Reading Test

1. A B C D
2. F G H J
3. A B C D
4. F G H J
5. A B C D
6. F G H J
7. A B C D
8. F G H J
9. A B C D
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13. A B C D
14. F G H J
15. A B C D
16. F G H J
17. A B C D
18. F G H J
19. A B C D
20. F G H J
21. A B C D
22. F G H J
23. A B C D
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25. A B C D
26. F G H J
27. A B C D
28. F G H J
29. A B C D
30. F G H J
31. A B C D
32. F G H J
33. A B C D
34. F G H J
35. A B C D
36. F G H J
37. A B C D
38. F G H J
39. A B C D
40. F G H J
Certain classes of patients are more likely than others to develop venous thrombosis with its attendant risk of pulmonary embolism. Disorders that increase susceptibility include venous inflammation (phlebitis), congestive heart failure, and certain forms of cancer. Women are more susceptible during pregnancy and during recovery from childbirth than at other times, and those taking birth control pills appear to be at slightly higher risk than are women who do not. Postoperative patients constitute a high-risk group, particularly following pelvic surgery and orthopedic procedures involving the hip. Any operations requiring that the patient be immobilized for prolonged periods afterward exacerbate the risk of this problem. Among patients recovering from hip fractures, for example, the incidence of venous thrombosis may run as high as 50 percent.

Venous thrombosis can sometimes be diagnosed by the presence of a swollen extremity with some evidence of inflammation or a clot that can be felt when the affected vein is examined. But sometimes venous thrombosis produces no clear-cut clinical signs so that other tests may be needed to confirm the diagnosis.

One such test entails injecting fibrinogen tagged with a radioactive isotope of iodine into the blood. Fibrinogen has a strong affinity for blood clots and is incorporated into them, carrying its radioactive label with it. The clot can then be located with a radiation-sensing device.

Another diagnostic technique, called venography, involves injecting a dye (one that shows clearly on X-rays) into the vein where obstruction is suspected. The X-ray venogram provides very detailed information on the extent and location of the obstruction.

A third technique uses sensitive instruments that measure blood flow in vessels of the extremities to detect any circulatory impairment that may result from thrombosis.

Signs of nonfatal pulmonary embolism may include sudden shortness of breath, chest pain, increased heart rate, restlessness and anxiety, a fall in blood pressure, and loss of consciousness. But clinical symptoms may vary by their presence or...
absence and in their intensity, and their similarity to symptoms that may result from other disorders can make the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism difficult on this basis alone.

Pulmonary angiography (X-ray visualization of the pulmonary artery and its branches after injection of a radiopaque dye) is the most reliable diagnostic technique, but it is a complex test that cannot be done routinely in all patients. A somewhat simpler test involves injecting extremely fine particles of a radioactively labeled material such as albumin into a vein and then scanning the lungs with a radiation detector while the particles traverse the pulmonary blood vessels.

1. The purpose of the first paragraph is
A. to analyze the causes of blood clots.
B. to describe types of blood clots.
C. to predict who is most likely to get a blood clot.
D. to inform the readers of steps to take for the prevention of blood clots.

2. Which of the following best describes the difference between a thrombosis and an embolus?
F. A thrombosis is in the lung; an embolism may be anywhere.
G. A thrombosis is usually fatal; an embolism is rarely fatal.
H. A thrombosis remains stationary; an embolism moves within the circulatory system.
J. A thrombosis is larger than an embolism.

3. Which of the following may you infer about pulmonary embolism?
A. It may cure itself.
B. It is invariably fatal.
C. It is more severe in children than in adults.
D. It is directly related to diet.

4. According to the passage, a common origin for a pulmonary thrombosis is in the
F. heart.
G. brain.
H. leg.
J. arm.

5. In lines 45–46, the phrase “attendant risk” means
A. risks faced by those who aid others.
B. risks that accompany something else.
C. minimal, almost nonexistent risks.
D. risks for women only, not for men.

6. In lines 57 and 58, “exacerbate” means
F. reduce.
G. cure.
H. heal.
J. make worse.

7. Which of the following may you substitute for “clinical signs” (line 67)?
A. Hospitals
B. Deaths
C. Diseases
D. Symptoms

8. Which of the following may be the best title for the passage?
F. How to Cure Embolisms
G. How Blood Clots Develop
H. Means of Preventing Blood Clots and Embolisms
J. Description and Diagnosis of Blood Clots

9. The three tests discussed in lines 69–84 are introduced for which of the following purposes?
A. to lament the high cost of diagnosis
B. to prove that any blood clot can eventually be diagnosed
C. to describe the means of confirming a suspected diagnosis
D. to reject the premise that all blood clots are fatal

10. According to the author, using clinical symptoms to diagnose pulmonary embolisms
F. is cheaper and more time-effective than using high-tech machinery.
G. should be done cautiously and in conjunction with other tests.
H. may be done only in the least-acute cases.
J. cannot be done routinely on all patients.
Passage 2

Prose Fiction

(From Nicholas Nickleby by Charles Dickens)

This was a young lady who could be scarcely eighteen, of very slight and delicate figure, but exquisitely shaped, who, walking timidly up to the desk, made an inquiry, in a very low tone of voice, relative to some situation as governess, or companion to a lady. She raised her veil, for an instant, while she preferred the inquiry, and disclosed a countenance of most uncommon beauty, though shaded by a cloud of sadness, which, in one so young, was doubly remarkable. Having received a card of reference to some person on the books, she made the usual acknowledgment, and glided away.

She was neatly, but very quietly attired; so much so, indeed, that it seemed as though her dress, if it had been worn by one who imparted fewer graces of her own to it, might have looked poor and shabby. Her attendant — for she had one — was a red-faced, round-eyed slovenly girl, who, from a certain roughness about the bare arms that peeped from under her drugged shawl, and the half-washed-out-traces of smut and blacklead which tattooed her countenance, was clearly of a kin with the servant-of-all-work on the farm; between whom and herself there had passed various grins and glances, indicative of the freemasonry of the craft.

The girl followed her mistress; and before Nicholas had recovered from the first effect of his surprise and admiration, the young lady was gone. It is not a matter of such utter improbability as some sober people may think, that he would have followed them out, had he not been restrained by what passed between the fat lady and her bookkeeper.

"When is she coming again, Tom?" asked the fat lady.

"Tomorrow morning," replied Tom, mending his pen.

"Where have you sent her to?" asked the fat lady.

"Mrs. Clark's," replied Tom.

"She'll have a nice life of it, if she goes there," observed the fat lady, taking a pinch of snuff from a tin box.

Tom made no other reply than thrusting his tongue into his cheek, and pointing the feather of his pen towards Nicholas — reminders which elicited from the fat lady an inquiry of, "Now, sir, what can we do for you?"

Nicholas briefly replied, that he wanted to know whether there was any such post to be had, as secretary or amanuensis to a gentleman.

"Any such!" rejoined the mistress; "a dozen such. Ain't there, Tom?"

"I should think so," answered that young gentleman; and as he said it, he winked towards Nicholas with a degree of familiarity which he, no doubt, intended for a rather flattering compliment, but with which Nicholas was most ungratefully disgusted.

Upon reference to the book, it appeared that the dozen secretaries had dwindled down to one, Mr. Gregsbury, of Manchester Buildings, Westminster, wanted a young man, to keep his papers and correspondence in order; and Nicholas was exactly the sort of young man that Mr. Gregsbury wanted.

"I don't know what the terms are, as he said he'd settle them himself with the party," observed the fat lady; "but they must be pretty good ones, because he's a member of Parliament."

Inexperienced as he was, Nicholas did not feel quite assured in the face of this reasoning, or the justice of this conclusion; but without troubling himself to question it, he took down the address, and resolved to wait upon Mr. Gregsbury without delay.

"I don't know what the number is," said Tom, "but Manchester Buildings isn't a large place; and if the worst comes to worst, it won't take you very long to knock at all the doors on both sides of the way till you find him out. I say, what a good-looking girl that was, wasn't she?"

"What girl?" demanded Nicholas sternly.

"Oh yes. I know — what gal, eh?" whispered Tom, shutting one eye, and cocking his chin in the air. "You didn't see her, you didn't — I say, don't you wish you was me, when she comes tomorrow morning?"
Nicholas looked at the ugly clerk, as if he had a mind to reward his admiration of the young lady by beating the ledger about his ears, but he refrained and strode haughtily out of the office; setting at defiance, in his indignation, those ancient laws of chivalry, which not only made it proper and lawful for all good knights to hear the praise of the ladies to whom they were devoted, but rendered it incumbent upon them to roam about the world, and knock on the head all such matter-of-fact and unpoptical characters, as declined to exalt, above all the earth, damsels whom they had never chanced to look upon or hear of — as if that were any excuse!

11. Which of the following is the best way of rewriting the expression “preferred the inquiry” (line 7) without changing the author’s original meaning?
A. liked one question better than another
B. asked the question
C. recommended one specific question
D. answered a question

12. The author probably chose the word “glided” in line 12 to
F. create a feeling of subterfuge and cunning on the part of the young woman.
G. show how unusual the young woman’s conduct was in a person so young.
H. make the reader feel the young woman’s shyness and quietness, or grace.
J. indicate the speed with which the entire transaction took place.

13. The first sentence in the second paragraph
A. demonstrates a bias towards brighter clothing.
B. expresses contempt and scorn at the girl’s unfashionable attire.
C. contrasts the quality of the clothing with the shabbiness of the surroundings.
D. indicates that the author believes that “the woman makes the clothes,” rather than “the clothes make the woman.”

14. Which of the following is another way to express the author’s statement, “… was clearly of a kin with the servant-of-all-work on the farm…” (lines 22 and 23)?
F. held the same status as the farm servant
G. was obviously a relative of the farm servant
H. had previously worked as a laborer on a farm
J. was trying to better her position in life

15. The statement that “it is not a matter of such utter improbability as some sober people may think…” (lines 29–31) means that
A. the narrator was intoxicated at the time this event occurred.
B. the event was obviously inevitable.
C. it would not be as surprising or as unexpected as some people might think
D. it is completely impossible.

16. The conversation between Tom and the fat lady about the young woman’s coming again tomorrow (lines 34–43) indicates that
F. the girl comes to the office every day as part of her routine.
G. the girl will probably not enjoy the post to which she was sent.
H. the girl will begin working for Tom and the fat lady the next day.
J. the girl wants to see the narrator again.

17. “I should think so,” answered that young gentleman, and as he said it, he winked towards Nicholas with a degree of familiarity which he, no doubt, intended for a rather flattering compliment…” (lines 54–57). The author implies by this statement
A. that Tom and Nicholas are friends.
B. that Tom recognized and approved of Nicholas’s interest in the young woman who had just left.
C. that Tom meant to imply that Nicholas was such a man that his services would be greatly valued.
D. that the young gentleman knew that the fat lady was going to cheat Nicholas.

18. The fat lady’s comments about Mr. Gregsbury’s being a member of Parliament (lines 67–70)
F. are meant to reassure Nicholas as to the superiority of the position offered.
G. are untrue.
H. are intended to demonstrate the high-class clientele of which the fat lady boasts.
J. are given as an excuse for her having but the one listing.
19. In the context of the passage, “to wait upon” (line 75) means
A. to be delayed by.
B. to visit.
C. to serve.
D. to doubt.

20. Which of the following most closely captures the meaning of the last paragraph of the passage?
F. Nicholas and the clerk both chivalrously agreed that the young woman was beautiful and were determined to fight each other for her affections.
G. Nicholas was insulted that the clerk would think that he, Nicholas, would be interested in a woman as obviously low class as the young lady.
H. Nicholas had a duty to defend the young woman against what he perceived as slurs upon her character made by the clerk.
J. The clerk had motivated Nicholas to forget the job and go seek the young woman in order to tell her of his feelings toward her.

Passage 3

**Natural Science**

Tales abound of the large snake of Trinidad, Surinam, and Bolivia known as the bushmaster. The bushmaster, found primarily in South and Central America, is the largest venomous (poisonous) snake in the New World. The names of this snake tell much about it. The Latin name of the bushmaster is Lachesis muta. The Lachesis comes from Greek mythology, and refers to one of the three Fates. The Greeks believed that the Fates were women who determined how long the “string” of a person’s life would be. When the Fates cut the string, the person’s life would cease. The bite of the Lachesis muta, the bushmaster snake, can indeed kill. It has been known to kill even humans (although the actual death or injury may come from the bacteria on the snake’s fangs, rather than from the venom itself). The muta part of the name is similar to our common word mute, and derives from the fact that although the snake shakes its tail — as does the rattlesnake, to which it is related — when it senses danger, because there are no rattles on the bushmaster’s tail, no noise is made.

A second name for the bushmaster is concha pita, meaning pineapple tail. This name reflects the fact that the snake is covered in raised scales. The bushmaster can vary in color (most frequently in shades of brown), but is often tan with dark brown markings in the shape of diamonds. The snake’s coloring serves as an excellent camouflage in the forests where it lies. Bushmasters are usually solitary animals, coming together only during breeding. After breeding, the bushmaster female lays up to 12 eggs in a group called a clutch. While the eggs are in the clutch, the bushmaster exhibits a strong maternal instinct, coiling around and protecting the eggs. This maternal instinct is quite rare among reptiles. When the eggs hatch — usually in two to three months — the young are immediately capable of survival on their own.

The bushmaster is a type of pit viper. The “pit” in the snake’s name comes from the fact that it has a hollow pit close to the eye. The pit is covered by skin to protect it. The purpose of the pit is to sense heat. The heat is given off by the bushmaster’s prey, which consists of warm-blooded animals. The most common prey of the pit viper is a rodent. Usually, a viper will bite its prey, then retreat, letting the venom do the actual killing of the smaller animal. Should the animal wander away during its death throes, the bushmaster can follow the animal’s scent to find it later. Some bushmasters, however, bite their prey, then hold their fangs in the animal, often lifting it off the ground. Bushmasters
can patiently stalk their prey, hiding under the leaves or trees of the forest and waiting for the prey to pass. For this reason, some scientists refer to bushmasters as ambush predators.

The bushmaster itself has few enemies. Some larger species of snakes that are not susceptible to the pit viper's venom, such as certain constrictors, can feed on the bushmaster. And like all snakes, the bushmaster may be attacked by the large birds of prey. However, in the final analysis, the greatest foe of the snake is encroaching civilization. More and more of the animal's habitat—forests that until recently were considered remote and uninhabitable by humans—is being cleared. The bushmaster, while not an endangered species, is undergoing an alarming decline in numbers.

Some think that the bushmaster's reputation for ferocity is misplaced. True, the animal is daunting by its sheer size. Some can reach lengths of 12 feet. However, except when hunting or attempting to breed, bushmasters are relatively placid, unaggressive creatures. Most of the injuries reported from bushmasters occurred when hikers accidentally stepped on drowsing snakes (whose coloration and silent warning system rarely alert humans to the snake's presence). They are nocturnal, and thus more aggressive at night than in the daytime.

21. The primary purpose of the passage is to
A. explain why bushmaster snakes are the most poisonous snakes in the world
B. distinguish between the truths and myths regarding the bushmaster snake
C. suggest ways to use the bushmaster snakes to benefit mankind
D. explain the origins of the bushmaster's name

22. Which of the following best describes the question that remains unanswered in the passage?
F. Why is the snake colored the way it is?
G. What is the purpose of the pits in the viper's head?
H. What does the bushmaster eat?
J. How does a bushmaster attract its mate?

23. According to the passage, which of the following characteristics of a bushmaster is rare among reptiles?
A. the pits around its head
B. the number of eggs it lays in one clutch
C. its maternal instincts
D. the lack of rattles on its tail

24. It can be inferred from the passage that
F. the bushmaster is not the world's largest venomous snake
G. the bushmasters have more brightly colored skins in the tropics
H. a bushmaster attacks only when threatened
J. because the central American rainforests are being threatened, the bushmaster is an endangered species

25. Which of the following is the reason the bushmaster is called an ambush predator?
A. It lives primarily in bushes in the Amazon.
B. It hides from its prey and then attacks it secretly.
C. It attacks only smaller animals.
D. It feeds off only live flesh, not carrion.

26. Which of the following does the author mean in lines 70–71 by stating that "the bushmaster's reputation for ferocity is misplaced"?
F. The bushmaster is fierce only when outside of its normal habitat.
G. The bushmaster is becoming more and more fierce because it is endangered.
H. People are wrong in considering the bushmaster fierce.
J. People fear the bushmaster.

27. Which of the following is most reasonable to infer from the second to last paragraph?
A. Bushmasters may become endangered soon.
B. Bushmasters' venom is not deadly to any birds.
C. Bushmasters' venom is not deadly to humans.
D. Bushmasters cannot survive.

28. The passage suggests that the reason hikers are more frequently attacked by bushmasters is
F. hikers disturb the snakes at sleep
G. hikers enter the territories most fiercely defended by the snakes
H. hikers disturb the snake's breeding grounds
J. snakes are out more in the night than in the daytime
29. The main point of the last paragraph is that
A. bushmasters sleep during the day
B. bushmasters will attack to protect their young and their food
C. bushmasters are quiet and hard to detect
D. bushmasters are not as aggressive as some people believe

30. Which of the following questions is NOT answered in the passage?
F. Who are the primary enemies of the bushmaster?
G. How does a bushmaster locate its prey?
H. Why is the bushmaster considered aggressive?
J. Why is a bushmaster's maternal instinct stronger than that of other snakes?

One of the most striking features of the Capitol is its collection of artworks. Most tell a story about American history; some also present interesting facts about their artists. Samuel Morse, before he invented the telegraph for which he is best known, was a painter. He painted a night session of the House that featured each individual member, having painstakingly convinced each member to sit for him in order that he could get the likeness correct. A painting of the Marquis de Lafayette (who, incidentally, was the first foreign visitor to speak before a joint Meeting of Congress) hangs in the House. Paintings trace the expansion of the country as well. An Emanuel Leutze 1862 painting called “Westward the Course of Empire Takes its Way” showed pioneers crossing a divide. And it’s not just paintings that portray American history. A Thomas Crawford bronze door shows Washington saying goodbye in New York to his officers. The frieze on the Rotunda depicts William Penn’s treaty with the Indians. Statues abound, including, perhaps surprisingly, one of a Confederate general, Floridian Edmund Kirby Smith. Women are remembered as well. Amazingly nicknamed “Women in a Bathtub,” an eight-ton block of marble honors a trio of suffragettes: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Lucretia Mott. Also found are statues of Ethan Allen, the Revolutionary War hero from Vermont, Robert Fulton, the creator of the steamboat, and John Gorrie, M.D., a physician who patented the first ice-cream making machine in 1851, in an attempt to find something to cool down his fevered patients.

31. The primary point of the first paragraph is
A. Presidents are usually sworn into office on the steps of the Capitol.
B. The Capitol is over 200 years old.
C. The Capitol holds much symbolism for Americans.
D. A beautiful building cannot truly be appreciated unless one understands its symbolism.

Go on to next page
32. What did the author mean by saying that Lincoln ended his presidency in the Capitol?
F. Lincoln said goodbye to his party members on the steps of the Capitol.
G. Lincoln was involved in a scandal in the Capitol that brought down his presidency.
H. Lincoln's body was returned to the Capitol after he'd been shot.
J. Lincoln used the Capitol, not the White House, as his office of the Presidency.

37. According to the passage, one function of the art in the Capitol is
A. to support and finance American art classes
B. to provide physical proof to Americans of the use of their tax dollars
C. to portray American history
D. to put on public display various artworks presented to the President and Congress over the years

33. Which of the following would the author most likely use to describe the fact that American symbols found in the Capitol were sculpted by foreign artists?
A. irony
B. ingenuity
C. perspicacity
D. pride

38. The passage answers all of the following questions EXCEPT
F. How did the sculpture "Women in a Bathtub" get its nickname?
G. What does E Pluribus Unum mean?
H. Who was the first foreign citizen to speak before a joint session of Congress?
J. Other than paintings, what type of artwork is found in the Capitol?

34. As it is used in line 25, the word "overt" most nearly means
F. large
G. obvious
H. mysterious
J. artistic

39. It is reasonable to infer that the author uses the phrase "perhaps surprisingly" in lines 63-64 to imply
A. one wouldn't expect a tribute to a former enemy in the Capitol
B. one wouldn't expect a Southerner to be honored in the North
C. most statues are of civilians, not military people
D. most statues are of more famous people, not a relatively unknown general

35. In line 37, "conflagration" most nearly means
A. rainstorm
B. evening
C. bombing
D. fire

40. Which of the following was most probably the author's reason for listing all the people portrayed in statues in the Capitol?
F. to prove that there is an equal representation of men and women
G. to signify the different types of artworks found in the building
H. to demonstrate the variety of people who have contributed to America
J. to provide a touch of comic relief

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