5

The complexities involved in captive breeding of animals are evident in the case of the golden marmoset. Since 1965 scientists have been trying to improve the breeding success of the golden marmosets at the Smithsonian's National Zoological Park in Washington.

The zoologists found that captive-born marmosets ignored or abused their offspring. After considerable observation, the scientists (1) that both the male and female juveniles had to have experience (2) with and helping to care for younger siblings (3) they themselves become sexually mature-that is, marmosets (4) successfully rear their young (5) if they had had early experience in a family situation.

(1)	a. thoughtb. experience	c. feel d. learned
(2)	a. captive b. mature	c. breeding d. living
(3)	a. whenb. before	c. therefore d. and
(4)	a. which b. were	c. could d. can
(5)	a. only b. since	c. siblingsd. animals

GRAMMAR, PAGE 5

6. "Didn't you hear the phone?" "No, I asleep." a. must be b. must have been c. should have been d. could be	11. "Is that the oldest house in the city?" "Yes, it built in 1710." a. has been b. has c. had d. was
7. "Do you want me to repair your roof?" "Yes, please," a. the sooner the better b. as sooner as better c. for sooner as better d. the soonest the best	"Every coin has getting older." "Every coin has getting smarter." a. its two side b. the second side c. two sides d. the two sides
8. "What do you think of John's new car?" "I don't know. I haven't seen it" a. already b. still c. yet d. since 9. "Do you still exercise every morning?" "Well, I regularly until I hurt my foot." a. have run b. am running c. run d. was running 10. "Tom is doing badly in his classes." "Yes, he will fail his exams unless he soon."	13. "Did you have fun at the beach?" "Oh yes, we went swimming anyway." a. it rained so that b. although it rained, but c. even though it rained d. even it rained 14. "We'd like to invite you to lunch tomorrow." "I wish I so much work to do then." a. hadn't had b. didn't have c. don't have d. won't have
a. starts studying b. will start studying c. will study d. doesn't start studying	15. "Do you think we should offer Johnson the job?" "I am opposed to to him." a. its being given b. it being given c. its been given d. it been given

VOCABULARY, PAGE 6

Those airplanes are becoming scarce. a. dangerous b. expensive c. established d. rare	21. Walking on the grass is a. prohibited b. propagated c. artificial d. turbulent
The compromise came sooner than expected. a. fighting b. agreement c. answer d. news	22. He had to on the carpet to look for the lost button. a. inquest b. flush c. clutch d. kneel
18. They were <u>liberated</u> last week. a. freed b. paid c. trained d. measured 19. He was an inmate for five years. a. a sailor b. a friend c. a prisoner d. an enemy 20. Jim <u>accumulated</u> thousands of dollars	23. He people so they will do his work for him. a. adjusts b. manipulates c. constructs d. preoccupies 24. The criminal was to a small island. a. delegated b. bequeathed c. shackled d. exiled
Jim <u>accumulated</u> thousands of donars last year. a. collected b. handled c. paid tax on d. deposited	25. John was driving too fast, and as a he had an accident. a. conclusion b. sequence c. consequence d. precedent

READING, PAGE 7

Nearly 500 years ago Christopher Columbus "discovered" the pineapple, which he received in exchange for trinkets from Indians on the Caribbean island of Guadeloupe. The islanders used pineapple juice to aid digestion, to cure stomach aches and as a skin cleansing agent. They even treated wounds with pineapple flesh to promote healing.

Recently, biochemists have established an explanation for these varied uses: the pineapple plant is a rich source of bromelain, an enzyme that as a "protease" can break down proteins. Bromelain aids digestion because it hydrolyzes large protein molecules to small peptides and amino acids. As an active ingredient for skin care lotions, it breaks down the dead or damaged outer skin to expose the soft inner layers. Bromelain heals wounds by degrading damaged skin and attacking bacterial cells.

Bromelain can also help treat thrombosis--the blockage of blood vessels by clots made largely of protein (fibrin). Of course, clots are essential to plug gaps in damaged vessels to prevent hleeding while the damage is repaired. In healthy people, there is a delicate balance between the formation of clots and their degradation. Bromelain promotes selectively the natural degradation of blood clots in people with life-threatening blockages, without causing hemorypaging.

The blood contains a natural clot-degrading protease called plasmin which must be activated from its inactive form plasminogen. If the natural system is upset, the plasmin may decrease, allowing clots to persist and block blood vessels. Bromelain can stimulate the hemorrhaging. conversion of plasminogen to plasmin. An increased level of plasmin in the blood helps to break down the fibrin clots.

- 26. From the passage we know that the islanders of Guadeloupe . . .
 - a. gave Columbus trinkets for pineapples.
 - b. knew pineapples contained bromelain.
 - c. used the pineapple for medicinal purposes.
 - d. were able to decrease plasmin with pineapple juice.
- 27. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. All enzymes break down proteins.
 - b. All enzymes hydrolyze molecules.
 - c. All proteases contain bromelain.
 - d. All proteases are enzymes.
- 28. In the treatment of thrombosis, bromelain . . .
 - a. prevents the formation of blood clots.
 - b. increases the level of plasmin in the blood.
 - c. stimulates the conversion of plasmin to plasminogen.
 - d. directly breaks down fibrin clots,
- 29. The natural protease in the blood which breaks down blood clots is . . .
 - a. plasmin.
 - b. bromelain.
 - c. plasminogen.
 - d. fibrin.
- 30. Low levels of plasmin in the blood cause . . .
 - a. clots to remain and block blood vessels.
 - b. blood vessels to hemorrhage.
 - c. fibrin clots to become degraded.
 - d. plasminogen to be activated.