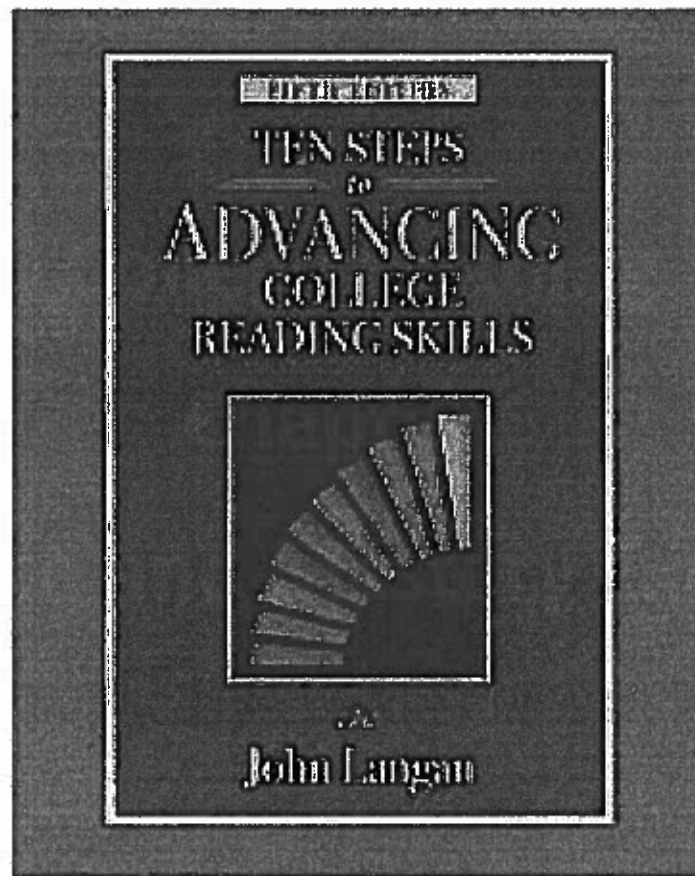


College Reading

Chapter 6

Practice and Mastery Exercises



Name _____



REVIEW TEST 1

To review what you've learned in this chapter, choose the best answer or fill in the blank for the following items.

- _____ 1. Words such as *for example*, *for instance*, and *such as* are known as
 A. illustration words.
 B. definition words.
 C. cause-and-effect words.
- _____ 2. Words such as *just as*, *similarly*, and *in the same way* are known as
 A. illustration words.
 B. comparison words.
 C. contrast words.
- _____ 3. Words such as *however*, *on the other hand*, and *differs from* are known as
 as
 A. illustration words.
 B. contrast words.
 C. cause-and-effect words.
- _____ 4. Words such as *therefore*, *as a result*, and *reason* are known as
 A. definition words.
 B. contrast words.
 C. cause-and-effect words.
5. In textbooks, definitions of key terms are often followed by one or more _____ that help make those definitions clear.

A. MAIN POINTS B. COMPARISON WORDS C. EXAMPLES



REVIEW TEST 2

- A. Fill in each blank with one of the words in the box. Use each word once. Then write the letter of the word in the space provided.

A. because
 D. for instance

B. despite
 E. similarly

C. even though

- _____ 1. Many products are named after specific individuals. _____, the man who created the Tootsie Roll named it after his daughter, whom he had nicknamed Tootsie.

- _____ |2. _____ a learning disability which made it difficult for her to learn to read, Darla worked hard and became a successful businesswoman.
- _____ |3. It's important to keep candy out of the reach of dogs _____ an overdose of chocolate can kill a dog quickly.
- _____ |4. Some people hate driving small cars _____ the gas mileage is far superior to that of a large, luxurious "gas-guzzler."
- _____ |5. In one study, men and women who merely walked for a half hour to an hour every day at a fast but comfortable pace cut their health risks by half or more. _____, a study of five hundred women between the ages of 42 and 50 found that as little as three brisk twenty-minute walks each week can lower the risk of heart disease.

B. Below are the beginnings of five passages. Label each one with the letter of its pattern of organization. (You may find it helpful to underline the transition or transitions in each item.)

- A Definition and example
- B Comparison and/or contrast
- C Cause and effect

- _____ |6. ¹Preventive medicine is like changing a car's oil. ²Just as we must change the oil regularly for a car to operate smoothly, we must have regular checkups with our doctors. . . .
- _____ |7. ¹A fetus can be affected by all kinds of sensory stimulation while in the mother's womb. ²A bright light shining on the mother's abdomen will cause the fetus to raise its hands over its eyes. ³Loud sounds will make it cover its ears. . . .
- _____ |8. ¹Jungles are areas of land that are densely overgrown with tropical trees and other vegetation. ²In South America, for instance, the Amazon is the largest jungle. . . .
- _____ |9. ¹Although American culture stresses the importance of a strong mother-child relationship, traditional Samoan families do not see the relationship as essential. ²Rather than having just one family, many Samoan children are passed around among several foster families during childhood, with no apparent negative effect.

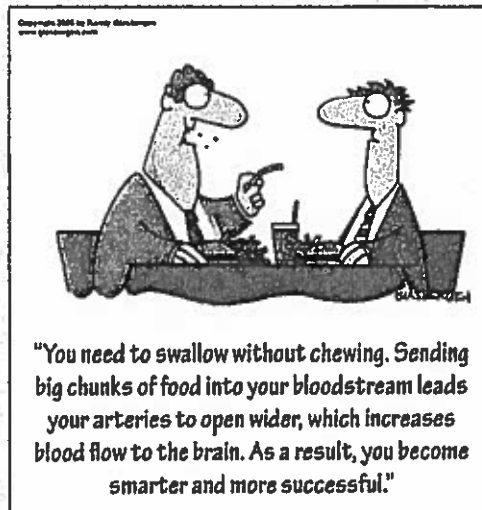
20. ¹We can prevent soil from being blown away by wind or from being washed away by rain simply by planting bushes and trees on the land. ²The roots of these plants penetrate the soil; consequently, it is held in place. . . .



REVIEW TEST 3

Read each item and answer the questions that follow.

- A. Look at the following cartoon:



21. The pattern of organization used by the speaker in this cartoon is
- definition and example.
 - contrast.
 - comparison.
 - cause and effect.

2. One transition that signals the pattern of organization is _____

B. ¹In the world of politics, “dirty tricks” are unethical tactics—lies, slander, and innuendo/insinuations—used to destroy or at least damage a political opponent. ²For instance, in 2002, the race for the U.S. Senate seat in Georgia pitted Max Cleland, a decorated Vietnam War veteran who had lost both legs and an arm in a grenade attack, against Saxby Chambliss, who had used up four student deferments to avoid service in Vietnam and finally sought and received a medical disqualification for a bad knee. ³As he campaigned in the wake of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, Chambliss accused Cleland of being “soft on terrorism.” ⁴Chambliss ran a TV ad showing a photograph of Cleland next to ones of Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein and terrorist Osama bin Laden. ⁵The message was clear: Max Cleland was somehow on the side of the terrorists. ⁶In the atmosphere of fear that then gripped the nation, Chambliss’ dirty trick worked: War hero Max Cleland lost his Senate seat to a man who had taken steps to stay out of harm’s way during a national conflict. ⁷Another example concerns Republican John McCain’s first run for the presidency, during the 2000 primaries. ⁸McCain was, like Cleland, a decorated Vietnam veteran. ⁹He had been a prisoner of war for six years. ¹⁰In the heated primary contest in South Carolina, which pitted McCain against George W. Bush, a series of dirty tricks were unleashed against McCain. ¹¹A number of fictitious stories were spread about McCain, specifically that the Bangladeshi daughter he and his wife had adopted was, in fact, his illegitimate Black child; that he had been driven crazy by his years as a POW; that his wife was a drug addict; and that he had betrayed his fellow POWs in Vietnam. ¹²The dirty tricks worked; McCain lost the nomination to George W. Bush.

22

The main pattern of organization of the paragraph is

- A. definition and example.
- B. comparison and/or contrast.
- C. cause and effect.

C. ¹Young children and very elderly people represent opposite extremes of the life cycle, but their similarities are striking. ²All children are physically and mentally dependent on others. ³Likewise, many elderly people need assistance with eating and dressing. ⁴Just as a toddler cannot be left unsupervised at home, an older person suffering from dementia must be under constant watch. ⁵Both are apt to fall, although the danger for an elderly person is much greater than for a child, whose extra padding protects him or her from injury. ⁶Interestingly, however, the young and old possess more proportional body fat than a normal adult. ⁷Both groups are at greater risk for physical abuse, disease and illness, and all medication must

be modified to fit their unique needs. ⁸Because the health concerns of children and elderly can be radically different from those of adults, medical practice for these patients has developed into two special branches, pediatrics and geriatrics. ⁹Socially, children and senior citizens share a common plight, usually depending on others to get them out of the house. ¹⁰Elderly people who still work can face job discrimination, and many establishments have "no-children" policies. ¹¹In addition, children and the elderly often find that their opinions do not hold as much weight in society as those of adults, and they frequently have decisions made for them.

_____ The main pattern of organization of the paragraph is

23. A. definition and example.
 B. comparison and/or contrast.
 C. cause and effect.

- D. ¹Doing something nice for someone can affect us in an interesting way—it can make us like that person better. ²In experiments, doing a favor for another subject or tutoring a student usually increases liking of the person helped. ³In 1793, Benjamin Franklin tested the idea that doing a favor has the effect of increasing liking. ⁴As clerk of the Pennsylvania General Assembly, he was disturbed by opposition from another important legislator. ⁵Franklin set out to win him over:

⁶Having heard that he had in his library a certain very scarce and curious book I wrote a note to him . . . requesting he would do me the favour of lending it to me for a few days. ⁷He sent it immediately and I return'd it in about a week, expressing strongly my sense of the favour. ⁸When we next met in the House he spoke to me (which he had never done before), and with great civility; and he ever after manifested a readiness to serve me on all occasions, so that we became great friends and our friendship continued to his death.

24. _____ The main pattern of organization of the paragraph is

- A. definition and example.
 B. comparison and/or contrast.
 C. cause and effect.

- E. ¹Animals know their environment by direct experience only. ²In contrast, humans crystallize their knowledge and feelings in symbolic representations. ³Using those written symbols, they accumulate knowledge and pass it on to further generations of humans. ⁴Animals feed themselves where they find food, but humans, coordinating their efforts with the efforts of others through language, often feed themselves abundantly and with food prepared by a hundred hands and brought from great distances. ⁵Animals exercise limited control over each other. ⁶However, humans, again by employing symbols, establish laws and ethical systems.

250

_____ The main pattern of organization of the paragraph is

- A. definition and example.
 B. comparison and/or contrast.
 C. cause and effect.



REVIEW TEST 4

Here is a chance to apply your understanding of relationships and patterns of organization to a passage from a college textbook: *Looking Out Looking In*, Tenth Edition, by Ronald B. Adler and Neil Towne. The reading may make you think twice the next time you hear yourself saying, "I just *knew* that would happen."

To help you continue to strengthen your skills, the reading is followed by questions not only on what you've learned in this chapter but also on what you've learned in previous chapters.

Words to Watch

Below are some words in the reading that do not have strong context support. Each word is followed by the number of the paragraph in which it appears and its meaning there. These words are indicated in the article by a small circle (°).

phenomenon (1): an observable fact or event

preconceptions (3): opinions or ideas formed about something before experiencing it

peers (5): equals; people of the same social standing

sabotage (5): undermine; damage

disposition (6): frame of mind

THE INFLUENCE OF THE SELF-FULFILLING PROPHECY

Ronald B. Adler and Neil Towne

1 The self-concept is such a powerful force on the personality that it not only determines how you see yourself in the present but also can actually influence your future behavior and that of others. Such occurrences come about through a phenomenon^o called the self-fulfilling prophecy.

2 A **self-fulfilling prophecy** occurs when a person's expectations of an event make the event more likely to occur than would otherwise have been true. Self-fulfilling prophecies occur all the time, although you might never have given them that label. For example, think of some instances you may have known.

- You expected to become nervous and botch a job interview and later did so.
- You anticipated having a good (or terrible) time at a social affair and found your expectations being met.
- A teacher or boss explained a new task to you, saying that you probably wouldn't do well at first. You did not do well.
- A friend described someone you were about to meet, saying that you wouldn't like the person. The prediction turned out to be correct—you *didn't* like the new acquaintance.

3 In each of these cases, there is a good chance that the event occurred because it was predicted to occur. You needn't have botched the interview, the party might have been boring only because you helped make it so, you might have done better on the job if your boss hadn't spoken up, and you might have liked the new acquaintance if your friend hadn't given you preconceptions^o. In other words, what helped each event occur was the expectation of it.

Types of Self-Fulfilling Prophecies

4 There are two types of self-fulfilling prophecies. *Self-imposed prophecies* occur when your own expectations influence your behavior. In sports you've probably "psyched" yourself into playing either better or worse than usual, so that the only explanation for your unusual performance was your attitude. Similarly, you've probably faced an audience at one time or another with a fearful attitude and forgotten your remarks, not because you were unprepared, but because you said to yourself, "I know I'll blow it."

5 Research has demonstrated the power of self-imposed prophecies. In one study, people who considered themselves incompetent proved less likely to pursue rewarding relationships



with others. Compared to their more confident peers^o, they were also more likely to sabotage^o existing relationships. On the other hand, students who perceived themselves as capable achieved more academically. In another study, subjects who were sensitive to social rejection tended to expect rejection, perceive it where it might not have existed, and act as if it had occurred even when it did not. Such a response strains relationships and can result in exactly what the sensitive person was trying to avoid—rejection. Research also suggests that communicators who feel anxious about giving speeches seem to create self-fulfilling prophecies about doing poorly that cause them to perform less effectively. The self-fulfilling prophecy also operates on the job. For instance, salespeople who view themselves as

being effective communicators are more successful than those who view themselves as less effective, despite the fact that there was no difference in the approach that members of each group used with customers. In other words, the apparent reason why some salespeople are successful is that they expect to succeed.

Self-imposed prophecies operate in many ways that affect everyday communication. You've had the experience of waking up in an irritable mood and saying to yourself, "This will be a bad day." After you made such a decision, you may have acted in ways that made it come true. If you approached a class expecting to be bored, you most probably did lose interest, owing partly to a lack of attention on your part. If you avoided the company of others because you expected they had nothing to offer, your expectations would have been confirmed—nothing exciting or new did happen to you. However, if you approached the same day with the idea that it could be a good one, this expectation probably would have been met also. Researchers have found that putting a smile on your face, even if you're not in a good mood, can lead to a more positive disposition^o. Likewise, if you approach a class determined to learn something, you probably will—even if it's how not to instruct students! Approach many strangers with the idea that some of them will be good to know, and you'll most likely make some new friends. In these cases and ones like

them, your attitude has a great deal to do with how you see yourself and how others will see you.

- 7 A second category of self-fulfilling prophecies is *imposed by one person on another*, so that the expectations of one person govern another's actions. The classic example was demonstrated by Robert Rosenthal and Lenore Jacobson in a study they described in their book *Pygmalion in the Classroom*. The experimenters randomly selected 20 percent of a school's population and convinced teachers that the selected students showed unusual potential for intellectual growth. Eight months later these unusual or "magic" children showed significantly greater gains in IQ than did the remaining children, who had not been singled out for the teachers' attention. The change in the teachers' expectations had led to an actual change in the performance of these randomly selected children. In other words, the children did better, not because they were any more intelligent than their classmates, but because they learned that their teachers—significant others—believed that they could.

- 8 To put this phenomenon in context with the self-concept, we can say that when a teacher communicates to a child the message "I think you're bright," the child accepts that evaluation and

changes her self-concept to include it. Unfortunately, we can assume that the same principle holds for students whose teachers send the message, "I think you're stupid."

- 9 This type of self-fulfilling prophecy has been shown to be a powerful force for shaping the self-concept and thus the behavior of people in a wide range of settings outside the schools. In medicine, patients who unknowingly use placebos—substances such as injections of sterile water or doses of sugar pills that have no curative value—often respond just as favorably to treatment as those who actually received a drug. The patients believe they have taken a substance that will help them feel better, and this belief actually brings about a "cure." In psychotherapy Rosenthal and Jacobson describe several studies suggesting that patients who believe they will benefit from treatment do so regardless of the type of treatment they receive. In the same vein, when a doctor believes that a patient will improve, the patient may do so precisely because of this expectation, whereas another person for whom the doctor has little hope often fails to recover. Apparently the patient's self-concept as sick or well—as shaped by the doctor—plays an important role in determining the actual state of health.

Reading Comprehension Questions

Vocabulary in Context

26. — In the sentence below, the word *strains* (strānz) means
- A. improves.
 - B. deepens.
 - C. has no impact upon.
 - D. injures.

"Such a response strains relationships and can result in exactly what the sensitive person was trying to avoid—rejection." (Paragraph 5)

Central Point and Main Ideas

27. — Which sentence best expresses the central point of the selection?
- A. People who expect to like other people usually have no trouble making friends.
 - B. There are two types of self-fulfilling prophecy, which is what occurs when our expectations of a situation influence what happens.
 - C. Self-fulfilling prophecies are what determine whether we succeed or fail in life.
 - D. Children whose teachers have faith in them perform better academically than other children.

28. — The main idea of paragraph 9 is stated in its
- A. first sentence.
 - B. second sentence.
 - C. third sentence.

Supporting Details

29. — In the experiment described in the book *Pygmalion in the Classroom*,
- A. experimenters convinced teachers that certain children were especially bright.
 - B. experimenters told teachers to give extra attention to their most problematic students.
 - C. children were allowed to take over their teachers' jobs.
 - D. experimenters asked teachers to ignore certain students.

30. — Substances known as placebos are
- A. experimental drugs not yet approved for general use.
 - B. a form of antibiotic.
 - C. substances without curative value that patients believe are medicine.
 - D. psychiatric drugs that often increase people's self-confidence.

Transitions

21. _____ The relationship of the second sentence to the first sentence below is one of
- A. illustration.
 - B. cause and effect.
 - C. addition.
 - D. comparison.

"Researchers have found that putting a smile on your face, even if you're not in a good mood, can lead to a more positive disposition. Likewise, if you approach a class determined to learn something, you probably will—even if it's how not to instruct students!" (Paragraph 6)

22. _____ The relationship of the second sentence to the first sentence below is one of
- A. illustration.
 - B. addition.
 - C. effect.
 - D. contrast.

"The self-fulfilling prophecy also operates on the job. For instance, salespeople who view themselves as being effective communicators are more successful than those who view themselves as less effective . . ." (Paragraph 5)

23. _____ The relationship of the second sentence to the first sentence below is one of
- A. illustration.
 - B. contrast.
 - C. effect.
 - D. addition.

"Compared to their more confident peers, they were also more likely to sabotage existing relationships. On the other hand, students who perceived themselves as capable achieved more academically." (Paragraph 5)

Patterns of Organization

24. _____ The selection mainly
- A. defines and illustrates related terms.
 - B. narrates a series of events in time order.
 - C. discusses the many causes of a particular effect.
 - D. lists a variety of types of prophecies.

RELATIONSHIPS II: Mastery Test 1

A. Fill in each blank with an appropriate transition from the box. Use each transition once. Then, in the spaces provided, write the letter of the transition you have chosen.

A. because	B. for example	C. in contrast
D. similar	E. therefore	

Hint: Make sure that each word or phrase that you choose fits smoothly into the flow of the sentence. Test your choices by reading each sentence to yourself.

35. _____ . 'The period and the semicolon are marks of punctuation that have a _____ use. 'Both can serve to mark the division between two complete thoughts.
36. _____ 'Most listeners don't simply absorb your message like human sponges. 'They send back messages of their own called feedback. '_____, when you phone a friend to say you'll be late, you may hear, "Hey, you really need to get here on time!" 'That is feedback.
37. _____ 'There are actually two types of smog: the London type and the Los Angeles type. 'The London variety is caused by the burning of fossil fuels, mainly coal with high sulfur content. '_____, Los Angeles smog results when cool ocean air slips under a layer of warmer air and becomes trapped, along with exhaust emissions from automobiles. 'This type of smog occurs in valleys and other areas with poor air circulation.
38. _____ 'The ancient Chinese taught that it was distasteful to serve meat in large pieces that resembled the original animal. '_____, they preferred to cut the meat into bite-size pieces in the kitchen. 'People then used chopsticks at the table to eat the small morsels of meat.
39. _____ 'As a result of millions of years of evolution, people from different racial backgrounds may have similar physical characteristics. 'American Plains Indians, Ethiopians, and northern Europeans, for example, share the trait of a high-bridged, narrow nose. 'They all lived in similar cold, dry climates or higher latitudes. 'A high, narrow nose is an advantage under these conditions _____ it allows the air in the nasal passage to be moisturized before entering the lungs.

(Continues on next page)

B. Label each item with the letter of its main pattern of organization.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| A Definition and example | C Contrast |
| B Comparison | D Cause and effect |

40. ——— ¹In the late nineteenth century, American psychologist William James proposed that much of human behavior was instinctive. ²Instincts are unlearned, automatic actions that are triggered by external cues. ³For instance, if you hear a loud noise, you will tend to look toward the source of the noise automatically, perhaps without even realizing you're doing so.

41. ——— ¹Air pollution has disastrous effects on forests. ²Trees dying from pollution lose their leaves or needles, allowing sunlight to reach the forest floor. ³During this process, grass prospers in the increased light and pushes out the native plants and moss, which help to hold rainwater. ⁴The soil thus loses absorbency and becomes hard, causing rain and snow to flow over the ground instead of sinking into it. ⁵This in turn results in erosion of the soil.

42. ——— ¹There's an important difference between informative speeches and persuasive speeches. ²Informative speeches generally concentrate on explaining—telling how something works, what something means, or how to do something. ³A speaker who gives an informative speech usually tries to give the audience information without taking sides. ⁴In contrast, the speaker in a persuasive speech takes a particular position and tries to get the audience to accept and support that position. ⁵In a persuasive speech, information is selected according to how well it supports the speaker's point of view, not according to how informative it is.

43. ——— ¹The atmosphere of Earth resembles a window by letting in light at the same time that it permits us to look out to the stars, planets, and all of space. ²The atmosphere also serves as a shield to keep out undesirable things. ³A normal glazed window lets us keep our houses warm by keeping out cold air, and it stops unwanted or harmful elements such as dirt, insects, and animals from coming in. ⁴In a similar fashion, Earth's atmospheric window keeps our planet at a comfortable temperature by holding back radiated heat, and it protects us from dangerous levels of ultraviolet light.

44. ——— ¹Humans differ from other animals in their reactions to drugs. ²Penicillin is one of the safest, most effective antibiotics in humans. ³In contrast, it kills hamsters and guinea pigs. ⁴Another staple of human medicine, aspirin, produces birth defects in mice and rats and poisons cats. ⁵Although they tested safe in nonhuman animals, numerous drugs have been removed from the market after human patients have suffered serious harm, such as paralysis, blindness, or death.

RELATIONSHIPS II: Mastery Test 2

Read each paragraph and answer the questions that follow.

- A. ¹There are significant differences in the way men and women carry out everyday interactions. ²According to researchers, men tend to see everyday encounters as competitive situations. ³Men do not want to have other people "one up" them. ⁴This fear of "losing" to others prevents men from asking for help or directions when needed. ⁵On the other hand, women go to the opposite extreme. ⁶Unlike men, women have been socialized to hold a more subordinate position in day-to-day interactions. ⁷Instead of avoiding help, women are likely to seek it out. ⁸Ironically, studies have also found that women often seek assistance even when they don't need it.

45. _____ The main pattern of organization of the paragraph is
A. definition and example. C. comparison.
B. cause and effect. D. contrast.

- B. ¹A primary group is made up of a small number of people who relate intimately with each other over a long period. ²The members of such a group know each other personally and behave informally together. ³Examples of the primary group are families and small circles of friends. ⁴Such groups are important units within the larger social structure. ⁵In fact, in some traditional small-scale societies, the social structure is based almost totally on primary groups.

46. _____ The main pattern of organization of the selection is
A. definition and example. C. comparison.
B. cause and effect. D. contrast.

- C. ¹Although caffeine is the world's most widely consumed drug, few of its users realize how powerful it is. ²Caffeine is a drug that acts fast. ³In less than five minutes after you've drunk a cup of coffee, caffeine is racing to every part of your body. ⁴Its effects are many, including increasing the flow of urine and stomach acid, relaxing involuntary muscles, and stepping up the intake of oxygen. ⁵In addition, caffeine heightens the pumping strength of the heart. ⁶Therefore, too much caffeine can cause an irregular heartbeat. ⁷A small dose of caffeine can improve your performance as you type or drive; however, too much caffeine will make you shaky and unsteady.

(Continues on next page)

47. The main pattern of organization of the paragraph is
- A. definition and example. C. comparison.
 B. cause and effect. D. contrast.
-

D. ¹There are interesting similarities between the Renaissance and the present time. ²The exploration of the Americas during the Renaissance created the same kind of excitement as today's space program: Columbus's voyages were like the astronauts' moon landings or the missions to Mars. ³The discovery of gunpowder in the Renaissance revolutionized war, just as the atom bomb did at the end of World War II. ⁴The invention of the printing press in the Renaissance made more information available to many more people, much as radio, television, and the Internet have done in our day.

48. The main pattern of organization of the paragraph is
- A. definition and example. C. comparison.
 B. cause and effect. D. contrast.
-

E. ¹In the next fifteen years, the population of people over the age of fifty in the United States will soar upward by 75 percent. ²During the same period, the number of people under the age of fifty will increase by just 2 percent. ³There are two reasons for this rapid aging of our society. ⁴The first is the baby boom that began in the late 1940s. ⁵With the end of World War II, men and women quickly settled into family life and, by 1965, had some 75 million babies. ⁶This enormous population boom led to the youth culture of the 1960s. ⁷And as the baby boomers continue to age, they will produce an "elder boom" which is expected to peak around 2025. ⁸The second explanation for the aging of our society is increasing life expectancy. ⁹Improvements in medicine and nutrition have resulted in people living longer than ever. ¹⁰Newborns today can expect to live thirty years longer than those born in 1900. ¹¹The sharp and recent increase in the number of elderly people—here and around the world—supports the surprising fact that more than half of all the elderly people who have ever lived are alive today.

49. The main pattern of organization of the paragraph is
- A. definition and example. C. comparison.
 B. cause and effect. D. contrast.
-

RELATIONSHIPS I & II: Mastery Test 1

A. Fill in each blank with an appropriate transition from the box. Use each transition once. Then, in the spaces provided, write the letter of the transition you have chosen.

A. because

B. finally

C. for instance

D. later

E. unlike

50 _____ ¹If there is one product that American business can manufacture in large amounts, it is doublespeak. ²Doublespeak is a term applied to the use of words that are evasive, vague, or stilted for the purpose of deceiving or confusing the reader or listener. ³_____, a company that decides to fire workers may talk of the need for "re-engineering," "restructuring," or "downsizing" its work force.

51 _____ ¹Here are some pointers for reading without eyestrain. ²First, whenever possible, read by natural light. ³Second, avoid reading in a dark room with light on only your reading material. ⁴Third, so that your page-turning hand doesn't cast a shadow across the text, position your reading light to your left if you are right-handed and to your right if you are left-handed. ⁵_____, hold your reading material fourteen to eighteen inches from your eyes.

52 _____ ¹On average, we sleep one-third of our life. ²Usually, the amount that we sleep decreases with age. ³As newborns, we sleep up to 20 hours a day. ⁴At age 4 or so, we sleep about 12 hours. ⁵By the time we're 10, we sleep about 10 hours. ⁶_____, as adults, we sleep 7-9 hours. ⁷Eventually, when we're elderly, we may sleep only 4-6 hours.

53 _____ ¹Most animal expressions are based in falsehood. ²Far from being "chicken," hens fiercely defend their chicks, and roosters bravely protect their flock. ³Instead of sweating or eating "like a pig," pigs lack functional sweat glands and do not overeat. ⁴In contrast to human "rats," rats loyally, tenderly, even selflessly assist companions in need. ⁵And _____ a human "wolf," actual wolves are faithful to one mate.

54 _____ ¹Sunburn is skin damage caused by the sun's ultraviolet rays. ²(Ultraviolet rays do not penetrate glass; consequently, we cannot get sunburned from sunlight shining through a closed window.) ³When ultraviolet rays destroy skin cells, an increased amount of blood flows to the area, bringing new cells and other repair materials. ⁴The red of sunburn results from this increased blood flow. ⁵Sunburn hurts _____ nerve endings in the skin send pain signals in response to cell damage.

(Continues on next page)

B. Fill in each blank with an appropriate transition from the box. Use each transition once. Then, in the spaces provided, write the letter of the transition you have chosen.

A. after

B. for instance

C. lastly

D. on the other hand

E. result

- 55 — 'Struggling in quicksand creates a vacuum, which causes a person to sink. ²But the human body is more buoyant in quicksand than it is in fresh or ocean water, meaning that it is actually easier to float on quicksand than it is in a pool or the ocean. ³_____ falling into quicksand, a person should slowly spread-eagle and allow the body to gradually come to a back-floating position. ⁴By moving cautiously in this position, the quicksand victim can then maneuver back to solid ground and out of danger.
- 56 — 'While it's strange but true, white wine is often made from red grapes. ²In making wine, the grapes are crushed and placed in a large tank. ³If the skins of the grapes remain in contact with the juice during this step, red wine results. ⁴_____, if the winemaker separates the skins from the juice, then white wine is made.
- 57 — 'The catch-and-release way of fishing doesn't really help the fish; in fact, it may _____ in their death. ²On a hook and line, fish struggle to breathe. ³Because of overexertion and inadequate oxygen intake, many fish are brain-damaged, paralyzed, or in shock when released—often fatally. ⁴In addition, netting and handling sometimes remove portions of a fish's thin outer skin, leaving it vulnerable to potentially deadly infection.
- 58 — 'The term *diffusion* refers to the spread of things, ideas, beliefs, or other cultural items from one society to another. ²Diffusion results from contact between societies. ³Generally, the more contacts a society establishes with others, the higher its rate of cultural change. ⁴The fast pace of change in the United States, _____, can be credited to the numerous diverse cultures brought here by immigrants from around the world. ⁵This immigration brought to the country new ideas, beliefs, foods, and so on.
- 59 — 'Psychologist Abraham Maslow theorized that people are motivated by eight basic needs which must be fulfilled in turn: four "deficiency" needs and four "growth" needs. ²The deficiency needs are, first, food, water, and sleep; second, safety and security; third, love, friendship, and a sense of belonging; and, fourth, approval and respect. ³Prompted by their growth needs, people seek to know and understand; to enjoy beauty; to "self-actualize" (realize their creative potential); and, _____, to "transcend" (help others to realize *their* potential).

RELATIONSHIPS I & II: Mastery Test 3

Each of the following selections uses **two** patterns of organization. Read each selection and then, in the spaces provided, write the letter of the two patterns of organization.

- A. ¹Dinosaurs did not become extinct—not all of them, that is. ²Most scientists who study fossils now believe that some small, predatory dinosaurs called theropods evolved into birds. ³In a number of striking ways, birds resemble their probable dinosaur ancestors. ⁴Like theropods, birds have light, hollow bones (crucial to bird flight). ⁵Theropod forelimbs could pivot similarly to bird wings. ⁶Theropods stood erect on two feet, with their ankles held above the ground. ⁷Birds stand the same way. ⁸Also, theropods had four toes on each foot: three front toes pointing forward and one rear toe pointing backward. ⁹So do many birds. ¹⁰Claws are another shared feature. ¹¹In addition, like all other dinosaurs, theropods laid eggs. ¹²Some even had feathers.

60 _____ The main patterns of organization of the selection are
A. definition-example and cause-effect.
B. cause-effect and list of items.
C. comparison and list of items.

- B. ¹Your home is "private territory"—space used by an individual or group for an extended period of time. ²Your "secondary territory" is any space (such as a classroom) that you use regularly but share with others. ³Finally, "public territory" is space that is not owned by anyone, but claimed on a first-come, first-served basis. ⁴A seat in a waiting room is an example of public territory.

61 _____ The main patterns of organization of the selection are
A. definition-example and list of items.
B. definition-example and cause-effect.
C. time order and comparison.

- C. ¹The aging of our population will have far-reaching implications for what life will be like in the years to come. ²For one thing, society will need to provide many support services to the frail elderly, because many of them will have outlived their savings and will not be able to pay for their own care. ³Moreover, as the over-65 population becomes more influential at the polls and in the marketplace, we're likely to see changes in governmental programs, in television programming, in new products, in housing patterns, in population shifts from state to state, and so forth. ⁴The effects of this change are virtually infinite.

(Continues on next page)

- 62 — The main patterns of organization of the selection are
- A. definition-example and time order.
 - B. comparison and time order.
 - C. list of items and cause-effect.

D. ¹George Washington's famous crossing of the Delaware River on Christmas morning might never have happened if not for John Honeyman, an American spy working in Trenton. ²In a clever plan he devised with Washington, Honeyman first faked being captured and interrogated by the Americans. ³Washington then arranged for Honeyman to escape. ⁴After returning to Trenton, Honeyman entertained his friends in the British military command with his tale of capture and escape. ⁵He told them that he was able to escape only because the American army was weak and undisciplined, and that they wouldn't be able to attack Trenton until spring, if ever. ⁶Thus, Washington caught the enemy sleeping off their Christmas Eve celebration, and the result was an important victory.

- 63 — The main patterns of organization of the selection are
- A. definition-example and cause-effect.
 - B. time order and cause-effect.
 - C. comparison and list of items.

E. ¹In the book *He Says, She Says*, Lillian Glass shows that, in general, men and women communicate differently. ²They differ in their body language, facial expressions, displayed emotions, language, and favored topics of conversation. ³While men gesture away from their bodies and often sit with outstretched limbs, women gesture toward their bodies and usually sit with their arms and legs held close. ⁴Men lean back when listening, but women lean forward. ⁵While listening, women tend to smile and nod. ⁶In contrast, men tend to frown and squint. ⁷Women laugh and cry more than men. ⁸On the other hand, men shout and curse more than women. ⁹Less polite than women, men are more inclined to mumble and interrupt. ¹⁰Women offer more compliments and apologies. ¹¹Women's speech is more formal and correct than men's, containing less slang and less faulty grammar. ¹²Men especially like to joke, talk about their activities, and discuss sports. ¹³Women, however, prefer to talk about their feelings and discuss relationships.

- 64 — The main patterns of organization of the selection are
- A. list of items and comparison.
 - B. time order and contrast.
 - C. list of items and contrast.