

REVIEW Test 5

Making Inferences

Write **V** for valid by the two inferences that are most firmly based on the information in each passage.

- 1–2.** ¹Vian sat in the first seat in the middle row of desks in the classroom. ²Unlike Jessie, who sat in the last desk in the row next to the door, Vian could see the entire chalkboard and the multimedia screen. ³Vian read the textbook assignments before class but had several questions, which she asked throughout the class period. ⁴Every time Vian asked a question, Jessie rolled her eyes and shifted in her seat impatiently. ⁵Vian took careful notes; Jessie took no notes. ⁶After class, several students thanked Vian for asking questions, stating that they had the same needs for clarification.

- _____ Most of the students in the class are annoyed with Vian for asking so many questions.
- _____ Vian chose her seat so that she could see the information presented in class.
- _____ Vian’s interest in asking questions annoyed Jessie.
- _____ Jessie did not ask questions or take notes because she already understood the material.

- 3–4.** ¹Severe **acute** respiratory syndrome (SARS) is a respiratory illness caused by a virus. ²SARS first appeared in Southern China in November 2002, and it became a global threat in March 2003. ³The illness usually has a sudden onset that begins with a high fever. ⁴Other symptoms may include chills, headache, a general feeling of discomfort, and body aches. ⁵Some people also experience mild respiratory symptoms at first. ⁶Diarrhea is seen in about 10 percent to 20 percent of patients. ⁷After 2 to 7 days, SARS patients may develop a dry cough. ⁸Most patients develop pneumonia. ⁹SARS appears to be spread mainly by close person-to-person contact through the coughs and sneezes of an infected person. ¹⁰The virus also can spread when a person touches a contaminated surface or object and then touches his or her mouth, nose, or eye(s).

—Adapted from “Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS),” CDC.
13 Feb. 2004 <<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/sars/faq.htm>>

- _____ The word **acute** in sentence 1 means “rapidly occurring.”

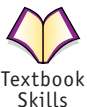
- _____ Diarrhea is a main indicator of this illness.
- _____ Everyone who comes down with SARS will develop pneumonia.
- _____ Washing hands frequently could help control the spread of SARS.

5–6. ¹During Monday night football, Camille told Jared that her boss had invited them to his house Saturday night and that she had accepted the invitation. ²Jared never took his eyes off the football game as he nodded his head. ³Saturday morning, Camille reminded Jared of the commitment. ⁴Jared replied that he couldn't go because he had promised to help his best friend move. ⁵Camille's voice shook as she said, "You have to go with me. It's my boss!" ⁶Jared's voice rose to a shout as he replied, "You should have told me sooner." ⁷Tears stung Camille's eyes as she said, "This is so typical. You never listen to me."

- _____ Jared and Camille are married.
- _____ Jared and Camille have trouble communicating with each other.
- _____ Jared was paying more attention to the football game than to what Camille told him.
- _____ Jared never listens to Camille.

7–8. ¹Molly hurried to her car, looking frantically at her watch. ²The study session with her math professor had lasted an hour longer than she had planned, and her children were waiting for her to be picked up from soccer practice. ³She had planned to stop at the grocery store on the way to the soccer field, but there was no time for that now. ⁴She knew the children would be starving by the time she picked them up. ⁵Even though she knew she needed to lose at least twenty pounds, she resigned herself to another fast food meal of hamburgers and French fries, her children's favorite menu. ⁶Once again, she resolved to start her diet the next day.

- _____ Molly is attending college.
- _____ Molly is obese.
- _____ Molly's schedule interferes with her ability to plan healthful meals.
- _____ Molly's children are overweight.



9–10.

Thought Stopping

¹Thought stopping is a technique whereby an individual intentionally breaks the anxious cycle by abruptly leaving the **obsessive** thoughts. ²This

can be done by two different methods. ³The more traditional technique of thought stopping involves shouting “STOP!” as soon as you become aware of anxious thoughts. ⁴At first the word may be shouted to yourself. ⁵If this is not forceful enough, shouting it out loud will successfully destroy the anxious cycle. ⁶You may then attend to other less-stressful thoughts.

⁷Another form of thought stopping is to switch abruptly to a pleasing, relaxing image or scene in your “mind’s eye” as soon as you become aware of the anxious cycle. ⁸The scene should be the same one each time and should be a place, real or imagined, that you find aesthetically pleasing and relaxing. ⁹After dwelling on this place for thirty to sixty seconds, slowly reoccupy your mind with real-world demands. ¹⁰If no such relaxing image exists for you, counting backward from five to one will also work. ¹¹Simply picture the numbers in your mind as large and bright images. ¹²By the time one is reached, the cycle will be broken, and you can begin thinking of other thoughts. ¹³If the cycle starts again, break it in the same manner. ¹⁴Continue doing so until the cycle remains broken, no matter how many thought-stopping maneuvers are necessary.

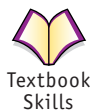
—Girdano, Everly, and Dusek, *Controlling Stress and Tension*, 6th ed., p. 100

- _____ Based on the overall passage, the word **obsessive** in sentence 1 implies “habitual.”
- _____ Thought stopping involves replacing one habit with another.
- _____ Everyone experiences obsessive anxious thought cycles at some point in their lives.
- _____ Shouting “STOP!” is the most effective method of breaking the anxious cycle.

REVIEW Test 6

Making Inferences

- A. Write V for valid by the three inferences that are most firmly based on the information in each passage.



- 1–3. ¹Suzy studies hard, and her grades show it. ²But she is also a very tense person and enjoys relaxing by smoking marijuana. ³Suzy started smoking cigarettes when she was in high school, so smoking marijuana was an easy move for her.

⁴After studying the night before an exam, she smoked a couple of joints with some friends. ⁵The next day, Suzy remembered very little of what she had reviewed. ⁶She rationalized that she hadn't studied enough—after all, she did take some time off to be with friends.

⁷Even though he studies a lot, James is not a top student. ⁸He has to work hard to get B's and C's. ⁹So James takes all of his exams seriously. ¹⁰He reviews his class notes ahead of time—not just the night before an exam. ¹¹And he goes over review questions with his classmates to help him feel more confident when answering the real test questions.

¹²James knows that all work and no play isn't a healthy balance, so, like Suzy, he took some time the night before the exam to be with friends. ¹³But he didn't want to cloud his judgment and be fuzzy about facts and concepts during the exam, so he steered clear of friends who smoke pot and hung out with friends who relax in a drug-free way.

—Pruitt and Stein, *HealthStyles*, 2nd ed., p. 232

_____ Suzy may not understand all the effects of smoking marijuana.

_____ Suzy is a chronic marijuana user.

_____ Marijuana use may affect short-term memory.

_____ James never smokes marijuana.

_____ James' choices about how to prepare for the exam were wiser than Suzy's.

4–6. ¹Complex carbohydrates are made up of sugar, starches, and fibers. ²Examples include pasta, rice, breads, cereals, beans, and peas. ³Simple carbohydrates consist mainly of sugar. ⁴Simple carbohydrates are found naturally in fruits, some vegetables, and milk. ⁵They are also found in processed foods such as cookies, candy, soft drinks and pastries. ⁶Complex carbohydrates are often richer in vitamins, minerals, and fiber. ⁷Simple carbohydrates in processed foods are high in sugar and calories but low in nutrients.

_____ Fresh fruits are healthy simple carbohydrates.

_____ Carbohydrates are divided into two basic groups.

_____ Most Americans consume too many unhealthy simple carbohydrates, such as cookies, candy, soft drinks, and pastries.

_____ Complex carbohydrates are always the better choice of food than simple carbohydrates.

_____ In a low-carbohydrate diet, a person probably would not eat much sugar.

- B. Write **V** for valid by the four inferences that are most firmly based on the information in the following passage.

7–10.

Skimming the Milk Label:

Fat-Reduced Milk Products Join the Food Labeling Fold

¹Milk, that all-American food, has taken on some all-American names—like “fat free,” “reduced fat” and “light.” ²Since Jan. 1, 1998, the labeling of fat-reduced milk products have followed the same requirements the Food and Drug Administration established almost five years earlier for the labeling of just about every other food reduced in fat.

- ³2 percent milk has become known, for example, as “reduced fat” or “less fat” instead of “low fat”
- ⁴1 percent milk has remained “low fat” or become, for example, “little fat”
- ⁵skim milk has retained its name or may be called, for example, fat-free, zero-fat, or no-fat milk.

⁶Also, the regulations that implemented the labeling changes have given dairy processors more leeway to devise new formulations. ⁷As a result, consumers may see a broader range of milk and other dairy products, including “light” milk with at least 50 percent less fat than whole, or full-fat, milk and other reformulated milks with reduced fat contents but greater consumer appeal. ⁸“I expect that there are going to be many more milk products for consumers to choose from,” said Michelle Smith, a food technologist in FDA’s Office of Food Labeling. ⁹“This is positive for milk consumption in general, and it’s likely that consumers will be able to find a lower fat milk product that they like.” . . .

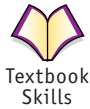
¹⁰Lower fat milk products will still need to be nutritionally equivalent to full-fat milk and provide at least the same amounts of the fat-soluble vitamins A and D as full-fat milk. ¹¹Vitamins A and D are lost when milk fat is reduced or removed.

—Adapted from Kurtzweil, “Skimming the Milk Label,” *FDA Consumer*, January–February 1998, U.S. Food and Drug Administration. 16 Feb. 2004
<http://www.fda.gov/fdac/features/1998/198_milk.html>

_____ Before this change, 2 percent milk and 1 percent milk had the same “low fat” label.

- _____ “Skim” is a synonym for fat-free.
- _____ 2 percent milk and 1 percent milk may need to be enriched with vitamins A and D.
- _____ The change in labels has increased the sales of milk.
- _____ The purpose of the labeling changes was to help consumers make informed choices.
- _____ One gram of milk fat equals about 40 calories.

Read the passage taken from a college finance textbook. Then write **V** for valid by the four inferences most soundly based on the information.



Textbook Skills

Homeowner's Insurance

¹Homeowner's insurance protects a homeowner against the cost of property damage, theft, or personal liability related to owning a home. ²For many, it protects their most valuable asset. ³It also limits some possible **liabilities** or expenses connected to the home. ⁴This insurance is often paid on a yearly basis. ⁵Or the cost may be built into your house payments.

⁶Financial loss due to the ownership of a home could occur from a wide variety of **adverse** events, ranging from flood to burglary. ⁷Homeowner's insurance is offered in six different packages, which are based on the degree of coverage. ⁸Most homeowner's insurance policies offer the following types of coverage.

⁹A homeowner's insurance policy as a rule provides coverage of property damage to the home. ¹⁰The specific terms of the policy explain the degree of coverage. ¹¹A cash value policy pays you for the value of the damaged property after allowing for its wear and tear. ¹²A replacement cost policy pays you for the actual cost of replacing the damaged home. ¹³The cost of replacing damaged property is usually higher than the assessed value of the property. ¹⁴For example, assume a home is destroyed and was valued at \$90,000. ¹⁵A cash value policy offers coverage for \$90,000. ¹⁶However, the cost of rebuilding your house could be \$100,000 or more. ¹⁷In contrast, the replacement cost policy would pay for the entire cost of repairing the damage up to a limit set out in the policy.

¹⁸The policy may also cover separate structures such as a garage, a shed, or a swimming pool. ¹⁹Trees and shrubs are usually included up to a stated limit. ²⁰A policy also often covers personal assets such as furniture, computers, or clothing up to a stated amount. ²¹For example, a policy may state that all personal assets are covered up to \$40,000. ²²A homeowner should create a home inventory; this list includes detailed information about your personal property. ²³Use a video camera to film your personal assets in your home for proof of their existence. ²⁴Keep the list and the video in a safe place outside the home, so that you have access to them even if your home is destroyed.

²⁵The policy also offers coverage in case you are sued because of an event that occurs on your property. ²⁶Normally, you are responsible for an injury to another person while they are on your property. ²⁷For example, if a neighbor falls down the steps of your home and sues you, your policy would likely cover you. ²⁸Your liability is not tied to the value of your home. ²⁹Even if you have a small home with a low value, you need to protect against liability. ³⁰Some insurance companies offer minimum coverage of \$100,000 against liability. ³¹However, a higher level of coverage, such as \$300,000, is often recommended. ³²The coverage includes court costs and awards granted as a result of lawsuits.

³³There are many other types of terms that could be included in a policy to cover a wide variety of events. ³⁴For example, if a fire forces you to live away from home, you will face additional living expenses. ³⁵A loss-of-use provision covers these expenses up to a stated amount.

—Adapted from Madura, *Personal Finance*, 2nd ed., pp. 307–10

- _____ Owning a home entails risks.
- _____ The term **liabilities** in sentence 3 implies “mistakes.”
- _____ The word **adverse** in sentence 6 implies “harmful.”
- _____ If your car catches on fire while parked on your property, homeowner’s insurance will cover the repair costs.
- _____ A replacement cost policy costs more than a cash value policy.
- _____ A home inventory aids a homeowner when filing a claim.
- _____ The homeowner is not responsible for injuries that occur on his or her property.