

**English Language
Revision
2nd Term
2nd Year – Nursing Institute**

First- Grammar

I. Choose the correct verb in each sentence below:

1. Emily and Greg (comes – come – came) to my house every Friday for lunch.
2. There (is – are – were) time to watch the movie.
3. My friends who are in the band (are wanting – wants – want) me to play a musical instrument.
4. My father or my brothers (am – is – are) coming with me to the ball game.
5. Everyone (is needing – needs – need) time to relax.
6. That bag of oranges (is looking – looks – look) fresh.
7. The lacrosse team (hopes – hope – hoped) to win the tournament next week.
8. Your trousers (is needing – needs – need) to be cleaned.
9. Some of the books on the shelf (is – was – are) dusty.
10. Even though the students like the class, a few (thinks – think – are thinking) that it is too complicated.
11. Mumps (am – is – are) not common among adults.
12. Viruses from third world countries (am – is – are) a major concern.
13. Most of the sand (am – is – are) wet from the high tide.
14. Either the two kittens or the puppy (sits – sit – is sitting) in my lap while I watch television.
15. A subject of great interest (am – is – are) rainforests.
16. *Hansel and Gretel* (am – is – are) a famous children's story.
17. The team members (am – is – are) arguing over the defense tactics.
18. The economics of the trip (am – is - are) pleasing.
19. Why (am – is – are) your parents going to Africa for a vacation?
20. The mayor and the governor (hopes – hope – are hoping) that the bill will soon become a law.
21. Each of her friends (has – have – is having) a university degree.
22. Many of the birds in this park (live – lives – are living) here throughout the year.

23. Both of the children wanted to finish (his – her – their) work early.
24. Every writer should learn from (his or her – their – your) own experiences.
25. Few of her ideas (am – is – are) as intriguing as this one.
26. All of the visitors expressed (his – her – their) thanks.
27. One of the canaries ate only half (its – it's – their) food.
28. Both of the drawings (am – is – are) beautiful.
29. Neither of my uncles (write – writes – wrote) to us often.
30. Every girl clapped (his – her – their) hands.
31. Clark's daily exercises include running, swimming, and (to lift – lift – lifting) weights.
32. To donate money to the homeless shelter is (to help – help – helping) people stay warm in the winter.
33. She told Jake to take out the trash, to mow the lawn, and (to listen – listen – listening) for the phone call
34. Marcie studied for the test by reviewing her class notes and (read – to read – reading) her textbook.
35. It is easier to tell the truth than (to lie – lie – lying) to people you love.
36. Jim wanted to scare us by telling us a ghost story and (he showed – showed – showing) us a horror movie.
37. The witness described the suspect as tall, light-skinned, and (with a beard – having a beard – bearded).
38. Tom taught his children the importance of knowledge, virtue, and (working hard – hard work – hard working).
39. Brian disliked not only playing baseball but also (to run – run – running) long distances.
40. This plan is creative but (risky – risk – a risk).
41. Surely you didn't (accept – except – expect) Weldon to (accept – except – expect) responsibility for this decision when everyone (accept – except – expect) him was consulted.
42. We (accept – except – expect) the delivery to arrive early in the morning.

43. (There – Their – They're) scheduled to arrive in London next week.
44. The teller who gave me the deposit slip is over (there – their – they're).
45. Don't forget (you – your – you're) umbrella when you leave the house this morning.

Second- Medical and Nursing Terminology

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. You shouldn't drive because this medicine might make you feel _____.
 - a) life-threatening
 - b) light-headed
 - c) malignant
 - d) swollen
2. The children's _____ is located on the fourth floor of the hospital.
 - a) vein
 - b) transplant
 - c) ward
 - d) wound
3. Discontinue using this cream immediately if it makes you feel _____.
 - a) itchy
 - b) allergy
 - c) sprain
 - d) bandage
4. Your blood count is abnormal, so you may have _____.
 - a) amnesia
 - b) anaemia
 - c) dementia
 - d) asthma
5. The doctor wrote me a _____ for a new type of pain reliever.
 - a) prescription
 - b) patient
 - c) radiation
 - d) scrub up
6. _____ from this medication include nausea and depression.
 - a) Side effects
 - b) Stress
 - c) Spasm
 - d) Stable condition

7. The _____ suggests that your wife is seventeen weeks pregnant.
- a) sore
 - b) therapy
 - c) ultrasound
 - d) seizure
8. The patient has asked for some _____ while her family is visiting.
- a) poisonous
 - b) privacy
 - c) scrub up
 - d) second opinion
9. The physician will be monitoring your _____ to make sure it isn't cancerous.
- a) antibiotics
 - b) laboratory
 - c) immunization
 - d) growth
10. You couldn't have inherited the disease because it is not _____.
- a) feverish
 - b) allergic
 - c) genetic
 - d) dislocated
11. She _____ her ankle while playing squash.
- a) scrubbed up
 - b) sprained
 - c) transplanted
 - d) dislocated
12. He came home drunk and _____ all over the kitchen floor.
- a) vomited
 - b) scrubbed up
 - c) sprained
 - d) dislocated

II. Read the patient complaints. Which specialist does each patient need?

1. I have a terrible rash on my arms and legs. I think I'm allergic to dairy food, but it also might be grass.
 - a) Chiropractor.
 - b) Ophthalmologist.
 - c) Allergist.
 - d) Psychiatrist.
2. My husband and I just took a home pregnancy test, and it came out positive. We want to know when we are due and we want to make sure the fetus is healthy.
 - a) Podiatrist.
 - b) Pediatrician.
 - c) Obstetrician.
 - d) Pharmacist.
3. I still can't walk and it's been three months since my accident. I hate being stuck in a wheelchair.
 - a) Anesthesiologist.
 - b) Physical therapist.
 - c) Radiologist.
 - d) Dentist.
4. The test results show that I have an advanced form of blood cancer.
 - a) Oncologist.
 - b) Neurologist.
 - c) Midwife.
 - d) Allergist.
5. My left eye has an infection that won't go away and my vision has been blurry for two weeks now.
 - a) Podiatrist.
 - b) Massage therapist.
 - c) Ophthalmologist.
 - d) Radiologist.
6. I don't want to take any drugs that will cause me to become addicted to them, but I do need some sort of pain relief.
 - a) Naturopath.
 - b) Dentist.
 - c) Cardiologist.
 - d) Dermatologist.

7. I've been having major chest pains this week. I'm also having trouble breathing.
 - a) Gynecologist.
 - b) Cardiologist.
 - c) Oncologist.
 - d) Dermatologist.
8. I get terrible acne and I have tried all of the products in the pharmacy. I don't know what to do now.
 - a) Massage therapist.
 - b) Podiatrist.
 - c) Occupational therapist.
 - d) Dermatologist.
9. My baby is not developing properly. She hasn't put on any weight in two months and she keeps getting ear infections.
 - a) Anesthesiologist.
 - b) Pediatrician.
 - c) Midwife.
 - d) Massage therapist.
10. My husband and I have been trying to get pregnant for three years. We have tried everything that the books suggest.
 - a) Fertility specialist.
 - b) Oncologist.
 - c) Psychiatrist.
 - d) Dentist.

Third- Reading Comprehension Passages

(1)

The healing power of maggots is not new. Human beings have discovered it several times. The Maya are said to have used maggots for therapeutic purposes a thousand years ago. As early as the sixteenth century, European doctors noticed that soldiers with maggot-infested wounds healed well. More recently, doctors have realized that maggots can be cheaper and more effective than drugs in some respects, and these squirming larvae have, at times, enjoyed a quiet medical *renaissance*. The problem may have more to do with the weak stomachs of those using them than with good science. The modern heyday of maggot therapy began during World War I, when an American doctor named William Baer was shocked to notice that two soldiers who had lain on a battlefield for a week while their abdominal wounds became infested with thousands of maggots, had recovered better than wounded men treated in the military hospital. After the war, Baer proved to the medical establishment that maggots could cure some of the toughest infections.

In the 1930s hundreds of hospitals used maggot therapy. Maggot therapy requires the right kind of larvae. Only the maggots of blowflies (a family that includes common bluebottles and greenbottles) will do the job; they *devour* dead tissue, whether in an open wound or in a corpse. Some other maggots, on the other hand, such as those of the screw-worm eat live tissue. They must be avoided. When blowfly eggs hatch in a patient's wound, the maggots eat the dead flesh where gangrene-causing bacteria *thrive*. They also excrete compounds that are lethal to bacteria they don't happen to swallow. Meanwhile, they ignore live flesh, and in fact, give it a gentle growth-stimulating massage simply by crawling over it. When they *metamorphose* into flies, they leave without a trace – although in the process, they might upset the hospital staff as they squirm around in a live patient. When sulfa drugs, the first antibiotics, emerged around the time of World War II, maggot therapy quickly faded into obscurity.

1. Why did the author write the passage?
 - (a) Because of the resistance to using the benefits of maggots.
 - (b) To demonstrate the important contribution of William Baer.
 - (c) To outline the healing power of maggots.
 - (d) To explain treatment used before the first antibiotics.

2. The word “renaissance” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
(a) revival
(b) resistance
(c) support
(d) condemnation
3. According to the passage, William Baer was shocked because _____.
(a) two soldiers had lain on the battlefield for a week
(b) the medical establishment refused to accept his findings
(c) the soldiers abdominal wounds had become infested with maggots
(d) the soldiers had recovered better than those in a military hospital
4. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?
(a) Sulfa drugs have been developed from maggots.
(b) Maggots only eat dead tissue.
(c) Bluebottles and greenbottles produce maggots.
(d) Blowfly maggots only eat dead tissue.
5. The word “devour” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
(a) chew
(b) clean
(c) change
(d) consume
6. The word “thrive” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
(a) prosper
(b) eat
(c) move
(d) grow
7. The word “metamorphose” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
(a) disappear
(b) grow
(c) change
(d) move

8. The word “they” in the sentence “*they might upset the hospital staff as they squirm around in a live patient*” refers to _____.
- (a) flies
 - (b) maggots
 - (c) gangrene-causing bacteria
 - (d) live patients
9. All of the following are true EXCEPT _____.
- (a) maggots come from eggs
 - (b) maggots eat bacteria
 - (c) maggots are larvae
 - (d) William Baer discovered a new type of maggot
10. What can be inferred from the passage about maggots?
- (a) Modern science might be able to develop new drugs from maggots that would fight infection.
 - (b) Maggot therapy would have been more popular if antibiotics had not been discovered.
 - (c) William Baer later changed his mind about the value of using maggot therapy.
 - (d) Sulfa drugs were developed from maggots.

(2)

The human ***criterion*** for perfect vision is 20/20 for reading the standard lines on a Snellen eye chart ***without a hitch***. The score is determined by how well you read lines of letters of different sizes from 20 feet away. But being able to read the bottom line on the eye chart does not approximate perfection as far as other species are concerned. Most birds would consider us very visually handicapped. The hawk, for instance, has such sharp eyes that it can spot a dime on the sidewalk while perched on top of the Empire State Building. It can make fine visual distinctions because it is blessed with one million cones per square millimeter in its retina. And in water, humans are farsighted, while the kingfisher, swooping down to spear fish, can see well in both the air and water because it is endowed with two foveae – areas of the eye, consisting mostly of cones, ***that*** provide visual distinctions. One foveae permits the bird, while in the air, to scan the water below with one eye at a time. This is called monocular vision. Once it hits the water, the other fovea joins in, allowing the kingfisher to focus both eyes, like binoculars, on its prey at the same time. A

frog's vision is distinguished by its ability to perceive things as a constant motion picture. Known as "bug detectors", a highly developed set of cells in a frog's eyes responds mainly to moving objects. So, it is said that a frog sitting in a field of dead bugs wouldn't see them as food and would starve.

The bee has a "compound" eye, which is used for navigation. It has 15,000 facets that divide what it sees into a pattern of dots, or mosaic. With this kind of vision, the bee sees the sun only as a single dot, a constant point of reference. Thus, the eye is a superb navigational instrument that constantly measures the angle of its line of flight in relation to the sun. A bee's eye also gauges flight speed. And if that is not enough to leave our 20/20 "perfect vision" paling into insignificance, the bee is capable of seeing something we can't – ultraviolet light. Thus, what humans consider to be "perfect vision" is in fact rather limited when we look at other species. However, there is still much to be said for the human eye. Of all the mammals, only humans and some primates can enjoy the pleasures of color vision.

1. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
 - (a) Limits of the human eye.
 - (b) Perfect vision.
 - (c) Different eyes for different uses.
 - (d) Eye variation among different species.
2. The word "criterion" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - (a) standard
 - (b) need
 - (c) expectation
 - (d) rule
3. The phrase "without a hitch" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - (a) unaided
 - (b) without glasses
 - (c) with little hesitation
 - (d) easily
4. According to the passage, why might birds and animals consider humans very visually handicapped?
 - (a) Humans can't see very well in either air or water.
 - (b) Human eyes are not as well suited to our needs.
 - (c) The main outstanding feature of human eyes is color vision.
 - (d) Human eyes can't do what their eyes can do.

5. The word “that” in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
(a) foveae
(b) areas of the eye
(c) cones
(d) visual distinctions
6. According to the passage, “bug detectors” are useful for _____.
(a) navigation
(b) seeing moving objects
(c) avoiding bugs when getting food
(d) avoiding starvation
7. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
(a) Kingfishers have monocular vision.
(b) Bees see patterns of dots.
(c) Hawks eyes consist mostly of cones that can allow it to scan with one eye at a time.
(d) Humans are farsighted in water.
8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
(a) Eyes have developed differently in each species.
(b) Bees have the most complex eye.
(c) Humans should not envy what they don’t need.
(d) Perfect vision is not perfect.

(3)

Many folk cures which have been around for centuries may be more *therapeutic* than previously suspected. A case in point is that of penicillin. Alexander Fleming did not just randomly choose cheese molds to study when he discovered this very important bacteria-killing substance. Moldy cheese was frequently given to patients as a remedy for illness at one time. Fleming just isolated what it was about the cheese which cured the patients. In parts of South America, a powder obtained from grinding sugar cane is used for healing infections in wounds and ulcers. ***This*** usage may date back to pre-Colombian times. Experiments carried out on several hundred patients indicate that ordinary sugar in high concentrations is lethal to bacteria. Its suction effect ***eliminates*** dead cells, and it generates a glasslike layer which protects the wound and ensures healing.

Another example of folk medicine which scientists are investigating is that of Arab fishermen who rub their wounds with a venomous catfish to quicken healing. This catfish excretes a gel-like slime which scientists have found to contain antibiotics, a coagulant that helps close injured blood vessels, anti-inflammatory agents, and a chemical that directs production of a glue-like material that aids healing.

It is hoped that by documenting these folk remedies and experimenting to see if results are indeed beneficial, an analysis of the substances can be made, and synthetic substances can be developed for human *consumption*.

1. This passage is mainly about _____.
 - (a) using folk medicines in place of modern medicines
 - (b) antibiotics in the field of medicine
 - (c) the validity of folk remedies and their use for advances in modern medicine
 - (d) isolating antibiotics in cheese, sugar, and slime
2. The word "therapeutic" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - (a) physiological
 - (b) medicinal
 - (c) traditional
 - (d) psychological
3. It can be inferred from the passage that Alexander Fleming _____.
 - (a) discovered moldy cheese
 - (b) isolated infectious patients
 - (c) suspected medicinal properties of mold
 - (d) enjoyed eating cheese
4. The word "this" refers to _____.
 - (a) obtaining powder from sugar
 - (b) grinding sugar into a powder
 - (c) healing infections with sugar
 - (d) carrying out experiments
5. The word "eliminates" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - (a) cleanses
 - (b) excretes
 - (c) disposes of
 - (d) kills off

6. According to the passage, _____.
- (a) bacteria feed on sugar
 - (b) sugar kills unhealthy cells
 - (c) glass is formed from sugar
 - (d) sugar promotes healing
7. The gel-like substance which promotes healing comes from _____.
- (a) catfish bodies
 - (b) Arab fishermen
 - (c) coagulants
 - (d) catfish venom
8. Which one of the following is NOT an important quality of the catfish slime?
- (a) It prohibits inflammation.
 - (b) It fights bacteria.
 - (c) It stops bleeding.
 - (d) It produces mold.
9. The word "consumption" is closest in meaning to _____.
- (a) utilization
 - (b) destruction
 - (c) experimentation
 - (d) manipulation
10. In what way are cheese molds, sugar, and catfish slime similar?
- (a) They cause blood clots.
 - (b) They fight bacteria.
 - (c) They heal wounds.
 - (d) They eliminate dead cells.
11. According to the passage, why is it important to study folk medicine?
- (a) To document cultural heritage.
 - (b) To perpetuate superstitions.
 - (c) To experiment with synthetic substances.
 - (d) To advance modern medical practices.

(4)

It was once believed that being overweight was healthy, but nowadays few people subscribe to this viewpoint. While many people are fighting the battle to reduce weight, studies are being conducted concerning the appetite and how it is controlled by both emotional and biochemical factors. Some of the conclusions of these studies may give insights into how to deal with weight problems. For example, when several hundred people were asked about their eating habits in times of stress, 44 percent said they reacted to stressful situations by eating. Further investigations with both humans and animals indicated that it is not food which relieves tension but rather the act of chewing.

A test in which subjects were blindfolded showed that obese people have a keener sense of taste and *crave* more flavorful food than non-obese people. When deprived of the variety and intensity of tastes, obese people are not satisfied and consequently eat more to fulfill this need. Blood samples taken from people after they were shown a picture of food revealed that overweight people reacted with an increase in blood insulin, a chemical associated with appetite. *This* did not happen with average-weight people. In another experiment, results showed that certain people have a specific, biologically induced hunger for carbohydrates. Eating carbohydrates raises the level of serotonin, a neurotransmitter in the brain. Enough serotonin produces a sense of satiation, and hunger for carbohydrates *subsides*.

Exercise has been recommended as an important part of a weight-loss program. However, it has been found that mild exercise, such as using stairs instead of the elevator, is better in the long run than taking on a *strenuous* program, such as jogging, which many people find difficult to continue over periods of time and which also increases appetite.

1. What is the main purpose of the passage?
 - (a) To discuss the health problems caused by being overweight.
 - (b) To recommend a weight-loss program for the obese.
 - (c) To help overweight people overcome their eating problem.
 - (d) To present research into the factors causing obesity.

2. The author mentions people's eating habits during times of stress to show that _____.
- (a) overweight people are tense.
 - (b) thin people don't eat when under stress.
 - (c) a large percentage of people deal with stress by eating.
 - (d) 56 percent of the population isn't overweight
3. The word "crave" is closest in meaning to _____.
- (a) devour
 - (b) absorb
 - (c) season
 - (d) desire
4. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?
- (a) Thin people don't enjoy food.
 - (b) A variety of foods and strong flavors satisfies heavy people.
 - (c) Overweight people have an abnormal sense taste.
 - (d) Deprivation of food makes people fat.
5. According to the passage, _____.
- (a) insulin increases in the bloodstream when people eat large amounts of food
 - (b) insulin can be used to lessen the appetite
 - (c) insulin causes a chemical reaction when i seen
 - (d) insulin levels don't change in average-weight people who see food
6. The word "this" refers to _____.
- (a) a reaction to a chemical
 - (b) an increase in appetite
 - (c) a revealing blood sample
 - (d) an increase in blood insulin
7. The word "*subsides*" is closest in meaning to _____.
- (a) Declines
 - (b) Multiplies
 - (c) Conquers
 - (d) suppresses

8. What can be said about serotonin?
- (a) It is a chemical which increases appetite.
 - (b) Only certain people produce it in their brains.
 - (c) It tells the brain when a person is full.
 - (d) It neurotransmits carbohydrates to the brain.
9. The word “strenuous” is closest in meaning to _____.
- (a) strengthening
 - (b) complicated
 - (c) defeating
 - (d) vigorous
10. The author suggests that it might be good for people wanting to lose weight to do all of the following EXCEPT _____.
- (a) jog 3 miles daily and look at pictures of food
 - (b) walk up stairs and chew on carrot sticks
 - (c) eat plenty of chewy carbohydrates
 - (d) avoid stressful situations and eat spicy foods
11. Which one of the following exercises might be best for an overweight person to engage in daily?
- (a) An evening walk
 - (b) A long swim
 - (c) Cross-country skiing
 - (d) 10-mile bicycle rides

(5)

The use of multiple-choice testing in American society has its beginnings in the idea of a *meritocracy*, that is, a society where the rulers or elites are chosen not through their wealth or connections but on their ability or merit. This idea can be *traced* as far back as the ancient Greeks. Even the ancient Chinese created examinations for the purpose of electing government officials. The notion of a society based on merit has always been favored in the United States. This has also been a country where the belief in universal individual opportunity has been greatly admired.

Until the Second World War, however, elite selection through higher education, and the opportunity for ordinary citizens to achieve their goals were separate and unrelated ideas. The introduction of widespread testing which was both reliable and valid meant that both these goals could be *pursued* together. This opportunity occurred when the United States entered the Second World War. The U.S. Navy decided to test new recruits in order to find which of them were suitable for college education before beginning military service. The eventual aim was for these *recruits* to be better able to perform higher-level military tasks.

Because of the large number of people who had to be tested, it was necessary to use a test which could be quickly and reliably administered and scored at several test sites *simultaneously*. On April 2, 1943, the first mass testing was administered to 325,000 young men. The success of the program meant that educational testing could be performed not just for elite selection but to give opportunity to the large mass of ordinary citizens.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - a) The idea of a meritocracy
 - b) The development of multiple-choice testing
 - c) The opportunities for the ordinary citizen
 - d) The contribution of the United States to the war effort
2. The word *traced* is closest in meaning to _____.
 - a) transposed
 - b) discovered
 - c) simplified
 - d) condemned
3. Why does the author mention the Greeks and Chinese?
 - a) To demonstrate how well-educated ancient people were
 - b) To indicate that multiple-choice testing is not new
 - c) To show that selection based on merit is not a new idea
 - d) To give examples of societies governed by the wealthy and connected
4. According to the passage, before World War II _____.
 - a) educational testing was widespread
 - b) the military elite was better educated
 - c) individual opportunity had been increased
 - d) selection and individual opportunity were unconnected

5. Which of the following is NOT given as a trait of a multiple-choice test?
- a) Its high level of performance
 - b) Its reliability
 - c) Its validity
 - d) Its ease of administration
6. The word *pursued* is closest in meaning to _____.
- a) hunted
 - b) carried on
 - c) examined by
 - d) rectified
7. The phrase “these recruits” refers to _____.
- a) the new recruits in the U.S. Navy
 - b) the recruits who were tested
 - c) the recruits who were suitable for education
 - d) the recruits who were beginning military service
8. The paragraphs following the passage most likely discuss which of the following?
- a) Other goals of the U.S. Navy
 - b) The advances in educational testing
 - c) New test sites which became available
 - d) The development of tests for ordinary citizens
9. For which of the following terms does the author supply a definition?
- a) multiple-choice testing
 - b) meritocracy
 - c) reliable
 - d) valid
10. The word *simultaneously* is closest in meaning to _____.
- a) happening every so often
 - b) happening frequently
 - c) happening at different times
 - d) happening at the same time

(6)

Long before they can actually speak, babies pay special attention to the speech they hear around them. Within the first month of their lives, babies' responses to the sound of the human voice will be different from their responses to other sorts of auditory stimuli. They will stop crying when they hear a person talking, but not if they hear a bell or the sound of a rattle. At first, the sounds that an infant notices might be only those words that receive the heaviest emphasis and that often occur at the ends of utterances. By the time they are six or seven weeks old, babies can detect the difference between syllables pronounced with rising and falling inflections. Very soon, these differences in adult stress and intonation can influence babies' emotional states and behavior. Long before they develop actual language comprehension, babies can sense when an adult is playful or angry, attempting to initiate or terminate new behavior, and so on, merely on the basis of cues such as the rate, volume, and melody of adult speech.

Adults make it as easy as they can for babies to pick up a language by exaggerating such cues. One researcher observed babies and their mothers in six *diverse* cultures and found that, in all six languages, the mothers used simplified syntax, short utterances and nonsense sounds, and transformed certain sounds into baby talk. Other investigators have *noted* that when mothers talk to babies who are only a few months old, they exaggerate the pitch, loudness, and intensity of their words. They also exaggerate their facial expressions, hold vowels longer, and *emphasize* certain words.

More significant for language development than their response to general intonation is observation that tiny babies can make relatively fine distinctions between speech sounds. In other words, babies enter the world with the ability to make precisely those perceptual discriminations that are necessary if they are to acquire aural language.

Babies obviously derive pleasure from sound input, too: even as young as nine months they will listen to songs or stories, although the words themselves are beyond their understanding. For babies, language is a sensory-motor delight rather than the route to prosaic meaning that it often is for adults.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (a) How babies differentiate between the sound of the human voice and other sounds.

- (b) The differences between a baby's and an adult's ability to comprehend language.
 - (c) How babies perceive and respond to the human voice in their earliest stages of language development.
 - (d) The response of babies to sounds other than the human voice.
2. Why does the author mention a bell and a rattle in the first paragraph?
- (a) To contrast the reactions of babies to human and nonhuman sounds.
 - (b) To give examples of sounds that will cause a baby to cry.
 - (c) To explain how babies distinguish between different nonhuman sounds.
 - (d) To give examples of typical toys that babies do not like.
3. Why does the author mention syllables pronounced with rising and falling inflections in the first paragraph?
- (a) To demonstrate how difficult it is for babies to interpret emotions.
 - (b) To illustrate that a six-week-old baby can already distinguish some language differences.
 - (c) To provide an example of ways adults speak to babies.
 - (d) To give a reason for babies' difficulty in distinguishing one adult from another.
4. The word "diverse" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
- (a) surrounding
 - (b) divided
 - (c) different
 - (d) stimulating
5. The word "noted" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
- (a) theorized
 - (b) requested
 - (c) disagreed
 - (d) observed
6. The passage mentions all of the following as ways adults modify their speech when talking to babies EXCEPT _____.
- (a) giving all words equal emphasis
 - (b) speaking with shorter sentences
 - (c) speaking more loudly than normal
 - (d) using meaningless sounds
7. The word "emphasize" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- (a) stress
 - (b) repeat
 - (c) explain
 - (d) leave out
8. Which of the following can be inferred about the findings described in the 2nd paragraph?
- (a) Babies who are exposed to more than one language can speak earlier than babies exposed to a single language.
 - (b) Mothers from different cultures speak to their babies in similar ways.
 - (c) Babies ignore facial expressions in comprehending aural language.
 - (d) The mothers observed by the researchers were consciously teaching their babies to speak.
9. What point does the author make to illustrate that babies are born with the ability to acquire language?
- (a) Babies begin to understand words in songs.
 - (b) Babies exaggerate their own sounds and expressions.
 - (c) Babies are more sensitive to sounds than are adults.
 - (d) Babies notice even minor differences between speech sounds.
10. According to the author, why do babies listen to songs and stories, even though they cannot understand them?
- (a) They understand the rhythm.
 - (b) They enjoy the sound.
 - (c) They can remember them easily.
 - (d) They focus on the meaning of their parents' words.