

**Online English 1101  
Reading Final Exam**

Some years ago the World Health Organization instituted a program of spraying DDT widely on the tropical island of Borneo in an effort to control the mosquitoes. This program proved very effective in destroying mosquitoes. It also destroyed wasps, however. These wasps preyed on caterpillars, which, in turn, ate the thatched roofs of the natives' houses. So as a direct consequence of the mosquito-control programs, the roofs collapsed inside the huts.

Meanwhile, a program of spraying with DDT was initiated to kill houseflies. Up to that point, the houseflies had been controlled by small lizards – geckoes – which crawled over the ceilings and walls of the houses. When the flies were poisoned with DDT, the geckoes, which continued to eat them, also began to die. Falling to the floor of the huts, they were eaten by the house cats, which in turn began to die. Eventually, this led to an enormous increase in the rat population, which not only began to invade the house and consume the food but also spread plague among the native population. Finally, a program of parachuting cats into remote Bornean villages was instituted in an effort to restore the ecological balance that was so badly disturbed by a seemingly reasonable program of spraying houseflies with DDT.

1. The author's primary purpose is to:
  1. show the effectiveness of DDT.
  2. expose the hidden dangers of using DDT.
  3. show the numerous effects of using DDT.
  4. chastise the World Health Organization.
  
2. The author would probably agree that:
  1. the use of DDT resulted in more harm than good.
  2. DDT should continue to be used control mosquitoes and flies.
  3. scientists can usually find a way to restore the ecological balance.
  4. because Borneo has so many problems, the natives should move to another island.
  
3. Which is most directly related to the the collapse of roofs?
  1. The caterpillar population increased.
  2. The rate population increased.
  3. The mosquito population Decreased.
  4. The lizard population decreased.
  
4. DDT was used for the purpose of killing:
  1. rats.
  2. lizards.
  3. wasps.
  4. flies.
  
5. Which of the following does the author use?
  1. examples.
  2. comparison and contrast.
  3. personal experience.
  4. statistics.

Air pollutants are part of the eco-climate just as surely as temperature, and they can "haunt" both allergic and normal people with enormous volumes of odors, vapors, fumes, and gases.

"The breathed route of entry into a body is very adverse," says Francis Silver, "since contaminants have direct access to the blood stream." By contrast, toxic materials that are ingested through the mouth are detoxified in the liver before reaching the blood supply. "This principle is so little recognized," says Silver, that persons who would not ever consider tasting a drop of turpentine or petroleum solvent, much less drinking a teaspoonful, often do not hesitate to breathe large quantities of turpentine (or worse) in the air evaporated from paint fumes. They may even exclaim joyously how beautiful and clean a new coat of paint, floor wax, or furniture polish looks, while befouling the interior of their bodies with fumes.

The eco-climate is but one scale of the total environment, which also includes the micro-climate and geo-climate. The physician must, Rene Dubos said in 1967, "master a new science focused on the effects that the total environment exerts on the human condition." How all aspects of that environment impinge on our lives is the subject of clinical ecology. Our relations to environmental excitants – air, water, food, drugs, climate-leaps – are modified by our susceptibilities. And these in turn are conditioned or determined by genetic background, state of mental and physical well-being, and adaptability.

6. Clinical ecology is the study of
1. individuals' susceptibilities to environmental excitants.
  2. how all aspects of the environment impinge on human life.
  3. the human condition.
  4. the eco-climate.
7. What helps protect the body from harm when toxic substances are swallowed?
1. the liver
  2. the blood
  3. evaporation
  4. the mouth
8. Adverse, underlined in the passage, means:
1. addictive.
  2. difficult.
  3. harmful.
  4. important.
9. As used in the passage, the word excitants means:
1. necessities of life.
  2. major hazards.
  3. stimulating drugs.
  4. active influences.
10. Which of the following would affect the eco-climate?
1. allergies.
  2. cigarette smoke.
  3. aspirin
  4. genetic background
11. As used in the passage, impinge on means:
1. surround.
  2. detract from.
  3. control.
  4. intrude upon.
12. Which of the following statements from the passage is a statement of opinion and COULD NOT be a fact?
1. People may exclaim joyously how beautiful and clean a new coat of paint looks, while befouling the interior of their interior of their bodies with fumes.
  2. The physician must mater a new science focused on the effects that the total environment exerts on the human condition.
  3. Contaminants have direct access to the bloodstream.
  4. The eco-climate is but scale of the total environment.

Bikes are back, piloted by legions not limited to motorless youngsters; more bicycles were sold in 1972 for use by adults than by children. Europe, that bastion of bikedom, has now fallen behind the United States in total production. In 1972 an astounding 76 million men, women and children in the U.S. had bikes to call their own. By sheer weight of numbers, they are slowly gaining acceptance in American traffic.

If they irritate the impatient, bicyclists also inspire, by the slight drama of their physical struggle, a brief camaraderie with many a fellow journeyer. Pedaling more than 1,000 miles during a summer of exploring the two-wheeled phenomenon, I encountered countless acts of motorized courtesy in Washington, New York, Boston, San Francisco Houston, in scores of small towns, and on long stretches of major highways. I basked in friendly waves and approving grins from gracious car drivers, and the almost inevitable greetings from lawn and front-porch spectators. Even the staff of New York's stately Waldorf-Astoria was seemingly nonplussed when I stabled my 10-speed in my room. Not a question was asked as I walked it through the opulent lobby, skinny tires mushing into thick carpets, freewheel clicking in friendly duet with a tinkling chandelier.

13. In the last sentence of the article, the author uses
1. deductive logic
  2. factual narration.
  3. inference.
  4. sensory appeal.
14. To illustrate the belief that cyclists inspire feelings of camaraderie with fellow journeyers, the author uses
1. analogy.
  2. personal experience.
  3. comparison and contrast.
  4. statistics.
15. The author's attitude toward the return of bikes is:
1. favorable.
  2. condemnatory.
  3. objective.
  4. indifferent.
16. The author's purpose is to show that:
1. hotels and motels encourage cyclists.
  2. most Americans are indifferent to cyclists.
  3. bikes are re-gaining acceptance.
  4. automobile drivers are impatient with cyclists.
17. Which of the following could be inferred about the author of the article?
- The author is
1. a man.
  2. poor.
  3. physically fit.
  4. shy.
18. As used in the passage, basked in means:
1. caused.
  2. tolerated.
  3. received heat from.
  4. took pleasure in.
19. Opulent, underlined in the passage, means:
1. damp
  2. small.
  3. luxurious.
  4. dimly lit.

My role on Baboon Island is not over. For at least another year I will continue to monitor the environment to ensure that there is enough natural food for the chimps to survive the two months of drought each year. I will continue my systematic observation of their feeding behavior, nesting, group integration and learning processes. My research data already show a remarkable convergence of the behavior of these once-captive chimps with that of wild chimps. I hope that my work will demonstrate the feasibility of future projects on an even larger scale, and that my setbacks and successes will serve as guidelines for those projects.

Foraging 80 feet up in the canopy, Lucy often peers down at me. On occasion she picks up a couple of pieces of fruit or leaves, climbs down, and with her other arm wrapped around my neck very gently puts in my mouth a food that has now become part of her natural diet. As she leads the group to a new area, I feel a sense of pride and relief. I follow now, they lead. I am no longer the central motivating force in their wild existence. I also no longer provide the emotional contact that was so necessary in the early days. This is deliberate on my part to prepare them for my eventual departure. Yet I cannot deny that, as we grow further and further apart, I feel an aching loneliness inside me.

20. The primary purpose of the author's project is to examine
1. the ability of animals raised in captivity to survive in a natural environment.
  2. whether a human can live comfortably on an island with animals.
  3. whether Baboon Island is a good place for animals to live.
  4. animals' feeding behavior, nesting, group interaction, and learning processes.
21. The primary purpose of the second paragraph is to describe
1. the chimps' eating habits.
  2. how chimps show affection.
  3. the author's feelings of loneliness.
  4. the growing independence of the chimps.
22. In their new environment, the chimps are
1. comfortable.
  2. proud.
  3. frightened.
  4. lonely.
23. The passage implies that the author plans to leave Baboon Island because
1. she and the chimps have grown too far apart.
  2. the chimps will be able to survive by themselves on the island.
  3. it is necessary for her to conduct larger studies of chimps living elsewhere.
  4. there have been too many setbacks for the research to continue.
24. If she leaves when planned, how long will the author have stayed on Baboon Island?
1. a few weeks
  2. a little less than two months
  3. a little less than a year
  4. more than one year

The old man got out of bed and stood looking indignantly at the mirror over the washbasin and at his empty gums. It was awful to think, as he put his teeth in to cover the horror of his mouth, that twelve or fourteen hours of London daylight were stacked up meaninglessly waiting for him. He pulled himself together. As he washed, listening to the noises of the house, he made up a speech to say to his son who must be downstairs by now.

"I am not saying I am ungrateful. But old and young are not meant to be together. You've got your life. I've got mine. The children are sweet – you're too sharp with them – but I can't stand the noise. I don't want to live at your expense. I want a place of my own. Where I can breathe. Like Frenchy." And as he said this, speaking into the towel and listening to the tap running, he could see and hear Frenchy who was his dentist but who looked like a rascally prophet in his white coat and was seventy if he was a day, saying to him as he looked down into his mouth and as if he was really tinkering with a property there:

"You ought to do what I've done. Get a house by the sea. It keeps you young."

Frenchy vanished, leaving him ten years younger. The old man got into his shirt and trousers and was carefully spreading and puffing up the sparse black and grey hair across his head when in came his daughter-in-law, accusing him – why did she accuse?

"Grandpa! You're up!"

She was like a soft Jersey cow with eyes too big and reproachful. She was bringing him tea, the dear sweet tiresome woman.

"Of course I'm up," he said.

One glance at the tea showed him it was not like the tea he used to make for his wife when she was alive, but had too much milk in it, tepid stuff, left standing somewhere. He held his hairbrush up and he suddenly said, asserting his right to live, to get out of the house, in the air he could breathe:

"I'm going in to London to get my hair cut."

"Are you sure you'll be all right?"

"Why do you say that?" he said severely.

"I've got several things I want to do." And, when she had gone, he heard her say on the stairs:

"He's going to get his hair cut!"

And his son saying, "Not again!"

25. How did the old man's daughter-in-law enter his room?

1. abruptly
2. cautiously
3. wearily
4. politely

26. The statement "Frenchy vanished, leaving him ten years younger" probably means that

1. the old man was having hallucinations.
2. after thinking about Frenchy, the man felt encouraged.
3. after making the old man feel better better, Frenchy quickly left the room.
4. the old man remembered Frenchy's prediction that the future would be bright.

27. The man is living in a home that is

1. unfamiliar to him.
2. near to the sea.
3. in a noisy neighborhood
4. not his own.

28. The attitude of the daughter-in-law toward the old man can be described as

1. grateful.
2. admiring.
3. condescending.
4. fearful.

29. How does the old man feel about the day ahead of him?

1. nervous
2. excited
3. optimistic
4. depressed

30. The old man says that he is going to get a haircut because he

1. wants to irritate his son.
2. needs an excuse for leaving the house.
3. needs a haircut.
4. does not want to say that he's going to visit Frenchy.

The slaughter of these magnificent beings must end. Instead of slaughter, let us devise new projects with whales, conserving them. Large private resources and government resources should be devoted to encouraging bright and intelligent, human beings to devote their lives to this problem of achieving communication with these magnificent brains and minds.

The importance of interspecies communication, the peak of interspecies communication insofar as we can foresee it, lies here: establishing communication with the dolphins, and with the medium-size whales, and with the great sperm whale. I visualize a project as vast as our present space program, devoting our best minds, our best engineering brains, our vast networks of computer people and material and time on this essentially peaceful mission of interspecies communication, right here on this planet.

It is a bit discouraging to see this magnificent opportunity being thrown aside by the human race. I hope that enough people can be fired with the enthusiasm which I feel for it to launch the effort with momentum similar to oceanography, to nuclear energy, and to warfare. The rewards to the human race – new philosophies – can be very great. The experience of such a venture with creatures here on our own planet will make the way safer for extraterrestrial life if and when our presence is detected. The “invaders” will be met with more understanding human beings, and we then will deserve to be included as an “intelligent co-operating species” within our galaxy. Until that time arrives, I advise all extraterrestrial visitors to avoid man. He is a dangerous, unpredictable, powerful, “bright animal,” operating in murderous concert.

31. An example of interspecies communication used in the passage is communication between
1. dolphins and whales.
  2. human beings and dolphins.
  3. whales and extraterrestrial life.
  4. different kinds of whales.
32. The author's ideas would make him most popular with
1. atomic-testing experts.
  2. computer scientists.
  3. language specialists.
  4. the whaling industry.
33. The tone of the first two paragraphs is best described as
1. sentiment.
  2. enthusiastic.
  3. ironic.
  4. despairing.
34. The “invaders” referred to in the passage are
1. extraterrestrial visitors.
  2. enemies.
  3. human beings.
  4. bright animals.
35. As used in the passage, concert means
1. composition.
  2. performance.
  3. concern.
  4. union.

DIARY

29<sup>th</sup> April, 1939

I feel pretty glum and devote myself to reviewing. There is Joyce's *Finnegans Wake*. I try very hard indeed to understand that book but fail completely. It is almost impossible to decipher, and when one or two lines of understanding emerge, like telegraph poles above a flood, they are at once countered by other poles going in the opposite direction. I see that at the back of it all there is some allegory turning around the Tristan saga. But the research involved in working out this loose mosaic is greater than any ordinary reader can possibly undertake. I truly believe that Joyce has this time gone too far in breaking all communication between himself and his reader. It is a very selfish book.

In the evening we have the news. It is most menacing. Intrinsicly, the whole long snake of development boils down to the issue between trusting Germany and not trusting Germany. I have always contended that Germany wanted only one thing, and that was power. Now power is an expanding ambition, and it is impossible to fix its frontiers. Chamberlain and the appeasement folk imagined that you could. I can now see no alternative between early war upon a false issue or the abandonment of the whole of Europe to Nazi domination. These are the effects of Chamberlain and Horace Wilson.

36. The author implies that a "selfish" book is one which

1. uses poetic diction.
2. employs allegory.
3. asks too much of the reader.
4. requires subjective references.

37. By writing "when one or two lines of understanding emerge, like telegraph poles above a flood, they are at once countered by other poles going in the opposite direction," the author probably meant that

1. just when he thinks he understands what something means, he gets distracted by difficult vocabulary.
2. he is unable to decipher the meaning of what he reads because of his bad vision.
3. when he finally understands one or two sentences, he gets confused by other seemingly contradictory sentences.
4. he is reading a very difficult passage about telegraph poles in a flood.

38. The two paragraphs from this diary lack a quality required in many forms of writing. Which quality is lacking?

1. logical development within paragraphs
2. consistent point of view
3. summary statements
4. unity

39. In the last sentence, these refers to

1. war or abandonment.
2. appeasement or ward.
3. trust and distrust.

40. When the author writes "the whole long snake of development boils down," he is using

1. coordination.
2. a mixed comparison.
3. a misplaced modifier.
4. understatement.

41. The underlined word appeasement means

1. expanding ambition.
2. building defenses.
3. maintaining appearances.
4. making peace.

My interest in education had been comfortably asleep since my late youth, when circumstances waked it up again six years ago. I then discovered that, in the meantime, our educational system had changed its aim. It was no longer contemplated the same kind of product. When I examined it, I was as far "out" on what I expected to find as if I had gone back to one of the sawmills familiar to my boyhood in Michigan and found it turning out boots and shoes.

The differences seemed to be that while education was still spoken of as a "preparation for life," the preparation was a kind which bore less directly on intellect and character than in former times, and more directly on proficiency. It aimed at what we used to call training rather than education; and it not only did very little with education but seemed to assume that training was education, thus overriding a distinction that formerly was quite clear. Forty years ago a man trained to proficiency in anything was respected accordingly, but was not regarded as an educated man, or "just as good," on the strength of it. A trained mechanic, banker, dentist or man of business got all due credit for his proficiency, but his education, if he had any, lay behind that and was not confused with it. His training, in a word, bore directly upon what he could do or get, while his education bore directly on neither; it bore upon what he could become and be.

42. On the basis of his definition of education of forty years ago, with which of the following would the author agree?
1. Bankers are respected because they are highly educated.
  2. A trained mechanic cannot be an educated person.
  3. Most lawyers are more educated than their secretaries.
  4. Doctors are not necessarily educated persons.

43. The author uses the analogy of a sawmill turning out boots and shows in describing the changes in the educational system to show that
1. colleges now have various interesting vocational programs that were not offered forty years ago.
  2. the educational system has become too concerned with everyday things.
  3. colleges and universities should return to simple, natural studies.
  4. the product of education has changed.

44. According to the passage, how has education changed since the author was young?

Education has become

1. more respected.
  2. greatly improved.
  3. more similar to training.
  4. more related to the development of character and intellect.
45. Which of the following would probably not describe how the author felt when he discovered that education had changed?

1. unhappy
2. encouraged
3. surprised
4. nostalgic

46. When the author was young, the persons given the most respect were those who

1. were educated.
2. were highly proficient.
3. could easily get other jobs.
4. had professional occupations.

47. Overriding, as used in the passage, most nearly means

1. eliminating.
2. conquering.
3. providing.
4. making important.

The search of quest theme is a recurring motif in literature. Since literature reflects life, one might expect the search for identity or self-knowledge to be a common human experience. The popularity of *Roots*, Alex Haley's story of a Black family's journey from freedom in Africa to slavery and freedom in America, attests to the universality of this experience. *Roots* has inspired a resurgence of interest in genealogy, the tracing of family history. More importantly, it projects the two major approaches to the tracing of family history – the oral and the written.

In *Roots*, a few African words had been remembered and passed down from generation to generation in Kunta Kinte's family. This process illustrates the oral approach to genealogy. The African griot, or tribal historian, preserved in his memory the records of his people and communicated them orally. Even though such memorization is unnecessary in most modern cultures, persons tracing their roots would do well to begin their histories by interviewing older family members, who are often living repositories of family history. Every family has at least one venerable relative who can recite the lineage of even distant family members.

The memorized past is not always recapturable from living persons. However indispensable the oral approach may be, it must be augmented by written records or other forms of verification and documentation. The memories of Haley's aged relatives led him to local, state, national and world records. In these, he discovered documentation of the existence and experience of Kunta Kinte and his antecedents and descendants. Among the recorded data useful in genealogy are family papers, wills, letters, Bibles, pictures, birth certificates, property tax records, deeds, and census records. These records help to verify and document information obtained via the oral approach.

The significance of family history can transcend the personal search for identity. Historians find that family histories can illuminate the lived past by recording and presenting the everyday lives of those unsung people who comprise the real fabric of society. The odyssey of one family's history is often a microcosm of the larger world of human experience.

48. The major reason the author discusses *Roots* is to provide an example of
1. a popular television show.
  2. a Black family's journey to America from Africa.
  3. the way literature reflects life.
  4. the tracing of a family history.
49. As used in the passage, augmented means
1. added to.
  2. implemented.
  3. made approximate to.
  4. summarized.
50. Consider the purpose of the last sentence, which begins "The odyssey of one family's history ..." and choose the word or phrase that could logically be used at the beginning of this sentence.
1. in contrast
  2. in other words
  3. consequently
  4. however