

READING TEST

52 QUESTIONS

DIRECTIONS

Each passage or pair of passages below is followed by a number of questions. After reading each passage or pair, choose the best answer to each question on what is stated or implied in the passage or passages.

Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from Elizabeth Gaskell, "Cousin Phillis." Originally published in 1863.

Line
85
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It is a great thing for a lad when he is first turned into the independence of lodgings. I do not think I ever was so satisfied and proud in my life as when, at seventeen, I sate down in a little three-cornered room above a pastry-cook's shop in the county town of Eltham. My father had left me that afternoon, after delivering himself of a few plain precepts, strongly expressed, for my guidance in the new course of life on which I was entering. I was to be a clerk under the engineer who had undertaken to make the little branch line from Eltham to Hornby. My father had got me this situation, which was in a position rather above his own in life; or perhaps I should say, above the station in which he was born and bred; for he was raising himself every year in men's consideration and respect. He was a mechanic by trade, but he had some inventive genius, and a great deal of perseverance, and had devised several valuable improvements in railway machinery. He did not do this for profit, though, as was reasonable, what came in the natural course of things was acceptable; he worked out his ideas, because, as he said, 'until he could put them into shape, they plagued him by night and by day.' But this is enough about my dear father; it is a good thing for

25 a country where there are many like him. He was a sturdy Independent by descent and conviction; and this it was, I believe, which made him place me in the lodgings at the pastry-cook's. The shop was kept by the two sisters of our minister at home; and this was considered as a sort of safeguard to my morals, when I was turned loose upon the temptations of the county town, with a salary of thirty pounds a year.

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My father had given up two precious days, and put on his Sunday clothes, in order to bring me to Eltham, and accompany me first to the office, to introduce me to my new master... And then he left me; and though sorry to part with him, I now began to taste with relish the pleasure of being my own master. I unpacked the hamper that my mother had provided me with, and smelt the pots of preserve with all the delight of a possessor who might break into their contents at any time he pleased. I handled and weighed in my fancy the home-cured ham, which seemed to promise me interminable feasts; and, above all, there was the fine savour of knowing that I might eat of these dainties when I liked, at my sole will, not dependent on the pleasure of any one else, however indulgent. I stowed my eatables away in the little corner cupboard—that room was all corners, and everything was placed in a corner, the fire-place, the window, the cupboard; I myself seemed to be the only

thing in the middle, and there was hardly room for me.

The table was made of a folding leaf under the window, and the window looked out upon the market-place; so the studies for the prosecution of which my father had brought himself to pay extra for a sitting-room for me, ran a considerable chance of being diverted from books to men and women. I was to have my meals with the two elderly Miss Dawsons in the little parlour behind the three-cornered shop downstairs; my breakfasts and dinners at least, for, as my hours in an evening were likely to be uncertain, my tea or supper was to be an independent meal.

Then, after this pride and satisfaction, came a sense of desolation. I had never been from home before, and I was an only child; and though my father's spoken maxim had been, 'Spare the rod, and spoil the child', yet, unconsciously, his heart had yearned after me, and his ways towards me were more tender than he knew, or would have approved of in himself could he have known. My mother, who never professed sternness, was far more severe than my father: perhaps my boyish faults annoyed her more; for I remember, now that I have written the above words, how she pleaded for me once in my riper years, when I had really offended against my father's sense of right.

01

Which choice best summarizes the passage?

- A A young man takes on a prestigious new position in a prosperous town.
- B A young man experiences first delight, then sadness, upon first living on his own.
- C A young man describes a home-cooked meal from his mother's bountiful care package.
- D A young man reflects upon his parents' differing expectations for him.

02

As used in line 14, the word "station" most nearly means

- A stage.
- B class.
- C post.
- D place.

03

As presented in the passage, the narrator's father is described as

- A somewhat impractical.
- B occasionally dishonest.
- C eager to please those around him.
- D fundamentally unhappy.

04

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A Lines 11-16 ("My father... and respect.")
- B Lines 16-19 ("He was... railway machinery.")
- C Lines 19-23 ("He did... by day.")
- D Lines 23-28 ("But this... pastry-cook's.")

05

The narrator suggests that his father expects him to

- A spend some of his time studying.
- B waste the majority of his earnings.
- C significantly expand his social circle.
- D displease his new employer.

06

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A Lines 06-11 ("My father... to Hornby.")
- B Lines 28-32 ("The shop... a year.")
- C Lines 53-58 ("The table... and women.")
- D Lines 58-63 ("I was... independent meal.")

07

As used in line 44, "interminable" most nearly means

- A repetitive.
- B unending.
- C unyielding.
- D monotonous.

08

The discussion of "pots of preserve" and "home-cured ham" in paragraph 2 (lines 40-43) mainly serves to

- A imply that the foods the narrator has brought with him are superior to those available in his new home.
- B emphasize that the narrator was unused to eating such high-quality foods.
- C highlight the narrator's newly discovered sense of freedom.
- D suggest that the narrator is grateful for his parents' continued assistance.

09

Which choice describes a key difference between the narrator's view of his mother and his view of his father?

- A He regards his mother as outwardly stern but inwardly tender, whereas he views his father as inwardly harsh but outwardly kind.
- B He believes his mother's love for him is in some way more genuine than his father's love is.
- C He views his father as having been more lenient with him than his mother has.
- D He sees his mother as having had more opportunities to express her love for him than his father.

10

In the last paragraph, the narrator most likely mentions his mother pleaded for him after he offended his father in order to

- A indicate that he now regrets having offended his parents at such a young age.
- B contrast her behavior during his youth with her behavior after he had matured.
- C demonstrate that he has not forgotten her kindnesses toward him.
- D highlight an event that likely led to his departure from his parents' home.

Questions 11 - 20 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

This article is adapted from Sai Krishna Gudi, "Self-promotion and the Altmetric Score." 2021.

In the era of internet and social media, the mode of publishing, sharing, finding and reading scientific research is evolving, as the eventual goal of any research is to be discoverable and reach the target audience. Altmetrics are the form of qualitative data that are complementary to traditional, citation-based metrics, which deal with journal articles and other scholarly outputs that are being discussed around the world. In recent times, altmetrics gained popularity as they offer a quicker way to demonstrate the potential impact of one's scholarly work and public engagement. Although enhancing research impact and gaining visibility is essential from a researcher's point of view, the usage of self-advertising should be prudent and appropriate.

The term altmetrics is a combination of alternative and metrics which measures the interactions among researchers, academicians, scholars, and scientists that are captured by social media such as Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and blogs. Research capability and impact have traditionally been measured using citation-based metrics; however, as citations cannot provide information on downloads, mentions, and shares, the altmetric score (AS) came into action. Traditional scholarly metrics such as the journal's impact factor (JIF) are often used as tools to appraise the publications of individual researchers. Although the Hirsch-Index (h-index) is a popular metric to quantify an individual's scientific research output, AS can track the number of views, downloads, bookmarks, shares, and mentions of a published paper in policy documents, press releases, news outlets, and references in Wikipedia. Therefore, AS scores have become crucial to researchers as they measure dissemination, and act as an indicator of influence and impact of their published scholarly

work...

The number of times an article is discussed on the altmetric platform is an essential indication of its impact and contribution to the research world. Although AS is useful to rank research outputs based on attention, it has nothing to do with the quality of the research. Promoting research on social media can play a vital role in gaining the visibility which could eventually improve AS, and thus gain more diverse impact than citation-based metrics, and analyze the societal impact of certain scholarly publications. However, AS are relatively new and more research into their use is needed. Although a publication lacks citations, the altmetric score can act as a potential measure of the value of research outputs; thereby, providing an independent assessment of research engagement with the public and their feedback. However, sometimes, articles can also receive online attention for the wrong reasons.

With the nature of quick response and efficiency of social media, newer articles have the inherent advantage of having a higher AS over older ones. There are different ways in which individuals can publicize their work online such as tweeting, posting on Facebook and LinkedIn, blogging, and adding references of published work to Wikipedia, etc. At times, even journals promote their published articles on social media, which is essential for greater outreach and engagement. The tools under the umbrella of altmetrics allow researchers to move out from the closed system to open web to share their ideas, findings and get their research commented upon, referenced and peer-reviewed from a wide range of diversified users. However, not everybody will encourage such promotion or respond positively to it. Moreover, it might also create unwanted noise on the web.

Positive correlation between social media mentions and future citations suggests that online activity may anticipate the traditional measure of

scholarly impact. Thus, AS and the online activity they represent have the potential to boost future citation rates. However, altmetrics are a complement to, not
 80 a replacement for, things like informed peer review and citation-based metrics. As a young discipline, altmetrics are quickly changing the dynamics and incentives of scholarly communication and scientific publishing. However, they should not replace
 85 traditional bibliometrics (citations, journal impact factor, and h-index), but rather supplement them. Besides, critiquing and discussing quality research is important, rather than simply trying to boost an altmetric score. Through all these explorations, it is
 90 evident that social media has a definitive impact in promoting AS. However, we must wait and watch how this association between social media and article metrics will change scholarly communication and science itself in the near future.

11

The main purpose of the passage is to

- A explain the different types of altmetrics available to researchers.
- B provide an overview of altmetrics and their applicability.
- C criticize the increasing overuse of altmetrics.
- D analyze research studies related to altmetrics.

12

As defined in the passage, “altmetrics” refers to

- A tools that allow scientists to share their ideas and findings on social media.
- B a means of tracking the impact an article has on social media and the web.
- C data that can be used to predict the impact an article will have on social media.
- D a recently developed method of determining the quality of research.

13

The author would most likely consider which of the following situations “self-advertising”?

- A A journal commissions a research paper analyzing its own impact.
- B A journal encourages readers to frequently visit its website.
- C A researcher posts links to one of her articles on social media.
- D A researcher self-publishes a paper that was rejected by a journal.

14

As used in line 27, “appraise” most nearly means

- A commend.
- B evaluate.
- C discover.
- D recognize.