

PRACTICE READING FOR GROUP A1 AND GROUP D

With keys

I. Read the following sentences and try to choose the best definition for the underlined word by searching for context clues in the sentence.

1. The designer window treatments in her house, installed 17 years ago, were outmoded.
A. unnecessary B. pointless **C. out-of-date** D. worthless
2. Although the professor's lectures were regarded by many as so wearisome that they regularly put students to sleep, he ignored all criticism and refused to make any changes.
A. modest B. unpleasant **C. boring** D. objectionable
3. The baseball player's malice toward the referee was revealed in his spiteful remarks to the media, which almost ruined the referee's career.
A. vindictive B. crazy C. rude D. unpleasant
4. Although Zachary is much too inexperienced for the managerial position, he is a willful young man and obdurately refuses to withdraw his application.
A. foolishly B. reluctantly C. constantly **D. stubbornly**
5. His neighbor's superficial remarks trivialized the property line dispute and infuriated Malcolm.
A. enraged **B. petty** C. insulting D. misleading
6. When Katya refused to lie to her parents about where she was spending the night, she was completely ostracized by her usually loyal friends, who had never shunned her before.
A. excluded B. hurt C. cheered D. helped
7. Her fashion sense was usually described as flamboyant, but on the night of the party, Tanya's outfit was uncharacteristically modest.
A. impeccable **b. showy** c. sloppy d. unassuming
8. Mr. Powers was so gullible that he believed even the most outlandish excuses of his insincere employees.
A. intelligent **b. native** c. dishonest d. critical
9. You cannot become a certified teacher without completing the prerequisite student teaching assignment.
A. required b. optional c. preferred d. advisable
10. Charles, aware of his susceptibility to gum disease, is diligent about flossing.
A. uncomfortable b. excited **c. thorough** d. ambivalent
11. Even though she'd read her supervisor's memo four or five times, she still found his rambling message ambiguous.
A. profound b. inspiring c. ridiculous **d. unclear**
12. Excited about winning the award, Marcia walked up to the podium and delivered an animated acceptance speech.
A. abbreviated b. courteous c. reserved **d. lively**
13. The intermittent rain soaked the garden many different times during the day.
A. protracted **b. periodic** c. incredulous d. light
14. In order to get their votes in the next election, the senator responded to all the complaints of her constituents in a diplomatic manner.
A. tactful b. dismissive c. delaying d. elaborate
15. After several small brushfires at the campground, officials felt the need to augment the rules pertaining to campfires.
a. criticize b. retract c. consider **d. expand**
16. As soon as the details of the election were released to the media, the newspaper was inundated with calls—far too many to be handled effectively.
A. provided b. bothered c. rewarded d. flooded
17. The Marion Police Department's policy of aggressively recruiting women officers is unmatched, unique in every way.
A. rigorous b. admirable c. unparalleled d. remarkable
18. When people heard that timid Bob had taken up skydiving, they were incredulous.
A. fearful b. outraged c. convinced d. disbelieving
19. The technical department enthusiastically hired Ms. Long because she was proficient in the use of computers.
A. sincere b. adequate c. competent d. skilled

20. Even under tremendous public pressure, the planning committee would not commit itself wholeheartedly to the proposal and gave only **tentative** approval to the waterfront development plan.
A. provisional b. ambiguous c. unnecessary d. total
21. Regarding the need for more free refreshments, the group's opinion was enthusiastic and **unanimous**.
A. divided b. uniform c. adamant d. spirited
22. Since the townspeople were so dissatisfied, various methods to **alleviate** the situation were debated.
A. ease b. tolerate c. clarify d. intensify
23. The assistant was fast becoming an **indispensable** member of the department, so they had no choice but to offer him a higher salary to stay on.
A. determined b. experienced c. essential d. creative
24. The attorney wanted to **expedite** the process, because her client was becoming impatient.
A. accelerate b. evaluate c. reverse d. justify
25. The suspect gave a **plausible** explanation for his presence at the scene, so the police decided to look elsewhere for the perpetrator of the crime.
A. unbelievable b. credible c. insufficient d. apologetic
26. He based his conclusion on what he **inferred** from the evidence, not on what he actually observed.
A. predicted b. imagined c. surmised d. implied
27. The neighborhood-watch group presented its **ultimatum** at the town board meeting: Repave the streets or prepare for protests.
A. earnest plea b. formal petition c. solemn promise d. non-negotiable demand
28. The editor of the newspaper needed to be sure the article presented the right information, so his review was **meticulous**.
a. delicate b. painstaking c. superficial d. objective
29. The general public didn't care about the trial and was **apathetic** about the verdict.
a. enraged b. indifferent c. suspicious d. saddened
30. The doctors were pleased that their theory had been **fortified** by the new research.
a. reinforced b. altered c. disputed d. developed

KEYS

16. d. 17. c. 18. d. 19. d. 20. A 21. b. 22. a 23. c. 24. a. 25. b. 26. c. 27. d. 28. b. 29. b. 30. a.

31. The captain often **delegated** responsibility to his subordinates, so as to have time to do the important tasks himself.
A. analyzed b. respected c. criticized d. assigned
32. The news about toxic waste dumping **aroused** the anger of the many listeners of a news broadcast.
a. informed b. appeased c. provoked d. deceived
33. The spokesperson must **articulate** the philosophy of an entire company so that outsiders can understand it completely.
a. trust b. refine c. verify d. express
34. The new shipping and receiving building is an **expansive** facility, large enough to meet our growing needs.
a. obsolete b. meager c. spacious d. costly
35. The attorneys were now certain they could not win the case, because the ruling had proved to be so **detrimental** to their argument.
a. decisive b. harmful c. worthless d. advantageous
36. My brother drives us crazy by **crooning** in the shower.
a. hooting b. bellowing c. crying d. shouting
37. The emotional **fallout** from a natural disaster can adversely affect the residents in a community for years.
a. conflict b. issues c. relationship d. consequences
38. The air in the rainforest was **humid**, making the heat seem even more smothering than before.
a. hot b. damp c. hazy d. volatile
39. The balloon, loose from its string, rose up into the sky, a shiny purple **sphere**.
a. circle b. globe c. ovoid d. nodule
40. After the storm caused raw sewage to seep into the ground water, the Water Department had to take measures to **decontaminate** the city's water supply.

a. refine b. revive c. freshen d. purify

41. The mayor **tailored** his speech to suit the crowd of homeless people gathered outside his office.

a. intoned b. expanded c. altered d. shortened

42. The volcano lays **dormant** now, but we feel sure it will erupt again within the year.

a. inactive b. slack c. elevated d. inattentive

43. Because of his disregard for the king's laws, the prince was punished by being **banished** from the kingdom.

a. apart b. kidnapped c. exiled d. spirited

44. I **relinquished** my place in line to go back and talk with my friend Diane.

a. defended b. yielded c. delayed d. remanded

45. I wrote in my **journal** every day, hoping in the future to author a book about my trip to Paris.

a. notebook b. chapbook c. diary d. ledger

46. The thief **jostled** me in a crowd and was thus able to pick my pocket.

a. mugged b. bumped c. assailed d. hindered

47. While we traveled in Italy, we stayed in an inexpensive **hostel**.

a. in b. compound c. home d. four-star hotel

48. My friend asked me to lie for her, but that is against my **philosophy**.

a. principles b. regulations c. personality d. introspection

KEYS: 31. d. 32. c. 33. d. 34. c. 35. b. 36. b. 37. d. 38. b. 39. b. 40. d. 41. c. 42. a. 43. c. 44. b. 45. c. 46. b. 47. a. 48. a.

II. Choose the best vocabulary word for questions.

1. We had no idea who the special guest speaker would be, because the organizers of the event were so.....

a. animated b. secretive c. talented d. emotional

2. When Carson suddenly quit his job, he didn't even how difficult it might be to find a new one.

a. endorse b. require c. consider d. alter

3. Maggie was the most talented tennis player at her school, even though she'd never had the _____ to take formal lessons.

a. opportunity b. compassion c. arrogance d. marketability

KEYS: 1. b. 2. c. 3. a.

III. Questions are based on the following paragraph.

Paragraph 1.

Rhesus monkeys use facial expressions to communicate with each other and to enforce social order. For example, the "fear **grimace**," although it looks ferocious, is actually given by a monkey who is intimidated by a member of the group.

1. What is the meaning of the underlined word **grimace** as it is used in the passage?

a. wrinkle **b. contortion** c. shriek d. simper

2. Which pair of words, if inserted into the blanks in sequence, makes the most sense in the context of the passage?

a. calm . . . aggressive b. dominant . . . subordinate
c. confident . . . fearless **d. subordinate . . . dominant**

Paragraph 2.

In prolonged space flight, besides the obvious hazards of meteors, rocky **debris**, and radiation, astronauts will have to deal with muscle **atrophy** brought on by weightlessness; therefore, when they return to Earth, they face a protracted period of weight-training to rebuild their strength.

1. What is the most likely meaning of the underlined word **debris** as it is used in this passage?

a. fragments b. decay c. bacteria d. alien life

2. The underlined word **atrophy**, as used in the paragraph, most nearly means

a. pain. **b. wasting.** c. weakening. d. cramping.

Paragraph 3.

The Sami are an indigenous people living in the northern parts of Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia's Kola peninsula. Originally, the Sami religion was animistic; that is, for them, nature and natural objects had a conscious life, a spirit.

Therefore, one was expected to move quietly in the wilderness and avoid making a disturbance out of courtesy to these spirits. Ghengis Khan is said to have declared that the Sami were one people he would never try to fight again. Because the

Sami were not warriors and did not believe in war, they simply disappeared in times of conflict. They were known as “peaceful retreaters.”

57. Based on the tone of the passage, which of the following words best describes the author’s attitude toward the Sami people?

a. admiring b. pitying c. contemptuous d. patronizing

58. The closest meaning of the underlined word animistic, as it is used in the passage, is

a. the irrational belief in supernatural beings.

b. the belief that animals and plants have souls.

c. the belief that animals are gods.

d. the primitive belief that people can be reincarnated as animals.

59. What is the meaning of the underlined word courtesy as it is used in the passage?

a. timidity b. caution **c. respect** d. fear

IV. SHORT PASSAGES

On February 3, 1956,Autherine Lucy became the first African-American student to attend the University of Alabama, although the dean of women refused to allow Autherine to live in a university dormitory. White students rioted in protest of

her admission, and the federal government had to assume command of the Alabama National Guard in order to protect her.Nonetheless, on her first day in class,Autherine bravely took a seat in the front row. She remembers being surprised

that the professor of the class appeared not to notice she was even in class. Later, she would appreciate his seeming indifference, as he was one of only a few professors to speak out in favor of her right to attend the university.

For protection,Autherine was taken in and out of classroom buildings by the back door and driven from class to class by an assistant to the university president. The students continued to riot, and one day, the windshield of the car she was in was broken.University officials suspended her, saying it was for her own safety. When her attorney issued a statement in her name protesting her suspension, the university used it as grounds for expelling her for insubordination. Although she never finished her education at the University of Alabama,Autherine Lucy’s courage was an inspiration to African-American students

who followed her lead and desegregated universities all over the United States.

1. According to the passage, what did Autherine Lucy do on her first day at the University of Alabama?

a. She moved into a dormitory.

b. She sat in the front row of her class.

c. She became terrified of the white rioters.

d. She was befriended by an assistant to the university president.

2. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following best describes Autherine Lucy?

a. quiet and shy

b. courageous and determined

c. clever and amusing

d. overly dramatic

3. When she began classes at the university, Autherine Lucy expected to

a. stand out from the other students.

b. have the support of the university faculty.

c. join an African-American organization for protection.

d. be ridiculed by the professors.

4. Autherine Lucy never graduated from the University of Alabama because she

a. moved to another state.

b. transferred to another university.

c. dropped out because of pressure from other students.

d. was expelled for insubordination.

ANSWERS / KEYS: 1. b. 2. b. 3. a. 4. d.

Saving energy means saving money. Homeowners and renters know this basic fact, but they often don't know what kinds of adjustments they can make in their homes and apartments that will result in savings. For those willing to spend some time and money to reap long-term energy savings, an energy audit is the way to go. An energy auditor will come into your home and assess its energy efficiency. The auditor will pinpoint areas of your home that use the most energy and offer solutions to

lower your energy use and costs. Trained energy auditors know what to look for and can locate a variety of flaws that may be resulting in energy inefficiency, including inadequate insulation, construction flaws, and uneven heat distribution. There are quicker and less costly measures that can be taken as well. One way to save money is to replace incandescent lights with fluorescents. This can result in a savings of more than 50% on your monthly lighting costs. When it's time to replace old appliances, it's wise to spend a bit more for an energy-efficient model, and be sure that you are taking advantage of energy-saving settings already on your current refrigerator, dishwasher, washing machine, or dryer. Windows provide another opportunity to cut your energy costs. Caulk old windows that might be leaky to prevent drafts, and choose double-paned windows if you're building an addition or replacing old windows. Most areas of your home or apartment offer opportunities to save energy and money. The results are significant and are well worth the effort.

1. Which two main organizational schemes can be identified in this passage?

- a. hierarchical order and order by topic
- b. order by topic and cause and effect
- c. hierarchical order and chronological order
- d. chronological order and compare and contrast

2. Which of the following ideas is NOT included in this passage?

- a. You can reduce your \$130 monthly lighting costs to \$65 by using fluorescent bulbs instead of incandescent.
- b. Double-paned windows can cut energy costs.
- c. Your local energy company will send an energy auditor at your request.
- d. Some appliances have energy-saving settings.

3. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of this passage?

- a. There are many things a homeowner or renter can do to save energy and money.
- b. Hiring an energy auditor will save energy and money.
- c. Homeowners and renters don't know what they can do to save energy and money.
- d. Replacing windows and light bulbs are well worth the effort and cost.

4. According to the passage, which of the following would an energy auditor NOT do?

- a. Check for construction flaws.
- b. Look for problems with heat distribution.
- c. Offer solutions to lower your energy costs.
- d. Locate a variety of flaws that may result in energy inefficiency and fix them.

5. According to the passage, double-paned windows

- a. are energy efficient.
- b. should only be used as replacement windows.
- c. should only be used in new additions to homes.
- d. will lower your heating costs by 50%.

KEYS: 1. b. 2. c. 3. a. 4. d. 5. a.

Book clubs are a great way to meet new friends or keep in touch with old ones, while keeping up on your reading and participating in lively and intellectually stimulating discussions. If you're interested in starting a book club, you should consider the following options and recommendations.

The first thing you'll need are members. Before recruiting, think carefully about how many people you want to participate and also what the club's focus will be. For example, some book clubs focus exclusively on fiction, others read nonfiction.

Some are even more specific, focusing only on a particular genre such as mysteries, science fiction, or romance. Others have a more flexible and open focus. All of these possibilities can make for a great club, but it is important to decide on a focus at the outset so the guidelines will be clear to the group and prospective member. After setting the basic parameters, recruitment

can begin. Notify friends and family, advertise in the local newspaper, and hang flyers on bulletin boards in local stores, colleges, libraries, and bookstores. When enough people express interest, schedule a kick-off meeting during which decisions will be made about specific guidelines that will ensure the club runs smoothly. This meeting will need to establish where the group will meet (rotating homes or a public venue such as a library or coffee shop); how often the group will meet, and on what day of the week and at what time; how long the meetings will be; how books will be chosen and by whom; who will lead the group (if anyone); and whether refreshments will be served and if so, who will supply them. By the end of this meeting, these guidelines should be set and a book selection and date for the first official meeting should be finalized.

Planning and running a book club is not without challenges, but when a book club is run effectively, the experience can be extremely rewarding for everyone involved.

1. Which of the following organizational patterns is the main one used in the passage?
a. chronological b. hierarchical c. comparison-contrast d. cause and effect
2. According to the passage, when starting a book club, the first thing a person should do is
a. hang flyers in local establishments. b. put an ad in a local newspaper.
c. decide on the focus and size of the club. d. decide when and where the group will meet.
3. Which of the following would NOT be covered during the book club's kick-off meeting?
a. deciding on whether refreshments will be served.
b. discussing and/or appointing a leader.
c. choosing the club's first selection.
d. identifying what kinds of books or genre will be the club's focus.
4. A good title for this passage would be
a. Book Clubs: A Great Way to Make New Friends
b. Starting a Successful Book Club: A Guide
c. Five Easy Steps to Starting a Successful Book Club
d. Reading in Groups: Sharing Knowledge, Nurturing Friendships
5. Which of the following is NOT something that successful book clubs should do?
a. focus exclusively on one genre b. have guidelines about where and when to meet
c. have a focus d. decide how to choose and who will choose book selections

ANSWERS / KEYS : 1. a. 2. c. 3. d. 4. b. 5. a.

V. LONGER PASSAGES

Today, bicycles are elegantly simple machines that are common around the world. Many people ride bicycles for recreation, whereas others use them as a means of transportation. The first bicycle, called a *draisienne*, was invented in Germany in 1818 by Baron Karl de Drais de Sauerbrun. Because it was made of wood, the *draisienne* wasn't very durable nor did it have pedals. Riders moved it by pushing their feet against the ground.

In 1839, Kirkpatrick Macmillan, a Scottish blacksmith, invented a much better bicycle. Macmillan's machine had tires with iron rims to keep them from getting worn down. He also used foot-operated cranks, similar to pedals, so his bicycle could be ridden at a quick pace. It didn't look much like the modern bicycle, though, because its back wheel was substantially larger

than its front wheel. Although Macmillan's bicycles could be ridden easily, they were never produced in large numbers.

In 1861, Frenchman Pierre Michaux and his brother Ernest invented a bicycle with an improved crank mechanism. They called their bicycle a *vélocipède*, but most people called it a "bone shaker" because of the jarring effect of the wood and iron frame. Despite the unflattering nickname, the *vélocipède* was a hit. After a few years, the Michaux family was making hundreds of the machines annually, mostly for fun-seeking young people.

Ten years later, James Starley, an English inventor, made several innovations that revolutionized bicycle design. He made the front wheel many times larger than the back wheel, put a gear on the pedals to make the bicycle more efficient, and lightened the wheels by using wire spokes. Although this bicycle was much lighter and less tiring to ride, it was still clumsy, extremely topheavy, and ridden mostly for entertainment. It wasn't until 1874 that the first truly modern bicycle appeared on the scene. Invented by another Englishman, M.K. Lawson, the safety bicycle would look familiar to today's cyclists. The safety bicycle had equal-sized wheels, which made it much less prone to toppling over. Lawson also attached a chain to the pedals to drive the rear wheel. By 1893, the safety bicycle had been further improved with air-filled rubber tires,

a diamondshaped frame, and easy braking. With the improvements provided by Lawson, bicycles became extremely popular and useful for transportation. Today, they are built, used, and enjoyed all over the world.

1. There is enough information in this passage to show that

- a. several people contributed to the development of the modern bicycle.
- b. only a few *vélodépèdes* built by the Michaux family are still in existence.
- c. for most of the nineteenth century, few people rode bicycles just for fun.
- d. bicycles with wheels of different sizes cannot be ridden easily.

2. The first person to use a gear system on bicycles was

- a. Pierre Michaux. b. Kirkpatrick Macmillan. c. M.K. Lawson. d. James Starley.

3. This passage was most likely written in order to

- a. persuade readers to use bicycles for transportation.
- b. describe the problems that bicycle manufacturers encounter.
- c. compare bicycles used for fun with bicycles used for transportation.
- d. tell readers a little about the history of the bicycle.

4. Macmillan added iron rims to the tires of his bicycle to

- a. add weight to the bicycle. b. make the tires last longer. c. make the ride less bumpy. d. make the ride less tiring.

5. Read the following sentence from the fourth paragraph:

Ten years later, James Starley, an English inventor, made several innovations that revolutionized bicycle design. As it is used in the sentence, the underlined word *revolutionized* most nearly means

- a. cancelled. b. changed drastically. c. became outdated. d. exercised control over.

6. Which of the following statements from the passage represents the writer's *opinion*?

- a. The safety bicycle would look familiar to today's cyclists.
- b. Two hundred years ago, bicycles didn't even exist.
- c. The Michaux brothers called their bicycle a *vélodépède*.
- d. Macmillan's machine had tires with iron rims.

KEYS: 1. a. 2. d. 3. d. 4. b. 5. b. 6. a.

Remember that much scientific and technical writing deals with cold, hard, explicit facts. This means that, with close reading, you stand a good chance of answering most, if not all, of the questions with confidence. No longer is asthma considered a condition with isolated, acute episodes of bronchospasm. Rather, asthma is now understood to be a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways—that is, inflammation makes the airways chronically sensitive. When these hyperresponsive airways are irritated, airflow is limited, and attacks of coughing, wheezing, chest tightness, and breathing difficulty occur. Asthma involves complex interactions among inflammatory cells, mediators, and the cells and tissues in the airways. The interactions

result in airflow limitation from acute bronchoconstriction, swelling of the airway wall, increased mucus secretion, and airway remodeling. The inflammation also causes an increase in airway responsiveness. During an asthma attack, the patient attempts to compensate by breathing at a higher lung volume in order to keep the air flowing through the constricted airways, and the

greater the airway limitation, the higher the lung volume must be to keep airways open. The morphologic changes that occur in asthma include bronchial infiltration by inflammatory cells. Key effector cells in the inflammatory response are the mast cells, T lymphocytes, and eosinophils. Mast cells and eosinophils are also significant participants in allergic responses, hence the similarities between allergic reactions and asthma attacks.

Other changes include mucus plugging of the airways, interstitial edema, and microvascular leakage. Destruction of bronchial epithelium and thickening of the subbasement membrane is also characteristic. In addition, there may be hypertrophy and hyperplasia of airway smooth muscle, increase in goblet cell number, and enlargement of submucous glands.

Although causes of the initial tendency toward inflammation in the airways of patients with asthma are not yet certain, to date the strongest identified risk factor is atopy. This inherited familial tendency to have allergic reactions includes increased sensitivity to allergens that are risk factors for developing asthma. Some of these allergens include domestic dust mites, animals with fur, cockroaches, pollens, and molds. Additionally, asthma may be triggered by viral respiratory infections, especially in children.

By avoiding these allergens and triggers, a person with asthma lowers his or her risk of irritating sensitive airways. A few avoidance techniques include: keeping the home clean and well ventilated, using an air conditioner in the summer months when pollen and mold counts are high, and getting an annual influenza vaccination. Of course, asthma sufferers should avoid tobacco smoke altogether. Cigar, cigarette, or pipe smoke is a trigger whether the patient smokes or inhales the smoke from others. Smoke increases the risk of allergic sensitization in children, increases the severity of symptoms, and may be fatal in children who already have asthma. Many of the risk factors for developing asthma may also provoke asthma attacks, and people with asthma may have one or more triggers, which vary from individual to individual. The risk can be further reduced by taking medications that decrease airway inflammation. Most **exacerbations** can be prevented by the combination of avoiding triggers and taking anti-inflammatory medications. An exception is physical activity, which is a common trigger of exacerbations in asthma patients. However, asthma patients should not necessarily avoid all physical exertion, because some types of activity have been proven to reduce symptoms. Rather, they should work in conjunction with a doctor to design a proper training regimen, which includes the use of medication. In order to diagnose asthma, a healthcare professional must appreciate the underlying disorder that leads to asthma symptoms and understand how to recognize the condition through information gathered from the patient's history, physical examination, measurements of lung function, and allergic status. Because asthma symptoms vary throughout the day, the respiratory system may appear normal during physical examination. Clinical signs are more likely to be present when a patient is experiencing symptoms; however, the absence of symptoms upon examination does not exclude the diagnosis of asthma.

1. According to the passage, what is the name for the familial inclination to have hypersensitivity to certain allergens?
a. interstitial edema b. hyperplasia c. hypertrophy d. atopy
2. Why does a person suffering from an asthma attack attempt to inhale more air?
a. to prevent the loss of consciousness
b. to keep air flowing through shrunken air passageways
c. to prevent hyperplasia
d. to compensate for weakened mast cells, T lymphocytes, and eosinophils
3. The passage suggests that in the past, asthma was regarded as which of the following?
a. a result of the overuse of tobacco products b. a hysterical condition
c. mysterious, unrelated attacks affecting the lungs d. a chronic condition
4. Which of the following would be the best replacement for the underlined word **exacerbations** in this passage?
a. allergies b. attacks c. triggers d. allergens
5. The passage mentions all of the following bodily changes during an asthma attack EXCEPT
a. severe cramping in the chest. b. heavy breathing.
c. airways blocked by fluids. d. constricted airways.
6. Although it is surprising, which of the following triggers is mentioned in the passage as possibly reducing the symptoms of asthma in some patients?
a. using a fan instead of an air conditioner in summer months
b. exposure to second-hand cigarette smoke
c. the love of a family pet
d. performing physical exercise
7. Why might a patient with asthma have an apparently normal respiratory system during an examination by a doctor?
a. Asthma symptoms come and go throughout the day.
b. Severe asthma occurs only after strenuous physical exertion.
c. Doctor's offices are smoke free and very clean.
d. The pollen and mold count may be low that day.
8. Who might be the most logical audience for this passage?
a. researchers studying the respiratory system
b. healthcare professionals
c. a mother whose child has been diagnosed with asthma
d. an antismoking activist
9. What is the reason given in this article for why passive smoke should be avoided by children?
a. A smoke-filled room is a breeding ground for viral respiratory infections.
b. Smoke can stunt an asthmatic child's growth.

- c. Smoke can heighten the intensity of asthma symptoms.
- d. Breathing smoke can lead to a fatal asthma attack.

KEYS: 1. d. 2. b. 3. c. 4. b. 5. a. 6. d. 7. a. 8. b. 9. d.
I'm too sleepy! Let me go to bed!