

## Construct Meaning: Supporting Evidence 2

Read the passage below and then answer the questions. The following excerpt was taken from [www.go.grolier.com](http://www.go.grolier.com).

Typesetting is the process by which reading matter is converted into a form suitable for multiple reproduction by one of the various printing methods. As the first step in the printing process, it involves the assembly of letters into words, words into lines, and lines into pages. It is also called *composition*. It is a broad term encompassing many techniques, ranging from hand composition to phototypesetting.

Hand composition, one letter at a time, began in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and remained in general use until the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The introduction of "hot-metal composition," or the use of keyboard machines that cast type from molten metal, came late in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and revolutionized the typesetting process.

Photocomposition, or phototypesetting, made its first commercial appearance in the 1940s and represented an even more dramatic advance in typesetting technology. Photocomposition and computerized typesetting, often in conjunction with sophisticated electronic devices, offer the advantages of high-speed production and considerable savings in manpower. Hot-metal composition has been traditionally accomplished using metal type. All typesetting that uses metal type is usually called hot-metal composition.

In setting type by hand, foundry type is used. Each piece of type is cast to a precise size from type metal, an alloy of lead, tin, and antimony, and contains a raised image of a single letter, number, or other character. The block of metal that carries the raised image is called the body. The raised image that is inked for printing is called the face. The length of the body is measured in points and is used to specify the size of the type; 1 point equals 1/72 inch (35 mm). The width of the body varies depending on the letter. A piece of type with the letter *m* is wider than a piece of type with the letter *l*. The height of a piece of type is standard and measures 0.918 inch (23.3 mm).

An assortment of type in the same size and style is called a font and contains small and capital letters, numbers, and punctuation and other characters, and combinations of letters, such as *fi*, *ff*, and *fl*. The font of type for hand composition is stored in a case designed with large compartments for more frequently used letters and characters and smaller compartments for those less frequently used.

Now choose the best answer for each question.

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|---|---|
| <p>1. Which of these statements about typesetting is supported by information in the passage?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A. All typesetting uses hot-metal composition.</li><li>B. Typesetting uses various techniques to get ready for the printing process.</li><li>C. Hand setting is the least expensive method of typesetting.</li><li>D. Photocomposition is the most expensive form of typesetting.</li></ul> | <p>2. Which of these is evidence of time efficient typesetting?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A. Photocomposition</li><li>B. Hand composition</li><li>C. Multiple reproduction</li><li>D. Hot-metal composition</li></ul> |
|---|---|

**Subskill # 11 Construct Meaning: Supporting Evidence Part II**

3. Which of these does not support the statement that typesetting involves the uses of metal?
- A. In setting type by hand, foundry type is used.
  - B. The block of metal that carries the raised image is called the body.
  - C. Photocomposition made its first commercial appearance in the 1940s.
  - D. The raised image that is inked for printing is called the face.
4. Which of these details best describes hand composition?
- A. One letter at a time
  - B. Often used in conjunction with electronic devices
  - C. Represented and even more dramatic advance in typesetting technology
  - D. Came late in the 10<sup>th</sup> century
5. Which of these statements does **not** support the information about typesetting?
- A. Photocomposition offers the advantage of high-speed production.
  - B. Composition uses many techniques.
  - C. All typesetting that uses metal type is often called photocomposition.
  - D. Typesetting is the first step in the printing process.

## **Subskill # 11      Construct Meaning: Supporting Evidence Part II**

**Read the passage below and then answer the questions. The following excerpt was taken from [www.go.grolier.com](http://www.go.grolier.com).**

Drugs in psychiatry are drugs that are used either alone or in conjunction with psychotherapy to treat psychiatric illnesses. The medical treatment of psychiatric illness is based on a firm conviction that the patient's behavior is in fact a symptom of an illness and not simply a variant of acceptable behavior in society. The study of drug effects on mental processes is called psychopharmacology.

Certain patterns of disease with mental manifestations are biologically characteristic of humans. The use of drugs to treat these disease patterns is directed either at alleviating symptoms or at inhibiting or stopping the underlying disease processes. Diseases that have purely psychological causes, but appear in ways that disturb society or distress the individual, are often treated with nonspecific remedies that either sedate or alert the patient. For all mental illnesses with specific biological causes, psychopharmacologists seek to develop drugs that change the biological functioning of the individual so that the symptoms of disease either do not occur or have a lesser impact on his or her life and behavior.

The use of drugs in the treatment of psychiatric illness is not a denial of the importance of psychological or social factors in the causation or pattern of a disease. Drug treatment of psychiatric illness is based on the principle that the human nervous system is always a chemical-biological system. Some psychiatric treatment systems—for example, psychoanalysis—do not utilize drug treatment. Some mental health experts feel that the use of drugs is only for the control of patients and not their treatment.

Nonspecific drugs, such as barbiturates (sedatives) or amphetamines (stimulants), primarily affect the individual's state of consciousness. They do not have specific actions on disturbed thought or mood. In larger doses these drugs have toxic actions on the nervous system and may produce symptoms of psychiatric illness.

It is well established that a number of psychiatric drugs have specific effects not only in changing pathologic thought patterns toward normality but also in changing mood and behavior. The psychopharmacological agents that exhibit such effects include antipsychotics for psychoses, antidepressants for depression, sedative antianxiety agents for anxiety, and a mood stabilizer for mood disorders.

**Subskill # 11 Construct Meaning: Supporting Evidence Part II**

**Now choose the best answer for each question.**

6. Which of these ideas from the passage is the best evidence that psychiatric drugs have a wide range of uses?
- A. The use of drugs in the treatment of psychiatric illness is not a denial of other causes of the disease.
  - B. Antipsychotics are used for psychoses, antidepressants for depression, sedative agents for anxiety, and mood stabilizers for mood disorders.
  - C. Certain patterns of disease with mental manifestations are biologically characteristic of humans.
  - D. Some mental health experts feel that the use of drugs is only for the control of patients and not their treatment.
7. Which of these statements is best supported by the passage?
- A. Psychopharmacology has no place in the treatment of mental disorders.
  - B. Mental illness has only biological causes.
  - C. Psychopharmacology studies the effects of drugs on mental processes.
  - D. The use of drugs is only for the control of patients.
8. Which of these is evidence of the potential negative effect of drugs?
- A. In larger doses, some drugs have toxic actions on the nervous system.
  - B. The use of drugs in the treatment of psychiatric illnesses is not denial of the importance of psychological or social factors in the causation of a disease.
  - C. Psychiatric drugs have specific effects not only in changing pathologic thought patterns toward normality but also in changing mood and behavior.
  - D. The study of drug effects on mental processes is called psychopharmacology.
9. Which of these statements about psychopharmacology is supported by the passage?
- A. Psychoanalysis utilizes drug treatment to control its patients.
  - B. The human nervous system is a chemical/biological system that requires psychoanalysis.
  - C. Psychopharmacology develops drugs that may produce specific biological causes.
  - D. Drugs are used to treat psychosis, depression, anxiety, mood disorders, and mental illness with biological and psychological causes.

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10. It is stated in the passage that some drugs can serve as "mood stabilizers". What does "mood stabilizer" not include in its meaning?

- A. Keeps mood from going up and down
- B. Keeps mood continuously up
- C. Keeps mood on an even track
- D. Keeps mood normal

**Subskill # 11      Construct Meaning: Supporting Evidence Part II**

**Answer Key**

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