



6. The author states that the Stone Age was so named because
- (A) it was very durable
  - (B) the tools and weapons were made of stone
  - (C) there was little vegetation
  - (D) the people lived in caves

Questions 7 through 11 are based on the following reading

Hot boning is an energy saving technique for the meat processing industry. It has received considerable attention in recent years when increased pressure for energy conservation has accentuated the need for more efficient methods of processing the bovine carcass. Cooling of an entire carcass requires a considerable amount of refrigerated space, since bone and trimmable fat are cooled along with the muscle. It is also necessary to space the carcasses adequately in the refrigerated room for better air movement and prevention of microbial contamination, thus adding to the volume requirements for carcass chillers.

Conventional handling of meat involves holding the beef sides in the cooler for 24 to 36 hours before boning. Chilling in the traditional fashion is also associated with a loss of carcass weight ranging from 2% to 4% due to evaporation of moisture from the meat tissue.

Early excision, or hot boning, of muscle prerigor followed by vacuum packaging has several potential advantages. By removing only the edible muscle and fat prerigor, refrigeration space and costs are minimized, boning labor is decreased and storage yields increased. Because hot boning often results in toughening of meat, a more recent approach, hot boning following electrical stimulation, has been used to reduce the necessary time of rigor mortis. Some researchers have found this method beneficial in maintaining tender meat, while others have found that the meat also becomes tough after electrical stimulation.

7. Which of the following was not mentioned as a drawback of the conventional methods of boning?
- (A) storage space requirements
  - (B) energy waste
  - (C) loss of carcass weight
  - (D) toughness of meat
8. Hot boning is becoming very popular because
- (A) it causes meat to be very tender
  - (B) It helps conserve energy and is less expensive than conventional methods
  - (C) meat tastes better when the bone is adequately seared along with the meat
  - (D) it reduces the weight of the carcass
9. Carcass chiller means most nearly
- (A) a refrigerator for the animal body
  - (B) a method of boning meat
  - (C) electrical stimulation of beef
  - (D) early excision

10. Early excision means most nearly  
(A) vacuum packaging (C) carcass chilling  
(B) hot boning (D) electrical stimulation
11. The toughening of meat during hot boning has been combated by  
(A) following hot boning with electrical stimulation  
(B) tenderizing the meat  
(C) Using electrical stimulation before hot boning  
(D) removing only the edible muscle and fat prerigor

Questions 12 through 16 are based on the following reading.

In 1920, after some thirty-nine years of problems with disease, high costs, and politics, the Panama Canal was officially opened, finally linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by allowing ships to pass through the fifty-mile canal zone instead of traveling some seven thousand miles around Cape Horn. It takes a ship approximately eight hours to complete the trip through the canal and costs an average of fifteen thousand dollars, one-tenth of what it would cost an average ship to round the horn. More than fifteen thousand ships pass through its locks each year.

The French initiated the project but sold their rights to the United States. The latter will control it until the end of twentieth century when Panama takes over its duties.

12. Who currently controls the Panama Canal?  
(A) France (C) Panama  
(B) United States (D) Canal Zone
13. In approximately what year will a different government take control of the Panama Canal?  
(A) 2000 (B) 2100 (C) 3001 (D) 2999
14. On the average, how much would it cost a ship to travel around Cape Horn?  
(A) \$1,500 (C) \$150,000  
(B) \$15,000 (D) \$1,500,000
15. In what year was the construction probably begun on the canal?  
(A) 1881 (B) 1920 (C) 1939 (D) 1999
16. What can be inferred from this reading?  
(A) This is a costly project which should be reevaluated.  
(B) Despite all the problems involved, the project is beneficial.  
(C) Many captains prefer to sail around Cape Horn because it is less expensive.  
(D) Due to all the problems, three governments have had to control the canal over three years.

Questions 17 through 21 are based on the following reading.

In 776 B.C. the first Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honor the Greeks' chief god, Zeus. The Greeks emphasized physical fitness and strength in their

education of youth. Therefore, contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing, and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honored by having olive wreaths placed on their heads and having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games to take place.

The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called “Olympiads” dating from 776 B.C.

17. Which of the following is not true?
- (A) Winners placed olive wreaths on their own heads.
  - (B) The games were held in Greece every four years.
  - (C) Battles were interrupted to participate in the games.
  - (D) Poems glorified the winners in song.
18. Why were the Olympic Games held?
- (A) to stop wars
  - (B) to honor Zeus
  - (C) to crown the best athletes
  - (D) to sing songs about the athletes
19. Approximately how many years ago did these games originate?
- (A) 776 years
  - (B) 1,205 years
  - (C) 2,277 years
  - (D) 2,787 years
20. Which of the following contests was not mentioned?
- (A) discus throwing
  - (B) boxing
  - (C) skating
  - (D) running
21. What conclusion can we draw about the ancient Greeks?
- (A) They liked to fight.
  - (B) They were very athletic.
  - (C) They liked a lot of ceremony.
  - (D) They couldn't count, so they used “Olympiads” for dates.

Questions 22 through 24 are based on the following reading.

Tampa, Florida, owes a great deal of its growth and prosperity to a Cuban cigar manufacturer named Vicente Martínez Ybor. When the Cuban Revolution broke out in 1869, he was forced to flee his country and moved his business to south Florida. Sixteen years later, serious problems caused him to seek a better location along the west coast of the state. His original land purchase of sixteen blocks expanded to more than one hundred acres near Tampa. This newly developed area was called Ybor city in his honor. With the demand for factory workers for Ybor's business, the surrounding areas expanded and thrived.

22. Where is Ybor City located?
- (A) south Florida
  - (B) Cuba
  - (C) west Florida
  - (D) in the Florida countryside

23. In what year was Ybor forced to leave south Florida?  
(A) 1854                      (B) 1869                      (C) 1885                      (D) 1895
24. Why will people probably continue to remember Ybor's name?  
(A) He suffered a great deal.  
(B) An area was named in his honor.  
(C) He was a Cuban revolutionary.  
(D) He was forced to flee his homeland.

Questions 25 through 28 are based on the following reading.

Lichens are a unique group of complex, flowerless plants growing on rocks and trees. There are thousands of kinds of lichens, which come in a wide variety of colors. They are composed of algae and fungi which unite to satisfy the needs of the lichens.

The autotrophic green algae produce all their own food through a process called photosynthesis and provide the lichen with nutritional elements. On the other hand, the heterotrophic fungus, which depends on other elements to provide its food, not only absorbs and stores water for the plant, but also helps protect it. This union by which two dissimilar organisms live together is called "symbiosis".

This sharing enables lichens to resist the most adverse environmental conditions found on earth. They can be found in some very unlikely places such as the polar ice caps as well as in tropical zones, in dry areas as well as in wet ones, on mountain peaks and along coastal areas.

The lichen's strong resistance to its hostile environment and its ability to live in harmony with such environments is one example that humanity should consider in trying to solve its own problems.

25. Which of the following is not true?  
(A) Lichens are not simple plants.  
(B) The lichen habitat is limited to the polar ice caps.  
(C) Lichens can resist a hostile environment.  
(D) Heterotrophic plants depend on other elements to supply their food.
26. What can be said about autotrophic plants and heterotrophic plants?  
(A) They produce their food in the same manner.  
(B) Heterotrophic plants produce all their own food.  
(C) Autotrophic plants need other elements to supply their food.  
(D) Their methods of food production are completely different.
27. Which of the following conclusions could be made about lichens?  
(A) They are found worldwide and are complex plants made up of algae and fungi.  
(B) They are found worldwide and are simple plants, symbiotic in nature.  
(C) They are found worldwide and are compound plants made up entirely of algae.  
(D) Although found worldwide, lichens are found mostly as a simple plant form in the tropics.

28. Which of the following directly relates to algae?
- (A) It offers protection to lichens.
  - (B) It supplies water for lichens.
  - (C) It supplies its own food.
  - (D) It is dependent on other plants for its food supply.

Questions 29 through 35 are based on the following reading.

Napoleon Bonaparte's ambition to control all the area around the Mediterranean Sea led him and his French soldiers to Egypt. After losing a naval battle, they were forced to remain there for three years. In 1799, while constructing a fort, a soldier discovered a piece of stele (stone pillar bearing an inscription) known as the Rosetta stone. This famous stone, which would eventually lead to the deciphering of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics dating to 3100 B.C., was written in three languages: hieroglyphics (picture writing), demotic (a shorthand version of hieroglyphics), and Greek. Scientists discovered that the characters, unlike those in English, could be written from right to left and in other directions as well.

Twenty-three years after discovery of the Rosetta stone, Jean François Champollion, a French philologist, fluent in several languages, was able to decipher the first word — Ptolemy — name of an Egyptian ruler. This name was written inside an oval called a "cartouche." Further investigation revealed that cartouches contained names of important people of that period. Champollion painstakingly continued his search and was able to increase his growing list of known phonetic signs. He and an Englishman, Thomas Young, worked independently of each other to unravel the deeply hidden mysteries of this strange language. Young believed that sound values could be assigned to the symbols, while Champollion insisted that the pictures represented words.

29. How many years elapsed between the date of the oldest hieroglyphics deciphered by means of the Rosetta stone and the stone's discovery?
- (A) 1,301                      (B) 1,799                      (C) 3,100                      (D) 4,899
30. Which of the following languages was not written on the Rosetta stone?
- (A) French                      (B) demotic                      (C) Greek                      (D) hieroglyphics
31. Which of the following statements is not true?
- (A) Cartouches contained names of prominent people of the period.
  - (B) Champollion and Young worked together in attempt to decipher the hieroglyphics.
  - (C) One of Napoleon's soldiers discovered the Rosetta stone.
  - (D) Thomas Young believed that sound values could be assigned to the symbols.
32. When was the first word from the Rosetta stone deciphered?
- (A) 3100 B.C.                      (B) 1766                      (C) 1799                      (D) 1822
33. What was the first word that was deciphered from the Rosetta stone?
- (A) cartouche                      (B) Ptolemy                      (C) demotic                      (D) Champollion



40. How would you describe Sequoyah?  
(A) determined      (B) mad      (C) backwards      (D) meek

41. Which of the following is not true?  
(A) Sequoyah developed a form of writing with the help of the Cherokee tribe.  
(B) Sequoyah was a very observant young man.  
(C) Sequoyah spent twelve years developing his alphabet.  
(D) Sequoyah was honored by having some trees named after him.

Questions 42 through 44 are based on the following reading.

The mighty, warlike Aztec nation felt that its existence depended upon human sacrifices. The sun would not shine, the crops would not grow, and wars would not be won if the gods were not appeased. As brutal as the ceremonies were, the victims (usually taken from among captives from battles) accepted their fate passively, having been previously indoctrinated and heavily sedated.

42. Why did the Aztecs offer human sacrifices?  
(A) They were cruel and inhuman.  
(B) They believed they had to pacify the gods.  
(C) They wanted to force the citizens to obey.  
(D) They wanted to deter crime.
43. Before the sacrifices, the victims were  
(A) tortured and harassed      (C) brainwashed and drugged  
(B) fed and entertained.      (D) interrogated and drugged
44. In what manner did the victims accept their destiny?  
(A) submissively      (C) violently  
(B) rebelliously      (D) notoriously

Questions 45 through 49 are based on the following passage.

Petroleum products, such as gasoline, kerosene, home heating oil, residual fuel oil, and lubricating oils, come from one source— crude oil found below the earth's surface, as well as under large bodies of water, from a few hundred feet below the surface to as deep as 25,000 feet into the earth's interior. Sometimes crude oil is secured by drilling a hole through the earth, but more dry holes are drilled than those producing oil. Pressure at the source or pumping forces crude oil to the surface.

Crude oil wells flow at varying rates, from ten to thousands of barrels per hour. Petroleum products are always measured in 42-gallon barrels.

Petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance: thin, thick, transparent or opaque, but regardless, their chemical composition is made up of only two elements: carbon and hydrogen which form compounds called hydrocarbons. Other chemical elements found in union with the hydrocarbons are few and are classified as impurities. Trace elements are also found, but these are of such minute quantities that they are disregarded. The combination of carbon and



hydrogen forms many thousands of compounds which are possible because of the various positions and joinings of these two atoms in the hydrocarbon molecule.

The various petroleum products are refined from the crude oil by heating and condensing the vapors. These products are the so-called light oils, such as gasoline, kerosene, and distillate oil. The residue remaining after the light oils are distilled is known as heavy or residual fuel oil and is used mostly for burning under boilers. Additional complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure of the hydrocarbons to produce other products, some of which are used to upgrade and increase the octane rating of various types of gasolines.

45. Which of the following is not true?
- (A) Crude oil is found below land and water.
  - (B) Crude oil is always found a few hundred feet below the surface.
  - (C) Pumping and pressure force crude oil to the surface.
  - (D) A variety of petroleum products is obtained from crude oil.
46. Many thousands of hydrocarbon compounds are possible because
- (A) the petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearances.
  - (B) complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure.
  - (C) the two atoms in the molecule assume many positions.
  - (D) the pressure needed to force it to the surface causes molecular transformation.
47. Which of the following is true?
- (A) The various petroleum products are produced by filtration.
  - (B) Heating and condensation produce the various products.
  - (C) Chemical separation is used to produce the various products.
  - (D) Mechanical means such as the centrifuge are used to produce the various products.
48. How is crude oil brought to the surface?
- (A) expansion of the hydrocarbons
  - (B) pressure and pumping
  - (C) vacuum created in the drilling pipe
  - (D) expansion and contraction of the earth's surface
49. Which of the following is not listed as a light oil?
- (A) distillate oil
  - (B) gasoline
  - (C) lubricating oil
  - (D) kerosene

Questions 50 through 55 are based on the following passage.

An election year is one in which all four numbers are evenly divisible by four (1944, 1948, etc.) Since 1840, American presidents elected in years ending in zero have been destined to die in office. William H. Harrison, the man who served the shortest term, died of pneumonia several weeks after his inauguration.

Abraham Lincoln was one of four presidents who were assassinated. He was elected in 1860, and his untimely death came just five years later.

James A. Garfield, a former Union army general from Ohio, was shot during his first year in office (1881) by a man to whom he wouldn't give a job.

While in his second term of office (1901), William McKinley, another Ohioan, attended the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York. During the reception, he was assassinated while shaking hands with some of the guests.

Three years after his election in 1920, Warren G. Harding died in office. Although it was never proved, many believe he was poisoned.

Franklin D. Roosevelt had been elected four times (1932, 1936, 1940, and 1944), the only man to serve so long a term. He had contracted polio in 1921 and died of the illness in 1945.

John F. Kennedy, the last of the line, was assassinated in 1963, only three years after his election.

Will 1980's candidate suffer the same fate?

50. Which of the following was not an election year?  
(A) 1960                      (B) 1930                      (C) 1888                      (D) 1824
51. Which president served the shortest term in office?  
(A) Abraham Lincoln                      (C) William McKinley  
(B) Warren G. Harding                      (D) William H. Harrison
52. Which of the following is true?  
(A) All presidents elected in years ending in zero have died in office.  
(B) Only presidents from Ohio have died in office.  
(C) Franklin D. Roosevelt completed four terms as president.  
(D) Four American presidents have been assassinated.
53. How many presidents elected in years ending in zero since 1840 have died in office?  
(A) 7                      (B) 5                      (C) 4                      (D) 3
54. In this reading, what does inauguration mean?  
(A) election                      (C) swearing-in ceremonies  
(B) acceptance speech                      (D) campaign
55. Which of the following was not assassinated?  
(A) John F. Kennedy                      (C) Abraham Lincoln  
(B) Franklin D. Roosevelt                      (D) James A. Garfield

Questions 56 through 60 are based on the following reading

A recent investigation by scientists at the U.S. Geological Survey shows that strange animal behavior might help predict future earthquakes. Investigators found such occurrences in a ten-kilometer radius of the epicenter of a fairly recent quake. Some birds screeched and flew about wildly; dogs yelped and ran around uncontrollably.

Scientists believe that animals can perceive these environmental changes as early as several days before the mishap.

In 1976 after observing animal behavior, the Chinese were able to predict a devastating quake. Although hundreds of thousands of people were killed, the government was able to evacuate millions of other people and thus keep the death toll at a lower level.

56. What prediction may be made by observing animal behavior?
- (A) an impending earthquake
  - (B) the number of people who will die
  - (C) the ten-kilometer radius of the epicenter
  - (D) environmental changes
57. Why can animals perceive these changes when humans cannot?
- (A) Animals are smarter than humans.
  - (B) Animals have certain instincts that humans don't possess.
  - (C) By running around the house, they can feel the vibration.
  - (D) Humans don't know where to look.
58. Which of the following is not true?
- (A) Some animals may be able to sense an approaching earthquake.
  - (B) By observing animal behavior scientists perhaps can predict earthquakes.
  - (C) The Chinese have successfully predicted an earthquake and saved many lives.
  - (D) All birds and dogs in a ten-kilometer radius of the epicenter went wild before the quake.
59. In this passage, the word evacuate most nearly means
- (A) remove
  - (B) exile
  - (C) destroy
  - (D) emaciate
60. If scientists can accurately predict earthquakes, there will be
- (A) fewer animals going crazy
  - (B) a lower death rate
  - (C) fewer people evacuated
  - (D) fewer environmental changes

## Reference

Pyle, Michael A. & Mary Ellen Muñoz. 1991. *Cliffs TOEFL Preparation Guide*. Singapore: John Wiley & Sons (SEA) Pte. Ltd.

## Reading Comprehension No. 12-16

Nama : Veronika Tri Mardani

Kelas : ik3sp

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. B

NAMA : SUCI MEILINDA

KELAS : IK3SP

NIM : 191910009

12. (C) Panama

13. (A) 2000

14. (B) \$15,000

15. (A) 1881

16. (B) Despite all the problems involved, the project is beneficial.