before 1914
 - C) the German advantage in air power at the start of World War I
 - D) the progress in aeronautic technology during the First World War
 - E) the importance of air power to the military through the ages

A vital zone between North America's and Russia's northernmost frontiers consists of the Arctic regions. Once only explorers, traders and Eskimo hunters were interested in the vast, icy area at the "top" of the world. Today, because of its strategic location and its value to scientists, the Arctic is the scene of much activity. The Arctic is studded with air bases, constant reminders that the shortest air routes between the United States and Russia are over the area. Only a narrow channel separates Little Diomed Island, of the United States, from Big Diomed Island, which is Russian territory. The long-range missile and the nuclear-powered submarine have made distances between the two countries seem even shorter. Year-round scientific research stations are maintained to study weather, climate and mineral resources of the Arctic.

55- The Arctic region today is

- A) bigger and icier than it has ever been before
- B) is the scene of the Cold War between the USA and Russia
- C) much busier and more populated than it used to be
- D) becoming a very popular holiday destination
- E) a region of Joint US-Russia scientific projects

56- It is stated in the passage that the Arctic

-
- A) has become very important because of its location
- B) is under constant threat from long-range missiles
- C) will become the world's greatest source of petroleum
- D) consists of a narrow channel between America and Russia
- E) has been taken from the Eskimos by scientists

57- According to the information given in the passage,

- A) the distance between the USA and Russia is continually shrinking
- B) Eskimos play quite an important role in American-Russian relations
- C) from the Arctic, television is broadcast to both North America and Russia
- D) scientists aren't affected by the long harsh winters in the Arctic
- E) the shortest flight path from the USA to Russia is over the Arctic

The act by which a valid marriage is ended is called divorce. It usually frees the two parties to remarry. Today, divorce is almost universally allowed, and in Roman Catholic countries, restrictions on divorce are undergoing gradual relaxation. In regions where the influence of ancient religious authority is still strong, divorce may be difficult and rare, especially when, as among Hindus, the religious tradition views marriage as permanent. On the other hand, custom may make divorce a simple matter. Among some Pueblo Indian tribes, a woman could divorce her husband simply by leaving his moccasins on the doorstep. Today principles such as mutual consent are making divorce increasingly acceptable in the industrialised parts of the world.

58- Divorce, according to the passage,

-
- A) is no problem for Roman Catholics any longer
- B) is now permitted in nearly all countries
- C) can be realised even when one partner doesn't agree
- D) is strictly forbidden among the adherents of the major religions
- E) is never allowed in Catholic or Hindu countries

59- We can conclude from the passage that

-
- A) a Pueblo woman can divorce her husband, but he can't divorce her
- B) divorce customs are pretty much the same all over the world
- C) it is impossible for followers of Hinduism to get divorced
- D) it is much easier to divorce in some cultures than in others
- E) once a Hindu is divorced, he can never get married again

60- In contrast to the past,

- A) today's Pueblo Indians have much stricter divorce laws
- B) both partners must now agree before a divorce is granted
- C) divorce is now less unacceptable in many parts of the world
- D) more men than women now want to end their marriages
- E) it is much harder to get a divorce in more modern nations

Of all the oil-producing Arab countries of the Middle East, Kuwait was the first one whose entire population came to benefit from its vast petroleum reserves. Many of these reserves lie along its border with Iraq. Kuwait lies at the northeastern tip of the Arabian Peninsula, on the shore of the Persian Gulf. Like Iraq and Saudi Arabia, Kuwait has a Muslim Arab cultural heritage. Kuwait is a good example of a traditional society that advanced rapidly into the 20th century because of its oil wealth. In the early 1950s the nation's capital, Kuwait City, was a fortified town surrounded by a mud wall for protection against other tribes. Today, the city has high-rise buildings, a busy port, stores that sell the latest products, and an extensive petrochemical industry.

61- It's clear from the passage that

- A) the oil sector in Kuwait has always been a monopoly of the rich
- B) many Kuwaitis mourn the loss of traditional values
- C) the whole population of Kuwait is better off, thanks to petroleum
- D) oil has made Iraqis in Kuwait incredibly wealthy
- E) money has destroyed Kuwait's Muslim Arab culture

62- We understand from the passage that Kuwait's location

- A) makes it dependent on Iraq because it lacks a coast
- B) leaves it vulnerable to attacks from neighbouring countries
- C) keeps it isolated from Iraq, with Arabia lying between them
- D) makes it the only Arab nation in its immediate area
- E) gives it both oil wealth and a sea it can use to ship it

63- We are told in the passage that during the last half century,

- A) Kuwait has lost much of its Muslim Arab culture to modernisation
- B) the mud wall surrounding Kuwait City has repelled invaders
- C) Kuwait has stubbornly resisted the effects of modernisation
- D) Kuwait has been transformed from a tribal society to a modern state
- E) the majority of Kuwait City's high-rise buildings have been neglected

In 1974, a United States diving company introduced a revolutionary armoured diving suit called Jim. It had been developed over many years by a British company and named after Jim Jarratt, who had explored the wreck of the Lusitania in the 1930s in a preliminary model of the suit. Jim is a one-person submersible device that is essentially a pressurized suit of armour that lets a diver work at depths of up to 600 metres while remaining at surface pressure. Because the diver is never subjected to the pressure of the depths, there is never a need to undergo decompression. The first Jim dives were to 275 metres in the Canadian Arctic, and the diver was able to surface in minutes instead of decompressing for the usual nine days.

64- The development and production of Jim

- A) was inspired from the armoured clothing of the Middle Ages
- B) was the result of the relentless efforts of a diver named Jim Jarratt
- C) was encouraged and sponsored by a British man
- D) completely stopped after its preliminary model in the 1930s
- E) took many decades and involved two nations

65- It is mentioned in the passage that Jim took its name from the person who

- A) bought its patent from its British inventor
- B) was killed when exploring the wreck of the Lusitania
- C) produced its first model
- D) established the principles of its working
- E) wore the trial model of it

66- The author informs us that Jim

- A) is only effective in the icy waters of the Canadian Arctic
- B) makes diving in deep water easier and less time-consuming
- C) exposes divers to the risks of the extreme pressure of deep water
- D) can be used only when differences in pressure aren't too large
- E) greatly shortens the amount of time a diver can stay under water

Every child who knew Abraham Lincoln loved him as a friend and felt he understood them and truly liked them. Men and women who knew him called him "Honest Abe". People throughout the world thought him among the greatest men ever. He was unusual in many ways. One minute he would wrestle with his sons or tell a Joke and break out in laughter. The next, he'd be deep in thought and not notice anything around him. He was gentle and patient, but very determined. He was tall, thin and stooped. He spent less than a year in school, but never stopped studying. All his life, he was a "learner". Born in a log cabin on the frontier, he made his own way in life and became the president who kept the United States united.

67- From the information given in the passage, it seems that

- A) Lincoln was highly regarded during his own lifetime
- B) everyone agrees that Lincoln was the greatest man ever
- C) Lincoln's fame didn't come until after his death
- D) Lincoln was the only American president liked by foreigners
- E) Lincoln had better relationships with children than with adults

68- This passage is primarily concerned with

- A) the heroic feats of Abraham Lincoln
- B) the fatherhood of Abraham Lincoln
- C) the honesty of Abraham Lincoln
- D) the personality of Abraham Lincoln
- E) the education of Abraham Lincoln

69- It is evident from the passage that the author

- A) holds Lincoln responsible for the US Civil War
- B) has a very high opinion of Abraham Lincoln
- C) considers Lincoln to be uneducated and odd
- D) feels Lincoln would have benefited from school
- E) thinks Lincoln's reputation is undeserved

Mountaineering can be traced back to 1760. That year Horace-Benedict de Saussure, a young scientist from Switzerland, offered a prize to the first person who could climb to the summit of Mont Blanc, the highest peak in the Alps. Finally, 26 years later, Michel-Gabriel Paccard, a French doctor, succeeded, with Jacques Balmat, his porter, in climbing Mont Blanc and won the prize. Mountain climbing grew rapidly in popularity after 1850, and by 1900 the Alpine peaks had all been conquered. Mountains still waited to be climbed, however, and climbers travelled to the top of the Andes in South America, the Rockies in North America, and the Ruwenzori peaks in Africa. Finally they sought the ultimate challenge, the remote peaks of the Himalayas, which extend across Asia, separating India and Tibet.

70- According to the author, mountaineering

- A) has lessened the level of man's respect for the world's highest mountains
- B) is the most challenging and interesting activity that humans can engage in
- C) has achieved all of its aims and no longer holds the interest of the public
- D) should only be attempted by experts, such as scientists and doctors
- E) originated when a prize was offered to the first climber of Mount Blanc

71- It's stated in the passage that Mont Blanc, the highest mountain in Europe,

- A) was conquered by a Swiss scientist in 1760
- B) is actually lower than the peaks in North and South America
- C) was initially scaled by a French doctor in 1734
- D) was first climbed by a Frenchman in 1786
- E) has been successfully climbed by many people, starting in 1760

72- One can conclude from the passage that, since its origins in the 18th century, mountaineering

- A) has shifted its focus away from Europe to other places
- B) has ultimately come to an end on the India-Tibet border
- C) has become less challenging because of modern equipment
- D) has remained primarily a European activity, centred in the Alps
- E) has declined as most of the world's peaks have been climbed

Hollywood — a single word that, when spoken anywhere on the Earth, evokes worlds of memories. The motion-picture industry did not start in Hollywood, nor did it stay there. But for most of a century, the little section of Los Angeles called Hollywood brought comedy and tragedy, song and dance, heroes and villains, cops and robbers, horror and slapstick, romance and adventure, and fantasy and realism to generations of movie-goers, Gary Grant, one of the industry's most respected actors, remarked of his profession: "We have a factory, which we call a stage. We make a product, we colour it, we title it, and we ship it out in cans." But the film in those cans, when projected upon the silver screen, often lifts audiences — however briefly — from the routines of daily life and dazzles them.

73- The main concern of the passage is

..... .

- A) to demonstrate the kind of films Hollywood has made
- B) to explain how films were made in the past in Hollywood
- C) to present a complete history of film making in Hollywood
- D) to show how important Cary Grant was in Hollywood
- E) to express the nostalgia and romance of Hollywood

74- The writer informs us that movies

..... .

- A) were first produced in Hollywood, a suburb of Los Angeles
- B) are connected with Hollywood in people's minds
- C) have been produced in Hollywood for over 100 years
- D) are mainly produced in studios in Hollywood nowadays
- E) have never actually been produced in Hollywood itself

75- Cary Grant's remark quoted in the passage implies that making a film is just like

- A) acting on the stage
- B) making a colourful picture
- C) making any other product
- D) working in an artist's studio
- E) writing a novel or a play

According to the common definition, a weed is any plant growing where it is not wanted. Any plant may qualify as a weed, depending on the situation; generally, however, the term is reserved for those plants whose vigorous, invasive habits of growth pose a serious threat to desirable, cultivated plants. In any discussion of this class of plants, it should be remembered that one person's weed may be another's prized crop. The most dramatic example of this is the common dandelion. To the suburban homeowner, this deep-rooted wildflower may be nothing more than a pest. Yet nutritionists prize dandelion greens as a rich source of vitamins A and C, and in fact, this "weed" brings \$300,000 to \$400,000 annually to the farmers of New Jersey, who supply dandelion greens to markets throughout the country.

76- The passage states that, although a weed can be any unwanted plant, generally, weeds

- A) are plants that are not particularly attractive or useful
- B) are plants whose growth habits disadvantage cultivated plants
- C) are plants that are being grown in certain parts of the USA
- D) grow in places where they don't have to be looked after
- E) are highly desirable plants with a superior growth pattern

77- The dandelion is mentioned in the passage as an example of

- A) a plant which is often endangered by weeds
- B) a plant valued by some and hated by others
- C) a wildflower that often wins large cash prizes
- D) a highly desirable and expensive garden plant
- E) a weed which offers no benefits whatsoever

78- We learn from the passage that some farmers in New Jersey

- A) each make roughly \$300,000-\$400,000 annually
- B) grow dandelions against the advice of most nutritionists
- C) compete with nutritionists for large financial rewards
- D) grow what some gardeners consider a weed as a cash crop
- E) have become quite successful in the fight against dandelions

People have been buying less and less candy since the 1960s for a variety of reasons. First, there is much competition from other kinds of snacks. A greater Interest in health and nutrition has also tended to lower demand. Nutritionists warn against eating too much refined sugar and suggest eating fruit and other more nutritious snacks instead. Dentists warn of the potential harm to teeth by sugar. And with the slim look increasingly fashionable, people have naturally tended to shy away from overindulgence in sweets because they are very fattening. Nevertheless, the candy industry is still very large. In 1990, United States' annual sales totalled more than 8 billion dollars. The company ranked first in sales in the United States was Hershey Foods, which first began mass-producing milk-chocolate bars in 1894.

79- The passage is mainly about

- A) the various factors which have affected the decrease In the consumption of candy
- B) how health professionals have caused the decline of the candy industry
- C) the gradual decline and ruin of the Hershey Food company because of the modern eating habits
- D) how people's health in general has improved since the 1960s
- E) the reasons why people should not eat refined sugar, such as that in candy

80- One of the reasons mentioned why people eat less candy now than they did before the 1960s is that.....

- A) they try to avoid eating things in public
- B) many people have become very overweight
- C) there is more choice available nowadays
- D) they have already damaged their teeth
- E) people are generally eating less than before

81- The author points out that Hershey Foods

- A) was the highest selling candy company in 1894
- B) had the biggest share of the US candy market in 1990
- C) introduced chocolate as a new product in 1894
- D) produces the best chocolate bars in America
- E) opened the earliest candy factory in the USA

The standard recipe has all Ingredients listed first to permit the easy assembling of supplies. The directions follow either in paragraphs or numbered steps. It is necessary to know the vocabulary of cookery to read and use recipes. Otherwise, one may be confused, for example, if a recipe says "add sugar and butter, and cream," when cream is not listed as an Ingredient. In this case, "cream" is not a noun but a verb, meaning "to mix the butter and sugar thoroughly." It is best to choose recipes that call for ingredients on hand or readily available, give accurate amounts, and tell exactly what to do with each ingredient. They should suggest a test for doneness — such as appearance, feel or temperature. They should stipulate the yield, or how much food they make.

82- We learnt from the passage that, usually, a recipe

- A) begins with a list of the Ingredients you need to make it
- B) lists the ingredients in various numbered stages
- C) is made using foods which are easy to obtain
- D) contains a great many different ingredients
- E) is a very simple thing to read and to understand

83- The author suggests that recipes can be difficult to follow if.....

- A) you don't know how to make cream
- B) the required ingredients are not listed
- C) you can't find the right ingredients
- D) you don't know the specific terms
- E) the directions are given in paragraphs

84- All of the following are mentioned in the passage as the features of a good recipe, except for

- A) a way to tell when the food is cooked and ready
- B) telling you where to get the best ingredients
- C) precise instructions about how to make the food
- D) exact measurements for the ingredients you need to use
- E) a description of what the food will look and taste like

A home-made pipe bomb loaded with nails and screws exploded at the Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta in 1996, killing one person and wounding more than 100 others. Federal officials said that an emergency call 30 minutes before the explosion warned authorities of the bomb, at roughly the same time that security guards in the park spotted the unattended green knapsack containing the explosive device. An attempt was made to clear the area, but the bomb exploded before the park could be cleared of the thousands inside. Despite the incident, Olympic officials announced that the games would continue as planned. The incident was the second major terrorist attack at the modern Olympics, the first one having taken place at the 1972 games in Munich, Germany, where 11 Israeli athletes were murdered by Palestinian terrorists.

85- The passage tells us that the bomb

-
- A) exploded before people could be moved to a safe place
 - B) would have caused lots of casualties, had it not been found in time
 - C) went off before the police could locate its position
 - D) was obviously a professional, military weapon
 - E) exploded 30 minutes before it was supposed to

86- The passage describes that the security guards

- A) saw a man carrying the backpack containing the bomb
- B) didn't strictly follow the safety regulations set by the Olympic Committee
- C) received an anonymous phone call that made them start a search
- D) had been told by Federal officials to be on the lookout throughout the games.
- E) found an unaccompanied bag half an hour before the blast

87- After the explosion,

- A) spectators refused to get out of the park
- B) several Palestinians were suspected of planting the bomb and were arrested
- C) security guards managed to find the owner of the green bag
- D) the Atlanta Summer Olympic Games were not cancelled
- E) somebody phoned the authorities to tell their aim in planting the bomb

Prior to the advent of television, baseball and an occasional boxing match were the main sports attractions available to a large public by radio. No one, for example, would have just listened to a golf or bowling tournament. The visual impact of television has brought hours of every known sport, from arm wrestling to yachting, into the living rooms of millions of viewers. The Influence of television derives from its visual immediacy, but its power over sports is based on money. The money comes from commercial sponsors, who buy broadcast time from the television companies. The television stations then must often pay the professional leagues a great deal for the right to broadcast the events.

88- It is obvious from the passage that television

- A) only broadcasts the most popular sports
- B) has enabled viewers to watch every type of sports
- C) can do, unlike radio, live broadcasts of sporting events
- D) has helped to encourage many viewers to do sports
- E) is not at all concerned with minority-interest sports

89- The passage implies that the visual aspect of television

- A) makes it a particularly expensive medium
- B) means businesses consider sporting events to be an effective advertising medium
- C) gives television companies complete control over sports
- D) means certain sports are no longer broadcast on the radio
- E) has led to there being too much sport on television

90- It is suggested that television companies

- A) make some sporting bodies pay to be shown on television
- B) are right to show only the best sport on television
- C) have to pay a great deal to show any sporting event
- D) have brought a lot of money to sport in general
- E) often lose money when they broadcast sporting events

Louis XIV was possibly the most famous French king in history, widely known as Le Rot Solefl, which means 'The Sun King'. For over 50 years, he was absolute ruler of France and the dominant personality of Europe. His ambition was to extend his country's natural boundaries to the Rhine, in which he was partially successful. For political reasons he also wished to have his grandson made king of Spain, but suffered defeat at the hands of the Duke of Marlborough in the War of the Spanish Succession. At home, he built the great Palace of Versailles just outside Paris and attracted to his court some of Europe's most brilliant musicians, writers and scholars. But his extravagance and autocratic rule were to lead eventually to the French Revolution.

91- The writer informs us that Louis XIV

..... .

- A) was known as the Sun King because of his father
- B) ruled over France and also over much of Spain
- C) was basically an unambitious and contented king
- D) ruled over France for more than half a century
- E) never lost a single battle during his entire reign

92- It is clear from the passage that Louis's habits included

- A) cutting off his enemies' hands
- B) losing a great many battles
- C) playing in an orchestra
- D) preparing for a revolution
- E) spending a lot of money

93- The passage tells us that one of Louis's achievements was

- A) winning the War of the Spanish Succession
- B) building a magnificent palace near Paris
- C) having his grandson crowned king of Spain
- D) conquering Europe on both sides of the Rhine
- E) being a brilliant musician, author and scholar

The natural end of every human life is death; however, some people choose to end their own lives, an act called suicide. Sir Thomas Browne once commented: "Not to be content with life is the unsatisfactory state of those who destroy themselves." For all the uncertainty that has surrounded suicide, his assessment is probably as accurate as any. The individual, in seemingly hopeless conflict with the world, decides to end his existence in what amounts to a final temper tantrum against a society that can no longer -be tolerated. Thus, the person symbolically obtains a final revenge on everything and everyone that have caused these feelings of depression. Sometimes suicide has been used for execution, such as when Socrates was required to drink hemlock after being found guilty of corrupting the youth of Athens.

94- Sir Thomas Browne seems to feel that people who kill themselves

- A) are determined to destroy everything they find unsatisfactory
- B) actually only want to destroy themselves, but not permanently
- C) are simply not pleased with the way their lives are going
- D) should be encouraged to do so, since they're so unhappy
- E) have very short tempers and thus get angry very easily

95- The author suggests that some people commit suicide

- A) because they are bored or anxious about the state of society
- B) since they are quite pathetic and immature individuals
- C) as they continually fall into conflict with the people around them
- D) to take revenge on people and things that make them sad
- E) when they feel that their future is uncertain

96- We learn from the passage that Socrates

..... .

- A) killed himself because the government had ordered him to
- B) killed himself to take revenge on the Athens government
- C) accidentally died from drinking a type of poisonous beverage
- D) chose to kill himself to avoid going to trial for certain crimes
- E) committed suicide because he was ashamed of himself

In the late 18th century, American poetry was at low ebb. The age was one of prose. Early in this century, however, poetry came into its own. In 1912, Harriet Monroe founded Poetry: a Magazine of Verse, in Chicago. She sought to encourage struggling poets everywhere and to train readers to read verse. The first issue quoted Whitman for its motto: "To have great poets, there must be great audiences too." The founding of Poetry was a timely act, for there were a number of unknown poets who needed just such an outlet for their work. Poetry published the first or early work of nearly every distinguished modern American poet. Poetry magazine discovered excellent new writers in its own backyard, the Middle West, never until then known for its poets.

- 97- It is stated in the passage that in the late 1700s in America,**
- A) there was no good literature being written or read
 - B) only old people used to appreciate the art of poetry
 - C) people were not at all interested in the arts in general
 - D) people enjoyed reading poetry, but not writing it
 - E) people were more interested in novels than in poetry
- 98- It is clear from the passage that Harriet Monroe**
- A) wanted to teach people in America how to write poetry
 - B) was the first poet whose works were published in Poetry
 - C) wanted to revive the art of poetry in the United States
 - D) was the greatest American poet of the early 20th century
 - E) wanted to help to teach people how to read and write
- 99- It is pointed out in the passage that Poetry**
- A) only published the work of well-known American poets
 - B) was only available to poets, and not to the general public
 - C) struggled to find poets who wanted their work published
 - D) mostly published the work of poets who lived in the Midwest
 - E) were the first to publish many subsequently famous poets

The remarkable and characteristic feature of the hypnotic trance is that hypnotised people become highly suggestible, or easily influenced by the suggestions of others. They retain their powers to act and are able to walk, speak and respond to questions. Their perceptions, however, can be radically altered or distorted by external suggestions. At the hypnotist's command, subjects may lose all feeling in a limb, and a pin prick will cause them no pain. The heartbeat can be made slower or faster, and a rise in temperature and perspiration can be induced. They can be made to experience hallucinations or to regress in mental age and live the past as if it were the present. Subjects may forget part or all of the experience or be made to recall things that they had otherwise forgotten.

- 100- We can conclude from the passage that people who are under hypnosis**
- A) tend to make a lot of suggestions
 - B) can be easily made to do things
 - C) become very good actors
 - D) are completely aware of what they are doing
 - E) are unable to reveal their real characters
- 101- It is apparent from the passage that hypnotists**
- A) can have great control over their subjects
 - B) cannot affect their subjects physically
 - C) find hypnotism physically quite stressful
 - D) never cause their subjects any pain
 - E) often misuse the powers that they have
- 102- After the experience of being hypnotised, subjects**
- A) generally remember the past very clearly
 - B) usually forget everything that happened
 - C) may suffer from minor physical complaints
 - D) may or may not remember what happened
 - E) will probably find that they have better memories

READING / TEST 6 (102
ADET SORU)

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61. C 62. E 63. D 64. E 65. E 66. B 67. A 68. D 69. B 70. E
71. D 72. A 73. E 74. B 75. C 76. B 77. B 78. D 79. A 80. C
81. B 82. A 83. D 84. B 85. A 86. E 87. D 88. B 89. B 90. D
91. D 92. E 93. B 94. C 95. D 96. A 97. E 98. C 99. E 100. B
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