**Unit 8 Review & Test**

**For each of Questions 1-8, select one entry for each blank from the corresponding column of choices.**

1. Despite the fact that the -------- writer had no previous publishing experience, she

    still managed to get a contract for her first novel through hard work and

    persistence.

A. vehement

B. lucrative

C. novice

D. negligible

E. impassive

2. Considering the awful upbringing he sings about in his ferociously bitter lyrics, it

     was a total surprise to his fans than Randy’s autobiography had such a/an ---------

     tone when describing his childhood.

A. heinous

B. turbulent

C. redoubtable

D. impromptu

E. innocuous

3. Lawrence was a/an --------- young man in his mid-twenties who dressed quite

     soberly and never acted rudely or aggressively in the company of others.

A. insolent

B. lackluster

C. sedate

D. extenuating

E. derogatory

4. The defense lawyer pleaded with Judge Hogarth to show --------- in sentencing in

     that his client was the sole support of two relatives and a former racing

     greyhound.

A. clemency

B. adulation

C. quandary

D. synopsis

E. indifference

5. Convinced that Emma thought she was better than anyone else in the class,

     Ed --------- her for her arrogance.

A. redeemed

B. rebuked

C. accentuated

D. extolled

E. prevented

6. It was in this period that Barros wrote *Décadas da Ásia,* an epic historical account

     of Portuguese discoveries and conquests in the Orient to 1538. To (i) -------- the

     compilation of  his chronicle, Barros used his official position to consult returned

     soldiers, merchants, and administrators and **(ii) -------** all the official

     correspondence, while he himself was personally involved in the dispatch and

     return of the annual India fleets.

**Blank (i)                                        Blank (ii)**

   A.  expedite                                    D. adumbrated

   B.   scorn                                          E. perused

   C.  release                                       F. facilitated

7. (i) --------- founder and president of the Children’s Defense Fund, Marian Wright

     Edelman has ensured that, even though the young cannot vote or make

     campaign contributions, they are nevertheless not (ii) ---------  in Washington.

**Blank (i)                                        (Blank ii)**

    A. With                                          D. dissipated

    B.  As                                              E. expiated

    C.  Due to                                       F. connived at

8. Adgar Allen Poe is American short-story writer, poet, critic, and editor who is

     famous for his cultivation of mystery and the (i)**---------**. His tale “The Murders in

     the Rue Morgue” (1841), written with incredible (ii) --------,  initiated the modern

[detective story](ebcid:com.britannica.oec2.identifier.ArticleIdentifier?articleId=30101&library=EB&query=null&title=detective%20story#9030101.toc), and the atmosphere in his tales of horror is (iii) --------- in

     American fiction. His “The Raven” (1845) numbers among the best-known poems

    in the national literature.

**Blank (i)**                                         **(Blank ii)                      (Blank iii)**

   A.  obtrusive                                   D. dexterity                    G. misconstrued

   B.  macabre                                     E.  zenith                         H. unrivaled

   C.  insecure                                     F.  adulation                    I. disregarded

**For each of Questions 9- 10, select the two answer choices that when used to complete the sentence blank, fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole and produce completed sentences that are alike in meaning.**

9. At a time when biographies that debunk their subjects are all the rage, it is

     refreshing to have one idol who not only lives up to her legend but also  ---------  it.

A. transgresses

B. surpasses

C. persuades

D. outstrips

E.  inveigles

F.  matches

10. His reply is a contradiction in the minds of most people. How could the desert

       smell like rain, when deserts are, by definition, places which lack --------- rainfall?

A. substantial

B. impending

C. clandestine

D. meticulous

E. inordinate

F. auspicious

**Question 11 is based on this passage.**

For every 50 dogs that contract a certain disease, one will die from it. A vaccine exists that is virtually 100 percent effective in preventing this disease. Since the risk of death from complications of vaccination is one death per 5,000 vaccinations, it is therefore safer for a dog to receive the vaccine than not to receive it.

**11. Which one of the following would it be most helpful to know in order**

**to evaluate the argument?**

(A) the total number of dogs that die each year from all causes taken

       together

(B) whether the vaccine is effective against the disease in household pets

       other than dogs

(C) the number of dogs that die each year from diseases other than the

       disease in question

(D) the likelihood that a dog will contract another disease such as

       rabies

(E) the likelihood that an unvaccinated dog will contract the disease in

       question

**Question 12 is based on this passage.**

Most radicals who argue for violent revolution and complete overthrow of our existing society have no clear idea of what will emerge from the destruction. They just assert that things are so bad now that any change would have to be a change for the better. But surely this is mistaken, for things might actually turn out to be for the worse.

**12. The answer to which of the following questions would be most useful**

**in evaluating the significance of the experimental data described**

**above?**

A. In which manner the radicals might foment their revolution?

B. What are the economic arguments that the radicals use to persuade people to join

     in their cause?

C. What loss of life and property is likely to accompany total destruction of society?

D. To what extent are people dissatisfied with the present system?

E. What would some of the specific results of the revolution be?

**Question 13 is based on this passage.**

In an experiment, two different types of recorded music were played for neonates in adjacent nurseries in a hospital. In nursery A, classical music was played; in nursery B, rock music was played. After two weeks, it was found that the babies in nursery A cried less, suffered fewer minor ailments, and gained more weight than did the babies in nursery B.

**13. In evaluating the validity of the conclusion suggested by the**

**experiment above, it would   be most important to know which of the**

**following?**

(A) The musical preferences of the parents of the two groups of newborns

(B) Whether the newborns in both nurseries were equally healthy and

       happy at the start of the experiment

(C) Whether loud rock music can damage the hearing of newborns

(D) What the average weight of the neonates was before and after the

       experiment

(E) Whether the music was played in the nurseries at all times or only at

       certain times

**Questions 14-16 are based on this passage.**

      More selective than most chemical pesticides in that they ordinarily destroy only unwanted species, biocontrol agents (such as insects, fungi, and viruses) eat, infect, or parasitize targeted plant or animal pests.  However, biocontrol agents can negatively affect nontarget species by, for example, competing with them for resources:  a biocontrol agent might reduce the benefits conferred by a desirable animal species by consuming a plant on which the animal prefers to lay its eggs. Another example of indirect negative consequences occurred in England when a virus introduced to control rabbits reduced the amount of open ground (because large rabbit populations reduce the ground cover), in turn reducing underground ant nests and triggering the extinction of a blue butterfly that had depended on the nests to shelter its offspring.  The paucity of known extinctions or disruptions resulting from indirect interactions may reflect not the infrequency of such mishaps but rather the failure to look for or to detect them:  most organisms likely to be adversely affected by indirect interactions are of little or no known commercial value and the events linking a biocontrol agent with an adverse effect are often unclear.  Moreover, determining the potential risks of biocontrol agents before they are used is difficult, especially when a nonnative agent is introduced, because, unlike a chemical pesticide, a biocontrol agent may adapt in unpredictable ways so that it can feed on or otherwise harm new hosts.

14. The passage is primarily concerned with

       (A) explaining why until recently scientists failed to recognize the risks

        presented by biocontrol agents

(B) emphasizing that biocontrol agents and chemical pesticides have more

       similarities than differences

      (C) suggesting that only certain biocontrol agents should be used to control plant

             or animal pests

     (D) arguing that biocontrol agents involve risks, some of which may not be

            readily discerned

     (E) suggesting that mishaps involving biocontrol agents are relatively

            commonplace

15. According to the passage, which of the following is a concern that arises with

        biocontrol agents but not with chemical pesticides?

          (A) Biocontrol agents are likely to destroy desirable species as well as

                  undesirable ones.

(B) Biocontrol agents are likely to have indirect as well as direct adverse effects

      on nontarget species.

        (C) Biocontrol agents may change in unforeseen ways and thus be able to

               damage new hosts.

        (D) Biocontrol agents may be ineffective in destroying targeted species.

       (E) Biocontrol agents may be effective for only a short period of time.

16. The passage suggests which of the following about the blue butterfly

       mentioned in the text?

 (A) The blue butterfly's survival was indirectly dependent on sustaining a

        rabbit population of a particular size.

(B) The blue butterfly's survival was indirectly dependent on sustaining large

       amounts of vegetation in its habitat.

        (C) The blue butterfly's survival was threatened when the ants began preying

               on its offspring.

(D) The blue butterfly was infected by the virus that had been intended to

       control rabbit populations.

(E) The blue butterfly was adversely affected by a biocontrol agent that

       competed with it for resources.

**Questions 17- 20 are based on this passage.**

      Many theories have been formulated to explain the role of grazers such as zooplankton in controlling the  amount of planktonic algae (phytoplankton) in lakes.  The first theories of such grazer control were merely  based on observations of negative correlations  between algal and zooplankton numbers. A low number of algal cells in the presence of a high number of  grazers suggested, but did not prove, that the grazers  had removed most of the algae. The converse observation, of the absence of grazers in areas of high phytoplankton concentration, led Hardy to propose his principle of animal exclusion, which hypothesized that phytoplankton produced a repellent that excluded grazers from regions of high phytoplankton concentration. This was the first suggestion of algal defenses against grazing.

        Perhaps the fact that many of these first studies considered only algae of a size that could be collected in a net (net phytoplankton), a practice that overlooked the smaller phytoplankton (nannoplankton) that we now know grazers are most likely to feed on, led to a de-emphasis of the role of grazers in subsequent research. Increasingly, as in the individual studies of Lund, Round, and Reynolds, researchers began to stress the importance of environmental factors such as temperature, light, and water movements in controlling algal numbers. These environmental factors were amenable to field monitoring and to simulation in the laboratory. Grazing was believed to have some effect on algal numbers, especially after phytoplankton growth rates declined at the end of bloom periods, but grazing was considered a minor component of models that predicted algal population dynamics.

        The potential magnitude of grazing pressure on freshwater phytoplankton has only recently been determined empirically. Studies by Hargrave and Geen estimated natural community grazing rates by measuring feeding rates of individual zooplankton species in the laboratory and then computing community grazing rates for field conditions using the known population density of grazers. The high estimates of grazing pressure postulated by these researchers were not fully accepted, however, until the grazing rates of zooplankton were determined directly in the field, by means of new experimental techniques.Using a specially prepared feeding chamber, Haney was able to record zooplankton grazing rates in natural field conditions. In the periods of peak zooplankton abundance, that is, in the late spring and in the summer, Haney recorded maximum daily community grazing rates, for nutrient-poor lakes and bog lakes, respectively, of 6.6 percent and 114 percent of daily phytoplankton production. Cladocerans had higher grazing rates than copepods, usually accounting for 80 percent of the community grazing rate. These rates varied seasonally, reaching the lowest point in the winter and early spring. Haney‘s thorough research provides convincing field evidence that grazers can exert significant pressure on phytoplankton population.

17. It can be inferred from the passage that the “first theories” of grazer control

       mentioned in the first paragraph would have been more convincing if

       researchers had been able to

       (A) observe high phytoplankton numbers under natural lake conditions

(B) discover negative correlations between algae and zooplankton numbers from

       their field research

(C) understand the central importance of environmental factors in controlling

       the growth rates of phytoplankton

(D) make verifiable correlations of cause and effect between zooplankton and

       phytoplankton numbers

(E) invent laboratory techniques that would have allowed them to bypass their

       field research concerning grazer

**For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and**

**select all that apply.**

18. The author would be likely to agree with which of the following statements

       regarding the pressure of grazers on phytoplankton numbers?

         A. Grazing pressure can vary according to the individual type of zooplankton.

         B. Grazing pressure can be lower in nutrient-poor lakes than in bog lakes.

         C. Grazing tends to exert about the same pressure as does temperature.

19. It can be inferred from the passage that one way in which many of the early

        researchers on grazer control could have improved their data would have

        been to

(A) emphasize the effects of temperature, rather  than of light, on phytoplankton

(B) disregard nannoplankton in their analysis of  phytoplankton numbers

(C) collect phytoplankton of all sizes before  analyzing the extent of

        phytoplankton  concentration

(D) recognize that phytoplankton other than net  phytoplankton could be

       collected in a net

(E) understand the crucial significance of net  phytoplankton in the diet of

       zooplankton

20. According to the passage, Hargrave and Geen did which of the following in

        their experiments?

(A) They compared the grazing rates of individual zooplankton species in the

        laboratory with the natural grazing rates of these species.

(B) The hypothesized about the population density of grazers in natural habitats

       by using data concerning the population density of grazers in the laboratory.

(C) They estimated the community grazing rates of zooplankton in the

       laboratory by using data concerning the natural community grazing rates of

       zooplankton.

(D) They estimated the natural community grazing rates of zooplankton by

       using data concerning the known population density of phytoplankton.

(E) They estimated the natural community grazing rates of zooplankton by

       using laboratory data concerning the grazing rates of individual zooplankton

       species.

**Answer key:** 1. C     2. E  3. C       4. A        5. B       6. A/E       7. B/F    8.B/D/H     9. B/D

                      10.A/E     11. E     12. E       13. B      14. D     15. C    16. A

                      17.D           18. A/B      19. C    20. E