

HIGHER TOTAL TEST RANKING

TEST 02

다크 키워드

■ 키워드

□ 구글 디렉트

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□ 투자

□ 시장

□ 전략

Passage 1

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01 The word “drastically” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) unintentionally
- (B) steadily
- (C) strikingly
- (D) willingly

02 What can be inferred from paragraph 4 about the pink bollworm in the southwestern U.S.?

- (A) Prior to the 1950s, it was successfully controlled by natural means.
- (B) It was not a significant threat to crops in the early 1950s.
- (C) It was a problem for farmers of crops other than cotton.
- (D) Before DDT was introduced, it had no natural predators.

Paragraph 4 is marked with an arrow [→].

Synthetic Pesticides and their Effects

1 With the advent of synthetic pesticides in the early twentieth century, humans made significant progress in their efforts to control insects, plant pathogens, and other pests that can **drastically** reduce the yield of agricultural crops and threaten human populations. In particular, early success with chemicals such as DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane), for which Swiss chemist Paul Müller won the 1948 Nobel Prize in Medicine, effectively diminished the number of harmful insects that had plagued humans for thousands of years.

2 DDT was widely applied across the world throughout the middle of the twentieth century. ■ Its effectiveness against a range of arthropods was celebrated: it contributed to the reduction of malaria-carrying mosquitoes and other insect vectors, and was also used extensively to control pests that threatened agricultural crops. ■ However, shortly after the initial decline in pest populations, a noticeable drop in efficacy was observed, and consequently, agriculturists were forced to increase application rates to meet past levels of control. ■ Agronomists later determined that persistent use of the pesticide had resulted in its reduced effectiveness by killing off natural predators and generating more resistant pests. ■

3 When a broad-spectrum pesticide like DDT is applied to a crop, it usually kills the vast majority of target pests (along with many natural predators of the pests), but a naturally resistant portion of the pest population survives. Often, the net effect is a subsequent increase in the number of resistant pests, followed by increased resistance in successive generations.

4 → An example can be seen in the cotton industry in the southwestern U.S., where pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) populations were

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HACKERS TOEFL ACTUAL TEST READING

03 Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- (A) Farmers thus wasted scarce resources for pest control, which could otherwise have been used for raising cotton.
- (B) At the same time, farmers produced cotton with lower market values because it was contaminated with harmful chemicals.
- (C) Therefore, chemicals purchased to control pests resulted in increased resistance, gradually devastating area cotton farms.
- (D) As a result, localized resistance caused by pesticides bought by some farmers began to affect the cotton in the whole region.

04 According to paragraph 5, all of the following are true about broad-spectrum chemicals like DDT EXCEPT

- (A) they proved more lethal to avian populations than to insects
- (B) they can move away from farms and contaminate bodies of water
- (C) they were responsible for a decline in the numbers of birds of prey
- (D) they sometimes accumulate in the bodies of animals

Paragraph 5 is marked with an arrow [→].

05 The word “**justified**” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) reliable
- (B) confirmed
- (C) appropriate
- (D) revised

successfully controlled by DDT in the early 1950s. Soon, however, their numbers exploded because naturally resistant survivors had no predators; area wasps that prey on the pests were virtually wiped out by DDT. Farmers responded by repeated applications of the pesticide to try to control the bollworm. Ironically, this created a cycle known as the “pesticide trap,” where survivors pass on their intrinsic resistance, creating even stronger offspring genetically predisposed to successfully coping with the pesticide, a process that can occur rapidly among prolific reproducers. Accordingly, this human-induced resistance meant that farmers were devoting finances to a pesticide that was slowly ruining the regional cotton industry.

5 → Resistant populations, however, present just one of the adverse effects of using broad-spectrum pesticides like DDT. Misgivings soon developed among environmentalists over the effect such chemicals had on other organisms, such as birds, fish, and mammals. Moreover, concerned scientists began to realize that these chemicals were not only toxic at the point of source, but that the toxins could end up polluting lakes and rivers due to agricultural runoff. DDT, for example, was blamed for a pronounced decline in bird populations (most notably, raptors such as eagles and ospreys that feed on fish). It was later learned that decades of spraying DDT had created toxic concentrations of chemicals in the tissues of higher organisms through biomagnification, a process where toxins occur at higher intensities as they move up the food chain. It increasingly seemed that its continued use was no longer **justified**. As a result, DDT was banned for most applications in the United States in 1972, and has since been regulated in many parts of the world.

6 → Numerous farmers were thus left without one of their most powerful pest-control tools, and agronomists were faced with stronger pests and the challenge of moving beyond reliance on a single broad-spectrum

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06 The word “another” in the passage refers to

- (A) chance of success
- (B) mix
- (C) hypothesis
- (D) means of attack

07 Which of the following is true about the multi-attack approach to pest control described in paragraph 6?

- (A) It will result in pests that are resistant to a wider range of chemicals.
- (B) It can create more effective chemical reactions than previous methods.
- (C) It may involve the application of different chemicals at different times.
- (D) It can utilize a single chemical to control different types of pests.

Paragraph 6 is marked with an arrow [➡].

08 Why does the author mention “ladybugs” in paragraph 7?

- (A) To specify that beneficial insects can adapt to protect specific crops
- (B) To show that natural products are more effective than synthetic chemicals
- (C) To illustrate a kind of predator that is resistant to manmade chemicals
- (D) To point out a case where organic methods can control pests

Paragraph 7 is marked with an arrow [➡].

chemical. In many agricultural regions, a popular response has been to institute a method of pest control that utilizes a variety of different pesticides. The measured success of this multiple attack approach is contingent on the use of pesticides that employ dissimilar modes of action to attack pests in distinct ways. One technique to maximize the chance of success is to apply a mix of various pesticides at the same time, with the hypothesis that if one means of attack fails, another will work. Also, pesticides can be used in rotation or sequence. For instance, one insecticide can be designed to attack insect pests in the larval stage and another can be formulated to exterminate reproductive adults. The idea is that pests will have greater difficulty developing resistance to multiple chemicals and that using them in combination or in turn will prevent any particular one from entering the environment on a large scale at a given time.

7 ➡ However, skeptics emphasize that this method also necessitates the continual application of artificial chemicals and that the cumulative effect of these chemicals on ecosystems as a whole is still poorly understood. They point to DDT as an example of a past solution that was originally believed to be sound, but which ultimately turned out to have unforeseen dangers. In reaction to these concerns, more and more agriculturalists have turned to integrated pest management as an alternative. The integrated approach greatly reduces dependence upon chemical pesticides and draws upon biological, cultural, and mechanical controls. Introducing natural predators, such as ladybugs—beetles of the genus *Coccinella*—to prey upon unwanted insects; planting crops early in the season before pests reach peak numbers (e.g., the corn bollworm is more easily managed in early- to mid-summer); erecting physical barriers and placing insect traps; all of these represent organic forms of control that complement the use of chemicals, thus limiting detrimental ecological effects resulting from their use.

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09 Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

This attempt at a quick-fix solution failed, leaving farmers wondering what had gone wrong.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

10 **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **This question is worth 2 points.**

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it.

To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

Artificial chemicals initially proved useful for pest control, but problems soon emerged, necessitating additional solutions.

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Answer Choices

- (A) Chemical runoff created excess toxicity in streams and rivers, adversely affecting organisms that rely upon aquatic animals for food.
- (B) DDT was merely partially beneficial because it led to a host of negative consequences, including tougher pests and environmental degradation.
- (C) Some agriculturists have made a conscious effort to employ techniques that do not harm the environment yet represent adequate modes of pest control.
- (D) Highly-resistant pests can fend off persistent attacks from synthetic pesticides by reproducing in greater numbers and often in greater frequency.
- (E) Faced with the need for a new method of pest control, people in agriculture have resorted to the use of more than one chemical pesticide.
- (F) Chemical pesticides were initially developed in the twentieth century to combat the spread of disease by organisms like mosquitoes.

Passage 2

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11 The word "limited" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) fixed
- (B) narrow
- (C) locked
- (D) typical

12 The word "dormant" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) ineffective
- (B) unnoticed
- (C) inactive
- (D) unprovoked

13 The word "they" in the passage refers to

- (A) rock formations
- (B) seismometers
- (C) geophysicists
- (D) earthquakes

14 According to paragraph 4, an eruption is often immediately preceded by

- (A) a dramatic increase in the rate of flow and amount of rising magma
- (B) a blockage of the ventilation holes that allow gas and magma to escape
- (C) a rise in the force exerted by volcanic gases within the chamber
- (D) a cyclical alternation between long-period and harmonic seismic events

Paragraph 4 is marked with an arrow [→].

Predicting Volcanic Eruptions

1 Prior to modern volcanology, people had an extremely limited understanding of geomorphic processes. Causal explanations for volcanic activity ranged from the work of gods to the rays of the sun penetrating the Earth, and the ability to foresee volcanic events was confined to directly witnessing warning signals such as the ground's movement and smoke rising from a crater. ■

2 In contrast, modern geophysics has produced a vast storehouse of information related to volcanic formation and its causes, allowing scientists to better understand the interactions between the Earth's inner layers and surface. ■ Unfortunately, however, while some volcanoes seem to operate according to consistent cycles, others do not follow a set pattern and may lie dormant for centuries before erupting violently and without notice, putting people's lives in danger. ■ In order to better understand the timing and intensity of eruptive processes, research in the field is now primarily focused on the characteristic indicators that signal an impending eruption. ■

3 In most cases, a volcanic eruption is heralded by a period of heightened seismic activity, with earthquakes becoming increasingly frequent, leading up to the actual event. The phenomenon is caused by the ascension of magma and volcanic gas through fissures in the Earth's crust, as pressure variances disturb underground rock formations, interfering with existing stress distributions. With the strategic placement of seismometers, geophysicists can trace the path of these earthquakes as they move along with molten rock and gas toward the surface.

4 → During active periods, scientists monitor seismic waves around the clock to detect subtle yet significant differences in the type and intensity of seismic activity. Vibrations are classified into three broad categories:

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HACKERS TOEFL ACTUAL TEST READING

15 According to paragraph 5, one of the disadvantages of direct temperature measurement is that

- (A) researchers lack the resources necessary for frequent travel to rural areas
- (B) physical proximity to noxious fumes can threaten the health of researchers
- (C) movement by researchers at the summit can trigger volcanic explosions
- (D) conditions at the summit can distort the data collected by researchers

Paragraph 5 is marked with an arrow [→].

16 In paragraph 6, what does the author say about the remote-sensing instrument ASTER?

- (A) It is able to aid scientists in charting volcanic temperature gradients.
- (B) It can help prevent volcanic activities that threaten surrounding populations.
- (C) It can detect structural shifts occurring near a volcano's summit with infrared imagery.
- (D) It is able to determine the minimum temperatures necessary to create visible signals.

Paragraph 6 is marked with an arrow [→].

short-period, long-period, and harmonic. The first of these are high-frequency shocks similar to those found near faults along tectonic plates and represent the initial collapse of material in the bedrock. If these weak signals amplify and begin to oscillate over greater durations, they may be taken over by long-period waves, a reliable sign that seismic activity is generating energy within the volcanic conduit or along its walls. Harmonic tremors, continuous low-frequency vibrations that are sometimes audible on the surface, are generally associated with the sustained underground movement of magma. A dramatic proliferation of long-period or harmonic events represents the most worrisome scenario, as this can indicate increased gas pressure within the volcanic chamber, often a direct precursor to an eruption.

5 → One of the most obvious features of this upward movement of magma and gas, and volcanism in general, is the presence of heat. As molten rock and gas accumulate in the center of a volcano, some of the thermal energy generated is transferred to the surface. Scientists can therefore monitor fluctuations in temperatures to detect the presence of volcanic activity below the surface. The simplest way to accomplish this is to send researchers with thermometers to nearby lakes, or to the rim of the volcano to measure air and water temperatures. Though effective, this method puts scientists in danger of exposure to poisonous gases like sulfur dioxide, and also places them in the direct proximity of a potential explosive event. In addition, it is a challenge for field researchers to access volcanoes regularly, particularly those located in remote regions.

6 → To overcome these obstacles, volcanologists have turned to remote-sensing equipment to help them monitor volcanic activity. Infrared thermometers can measure radiation in various wavelengths, making direct contact with the volcano's surface unnecessary. In addition, some sensors can represent thermal

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- 17 Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 7 about ground deformation in the area around a volcano?
- (A) It results in a reverse in the direction of flowing magma.
 - (B) It cannot usually be seen with the naked eye.
 - (C) It occurs most often in rift zones below the summit.
 - (D) It sometimes results in a collapse of the magma chamber.

Paragraph 7 is marked with an arrow [➡].

- 18 Paragraph 8 suggests which of the following statements about Ecuador's Tungurahua volcano?
- (A) It would have caused much devastation in 1999 without official alerts.
 - (B) It consistently ranks among the world's most difficult volcanoes to predict.
 - (C) Its eruptions are so infrequent that it was previously thought to be extinct.
 - (D) It probably had no major eruptions between 1999 and 2006.

Paragraph 8 is marked with an arrow [➡].

- 19 Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.
Technological innovations have also helped pave the way for advanced measurement and monitoring.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

radiation as images. One such imaging instrument, ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflector Radiometer), is capable of transmitting infrared images at regular intervals that can help scientists map changes in volcanic thermal patterns. In 2003, for example, ASTER helped detect thermal anomalies and a small plume of steam emanating from the summit of Mt. Shishaldin in Alaska, precursors to an eruption more than two months later that shot ash thousands of meters into the air.

7 ➡ The measurement of ground deformation is another helpful tool for researchers, as the area around an active volcano often swells, deflates, or shifts as magma moves in and out of its underground plumbing system. The distribution and rate of ground deformation provide clues about processes occurring within the volcano. Swelling at the summit of Mauna Loa in Hawaii, for example, occurs as magma moves into and expands the summit magma chamber. Such deformations are generally subtle and can only be detected with precise surveying techniques or sensitive tilt and strain meters. Ground movements of several meters can occur during a large earthquake or when magma forces its way to the surface along a rift zone. An increased rate of swelling, especially if accompanied by an increase in sulfur dioxide emissions and seismic tremors, is a sign of the high probability of an impending event.

8 ➡ Still, advances in predicting volcanic eruptions do not always result in success. In 1999, local residents were forced to evacuate their homes repeatedly due to official alerts of a pending eruption of Ecuador's Tungurahua volcano. When no cataclysmic event occurred, the people lost faith in the predictions and returned to their homes. The forecasting failures also led to inconsistent monitoring, and when consecutive eruptions occurred in July and August of 2006, nearby residents fled the area with little or no advance warning.

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20 Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **This question is worth 2 points.**

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it.

To review the passage, click on View Text.

The prediction of volcanic eruptions is based on the observation of associated natural phenomena.

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Answer Choices

- (A) A long-period tremor is a clear indication that volcanic gases are pressurizing under the surface.
- (B) The gaseous discharge near the rim of a volcano directly reflects the relative dangers involved in volcanic research.
- (C) Scientists employ a variety of methods to keep track of surface temperature changes in and around volcanoes.
- (D) Distortion of volcanic land is a sign that molten material is beginning to push its way through the surface.
- (E) Imprecision in volcanic monitoring has led to prediction failures, resulting in tremendous loss of human life.
- (F) Subterranean seismic patterns provide scientists with clues regarding pre-eruptive volcanic activity.

Passage 3

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- 21 The word “abundant” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) scarce
- (B) reachable
- (C) unlimited
- (D) plentiful

- 22 According to paragraph 2, which of the following can be inferred about the unsaturated region?

- (A) It has a very high water retention capacity.
- (B) It is too deep for the roots of plants to penetrate.
- (C) It transports soil and rocks away from the surface.
- (D) It is wettest right after periods of heavy precipitation.

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [➡].

- 23 According to paragraph 3, the pace of the movement of subsurface water is affected by the materials it encounters because

- (A) geological formations have varying degrees of porosity
- (B) gravity becomes stronger in strata near the Earth’s core
- (C) pore spaces in rock only allow for vertical infiltration
- (D) crevices near the surface are constantly changing

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [➡].

Groundwater

1 Under the surface of the planet exists an abundant supply of moisture that permeates both soil and rock formations and can be found in almost any ecosystem, including deserts, mountains, and plains, among others. The total volume of groundwater is estimated to be over 100 times greater than that of all surface streams, rivers, and lakes combined—second only to icecaps and glaciers in total fresh water volume.

2 ➡ Groundwater occurs anywhere below the surface where soil and rock are completely saturated with water. The top of this saturated zone is referred to as the water table, immediately above which is a region of unsaturated rock situated below the soil layer where the roots of plants grow. The unsaturated earth zone represents the main gateway for precipitation and melting snow to enter the soil and percolate slowly toward the water table, a process known as groundwater recharge.

3 ➡ As water from the surface enters the subsurface rock, the pace of its movement is greatly determined by the geological composition of the materials it encounters. The ease with which water can move through pore spaces or rock fractures is known as hydraulic conductivity. Sand, gravel, and porous limestone formations tend to allow water to flow relatively unimpeded, as moisture is drawn down vertically in the direction of the Earth’s core by the force of gravity. Alternatively, percolating water may come up against firmly packed clay or granite, which can be virtually impervious. The permeability of strata closer to the Earth’s core is generally low as the weight from the rocks above compresses them, making deeper bedrock layers increasingly dense; therefore, most of the groundwater on Earth is located in crevices in the upper layer of bedrock, within a few kilometers of the surface. Once its vertical movement is stopped, the water must either remain stationary or move horizontally.

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- 24 The word “**Impediment**” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) Relation
 - (B) Propulsion
 - (C) Obstruction
 - (D) Emission

- 25 **Select the TWO answer choices** in paragraph 5 that describe necessary conditions for groundwater to move continuously from below ground to the surface environment. **To receive credit, you must select TWO answers.**
- (A) The presence of bodies of water
 - (B) A plentiful groundwater supply
 - (C) A visible discharge point above the surface
 - (D) A discharge point below the water table

Paragraph 5 is marked with an arrow [→].

- 26 Why does the author mention “**the oscillating ebb and flow of tides**” in paragraph 5?
- (A) To explain the process by which coastal aquifers are formed
 - (B) To contrast terrestrial groundwater from that found beneath the sea
 - (C) To give an example of a force that influences groundwater composition
 - (D) To describe how fresh water beneath the surface can dilute salty sea water

4 Groundwater that moves horizontally sometimes encounters other porous strata, which results in additional vertical movement. In such cases, groundwater may eventually move so deep that it remains in the subterranean environment for thousands of years. **Impediment** to groundwater movement can result when water enters a confined aquifer, a water-bearing stratum restricted by an impermeable geological formation called an aquitard. The only porous layer of confined aquifers occurs at the recharge zone, which is the area where the groundwater enters the confining structure, and this also provides the only possible point of exit. Large bodies of water in the saturated zone that flow with relative ease are known as unconfined aquifers, and the measure of how much water can move through an aquifer horizontally—aquifer transmissivity—fluctuates according to rising and falling water table levels. The volumetric flow rate—for example, cubic meters per second—ultimately determines the rate of discharge.

5 → Much of the groundwater in the saturated zone will eventually resurface at natural discharge points, most commonly occurring as seepage into swamps, lakes, and streams. Above-ground springs and geysers represent visible points of groundwater discharge, and the flow of discharge is continuous as long as sufficient groundwater is present and the water table is at a higher elevation than the discharge point. Long-term flow is possible if the local rate of outflow is balanced with the rate of recharge. In the case of geysers, groundwater surfaces intermittently as it is heated to the boiling point under significant pressure by geothermal activity. Additionally, some terrestrial groundwater exits directly into the sea. In this submarine form of groundwater effluence, **the oscillating ebb and flow of tides** allows some seawater intrusion, creating pockets of brackish groundwater in coastal and estuarine aquifers.

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27 Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- (A) Therefore, drilling into confined aquifers allows water to be pumped into reservoirs near the surface known as artesian wells.
- (B) Raising the water levels in confined aquifers results in an artesian well, and this does not require the use of pumps.
- (C) Water gushing through the surface from confined aquifers can be caused by artesian wells without the need for pumps or drilling.
- (D) Consequently, drilling into confined aquifers creates an artesian well, which is capable of discharging water without pumps.

28 According to paragraph 7, concerns over usage patterns of the Edwards Aquifer have arisen because

- (A) programs designed to protect it have proven to be ineffective
- (B) the amount of water withdrawn is greater than the amount replenished
- (C) extraction of water has led to instability within the geological structure
- (D) the population in the region has reached an unsustainable rate of growth

Paragraph 7 is marked with arrows [→].

29 Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Without it, the number of residents living in the region would be significantly lower.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

6 Not all discharge points are natural; some groundwater outflows are a direct result of human activity and consumption. The extraction of groundwater from aquifers is an important source of moisture for the communities that border them, and they are continually exploited for a wide range of uses. Access to groundwater is accomplished through the construction of wells. In some confined aquifers, the enclosure of the formation generates a high level of hydraulic pressure, exceeding that which is required to bring the liquid to the surface. As a result, when these aquifers are accessed by drilling, groundwater will often gush through the opening without the need to use pumps to raise the water level, creating what is known as an artesian well. On the other hand, drilling into an unconfined aquifer produces a well with a water level equal to that of the water table. ■ Often, a single deposit of groundwater can service the agricultural, industrial, recreational, and domestic needs of an entire population, particularly if it is located in an arid or semi-arid climate poor in surface water resources. ■

7 → One such example, found in southern Texas, is the Edwards Aquifer, which is the primary source of water for a population of over two million people, and was responsible for making the initial settlement of the region feasible. ■ Concerns over its usage have arisen, however, as extraction rates are estimated to be double the recharge rate, and the growing recognition of the delicate nature of the aquifer has resulted in the implementation of programs intended to assure that the exploitation of the resource is conducted in a manner that is sustainable. ■

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30 Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **This question is worth 2 points.**

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it.

To review the passage, click on **View Text**.

Groundwater is an important resource that is usually found in geological formations known as aquifers.

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Answer Choices

- (A) Some groundwater flows out of the ground through various discharge points.
(B) Since groundwater is continually recharged, extraction of it will not lead to depletion of groundwater within aquifers.
(C) Most of the moisture that enters the soil never reaches the water table to become groundwater.
(D) Water from precipitation moves through porous rock beneath the surface, recharging the Earth's groundwater.
(E) Humans rely on groundwater for many purposes, for which they construct wells that influence aquifer flow.
(F) Arid and semi-arid areas can only support large settlements if they contain large aquifers.