

Passage 3

No sooner had the first intrepid male aviators safely returned to Earth than it seemed that women, too, had been smitten by an urge to fly. From mere spectators, they became willing passengers and finally pilots in their own right, plotting their skills and daring line against the hazards of the air and the skepticism of their male counterparts. In doing so they enlarged the traditional bounds of a women's world, won for their sex a new sense of competence and achievement, and contributed handsomely to the progress of aviation.

But recognition of their abilities did not come easily. "Men do not believe us capable." the famed aviator Amelia Earhart once remarked to a friend. "Because we are women, seldom are we trusted to do an efficient job." Indeed old attitudes died hard: when Charles Lindbergh visited the Soviet Union in 1938 with his wife, Anne herself a pilot and gifted proponent of aviation - he was astonished to discover both men and women flying in the Soviet Air Force.

Such conventional wisdom made it difficult for women to raise money for the up-to-date equipment they needed to compete on an equal basis with men. Yet they did compete, and often they triumphed finally despite the odds.

Ruth Law, whose 590-mile flight from Chicago to Hornell, New York, set a new nonstop distance record in 1916, exemplified the resourcefulness and grit demanded of any woman who wanted to fly. And when she addressed the Aero Club of America after completing her historic journey, her plainspoken words testified to a universal human motivation that was unaffected by gender: "My flight was done with no expectation of reward," she declared, "just purely for the love of accomplishment."

1. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
(A) A Long Flight
(B) Women in Aviation History
(C) Dangers Faced by Pilots
(D) Women Spectators
2. According to the passage, women pilots were successful in all of the following EXCEPT
(A) challenging the conventional role of women
(B) contributing to the science of aviation
(C) winning universal recognition from men
(D) building the confidence of women
3. What can be inferred from the passage about the United States Air Force in 1938?
(A) It had no women pilots.
(B) It gave pilots handsome salaries.
(C) It had old planes that were in need of repair.
(D) It could not be trusted to do an efficient job.
4. In their efforts to compete with men, early women pilots had difficulty in
(A) addressing clubs
(B) flying nonstop
(C) setting records
(D) raising money
5. According to the passage, who said that flying was done with no expectation of reward?
(A) Amelia Earhart
(B) Charles Lindbergh
(C) Anne Lindbergh
(D) Ruth Law

Passage 4

Insects' lives are very short and they have many enemies, but they must survive long enough to breed and perpetuate their kind. The less insect-like they look, the better their chance of survival. To look "inedible" by resembling or imitating plants is a deception widely practiced by insects. Mammals rarely use this type of camouflage, but many fish and invertebrates do.

The stick caterpillar is well named. It is hardly distinguishable from a brown or green twig. This caterpillar is quite common and can be found almost anywhere in North America. It is also called "measuring worm" or "inchworm." It walks by arching its body, then stretching out and grasping the branch with its front feet then looping its body again to bring the hind feet forward. When danger threatens, the stick caterpillar stretches its body away from the branch at an angle and remains rigid and still, like a twig, until the danger has passed.

Walking sticks, or stick insects, do not have to assume a rigid, twig-like pose to find protection; they look like inedible twigs in any position. There are many kinds of walking sticks, ranging in size from the few inches of the North American variety to some tropical species that may be over a foot long. When at rest their front legs are stretched out, heightening their camouflage. Some of the tropical species are adorned with spines or ridges, imitating the thorny bushes or trees in which they live.

Leaves also seem to be a favorite object for insects to imitate. Many butterflies can suddenly disappear from view by folding their wings and sitting quietly among the foliage that they resemble.

1. What is the main subject of the passage?
(A) Caterpillars that live in trees
(B) The feeding habits of insects
(C) How some insects camouflage themselves
(D) Insects that are threatened with extinction
2. In lines 1 and 4, the word "enemies" refers to
(A) other creatures competing for space
(B) extreme weather conditions
(C) creatures that eat insects
(D) inedible insects
3. According to the passage, how does the stick caterpillar make itself look like a twig?
(A) By holding its body stiff and motionless
(B) By looping itself around a stick
(C) By changing the color of its skin
(D) By laying its body flat against a branch
4. Which of the following is true of stick insects?
(A) They resemble their surroundings all the time.
(B) They make themselves look like other insects.
(C) They are camouflaged only when walking.
(D) They change color to make themselves visible.

5. Which of the following are NOT mentioned in the passage as objects that are imitated as a means of protection?
- (A) Thorns (B) Flowers (C) Leaves (D) Sticks
6. In which paragraph does the author describe the way in which stick caterpillars move?
- (A) Paragraph one (B) Paragraph two
(C) Paragraph three (D) Paragraph four
7. Where in the passage does the author describe the habitat of tropical stick insects?
- (A) Line 7 (B) Lines 10-11
(C) Lines 13-15 (D) Lines 16-17