

Reading Pack

Reading 1: "The Global Journey of the Potato"

Instruction: Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. (8 questions)

(1) Few foods seem as thoroughly woven into a nation's food traditions as the potato is in countries such as Ireland, Germany, and Poland. Yet the potato is not native to Europe at all; its origins lie thousands of kilometers away, high in the Andes mountains of South America, where local farmers first began growing wild potato plants several thousand years before Europeans encountered the crop.

(2) When Spanish explorers arrived in South America in the sixteenth century, they encountered a plant unlike anything cultivated in Europe at the time, a root vegetable that grows underground and can survive in poor soil and harsh mountain climates where traditional European grain crops struggled to survive. Recognizing its practical value as a durable food source for long sea voyages, Spanish sailors began carrying potatoes back to Europe, marking the beginning of the crop's remarkable global spread.

(3) Despite its practical advantages, the potato was initially met with considerable suspicion across much of Europe. Many people distrusted the plant because it grew underground and was not mentioned in the Bible, leading some religious leaders to declare it unfit for human consumption. Others feared, incorrectly, that eating potatoes could cause leprosy or other diseases, a belief that persisted in some regions for well over a century after the crop's introduction.

(4) It took a combination of famine, government promotion, and simple economic necessity to overcome this widespread suspicion. In France, an agricultural scientist named Antoine-Augustin Parmentier famously staged large public demonstrations, including guarded potato fields designed to make the crop appear valuable enough to steal, cleverly using public curiosity to encourage local farmers to plant it themselves.

(5) By the eighteenth century, the potato's practical advantages had become impossible to ignore. A single potato field could feed significantly more people than an equivalent area planted with wheat, making the crop especially valuable in regions with limited farmland or unpredictable weather. Ireland, in particular, came to rely on the potato so heavily that it eventually formed the dietary foundation for a large portion of the country's rural population.

(6) This heavy reliance on a single crop, however, ultimately proved disastrous. In the 1840s, a fungal disease known as potato blight swept through Ireland's fields, destroying successive harvests and triggering a famine of terrible scale. Because so much of the population depended on potatoes for basic survival, the resulting food shortage led to widespread starvation and mass emigration, permanently changing the population of the country.

(7) Today, the potato ranks among the most widely cultivated food crops in the world, grown on every continent except Antarctica. Its journey from a mountain crop cultivated by Andean farmers to a global dietary staple illustrates how a single plant, once regarded with deep suspicion, can ultimately reshape the agricultural and cultural landscape of entire nations.

1. What is this passage mainly about?

- A) The global history and spread of the potato
- B) The causes of the Irish famine alone
- C) Farming techniques used in the Andes mountains

D) The nutritional value of potatoes

2. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

A) The role of potatoes in religious ceremonies

B) The methods used to cultivate potatoes in Europe

C) The scientific benefits of eating potatoes

D) Early European suspicion and resistance toward the potato

3. According to paragraph 4, Parmentier's guarded potato fields were designed to _____.

A) demonstrate that potatoes were dangerous to eat

B) protect the crop from insects

C) make the potato appear valuable and encourage curiosity

D) prevent farmers from growing the crop

4. Which of the following is TRUE about the potato's productivity, according to paragraph 5?

A) It produced less food per field than wheat.

B) It could feed more people per field than wheat.

C) It required significantly more farmland than wheat.

D) It grew only in France and Ireland.

5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason for early suspicion of the potato in paragraph 3?

A) It was too expensive for ordinary farmers.

B) It grew underground.

C) It was believed to cause disease.

D) It was not mentioned in the Bible.

6. In paragraph 6, this heavy reliance refers to _____.

A) Ireland's dependence on wheat production

B) France's dependence on potato exports

C) Spain's reliance on South American trade routes

D) Ireland's dependence on the potato as a primary food source

7. In paragraph 2, durable probably means _____.

A) likely to break very easily

B) expensive to produce in bulk

C) hard to carry over long distances

D) able to last or withstand wear over time

8. What is the author's main point in the final paragraph?

A) The potato remains a minor crop grown only in a few countries.

B) The Irish famine ended global interest in growing potatoes.

C) The potato's journey shows how a single crop can reshape nations.

D) Potatoes are no longer an important food source today.

Reading 2: "The Unlikely Invention of the Microwave Oven"

Instruction: Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. (8 questions)

(1) In 1945, an American engineer named Percy Spencer was working for a defense contractor, testing a piece of radar equipment called a magnetron, when he noticed something odd: a chocolate bar in his pocket had melted. Spencer had not been near any obvious heat source, and his curiosity was immediately sparked. Rather than dismissing the incident as a coincidence, he began investigating whether the magnetron itself might be responsible.

(2) Spencer's hunch proved correct. The magnetron, a device originally designed to generate the microwaves used in radar systems, was emitting energy capable of heating food from the inside out. To confirm his suspicion, Spencer conducted a series of informal experiments, placing popcorn kernels near the magnetron and watching them pop within moments. Encouraged by these early results, he proceeded to test the device on a raw egg, which exploded messily, further confirming that the magnetron generated genuine, if unpredictable, cooking power.

(3) Recognizing the commercial potential of his discovery, Spencer's employer filed a patent for what would become the first microwave oven later that same year. The earliest commercial models, released in 1947, looked very different from the compact appliances found in modern kitchens. Standing nearly six feet tall and weighing several hundred pounds, these early machines were far too large and expensive for home use, and were instead sold primarily to restaurants, railway dining cars, and other commercial kitchens capable of absorbing the enormous cost.

(4) It took nearly two decades of technological improvement before a version small and affordable enough for home use reached the market. In 1967, a countertop model was introduced at a price roughly equivalent to that of a new car, a substantial sum that still placed it well beyond the reach of most households. Even so, this smaller model represented a turning point, demonstrating that microwave technology could plausibly be scaled down for domestic kitchens.

(5) Public reaction to the new appliance was mixed at first. Some consumers were enthusiastic about the promise of dramatically reduced cooking times, while others expressed genuine unease about a device that cooked food using invisible radiation, a concept that struck many as unsettling despite reassurances regarding its safety. Manufacturers invested heavily in advertising campaigns designed to explain the technology clearly and convince skeptical shoppers that microwave ovens were both safe and genuinely useful.

(6) Gradually, as prices fell and public understanding improved, microwave ovens became a fixture in ordinary homes. By the early 1980s, they had changed from an unusual new appliance to an everyday kitchen item found in a majority of American households. This rapid adoption reshaped everyday cooking habits, making reheating leftovers, defrosting frozen food, and preparing simple meals dramatically faster than conventional methods allowed.

(7) Looking back, the invention of the microwave oven stands as a striking example of accidental discovery leading to genuine technological transformation. Percy Spencer had no intention of revolutionizing home cooking when he noticed his chocolate bar melting; he was simply curious enough to investigate an unexpected observation, a habit of mind that, in this case, quietly reshaped kitchens around the world.

1. What is this passage mainly about?

- A) The health dangers linked to microwave radiation
- B) The historical development of radar technology
- C) The design differences between commercial and home kitchens
- D) How a chance discovery led to the microwave oven's invention

2. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A) The commercial release of the first microwave oven
- B) The chemical composition of magnetrons
- C) Spencer's initial experiments confirming the magnetron's cooking ability
- D) Spencer's decision to patent his invention

3. According to paragraph 3, early commercial microwave ovens were sold mainly to businesses because _____.

- A) they were considered unsafe for domestic kitchens
- B) government regulations banned home sales
- C) home cooks were not interested in the technology
- D) they were too large and expensive for home use

4. Which of the following is TRUE about the 1967 countertop model?

- A) It was immediately affordable for most households.
- B) It was priced similarly to a new car.
- C) It was released before the first commercial model.
- D) It was smaller but still too large for home kitchens.

5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 5 as a public reaction to microwave ovens?

- A) Confusion about how to operate the appliance
- B) Concern about invisible radiation
- C) Skepticism despite safety reassurances
- D) Enthusiasm about faster cooking times

6. In paragraph 6, this rapid adoption refers to _____.

- A) the invention of the countertop model
- B) the widespread adoption of microwave ovens in ordinary homes
- C) the increase in restaurant use of microwave ovens
- D) the decline in traditional cooking methods

7. In paragraph 1, sparked probably means _____.

- A) delayed something
- B) made something less clear
- C) stopped something happening
- D) caused something to start

8. What is the author's main point in the final paragraph?

- A) How a chance discovery led to the microwave oven's invention
- B) The historical development of radar technology in general
- C) The health dangers linked to microwave radiation exposure
- D) The design differences between commercial and home kitchens

Reading 3: "Fast Fashion"

Instruction: Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. (8 questions)

(1) The clothing industry has changed dramatically over the past three decades. What was once a seasonal business now moves at breathtaking speed. New styles appear online almost every week, sometimes every few days. This model, often called fast fashion, has reshaped how people shop.

(2) Clothes that once cost a week's wages now cost a few dollars. Shoppers are encouraged to buy frequently rather than buy to last. A clothing item might be worn only a handful of times before disposal. This shift has brought clothing within reach of far more people. It has also created an environmental problem of wide scale.

(3) Textile production now consumes vast quantities of water and energy. Dyeing a single pair of jeans can require thousands of liters. Much of this water returns to rivers heavily polluted with chemicals. In some manufacturing regions, rivers have turned the color of the season's trend.

(4) Workers in these factories often work under difficult conditions for little pay. Many earn wages far below what is needed for a decent life. Investigations have repeatedly uncovered unsafe buildings and very long working hours. Some of these findings have shocked consumers into demanding change. Yet demand for cheap, fast clothing has continued to grow regardless.

(5) Part of the problem lies in how disposable clothing has become. Clothes are frequently discarded after only a handful of wears. Much of this discarded clothing ends up buried in landfill sites. Synthetic fabrics such as polyester can take centuries to break down fully. Even when clothing is donated, only a fraction is actually resold. The rest is often shipped abroad, overwhelming secondhand markets elsewhere. Some countries have begun refusing these shipments of unwanted clothing.

(6) A number of designers and brands are now rethinking this model. Some have introduced clothing rental services instead of outright sales. Others have committed to using recycled fabric in new collections. A handful of companies now buy back old clothes to sell them again.

(7) Consumers, too, are slowly changing their habits. Secondhand shopping apps have grown rapidly in popularity in recent years. Repair cafes, where people mend rather than replace clothing, are spreading too. Still, these efforts remain small compared to the scale of the industry. Fast fashion continues to produce and sell at an extraordinary pace. Whether meaningful change occurs may depend on whether shoppers, not just brands, are willing to slow down.

1. What is this passage mainly about?

- A) Secondhand shopping has completely solved the fast fashion problem.
- B) The rise of fast fashion has brought serious environmental and labor costs.
- C) Fast fashion is convenient and has no real downsides.
- D) Only workers are affected by the fashion industry's problems.

2. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A) The history of jeans manufacturing
- B) The economic benefits of dyeing textiles
- C) How consumers choose clothing colors
- D) The environmental cost of textile production

3. According to paragraph 4, investigations into factory conditions revealed _____.

- A) that factories were well-regulated
- B) that consumers stopped buying fast fashion
- C) unsafe buildings and very long working hours
- D) that wages were higher than expected

4. Which of the following is TRUE about donated clothing, according to paragraph 5?

- A) All donated clothing is resold in the same country.
- B) Donated clothing is never shipped abroad.
- C) Synthetic fabrics break down quickly once donated.
- D) Only a fraction of donated clothing is actually resold.

5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 6 as a response from designers and brands?

- A) Banning synthetic fabrics entirely
- B) Buying back old garments
- C) Using recycled fabric
- D) Clothing rental services

6. In paragraph 7, these efforts refers to _____.

- A) water pollution from dyeing
- B) the original rise of fast fashion
- C) secondhand shopping apps and repair cafes
- D) government regulations on factory safety

7. In paragraph 1, reshaped probably means _____.

- A) destroyed completely
- B) sold rapidly
- C) changed the form of
- D) copied exactly

8. What is the author's main point in the final paragraph?

- A) Fast fashion has already been solved by consumer habits.
- B) Secondhand apps have replaced fast fashion entirely.
- C) Consumers are entirely responsible for the industry's problems.
- D) Meaningful change depends on both consumers and brands slowing down.

Reading 4: "Why Zebras Have Stripes"

Instruction: Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. (8 questions)

(1) Few animal features have puzzled scientists for as long as the black-and-white stripes of the zebra. Various explanations have been proposed over the past century, ranging from camouflage to social signaling, yet no single theory had been fully convincing until recently, when researchers began systematically testing these competing theories against one another rather than relying on speculation alone.

(2) One of the oldest and most natural explanations holds that stripes serve as a form of camouflage, breaking up the outline of a zebra's body and making it harder for predators to identify individual animals within a herd, particularly at dusk or in low light. Proponents of this view refer to instances where herds of zebras standing close together appear to blend into a single, confusing mass of moving stripes, potentially confusing predators such as lions.

(3) This camouflage theory, while natural-sounding, has faced significant challenges from researchers who have attempted to measure how zebra stripes actually appear to the animals that hunt them. Using models of predator vision, several studies have concluded that lions and hyenas, whose eyesight differs considerably from that of humans, are unlikely to perceive zebra stripes as effective camouflage at any meaningful distance, casting serious doubt on this long-standing explanation.

(4) A second theory suggests that stripes help zebras in regulating their body temperature. According to this view, the alternating black and white bands absorb and reflect sunlight differently, creating small air currents across the zebra's skin that produce a cooling effect. While this theory remains biologically believable, direct experimental evidence supporting a meaningful temperature difference between striped and unstriped animals living in similar environments has so far proven difficult to establish clearly.

(5) The explanation that has gathered the strongest supporting evidence in recent years concerns insects rather than predators. Researchers studying biting flies, which pose a genuine threat to zebras through the diseases they transmit, discovered that these insects are far less likely to land on striped surfaces than on solid-colored ones. In controlled experiments involving striped and solid-colored horse models coated in a sticky substance, the striped horses attracted dramatically fewer flies than their solid-colored ones.

(6) Researchers believe this effect occurs because the alternating pattern disrupts the polarized light patterns that flies typically use to detect suitable landing surfaces. Without a clear unpatterned surface to guide their approach, flies appear to become confused and are more likely to fly past a zebra entirely rather than attempting to land on it, offering a believable functional explanation for the evolution of the pattern.

(7) Although this insect-avoidance theory is currently the strongest experimental support, most researchers now suspect that no single explanation fully explains the evolution of zebra stripes.

It is entirely possible that stripes serve multiple functions, and that different explanations may have mattered more or less at various points throughout the zebra's evolutionary history.

1. What is this passage mainly about?

- A) Scientific explanations for why zebras have stripes
- B) The social behavior of zebra herds
- C) The evolution of horse-like animals in Africa
- D) The hunting strategies of zebras, lions and hyenas

2. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A) A description of predator vision in general
- B) Research challenging the camouflage explanation
- C) Evidence supporting the camouflage theory
- D) The social benefits of striped patterns

3. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is TRUE about the temperature-regulation theory?

- A) It has been completely disproven by recent studies.
- B) It has been clearly proven through direct experiments.
- C) It remains biologically believable but lacks strong direct evidence.
- D) It applies only to zebras living in extremely cold climates.

4. According to paragraph 5, striped surfaces attracted _____ biting flies than solid-colored surfaces in experiments.

- A) no flies at all
- B) significantly fewer
- C) significantly more
- D) exactly the same number of

5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason flies might avoid striped surfaces?

- A) Disrupted polarized light patterns
- B) General confusion caused by the pattern
- C) The smell produced by striped patterns
- D) Difficulty identifying a clear landing surface

6. In paragraph 3, this camouflage theory refers to _____.

- A) the idea that stripes help regulate body temperature
- B) the idea that stripes make zebras harder to spot for predators
- C) the idea that stripes attract fewer biting insects
- D) the idea that stripes disrupt certain light patterns

7. In paragraph 1, convincing probably means _____.

- A) able to make people believe something is true
- B) accidental and completely unplanned
- C) confusing and hard to understand
- D) temporary and lasting only shortly

8. What is the author's main point in the final paragraph?

- A) The insect-avoidance theory has been completely disproven.

- B) Multiple explanations may together account for the evolution of zebra stripes.
- C) A single explanation now fully accounts for zebra stripes.
- D) Scientists have stopped researching zebra stripes entirely.

Reading 5: "Coral Reefs on the Edge"

Instruction: Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. (8 questions)

(1) Coral reefs cover only a small part of the ocean floor, but they support an enormous amount of life. Although they make up less than one percent of the sea floor, a quarter of all sea creatures live there. Because of this, people often call reefs "the rainforests of the sea." In recent years, however, reefs around the world have been badly damaged.

(2) Rising ocean temperatures are widely considered the most serious threat facing coral today. Coral polyps, the tiny animals that build reefs, live together with colorful algae. These algae provide the coral with food and give reefs their bright colors. When water grows too warm, the coral pushes the algae out of its body. This process, known as bleaching, leaves coral pale, weak, and at risk of starving.

(3) If temperatures return to normal quickly, coral can sometimes recover from bleaching. Long periods of heat, however, often lead to widespread coral death across entire reef systems. In recent years, major bleaching events have been happening more and more often. Some regions have experienced multiple severe bleaching events within a single decade. This leaves little time for damaged reefs to fully recover between events.

(4) Ocean acidification is a second, related threat to coral health worldwide. As oceans absorb more carbon dioxide, their water chemistry gradually shifts. This shift makes it harder for coral to build and maintain its hard skeleton. Pollution and destructive fishing practices add further pressure on already weak reefs. Dirt and sand from coastal building projects can cover coral and block the sunlight it needs.

(5) Despite this bleak picture, scientists have not abandoned hope for reef survival. Some coral colonies have shown surprising toughness, tolerating warmer water better than expected. Researchers are studying these hardy corals in hopes of understanding their resistance.

(6) A number of projects now grow small pieces of coral in nurseries before moving them. These transplanted fragments are then placed onto damaged parts of natural reefs. So far, the early results of these projects have been positive, though they are still small in scale.

(7) Protecting reefs from local pressures, such as pollution and overfishing, remains equally important. Reefs facing fewer local threats tend to recover more successfully from bleaching events. Ultimately, most experts agree that addressing global warming is essential to any long-term solution. Local protection efforts alone cannot fully make up for the impact of rising ocean temperatures. Whether reefs can be saved may depend on how quickly the world acts on climate change.

1. What is this passage mainly about?

- A) Coral reefs have fully recovered from past damage.
- B) Pollution is the only serious threat facing coral reefs.
- C) Coral reefs face serious threats, but hope remains.
- D) Coral reefs are already completely beyond saving.

2. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A) The classification of coral species
- B) How rising temperatures cause coral bleaching
- C) The economic value of coral tourism

D) How reefs support marine biodiversity

3. According to paragraph 4, ocean acidification makes it harder for coral to _____.

A) build and maintain its skeleton

B) reproduce quickly

C) survive in warm water

D) attract algae

4. Which of the following is TRUE about coral bleaching, according to paragraph 3?

A) It has no connection to ocean temperature.

B) Coral can sometimes recover if temperatures return to normal quickly.

C) It has become less frequent in recent years.

D) It always results in immediate coral death.

5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 4 as a threat to coral reefs?

A) Pollution and destructive fishing

B) Competition from invasive fish species

C) Ocean acidification

D) Dirt and sand from coastal building

6. In paragraph 6, these transplanted fragments refers to _____.

A) dirt and sand from coastal building sites

B) small samples collected from heavily polluted ocean water

C) pieces of coral grown in nurseries and moved onto damaged reefs

D) algae that has been removed from bleached coral building sites

7. In paragraph 5, toughness probably means _____.

A) the ability to survive or recover from difficult conditions

B) an unusually rapid rate of growth

C) high sensitivity to small temperature changes

D) a general weakness and physical fragility

8. What is the author's main point in the final paragraph?

A) Coral reefs cannot realistically be saved under any circumstances.

B) Climate change has no real effect on coral reef recovery.

C) Both local protection and global climate action are needed to give reefs a chance.

D) Local protection efforts alone are sufficient to fully save coral reefs.

Reading 6: "Living With Less Sleep"

Instruction: Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question. (8 questions)

(1) Modern life has quietly rewritten society's relationship with sleep. A century ago, most adults slept close to nine hours a night. Today, many manage on six hours or even less on average.

(2) Electric lighting was one of the earliest disruptions to natural sleep patterns. It allowed people to comfortably extend their waking hours into the night. Later, television offered another reason to stay up long past sunset. More recently, smartphones have added yet another layer of disruption. The blue light from screens can delay the release of sleep hormones. Many people now check their phones within minutes of waking or sleeping. This constant connection makes it increasingly difficult to fully disengage from the day.

(3) Ongoing sleep loss is not simply a matter of feeling tired. Researchers have linked it to a wide range of health problems. These include weaker memory, a weaker immune system, and slower reaction times. Long-term lack of sleep has also been connected to heart disease. Some studies suggest a link between poor sleep and weight gain.

(4) Despite this evidence, many people continue to treat sleep as optional. Long working hours are often blamed for cutting into sleep time. In many workplaces, staying up late is even seen as a sign of dedication. Employees who sleep enough are sometimes viewed as lacking ambition. This attitude has been described by some researchers as deeply mistaken. A well-rested employee, they argue, is generally more productive than an exhausted one.

(5) Some companies have begun experimenting with policies to address the problem. A few now discourage sending emails outside of normal working hours. Others have introduced designated quiet rooms for short daytime naps. Sleep researchers have welcomed these small steps as a promising sign. Still, most workplaces have not changed their expectations significantly.

(6) Cultural attitudes toward rest remain a major obstacle to real change. Many people continue to associate busyness with personal value and success. Convincing individuals to prioritize sleep may prove harder than expected.

(7) Public health officials have started including sleep guidance in general advice. Some now recommend it alongside diet and exercise as a pillar of health. Whether this message will change deeply rooted habits remains to be seen. For now, many people still treat a full night's sleep as a luxury rather than a necessity.

1. What is this passage mainly about?

- A) Companies have already solved the problem of employee sleep.
- B) Sleep is no longer considered important by health researchers.
- C) Sleep problems only affect people who use smartphones.
- D) Sleep has become less valued in modern life despite its importance.

2. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A) How smartphones are manufactured
- B) The health benefits of television
- C) How technology has disrupted sleep patterns

D) The invention of electric lighting alone

3. According to paragraph 3, ongoing sleep loss has been linked to _____.

- A) increased productivity at work
- B) weaker memory and a weaker immune system
- C) improved memory and faster reaction times
- D) no significant health effects

4. Which of the following is TRUE about workplace attitudes toward sleep, according to paragraph 4?

- A) Employees who sleep enough are always praised.
- B) Most workplaces actively encourage more sleep.
- C) Long working hours have no connection to sleep loss.
- D) Staying up late is sometimes seen as a sign of dedication.

5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 5 as a company policy to address sleep issues?

- A) Offering quiet rooms for naps
- B) Discouraging emails outside working hours
- C) Paying employees extra for sleeping less
- D) Sleep researchers welcoming these steps

6. In paragraph 4, this attitude refers to _____.

- A) the belief that sleeping enough shows a lack of ambition
- B) the recommendation to sleep nine hours
- C) the invention of smartphones
- D) the value of exercise and diet

7. In paragraph 2, disengage probably means _____.

- A) to connect more closely with something
- B) to separate or detach oneself from something
- C) to argue about something
- D) to fall asleep quickly

8. What is the author's main point in the final paragraph?

- A) Sleep is important, though changing habits may be difficult.
- B) A full night's sleep is a luxury, not a necessity.
- C) Public health officials have stopped discussing sleep.
- D) Diet and exercise are more important than sleep.

Answer Key:

Reading 1: "The Global Journey of the Potato"

1-A 2-D 3-C 4-B 5-A 6-D 7-D 8-C

Reading 2: "The Unlikely Invention of the Microwave Oven"

1-D 2-C 3-D 4-B 5-A 6-B 7-D 8-A

Reading 3: "Fast Fashion"

1-B 2-D 3-C 4-D 5-A 6-C 7-C 8-D

Reading 4: "Why Zebras Have Stripes"

1-A 2-B 3-C 4-B 5-C 6-B 7-A 8-B

Reading 5: "Coral Reefs on the Edge"

1-C 2-B 3-A 4-B 5-B 6-C 7-A 8-C

Reading 6: "Living With Less Sleep"

1-D 2-C 3-B 4-D 5-C 6-A 7-B 8-A