

Name _____

Directions: Read the following passage and choose the best alternative to complete each of the following blanks.

At one time, almost all forms of advertising by attorneys were prohibited. Traditional attorneys considered advertising to be highly (1)_____ to the dignity of the profession. In 1977, however, the United States Supreme Court stunned the legal profession by holding that truthful advertising cannot be completely (2)_____. The First Amendment protects such advertising. Furthermore, advertising does not (3)_____ the same danger as in person solicitation by an attorney. A(n) (4)_____ of advertising is generally under very little pressure to buy the advertised product—in this case, an attorney’s services. (5)_____ attorneys can ethically use truthful, nonmisleading advertising to the general public in order to generate business.

Studies have shown that more than one-third of all attorneys in the country engage in some form of advertising. Most of it (6)_____ of listings in the Yellow Pages. The use of other marketing tools is also on the (7)_____. More than \$89 million was spent on television advertising in 1990, (8)_____ (9)_____ of attorney advertising claim that it has made legal services more (10)_____ to the public and has provided the public with a better basis for choosing among available attorneys.

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|----|------------------|--------------|
| 1. | a. hostile | c. astute |
| | b. offensive | d. fragile |
| 2. | a. banned | c. interred |
| | b. sufficed | d. forfeited |
| 3. | a. restrain | c. exonerate |
| | b. convene | d. pose |
| 4. | a. attorney | c. solicitor |
| | b. professional | d. recipient |
| 5. | a. Nevertheless | c. Hence |
| | b. Unfortunately | d. Likewise |
| 6. | a. consists | c. mitigates |
| | b. adjourns | d. digresses |

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|-----|-----------------|----------------|
| 7. | a. multitude | c. rise |
| | b. dispute | d. decline |
| 8. | a. consequently | c. as well |
| | b. particularly | d. for example |
| 9. | a. Novices | c. Dissenters |
| | b. Proponents | d. Transients |
| 10. | a. accessible | c. timorous |
| | b. lucrative | d. inadvertent |

Name _____

Directions: Read the following passage and choose the best alternative to complete each of the following blanks.

Drought-stressed cereal crops can be tricked into producing a high yield despite poor rainfall, German scientists at Jena University have discovered.

The application of certain natural nitrogen compounds reduces the reaction of the plants to (1) _____ and increases the yield.

Drought generates a stress reaction, causing the plants to change their chemical (2) _____, storing organic nitrogen compounds and cutting back the size of the ear with the result that the quality (3) _____ and the yield (4) _____ by 60 to 80 percent.

The Food Sciences Institute at Jena has managed to (5) _____ this stress reaction through a simple (6) _____.

Scientists sprayed well-irrigated barley with nitrogen compounds--so-called amino-alcohols-- (7) _____ the alarm signal that produces the drought stress reaction.

"This (8) _____ reaction stabilised the barley plants for later real stress situations," a scientist said.

After being treated just once with the alarm chemical, the yield during times of drought rose by 10 to 20 per cent, compared with (9) _____ barley.

This simple trick can be applied to all cereal crops on a large (10) _____.

The process is also inexpensive as the nitrogen compounds can be applied at the same time as (11) _____.

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|----|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. | a. cordiality | c. jeopardy |
| | b. extremity | d. drought |
| 2. | a. composition | c. reflection |
| | b. calamity | d. din |
| 3. | a. intimidates | c. declines |
| | b. hibernates | d. convenes |
| 4. | a. relinquishes | c. falls |
| | b. tolerates | d. dispenses |
| 5. | a. weaken | c. ransack |
| | b. inundate | d. traverse |

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|-----|------------------|----------------|
| 6. | a. trick | c. velocity |
| | b. preface | d. culprit |
| 7. | a. accommodating | c. reversing |
| | b. activating | d. eliminating |
| 8. | a. deceased | c. sober |
| | b. municipal | d. initial |
| 9. | a. illegible | c. untreated |
| | b. intimidated | d. recoiled |
| 10. | a. scale | c. forecast |
| | b. altitude | d. vicinity |
| 11. | a. hosts | c. versions |
| | b. herbicides | d. transients |
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F:CLOZE--VOCABULARY

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for each blank.

Oil, timber and 1. _____ are among the many 2. _____ natural resources that society exploits for its 3. _____. But not all resources are necessarily "natural" or tangible, nor does this prevent them from being 4. _____ as well.

Ranking high among a nation's 5. _____ resources are its intellectuals--its academics and writers. For centuries literature has been 6. _____ a window into the 7. _____ of society, an intellectual property that 8. _____ reveals a society's wisdom. As such, it is nurtured accordingly.

Ironically, however, this aspect of literature -- its position as a valuable resource in Thai society -- is being 9. _____ as professional writers become increasingly 10. _____ with the amount of money they receive for their 11. _____. Writers, it appears, are not immune to the 12. _____ of "more money" and are no longer happy if "all" they have to show for their 13. _____ is a high-quality piece of writing published in a glossy 14. _____ -- they want their bank account to show the 15. _____ as well.

The whole country, along with the rest of Southeast Asia, is moving into the 16. _____ capitalist mainstream. Everything that sells is turned into a 17. _____ -- literature included. 18. _____, publishers have become more business-minded and publishing of literary pieces is done for profit rather than for 19. _____ or the spreading of 20. _____ thought among the public.

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|----|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. | a. wilderness | c. species |
| | b. wildlife | d. necessity |
| 2. | a. tangible | c. immaculate |
| | b. convalescent | d. invisible |
| 3. | a. drawback | c. loss |
| | b. polyglot | d. benefit |
| 4. | a. exploited | c. exonerated |
| | b. corrected | d. extricated |
| 5. | a. concrete | c. intangible |
| | b. touchable | d. quintessential |
| 6. | a. displayed | c. considered |
| | b. written | d. ignored |
| 7. | a. soul | c. benediction |
| | b. eye | d. contortion |
| 8. | a. never | c. hardly |
| | b. vividly | d. finally |
| 9. | a. exhilarated | c. contemplated |
| | b. prized | d. overlooked |

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|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 10. | a. scrupulous
b. typical | c. preoccupied
d. loathed |
| 11. | a. work
b. bliss | c. coincidence
d. lackluster |
| 12. | a. controversy
b. rival | c. fate
d. lure |
| 13. | a. counterparts
b. efforts | c. eccentricity
d. ambiguity |
| 14. | a. agony
b. legislature | c. magazine
d. postscript |
| 15. | a. rarity
b. difference | c. jurisdiction
d. multitude |
| 16. | a. facetious
b. punctual | c. global
d. illegible |
| 17. | a. collation
b. business | c. culprit
d. jeopardy |
| 18. | a. Ambiguously
b. Cordially | c. Inadvertently
d. Consequently |
| 19. | a. entertainment
b. surveillance | c. rebuke
d. nonentity |
| 20. | a. reticent
b. exempt | c. intellectual
d. perennial |

* * * * *

ANSWER KEY

Attorney Advertising

1. b 2. a 3. d 4. d 5. c 6. a 7. c 8. d 9. b 10. a

Comet

1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. c 7. a 8. d 9. c 10. b 11. a

Drought

1. d 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. a 7. b 8. d 9. c 10. a 11. b

Literature

Oil, timber and ¹wildlife are among the many ²tangible natural resources that society exploits for its ³benefit. But not all resources are necessarily "natural" or tangible, nor does this prevent them from being ⁴exploited as well. Ranking high among a nation's intangible resources are its intellectuals — its academics and writers. For centuries literature has been ⁵considered a window into the ⁷soul of society, an intellectual property that ⁸vividly reveals a society's wisdom. As such, it is nurtured accordingly.

Ironically, however, this aspect of literature — its position as a valuable resource in Thai society — is being ⁹overlooked as professional writers become increasingly ¹⁰preoccupied with the amount of money they receive for their ¹¹work. Writers, it appears, are not immune to the ¹²lure of "more money" and are no longer happy if "all" they have to show for their ¹³efforts is a high-quality piece of writing published in a glossy ¹⁴magazine. ¹⁵They want their bank account to show the difference as well.

The whole country, along with the rest of Southeast Asia, is moving into the ¹⁶global capitalist mainstream. Everything that sells is turned into a ¹⁷business — literature included. ¹⁸Consequently, publishers have become more business-minded and publishing of literary pieces is done for profit rather than ¹⁹for entertainment or the spreading of intellectual thought among the public.