

The shad is the largest American member of the herring family. Usually 18 to 24 inches long, it spends most of its life in the ocean. Like salmon, shad ascend freshwater streams to spawn.

Recent (1) indicate that water temperature is the (2) to the shad's movements, both (3) their spawning runs and their oceanic migrations. After (4), shad head north to the Bay of Fundy area in the North Atlantic for the summer months, and in September they reverse direction. By late December, they can be found off the Florida (5).

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|-----|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) | a. research
b. it | c. scholars
d. studies |
| (2) | a. key
b. way | c. factor
d. cause |
| (3) | a. are
b. of | c. during
d. have |
| (4) | a. spawning
b. movement | c. that
d. while |
| (5) | a. beach
b. coast | c. area
d. ocean |

6. "Bob is always very unhappy."
"He's been that way _____ his mother died."
a. since
b. for
c. when
d. ever
7. "Did you actually see the car accident?"
"If I had, I _____ it."
a. will have reported
b. will report
c. would have reported
d. would have report
8. "Why is Jim saving all those matchbooks?"
"He wants to take them home and add them to his _____."
a. collectings
b. collective
c. collecting
d. collection
9. "Do you smoke?"
"No, I quit. I used to _____ two packs a day."
a. smoking
b. smoke
c. be smoked
d. smoked
10. "Did Bob lose his job yet?"
"His company isn't going to fire him, _____ they should."
a. regardless
b. however yet
c. nor
d. even though
11. "What kind of car do you want?"
"Well, I would like _____ dependable."
a. that it is
b. it is
c. it to be
d. its being
12. "How can you bear to live in this place?"
"There are many reasons _____ I like living here. For one, the rent's cheap."
a. that
b. because
c. for
d. why
13. "Why should we hire him?"
"He is an expert _____ population control."
a. of
b. for
c. in
d. by
14. "That man looks familiar."
"Yes, that is the professor _____ for Anthropology class."
a. who I have
b. who I have him
c. whose I am having
d. whose having
15. "Do you think I should take a jacket?"
"If _____ for the second match, you'll need one."
a. you'll stay
b. you've stayed
c. you would stay
d. you're going to stay

16. We must proceed with the work.
a. understand
b. continue
c. collect
d. explain
17. We will abide by the rules.
a. break
b. change
c. follow
d. study
18. He was one of the world's foremost musicians.
a. leading
b. many
c. untrained
d. early
19. John's indifference worried his teachers.
a. unfriendliness
b. lack of interest
c. lack of respect
d. failure
20. We'll have to postpone the meeting.
a. cancel
b. extend
c. delay
d. record
21. The store was located at the ____ of the two roads.
a. junction
b. sequence
c. crevice
d. conversion
22. I asked him for specific information, but his reply was so ____ and general that it didn't answer my question.
a. converted
b. possessive
c. vague
d. urgent
23. They found it easy to agree because there was no ____ in their goals.
a. counterpart
b. conflict
c. segregation
d. consensus
24. The enemy army tried to ____ our army.
a. ambush
b. assume
c. abort
d. allot
25. You'll recognize Lisa; her face is ____.
a. unmistakable
b. unavailable
c. unrelated
d. visionary

Until recently only glasses or contact lenses were available for the correction of myopia, a vision defect in which objects can be seen distinctly only when very close to the eyes. In 1978, a surgical technique known as radial keratotomy, also termed radial K, was touted as a possible "cure" for nearsightedness. Since its introduction, however, radial K has been the subject of controversy and intense scrutiny.

In this procedure a diamond blade is used to make 8 to 16 cuts that radiate out from the center of the cornea of the eye like the spokes of a wheel. The resulting flattened curvature of the cornea decreases myopia. While close to 50% of patients achieve 20/40 vision on standard eye charts without glasses, the later side effects aren't fully known. The surgery itself involves certain risks, such as corneal perforations, which occur in about one in 600 eyes and which require stitches. Errant incisions can cause blindness and the need for corneal transplants; even tiny holes invite infection. Radial K patients' most common disappointment is that their vision isn't perfect. Some vision is overcorrected, some is undercorrected and sometimes the outcome is one eye each way.

The risks of radial K are real and considerable but at the same time many patients are satisfied with the results. Some experts predict that as more operations are performed surgeons will improve their technique and complications will be reduced; furthermore, they say that future radial K will be automated using a computer attached to a robotic arm with the diamond blade being replaced by a laser. Other experts counter that improving technique won't help much because the concept itself of cutting the cornea is a bad one, fraught with inherent problems. Though it may become more widespread and routine in the future, at present radial K is not the method of choice for correcting nearsightedness.

26. The term radial keratotomy refers to . . .
 - a. a new type of contact lens.
 - b. a type of corrective surgery.
 - c. a diamond blade used in eye surgery.
 - d. a technique used in corneal transplants.
27. The passage states that half the radial K patients . . .
 - a. have partially corrected vision.
 - b. have perfect vision.
 - c. lose vision in one eye.
 - d. require corneal transplants.
28. According to the passage, some experts predict that in the future radial K will . . .
 - a. not require the cutting of the cornea.
 - b. produce perfect vision.
 - c. use computer and laser technology.
 - d. become obsolete.
29. The chief disappointment of radial K patients is that . . .
 - a. their vision isn't the same in both eyes.
 - b. they must undergo surgery.
 - c. their vision isn't overcorrected.
 - d. they do not achieve perfect vision.
30. The author's attitude towards the use of radial K in the future is . . .
 - a. very worried.
 - b. enthusiastic.
 - c. suspicious.
 - d. neutral.

SECOND PASSAGE

Are we being served? More than two thirds of those questioned in a recent survey think service in Britain's shops is not good enough and would pay more for better treatment. The disappearance of personal service is not new. Our present dissatisfaction began at least 40 years ago. When goods were scarce there was time to take pleasure in the complicated art of selling, from greeting the customer to wrapping goods. The end of the war, and the scarcity of goods which accompanied the wartime period, changed all that. People wanted choice and quantity, to help themselves to what was on offer. Self-service was born.

Throughout the Sixties and Seventies, productivity was the important word. In shops, goods were piled up to ensure bigger sales. Supermarkets grew larger, assistants scarcer. The customer, by contrast, shrank beneath the enormous piles of goods, pushed by the sound of the background music towards the check-out.

At the end of the Seventies, however, owners of the larger stores thought again. The customer was becoming more aware of what was on offer. Spending power had moved to younger people with higher expectations from their hours of shopping. Design consultants were called in and through the high street swept newly-designed stores and goods. The customer benefited, no doubt about it, but look at any row of high street shops from the north to the south of Britain. They all look the same. They offer similar ranges of goods on similarly colour-coordinated shop-fittings.

The amusing thing is that market forces may be driving shops back to the first principles of selling. In an attempt to be different from the competition, many of them are examining the quality of personal service. According to retail research analysts, customer care programmes are an important competitive weapon. Already, a number of big British companies have started new schemes. Edward Whitefield, who advises companies on selling, says that about 50 of Britain's top 500 companies are now trying to improve their customer service. Many more, he believes, will follow.

- 31 A recent survey showed that about one third of those questioned
- A were satisfied with the shop service in Britain.
 - B would pay higher prices for better service.
 - C thought the service in Britain could be much better.
 - D thought that personal service had disappeared.
- 32 It appears that, after the end of the war, customers
- A wanted better service from shopkeepers.
 - B disliked the idea of everyone helping themselves in shops.
 - C discovered that some goods were becoming scarcer.
 - D lost interest in personal service.
- 33 During the Sixties and Seventies, store owners were mainly concerned with
- A a better choice for the customer.
 - B the amount of goods sold.
 - C the type of assistants employed.
 - D the type of music played in their shops.
- 34 By the end of the Seventies, however, store owners had decided to make shopping
- A easier for young people.
 - B available at all hours.
 - C a pleasanter experience.
 - D the same in all stores.
- 35 Many large companies realise that better customer service
- A will increase competition.
 - B benefits smaller stores.
 - C attracts more business.
 - D improves the quality of goods.