MEETING 9

STATED AND UNSTATED DETAIL QUESTIONS

A. LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this chapter, the students will learn about previewing and predicting. By the end of the course, the students are expected to be able to:

1.1.Understand stated detail questions.

1.2.Unstated detail questions.

B. MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

1. Stated Detail Questions

A stated detail question asks about one piece of information in the passage rather than the passage as a whole. The answers to these questions are generally given in order in the passage, and the correct answer is often a restatement of what is given in the passage. This means that the correct answer often expresses the same idea as what is written in the passage, but the words are not exactly the same.

If there are stated detail questions, students should identify those questions. The questions of stated detail questions are as follow

HOW TO IDENTIFY THE QUESTION	• ***According*** to the passage ……. • It is ***stated*** in the passage …….. • The passage ***indicates*** that …….. • Which are the following is ***true***?
WHERE TO FIND THE ANSWER	➢ The answers of these questions are found in order in the passage.
HOW TO ANSWER THE QUESTION	1. Choose a key word in the question. 2. Skim the appropriate part of the passage for the key word or idea. 3. Read the sentence that contains the key word or idea carefully. 4. Eliminate the definitely wrong answers and choose the best answer from the remaining choices.

EXAMPLE

Williamsburg is a historic city in Virginia that was settled by English colonists in 1633, twenty six years after the first permanent English colony in America was settled at Jamestown. In the beginning, the colony at Williamsburg was named Middle plantation because of its location in the middle of a peninsula between two rivers, the York and the James. The site foe Williamsburg had been selected by the colonists because the soil drainage was better there than at the Jamestown location, and there were fewer mosquitoes.

The question:

The passage ***indicates*** that Jamestown

a. Was settled in 1633
b. Was settled twenty six years after Williamsburg
c. Was the first permanent English colony in America
d. Was originally named Middle Plantation

2. Unstated Detail Questions

You will sometimes be asked in the reading comprehension to find an answer that is not stated or not mentioned or not true in the passage, while one answer is not. You should note that there are two kinds of answers to this type of questions: (1) there are three true answers and one that is not true according to the passage, or (2) there are three true answers and one that is not mentioned in the passage.

The following chart outlines the key information that you should remember about "unstated" detail questions:

HOW TO IDENTIFY THE QUESTION	• Which of the following is not ***stated***…..? • Which of the following is not ***mentioned*** …….? • Which of the following is not ***discussed*** ……..? • All of the following are true ***except*** …….?
WHERE TO FIND THE ANSWER	➢ The answers to these questions are found in order in the passage.
HOW TO ANSWER THE QUESTION	1. Choose a key word in the question. 2. Scan the appropriate place in the passage for the key word (or related idea) 3. Read the sentence that contains the key word or idea carefully. 4. Look for the answers that are definitely true according to the passage. Eliminate those

	answers. 5. Choose the answer that is not true or not discussed in the passage.

C. EXERCISE

Exercise 1: Satated Detail Questions

PASSAGE 1

Ice ages, those periods when ice covered extensive areas of the Earth, are known to have occurred at least six times. Past ice ages can be recognized from rock strata that show evidence of foreign materials deposited by moving walls of ice or melting glaciers. Ice ages can also be recognized from land formations that have been produced from moving walls of ice, such as U-shaped valleys, sculptured landscapes, and polished rock faces.

1. According to the passage, what happens during an ice age?
   (A) Rock strata are recognized by geologists.
   (B) Evidence of foreign materials is found.
   (C) Ice covers a large portion of the Earth's surface.
   (D) Ice melts six times.

2. The passage covers how many different methods of recognizing past ice ages?
   (A) One
   (B) Two
   (C) Three
   (D) Four

3. According to the passage, what in the rock strata is a clue to geologists of a past ice age?
   (A) Ice
   (B) Melting glaciers
   (C) U-shaped valleys
   (D) Substances from other areas

PASSAGE 2

The human heart is divided into four chambers, each of which serves its own function in the cycle of pumping blood. The atria are the thin-walled upper chambers that gather blood as it flows from the veins between heartbeats. The ventricles are the thick-walled lower chambers that receive blood from the atria and push it into the arteries with each contraction of the heart. The left atrium

and ventricle work separately from those on the right. The role of the chambers on the right side of the heart is to receive oxygen-depleted blood from the body tissues and send it on to the lungs; the chambers on the left side of the heart then receive the oxygen-enriched blood from the lungs and send it back out to the body tissues.

4. The passage indicates that the ventricles
   (A) have relatively thin walls
   (B) send blood to the atria
   (C) are above the atria
   (D) force blood into the arteries

5. According to the passage, when is blood pushed into the arteries from the ventricles?
   (A) As the heart beats
   (B) Between heartbeats
   (C) Before each contraction of the heart
   (D) Before it is received by the atria

PASSAGE 3

The Golden Age of Railroads refers to the period from the end of the Civil War to the beginning of World War I when railroads flourished and in fact maintained a near monopoly in mass transportation in the United States. One of the significant developments during the period was the notable increase in uniformity, particularly through the standardization of track gauge and time.

At the end of the Civil War, only about half of the nation's railroad track was laid at what is now the standard gauge of 1.4 meters; much of the rest, particularly in the southern states, had a 1.5-meter gauge. During the postwar years, tracks were converted to the 1.4-meter gauge, and by June 1, 1886, the standardization of tracks was completed, resulting in increased efficiency and economy in the rail system.

A further boon to railroad efficiency was the implementation of Standard Time in 1883. With the adoption of Standard Time, four time zones were established across the country, thus simplifying railroad scheduling and improving the efficiency of railroad service.

6. According to the passage, which part of the heart gets blood from the body tissues and passes it on to the lungs?
   (A) The atria
   (B) The ventricles

(C) The right atrium and ventricle
(D) The left atrium and ventricle

7. According to the passage, the Golden Age of Railroads
(A) occurred prior to the Civil War
(B) was a result of World War I
(C) was a period when most of U.S. mass transportation was controlled by the railroads
(D) resulted in a decrease in uniformity of track gauge

8. The passage mentions that which of the following occurred as a result of uniformity of track gauge?
(A) The Civil War
(B) Improved economy in the transportation system
(C) Standardization of time zones
(D) Railroad schedules

9. The passage indicates that Standard Time was implemented
(A) before the Civil War
(B) on June 1, 1886
(C) after World War I
(D) before standardized track gauge was established throughout the U.S.

PASSAGE 4

The postage stamp has been around for only a relatively short period of time. The use of stamps for postage was first proposed in England in 1837, when Sir Rowland Hill published a pamphlet entitled "Post Office Reform: Its Importance and Practicability" to put forth the ideas that postal rates should not be based on the distance that a letter or package travels but should instead be based on the weight of the letter or package and that fees for postal services should be collected in advance of the delivery, rather than after, through the use of postage stamps.

The ideas proposed by Hill went into effect in England almost immediately, and other countries soon followed suit. The first English stamp, which featured a portrait of then Queen Victoria, was printed in 1840. This stamp, the "penny black", came in sheets that needed to be separated with scissors and provided enough postage for a letter weighing 14 grams or less to any destination. In 1843, Brazil was the next nation to produce national postage stamps, and various areas in what is today Switzerland also produced postage stamps later in the same year. Postage stamps in five- and ten-cent denominations were first approved by the U.S. Congress in 1847, and by 1860 postage stamps were being issued in more than 90 governmental jurisdictions worldwide.

10. According to paragraph 1, postage stamps were first suggested
    (A) in the first half of the eighteenth century
    (B) in the second half of the eighteenth century
    (C) in the first half of the nineteenth century
    (D) in the second half of the nineteenth century

11. It is indicated in paragraph 1 that Sir Rowland Hill believed that postage fees
    (A) should be paid by the sender
    (B) should be related to distance
    (C) should have nothing to do with how heavy a package is
    (D) should be collected after the package is delivered

12. What is stated in paragraph 2 about the first English postage stamp?
    (A) It was designed by Queen Victoria.
    (B) It contained a drawing of a black penny.
    (C) It was produced in sheets of 14 stamps.
    (D) It could be used to send a lightweight letter.

13. According to paragraph 2, Brazil introduced postage stamps
    (A) before England
    (B) before Switzerland
    (C) after the United States
    (D) after Switzerland

14. It is mentioned in paragraph 2 that in 1847
    (A) postage stamps were in use in 90 different countries
    (B) it cost fifteen cents to mail a letter in the United States
    (C) two different denominations of postage stamps were introduced in the United States
    (D) the U.S. Congress introduced the “penny black” stamp

Exercise 2: Unstated Detail Questions

PASSAGE 1

Blood plasma is a clear, almost colorless liquid. It consists of blood from which the red and white blood cells have been removed. It is often used in transfusions because a patient generally needs the plasma portion of the blood more than the other components.

Plasma differs in several important ways from whole blood. First of all, plasma can be mixed for all donors and does not have to be from the right blood group, as whole blood does. In addition, plasma can be dried and stored, while whole blood cannot.

1. AlI of the following are true about blood plasma EXCEPT
   (A) it is a deeply colored liquid
   (B) blood cells have been taken out of it
   (C) patients are often transfused with it
   (D) it is generally more important to the patient than other parts of whole blood

2. Which of the following is NOT stated about whole blood?
   (A) It is different from plasma.
   (B) It cannot be dried.
   (C) It is impossible to keep it in storage for a long time.
   (D) It is a clear, colorless liquid.

PASSAGE 2

Dekanawida's role as a supreme law giver in the Iroquois tribe has given him the status of demigod within the Indian nation. Born into the Huron tribe, Dekanawida caused great fear in his parents, who tried to drown him in his youth after a prophecy was made indicating that he would bring great sorrow to the Huron nation. Dekanawida was to survive this attempted drowning but later left his parents' home and tribe to live among the lroquois.

One of his achievements with the lroquois was the institution of a law among the Iroquois that virtually ended blood feuds among the nation's families. Wampum, strings of beads made of polished shells, was a valued commodity in the Iroquois culture; according to policies established by Dekanawida, wampum had to be paid to the family of a murder victim by the family of the killer.

Since the killer was also put to death, the family of the killer had to pay the victim's family in wampum for two deaths, the death of the murder victim and the death of the killer. These strict policies implemented by Dekanawida helped to establish him as a wise lawgiver and leader of the Iroquois nation.

3. According to the passage, Dekanawida was NOT
   (A) a lawmaker
   (B) a Huron by birth
   (C) a near deity
   (D) drowned when he was young

4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage about wampum?
   (A) It was used extensively by the Huron.
   (B) It had a high value to the Iroquois.
   (C) It was given to a murder victim's family.
   (D) It was made of polished shells.

PASSAGE 3

Members of the flatfish family, sand dabs and flounders, have an evolutionary advantage over many colorfully decorated ocean neighbors in that they are able to adapt their body coloration to different environments. These aquatic chameleons have flattened bodies that are well-suited to life along the ocean floor in the shallower areas of the continental shelf that they inhabit. They also have remarkably sensitive color vision that registers the subtlest gradations on the sea bottom and in the sea life around them.

Information about the coloration of the environment is carried through the nervous system to chromatophores, which are pigment-carrying skin cells. These chromatophores are able to accurately reproduce not only the colors but also the texture of the ocean floor. Each time that the sand dab or flounder finds itself in a new environment, the pattern on the body of the fish adapts to fit in with the color and texture around it.

5. It is NOT stated in the passage that sand dabs
   (A) are a type of flatfish
   (B) are in the same family as flounders
   (C) have evolved
   (D) are colorfully decorated

6. According to the passages, it is NOT true that sand dabs and flounders
   (A) have flattened bodies
   (B) live along the ocean floor
   (C) live in the deepest part of the ocean
   (D) live along the continental shelf

7. All of the following are stated about the vision of sand dabs and flounders EXCEPT that they are
   (A) overly sensitive to light
   (B) able to see colors
   (C) able to see the sea bottom
   (D) aware of their surroundings

8. It is NOT true that chromatophores
   (A) are skin cells
   (B) carry pigment
   (C) adapt to surrounding colors
   (D) change the ocean floor

9. It is NOT mentioned in the passage that sand dabs and flounders
   (A) move to new environments
   (B) adapt their behavior
   (C) can change color
   (D) adapt to textures around the

PASSAGE 4

Limestone caves can be spectacular structures filled with giant stalactites and stalagmites. These caves are formed when rainwater, which is a weak acid, dissolves calcite, or lime, out of limestone. Over time, the lime-laden water drips down into cracks, enlarging them into caves. Some of the lime is then redeposited to form stalactites and stalagmites.

Stalactites, which grow down from cave ceilings, are formed in limestone caves when groundwater containing dissolved lime drips from the roof of the cave and leaves a thin deposit as it evaporates. Stalactites generally grow only a fraction of an inch each year, but over time a considerable number may grow to be several yards long. In cases where the supply of water is seasonal, they may actually have growth rings resembling those on tree trunks that indicate how old the stalactites are.

Stalagmites are formed on the floor of a limestone cave where water containing dissolved lime has dripped either from the cave ceiling or from a stalactite above. They develop in the same way as stalactites, when water containing dissolved limestone evaporates. In some limestone caves with mature limestone development, stalactites and stalagmites grow together, creating limestone pillars that stretch from the cave floor to the cave ceiling.

10. It is indicated in paragraph 1 that all of the following are part of the process of forming limestone caves EXCEPT that
   (A) rainwater dissolves lime from limestone
   (B) the lime-filled water seeps into breaks in the ground

(C) the lime in the water evaporates

(D) the cracks in the ground develop into caves

11. According to paragraph 2, it is NOT true that stalactites

(A) enlarge cave ceilings

(B) are found in limestone caves

(C) grow in a downward direction

(D) grow quite slowly

12. It is NOT mentioned in paragraph 2

(A) how long stalactites may grow

(B) how the age of the stalactite is determined

(C) what one of the effects of a limited water supply is

(D) what causes stalactites to disappear

13. According to paragraph 3, stalagmites are NOT formed

(A) on cave floors

(B) from lime dissolved in water

(C) above stalactites

(D) as water containing lime evaporates

14. It is NOT indicated in paragraph 3 that limestone pillars

(A) result when a stalactite and a stalagmite grow together

(B) are attached to both the floor and the ceiling of a cave

(C) are relatively aged limestone formations

(D) are more durable than stalactites and stalagmites

Exercise 3: True and False

Instructions: Read the following text. Then read each statement that follow and indicate that it is true or false.

A huge whale with a plastic bucket stuck in its mouth, new-born dolphin calves being exposed to pollutants through their mother's contaminated milk,

and seabirds unsuspectingly feeding their chicks piece of plastic - these scenes from the BBC Blue Planet II documentary series were heart-breaking, and just a snapshot of the problems plastic pollution is causing in the oceans.

Fish, marine mammals and seabirds are being injured and killed by plastic pollution, and its it believed that 700 species could go extinct because of it. Current estimates suggest that at least 267 species worldwide have been affected, including 84% of sea turtle species, 44% of all seabird species and 43% of all marine mammal species – but there are probably many more. Deaths are chiefly caused by ingestion of plastics, starvation, suffocation, infection, drowning and entanglement.

Its estimated that one in three marine mammals have been found caught up in some type of marine litter - lost fishing gear, nets and plastic bags for example - and that over 90% of seabirds have pieces of plastic in their stomachs. Seabirds that feed from the surface of the ocean are especially likely to ingest plastics that floats, and then feed them to their chicks. One study found that 98% of chicks sampled contained plastics, and that the quantity of plastic being ingested was increasing over time.

And even the deepest sea creatures cannot escape plastic pollution; samples taken by scientists at the Scottish Association for Marine Science off the Western Isles found that 48% of creatures had plastic in them, at a depth of 2,000 m. It was mostly polyethylene and polyesters from shopping bags and clothing - which makes it was into water via washing machine waste water - as well as microplastics, small pieces of plastic that have degraded from larger pieces and the small plastic beads found in cleaning products.

Plastic has been slowly accumulating in the marine environment since the 1960s, to the point that we now have huge masses of plastic floating in the oceans and other waste plastics washing up on the once beautifully clean beaches around the world. Its estimated that there are 1 million pieces of plastic of varying size per square mile, with a further 8 million tonnes of plastic entering the oceans per year.Much of it is single-use plastics so food packaging and bottles, carrier bags and other such products. Approximately 500 billion plastic bags are used worldwide per year – that’s over 1 million a minute, but this is perhaps unsurprising when the average working life of a carrier bag is considered 15 minutes.

However, its not just large pieces of plastic that are causing havoc with the marine environment. Household and cosmetic products are laced with microplastics designed to scrub and clean, and which are too small to be caught by water filtration systems. The microplastics enter water every time someone brushes their teeth or scrubs their face with products containing them.

These microplastics, along with nurdles - lentil sized pieces of plastic which are a by-product of various manufacturing products that end up in the oceans as a result of mis-handling or accidental spills - can be ingested by ocean wildlife and accumulate up the food chain, even reaching humans. It is also hypothesised that these smaller pieces of plastic can attract toxic chemicals released by industry and agriculture decades ago, the concentration of which also increases up the food chain.

Plastic is cheap and versatile, making it ideal for many applications, but many of its useful qualities have led to it becoming an environmental problem. The human population has developed a disposable lifestyle: it is estimated that 50% of plastics are used once before being thrown away. Plastic is a valuable resource but polluting the planet with it is unnecessary and unsustainable.We need our planet – ocean and land included - to survive. As David Attenborough said that there is no away – because plastic is so permanent and so indestructible, when you cast it into the ocean it doesn't go away.

(by Kerry Taylor-Smith, Published on*https://www.azocleantech.com/)*

Statements	True	False
a. New-born dolphins and seabirds' chick are not contaminated by plastic pollution.	.....	.....
b. Although plastic pollution is a really serious matter, it is not able to make marine creatures terminated.	.....	.....
c. More than half seabird species has been endangered by the plastic pollution.	.....	.....
d. One of the factors that trigger the increase of plastic use is human population.	.....	.....
e. The deepest sea creatures are not affected by plastic pollutions since the plastics are floating in the surface of the ocean.	.....	.....
f. Plastic becomes the pollutant because of its indestructible feature.	.....	.....
g. Smaller pieces can be more dangerous since they are able to attract toxic chemicals.	.....	.....
h. Micro plastics are not harmful because they are too		

small even to be caught by water filtration.	.....	.....
i. Human can be affected by the plastic pollution because human is also in the food chain.	.....	.....
j. The author views that the qualities of plastic can be used for many application but they are also able to lead plastic to be dangerous pollutants.	.....	.....

D. REFERENCES

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