

1 2 3 4

9. There was a small room into where we all crowded.

1 2 3 4

10. I shouldn't imagine there is nobody on earth who can answer that question.

1 2 3 4

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test you will read a passage followed by 5 questions about it. For questions 11-15, you are to choose the one best answer, (1), (2), (3), or (4), to each question. Then mark your answer sheet.

Dinosaurs, a group of numerous different kinds of reptiles, lived during the earth's Metazoic age, a period which began almost 220 million years ago. There are no dinosaurs still in existence. These animals became extinct more than 70 million years ago. Nevertheless, the habits of these prehistoric creatures are of continuing interest to scientists who search for and study dinosaur remains in an effort to learn more about how the earth developed.

Some dinosaurs consumed only plants, but others ate meat. Tyrannosaurus Rex, a large flesh-eating dinosaur, has long been regarded as the most frightening of all. It stood 20 or more feet tall, and used its enormous (very big) tail to help balance on an overall length of up to 50 feet. The animal, whose name means "the Cruel King" moved about widely throughout what is now the continent of North America. Claws nearly a foot long, and a mouth full of sharp, six-inch teeth, enabled Tyrannosaurus Rex to kill and cut the body of any animal it saw into pieces as a potential meal.

J , January, 1983, Bill Walker, an amateur fossil hunter, found an enormous claw in a hole near Surrey, England. Walker suspected that this claw was not from any ordinary creature. Scientists have confirmed that Walker found the remains of a dinosaur even more fearful than Tyrannosaurus Rex. The new discovery had claws nearly twice as long as those of any previously found dinosaur. Although the animal probably stood no more than 15 feet high, its built-in weapons show that it was extremely wild. "the Cruel King" may not have been the most terrible after all.

11. Animals which are "extinct"

1. usually eat other animals 3. don't exist anymore

2. defend themselves well

4. frighten other animals

12. The teeth of Tyrannosaurus Rex

I. needed frequent sharpening

3. could cut meat very easily

2. caused very little harm

4. killed Bill Walker's dinosaur

13. The newly discovered dinosaur had

I. teeth for eating grass

3. other dinosaurs for friends

2. small feet in the front

4. very big claws as weapons

14. Scientists study dinosaurs to

1. try to bring them back

3. to frighten each other

2. learn about the earth

4. know about their habits

15. The story suggests that there might have been other dinosaurs

1. more powerful than "the Cruel King"

3. ruling as kings in North America

2. using weapons for killing animals

4. eating scientists for their meal

Toxin—producing strains cause necrotic spots on leaves, each spot surrounded by a yellow halo. Sterile culture

filtrates of the organism, as well as purified toxin, produce symptoms identical to those characteristic of wildfire of

tobacco not only in tobacco but in a large number of plant species belonging to many different families.

16. The text is an extract from a passage entitled

1) Plant Disease: Growth Regulators

2) Plant Disease: Microbial Toxins

3) Pathogens and Host Tissues

4) Pathogens and

Chemical

Weapons

17. The spots on leaves, according to the passage, are

1) made by breeds producing toxins

2) produced by identical symptoms

3) similar to yellow halos of the organism

4) sterile filtrates of the organism

18. The produced symptoms, as the author suggests,

1) are surrounded by organism filtrates

2) are similar to purified toxins

3) may be different from plant species

4) may be associated with wildfires

Many substances are contained in the protoplast of the plant cells, however, and if pathogens are to gain access to

them they must first penetrate the outer barriers formed by the cuticle and/or cell walls.

19-The previous sentence in the text most probably discusses the common false belief that

- 1) invasion precedes penetration
- 2) plant cells live off pathogens
- 3) proplasts are void of nutritious substances
- 4) pathogens will utilize substances anyway

20-‘Them - as used in the sentence refers to

- 1) barriers
- 2) pathogens
- 3) plant cells
- 4) substances

21-The process of pathogens attaching plants, according to the author,

- 1) necessitates younger plant types
- 2) necessitates stages of invasion
- 3) is immediately done
- 4) is automatically developed

Pectin degradation results in liquefaction of the pectic substances that hold plant cells together and in weakening

of cell walls. This leads to tissue maceration, that is, softening and loss of coherence of plant tissues and separation of individual cells, which eventually die.

22-The sentence suggests that weakening of cell walls

- 1) results in liquefaction
- 2) results from maceration
- 3) leads to cells integration
- 4) stems from pectin degradation

23-De in degradation has the same meaning in

- 1) devalue
- 2) devitalize
- 3) deoxidate
- 4) detrain

24-The sentence mainly discusses

- 1) pectic degradation
- 2) pectic substances
- 3) tissue macerations
- 4) tissue coherence

25-The word in the text that is closest in meaning to ‘wasting away’ is

- 1) degradation
- 2) emancipation
- 3) liquefaction
- 4) maceration

Growth regulators act in very small concentrations, and even slight deviations from the normal concentration may bring about strikingly different plant growth patterns. The concentration of a specific growth regulator in the plant is not constant but it usually rises quickly to a peak and then quickly declines as a result of

the action of hormone inhibitory systems present in the plant.

26-The text suggests that

- 1) inhibitory systems are not fixed in the plant
- 2) growth regulators concentrations are not constant
- 3) plant growth patterns concentrate in small spots
- 4) systems in the plant decline quickly

27-Growth patterns are highly affected by

- 1) growth regulators .
- 2) nature of concentrations
- 3) peaks and declines
- 4) systems of hormone inhibitors

28-The following sentence in the text would offer a/an

- 1) definition for peak
- 2) description of concentration sizes
- 3) example for why growth regulators vary
- 4) explanation of how growth regulators operate

Treating plants with Idenetin before or shortly after inoculation with a virus seems to reduce the number of infections in local lesion hosts and to reduce virus multiplication in systematically infected hosts.

29-The author views the kind of treatment mentioned in the text as

- 1) exceptional
- 2) figurative
- 3) satisfactory
- 4) redundant

30-According to the sentence, it is true that reduction of virus multiplication is viable by --

- 1) timely inoculation
- 2) using kinetin
- 3) systematic treatment
- 4) infecting hosts



MYCOSOFT: The Best Guide for Plant Pathologists