

A recent study on possible health risks of cell phone use found that when they operate at radiation levels within current safety limits, cell phones can have a physiological effect on the brain. As a result, the report recommends that children avoid (1) cellular phones for all (2) essential calls. Because of the (3) for harm, the report recommends that the mobile phone industry refrain from promoting phone use (4) children, and (5) labeling phones with information on the amount of radiation (6) emit.

Since we (7) fully understand the effects of radiation from cell phones on humans, the government should adopt a precautionary approach, particularly in (8) to children. Children's nervous systems are still developing, which means they are more vulnerable to the effects of radiation than adults are. Children have less tissue and bone to (9) their brains from radiation, which can lead to increased levels of exposure as (10) to adults. Thus, if phones do prove to be hazardous—which they haven't yet—it makes sense to take precautions.

1. a. from                      c. applying  
b. using                     d. to
2. a. very                      c. the  
b. of                         d. but
3. a. threat                    c. potential  
b. fear                      d. effect
4. a. by                        c. in  
b. from                      d. with
5. a. supply                  c. to  
b. by                         d. start
6. a. that                     c. being  
b. they                      d. levels
7. a. don't                    c. might  
b. can                        d. won't
8. a. relating                c. regard  
b. aiming                   d. order
9. a. support                 c. prevent  
b. affect                    d. protect
10. a. same                    c. much  
b. compared               d. done

Continue to the GRAMMAR Section →

11. The company needs people that \_\_\_\_\_ move to New York.
- are willing to
  - they are willing to
  - willing to
  - they
12. "Is that a common disease?"  
"Well, it affects \_\_\_\_\_ thousand children."
- out of every one
  - every one out of
  - one out of every
  - out of one every
13. The trains here \_\_\_\_\_ on time.
- usually running
  - usually run
  - are usual to run
  - are running usually
14. Our neighbors' house burned down but no one knows how \_\_\_\_\_.
- did the fire start
  - that the fire started
  - had the fire started
  - the fire started
15. The new school could not be built because \_\_\_\_\_ money.
- of lack
  - lack of
  - are lack of
  - of a lack of
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ on going to the party but I changed my mind and went.
- had planned
  - haven't been planning
  - haven't planned
  - hadn't planned
17. "Does your daughter like boys?"  
"Like \_\_\_\_\_ eight-year-old girls, she hates them."
- most
  - most of
  - almost
  - almost of
18. "I'm tired of shoveling snow!"  
"Me too. It \_\_\_\_\_ four times this week."
- has been snowing
  - snows
  - has snowed
  - had snowed
19. I got to leave work early, \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that I arrived late.
- although
  - regardless
  - however
  - despite
20. The coach \_\_\_\_\_ the game.
- concerned about
  - was concerned about
  - concerns
  - concerns about

Continue to the VOCABULARY Section →

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21. The project is going well, but so far we don't have any \_\_\_\_\_ results.  
 a. categorical  
 b. contingent  
 c. impending  
 d. definitive
22. When the boss asked why he was late, Larry told \_\_\_\_\_ lie.  
 a. an outright  
 b. a bounded  
 c. an offset  
 d. a downfallen
23. These test results \_\_\_\_\_ me to believe that our hypothesis is correct.  
 a. conclude  
 b. decide  
 c. take  
 d. lead
24. We can only \_\_\_\_\_ why Maria was fired.  
 a. speculate  
 b. conceive  
 c. reclaim  
 d. persist
25. There is no reason to be afraid. Your fears are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. unattended  
 b. uneasy  
 c. unfounded  
 d. unclaimed
26. The new government wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ land among the poor.  
 a. dispel  
 b. apportion  
 c. diversify  
 d. resign
27. This last year has been really tough. It's taken a \_\_\_\_\_ on everyone.  
 a. chance  
 b. toll  
 c. number  
 d. turn
28. It doesn't matter which refrigerator you choose; any difference between them will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. negligible  
 b. negotiable  
 c. deficient  
 d. subsistent
29. We tried to fix it, but it was not an easy \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. labor  
 b. work  
 c. task  
 d. act
30. John thinks the boss fired him out of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. vengeance  
 b. assurance  
 c. temptation  
 d. exposition

Continue to the READING Section →

*This passage is from a textbook on general chemistry.*

Sodium is unlike any of the metals you commonly encounter. In chemistry laboratories, it is stored in bottles where the metal is covered with a liquid such as kerosene. Sodium is stored this way to protect it from air and moisture, with which the metal reacts vigorously. Even so, the sodium in these bottles often looks nothing like a metal. Frequently it is encrusted with yellowish-brown crystals from reaction with oxygen and water, which have still managed to find their way to the metal.

If you cut through a chunk of this corrosion-covered sodium (and you can easily do that with even a very dull knife), you will see a bright, silvery metal. If you were to put a small piece in water, you would find that it floats. The density of sodium is 0.968 grams per cubic centimeter. (The density of water is 1.000 grams per cubic centimeter.) The metal is also interesting in that it melts at 98° Centigrade, which is below the boiling point of water. Advantage is taken of this low melting point to transport the metal in special tank cars. Liquid sodium is pumped into the tank, where it solidifies. When the metal is to be removed, it is remelted by passing hot water through coils around the tank, then pumped out.

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31. According to the passage, how does sodium become covered with yellowish-brown crystals?
  - a. Oxygen and moisture react with it.
  - b. The crystals manage to find their way to sodium.
  - c. Liquid kerosene reacts with it.
  - d. This is the natural state of sodium.
32. Sodium is unlike most metals in that it . . .
  - a. solidifies in hot water.
  - b. reacts with kerosene.
  - c. is composed of yellowish-brown crystals.
  - d. reacts violently with air and water.
33. According to the passage, how is sodium stored?
  - a. in bottles covered with water
  - b. in yellowish-brown crystals
  - c. in liquid filled containers
  - d. in tank cars filled with hot water
34. Pure sodium is . . .
  - a. hard and silvery.
  - b. soft and silvery.
  - c. hard and yellow.
  - d. soft and yellow.
35. Why is sodium transported by the method described in the passage?
  - a. It is dangerous in its liquid form.
  - b. It melts at 98° Centigrade.
  - c. It floats in water.
  - d. It solidifies in water.

END OF THE TEST