

## Answer Keys reading 13

### 1. (primitive) diving bell

Para 2 – Line 1

There had long been the use of a primitive diving bell for explorative purposes, but it was as a war

### 2. fasten explosive devices

Para 2 – Line 5, 6

British during this war. Although its pilot twice failed to fasten explosive devices to British ships before losing control of his vessel, he escaped harm.

**3. compressed air (system)** Para 3 – Line 4 and a compressed air system that allowed it to stay down for about four hours without surfacing. **4. 1864** Para 4 – Line 5, 6 himself. Notwithstanding these failures, it was commissioned again in 1864 to attack a ship in Charleston Harbor. A torpedo was used to strike and cut the ship – a first in naval history, but...

### 5. gasoline (engine)

Para 5 – Line 5

It was propelled by a gasoline engine that turned a propeller while the vessel was on the surface.

### 6. less explosive/volatile

Para 6 – Line 1, 2

During the same period as Holland's efforts were being trialled, a German scientist by the name of Rudolf Diesel created an engine which used a fuel less explosive than gasoline and which and inefficient, but they were also extremely volatile.

### 7. sailplanes

Para 9 – Line 3

planes: the forward sailplanes and the stem planes, which are located at the back with the rudder and propeller.

**8. periscope** Para 8 – Line 8 and extending from this to the fore, there is a periscope (through which the captain can see the sea and sky when the submarine is near the surface of the water). Sonar is used for navigation deep

**9. radio antenna** Para 8 – Line 10 below the surface. The other projection from the conning tower is the radio antenna.

### 10. rudder

Para 9 – Line 1, 2

Underwater, there are two controls for steering the submarine. The rudder (like a tail fin) controls side-to-side movement, and diving planes influence rise and descent.

There are two sets of diving

### 11. propeller Para 9 – Line 4

planes: the forward sailplanes and the stem planes, which are located at the back with the rudder and propeller.

**12. stern planes** Para 9 – Line 3 planes: die forward sailplanes and the stem planes, which are located at the back with the rudder and propeller. **13. outer hull** Para 8 – Line 3 with narrowed ends. The outer hull is the largest part of the boat and forms the body. The inner

Reading Passage 2

Question 14-26

**14. B**

Para 2 – Line 6, 7, 8, 9 countries without such fortification, or for women on low-carbohydrate diets, a prenatal multivitamin could make the crucial difference. The United States Department of Health and Human Services has concluded that the elderly may also benefit from extra vitamin D; calcium can help prevent bone fractures, and zinc and antioxidants can maintain vision while deflecting macular degeneration in people who would otherwise be likely to develop this affliction.

**15. A** Para 3 – Line 7 fracture, and vitamin E, thought to improve cardiovascular health, was contraindicated in a study that demonstrated higher rates of congestive heart failure among such vitamin users. Antioxidant **16. D**

Para 3 – Line 14, 15 powerful signal to the body's immune system to fix the damage. By taking supplements, we risk undermining that message and upsetting the balance of antioxidants and free radicals in the body. The supplements counteract the free radicals, the immune system is not placed on alert, and the disease could sneak through the gates.

**17. Yes**

Para 4 – Line 1,2

One problem with supplementation by the tablet is the poor record on digestibility. These tablets are often stocked with metal-based minerals that are essentially miniature rocks, and our bodies are unable to digest them. Even the vitamin elements of these pills that are theoretically digestible

**18. NG**

Para 3 – Line 6, 7 from the sewer filters each month. According to the physician's desk reference, only

about 10%- 20% of multivitamins are absorbed by the body. The National Advisory Board is even more **19. No** often stocked with metal-based minerals that are essentially miniature rocks, and our bodies are unable to digest them. Even the vitamin elements of these pills that are theoretically digestible are often unable to be effectively extracted by our bodies when they arrive in such a condensed

**20. Yes**

Para 5 – Line 1, 2

A final argument against multivitamins is the notion that they can lead people – consciously or not-to the conclusion that supplementation fills in the gaps of an unhealthy diet and mops up...

**21. No**

Para 5 – Line 9,10,11 and consuming fresh fruit and vegetables every day. Boosting, supplementing, and fortifying products alter people's very perception of what healthy food is; instead of heading for the fresh produce aisle in the supermarket, they are likely to seek out sugary, processed foods with a handful of extra B vitamins as a healthy choice. We cannot supplement our way out of a bad...

**22. A**

Para 2 – Line 7, 8, 9 multivitamin could make a crucial difference. The United States Department of Health and Human Services has concluded that the elderly may also benefit from extra vitamin D, calcium can help prevent bone fractures, and zinc and antioxidants can maintain vision while deflecting macular degeneration in people who would otherwise be likely to develop this affliction...

**23. B**

Para 3 – Line 1-5

There is mounting evidence, however, for many people to steer clear of multivitamins. The National Institutes of Health has noted "disturbing evidence of risk" in tobacco users: beta-carotene, a common ingredient in multivitamins, was found over a six-year

study to significantly contribute to higher lung cancer and mortality rates in smokers. Meanwhile, excessive vitamin A (a supplement

**24. C** Para 3 – Line 7, 8 that demonstrated higher rates of congestive heart failure among such vitamin users. Antioxidant supplementation has no purpose nor does it achieve anything, according to the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences, and the Medical Letter Group has gone further in

**25. A**

Para 4 – Line 7,8,9

– 20% of multivitamins are absorbed by the body. The National Advisory Board is even more damning, suggesting that every looming of tablet corresponds to about 8.3mg of blood concentration, although noting that this can still potentially perform a helpful role in some cases.

**26. C**

Para 5- Line 5, 6, 7

however, the Heart Protection study did not find any positive outcome whatsoever from multivitamins and concluded that while vitamins in the diet are important, multivitamin tablets are safe but completely useless. There is evidently no shortcut around the task of buying, preparing,...

Vocabulary

Antioxidant: A substance, such as a vitamin E, vitamin c, or beta carotene, thought to protect body cells from the damaging effects of oxidation

Cardiovascular: Of, relating to, or involving the heart and the blood vessels

Neuroblastoma: malignant tumour of immature nerve cells, most often affecting the young.

Reading Passage 3

Question 27-40

**27. D** Para D – Line 11 comparison of urban and suburban pollution, Edward L.

Glaeser concluded that we need to “build more sky towers – especially in California”. Virtually everywhere, he found cities to be cleaner **28. E**

Para E – Line 11,12

flight. The public sphere is the area of social life in which people come together to freely discuss and identify social problems. In the city, this has traditionally occurred around newsstands, in **29. A** Para A – Line 4,5 the dormitory towns outside of London. It is William Levitt, however, who is generally regarded as the father of modern suburbia. During World War II, Levitt served in the United States Navy where

**30. C**

Para C – Line 10, 11, 12 wealthy. Teens from wealthy suburban families, for example, are more likely to smoke, drink alcohol, and use drugs than their poorer urban peers, and are also more likely to experience depression and anxiety.

**31. B** Para B – Line 4, 5

original lots sold out in a matter of days, and by 1951, nearly 18,000 homes in the area had been constructed by the Levitt & Sons Company. Levittown quickly became the prototype of mass-produced housing, spurring the construction of similar projects in

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and

**32. Yes** Para D – Line 3,4 congested urban conurbations are actually quite misleading; as it turns out if you want to be kind to the natural environment, the key is to stay away from it. Suburbia fails the environmental

**33. Not Given** Para D – Line 11, 12, 13 more sky towers – especially in California”. Virtually everywhere, he found cities to be cleaner than suburbs. And the difference in carbon dioxide emissions between high-density cities and their suburbs (for example, in New York) was the highest.

Urban residents of New York can claim on

**34. No**

Para D- Line 7, 8

Secondly, they encourage the use of personal motor vehicles, often at a rate of one per family member, at the expense of public transport. It is also much less efficient to provide electricity **35. No**

Para E – Line 1 -4

E Another negative aspect of suburban life is its stifling conformity and monotony of social experience. It was not just the nuts and bolts and the concrete foundations of

suburban houses that got replicated street upon street, block upon block, and suburb upon suburb; it was everything from the shops and cultural life to people's hopes, dreams, and aspirations. Suburbia...

**36. Yes** Para E – Line 5, 6

gave birth to the “strip mall”, a retail establishment that is typically composed of a collection of national or global chain stores, all stocked with a centrally dictated, homogenous array of... **37. Yes** Para E – Line 8, 9 television, a passively receptive medium for the viewer that, in the early days at least, uttered an extremely limited scope of cultural exposure compared with the wealth of experiences available in the inner city. Meanwhile, much of the inner-city “public sphere” has been lost with suburban

**38. No** Para E – Line 11,12 flight. The public sphere is the area of social life in which people come together to

freely discuss and identify social problems. In the city, this has traditionally occurred around newsstands, in...

**39 – 40 B, C (in either order)**

Para F

**B**

F These points do not suggest the idea of suburbia itself is flawed, but that it has not been executed in a way that takes into account the full spectrum of human needs and desires. This likely reflects the hasty, thrown-together nature of early suburban development. With the baby **C** should take time to consider what has gone wrong and how we can reconfigure the subdued. now can we imbue suburban life with the lost sphere of public discussion and debate? How can people maintain their sought-after privacy without sacrificing a sense of community? How can we use new technologies to make suburbs environmentally friendly? These are questions for which the...