

Construct Meaning: Conclusions

Read the passage below and then answer the questions. This excerpt was taken from www.go.grolier.com.

Chemistry remains one of the few sciences in which an undergraduate degree opens up a wide variety of job opportunities. Chemistry laboratories in both industry and medicine hire four-year college graduates to work under the direction of more-extensively-trained chemists. Such laboratory workers perform a wide variety of tests and procedures, from analyzing blood samples to assuring the purity of foods and other chemical products to conducting routine quality-control assays.

Coupled with teacher training, an undergraduate degree also qualifies a chemist to teach science courses at the middle- and high-school levels. Research positions and higher-level industrial jobs generally require a graduate degree in a specialized field of chemistry. Gaining entry to a respected graduate program tends to be highly competitive, and acceptance is just the beginning of years of demanding work. While there is no hard-and-fast rule, a master's degree in chemistry can be earned in a year or two of full-time study. A doctorate in chemistry generally requires an additional two to five years of study, combined with work as a laboratory or teaching assistant and original research leading up to the completion of a thesis.

In preparing for college, a student interested in pursuing a chemistry career should take high-school courses not only in chemistry, but also in biology, physics, and mathematics, including algebra, trigonometry, and calculus. Computer skills are likewise important. As a precision science, chemistry also demands certain aptitudes. In general, chemists must be keen observers and approach their work with a high level of precision and organization.

Chemistry majors generally begin their college studies with two to three semesters of general chemistry before moving on to courses in organic, analytical, physical, and inorganic chemistry in their second and third years of college. In the third year, chemistry students begin specializing in their particular areas of interest, with courses such as biochemistry, environmental chemistry, industrial chemistry, or chemical engineering.

Now choose the best answer for each question.

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| <p>1. Before specializing in their particular areas of interest, what should chemistry majors do?</p> <p>A. They should specialize in biochemistry.</p> <p>B. They should begin their college studies with general chemistry.</p> <p>C. They should teach science courses at the middle and high school levels.</p> <p>D. They should demand certain aptitudes.</p> | <p>2. Why must chemists be keen observers?</p> <p>A. To gain entry into higher-level industrial jobs.</p> <p>B. Because third year students must do original research.</p> <p>C. To work as a teaching assistant.</p> <p>D. Because chemistry is a precise science.</p> |
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| <p>3. If you are interested in a career in chemistry, you should probably _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Begin taking science and math courses in high schoolB. Perform a wide variety of tests and proceduresC. Specialize in computersD. Demand certain attitudes <p>4. In paragraph #2, what does the phrase "while there is no 'hard and fast'" mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. The rules for a master's degree are stiff.B. It is not absolute.C. You can get a master's degree in a short amount of time.D. It is not hard to do. | <p>5. Which of these statements from the passage best explains why a career in chemistry is advantageous to pursue?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. In the third year, chemistry students begin specializing in their particular areas of interest.B. Research positions and higher-level industrial jobs generally require a graduate degree in a specialized field of chemistry.C. Chemistry remains one of the few sciences in which an undergraduate degree opens up a wide variety of job opportunities.D. In general, chemists must be keen observers and approach their work with a high level of precision and organization. |
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Read the passage below and then answer the questions. This excerpt was taken from www.pantheon.org.

In popular folklore, a werewolf is a man who is transformed, or who transforms himself, into a wolf in nature and appearance under the influence of a full moon. The werewolf is only active at night and, during that period, he devours infants and corpses. According to legend, werewolves can be killed by silver objects such as silver arrows and silver bullets. When a werewolf dies, he is returned to his human form.

The word werewolf is a contraction of the old-Saxon word *wer* (which means "man") and *wolf* -- werwolf, manwolf. A Lycanthrope, a term often used to describe werewolves, however, is someone who suffers from a mental disease and only thinks he has changed into a wolf.

The concept of werewolves, or lycanthropes, is possibly based on the myth of Lycaon. He was the king of Arcadia, and in the time of the ancient Greeks notorious for his cruelty. He tried to buy the favor of Zeus by offering him the flesh of a young child. Zeus punished him for this crime and turned him into a wolf. The legends of werewolves have been told since the ancient Greeks and are known all over the world. In areas where the wolf is not so common, the belief in werewolves is replaced by folklore where men can change themselves in tigers, lions, bears, and other fierce animals.

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In the dark Middle Ages, the Church stigmatized the wolf as the personification of evil and a servant of Satan himself. The Church courts managed to put so much pressure on schizophrenics, epileptics and the mentally disabled, that they testified to be werewolves and admitted to receive their orders directly from Satan. After 1270 it was even considered heretical not to believe in the existence of werewolves.

The charge of being a werewolf disappeared from European courts around the 17th century, but only for the lack of evidence. The belief in werewolves, however, did not completely disappear. In Europe after 1600, it was generally believed that if there were no werewolves, then at least the wolf was a creature of evil. This resulted in an unjustified and negative image of the wolf; an image that most people still have today.

Now choose the best answer for each question.

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| <p>6. According to the passage, werewolves can be terminated by_____.</p> <p>A. Moonlight
B. Wolves
C. Infants and corpses
D. Weapons made of silver</p> <p>7. The passage leads us to conclude that, at present, it is generally believed that_____.</p> <p>A. Werewolves existed in Greece
B. Werewolves suffer from schizophrenia and epilepsy
C. Werewolves are a legend based on a Greek myth
D. Werewolves disappeared around the 17th century</p> | <p>8. Which of these statements best demonstrates why there continue to be stories about werewolves?</p> <p>A. The wolf is still considered to be a creature of evil.
B. Wolves were common in Europe in 1600.
C. Schizophrenics still admit to being werewolves.
D. Wolves take their orders from Satan.</p> <p>9. This passage leads us to the conclusion that_____.</p> <p>A. The Church now is the same as in the Middle Ages.
B. The Church puts pressure on epileptics to admit that they are werewolves.
C. The Church has amended its views on the existence of werewolves.
D. The Church proved that wolves were servants of Satan.</p> |
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10. What is meant by "the Church stigmatized the wolf"?
- A. The Church killed the wolf.
 - B. The Church sanctified the wolf.
 - C. The Church replaced the wolf with other fierce animals.
 - D. The Church repudiated the wolf.

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Answer Key

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. D