







### Restatements

## <u>Unit 1</u>

- 1. The musk deer lacks antlers.
  - (1) Musk deer are born with antlers.
  - (2) Musk deer do not have antlers.
  - (3) Musk deer never lose their antlers.
  - (4) Musk deer have large antlers.
- 2. Many of the environmental problems in the Philippines have social roots.
  - (1) There are many deep-rooted social and environmental problems in the Philippines.
  - (2) In the Philippines, many environmental problems are caused by social issues.
  - (3) People in the Philippines are more concerned about social problems than environmental ones.
  - (4) Environmental issues have caused many social problems in the Philippines.
- **3.** While many American physicians remain skeptical of the efficacy of St. John's wort as a treatment for depression, the herbal remedy is being prescribed by an increasing number of their European colleagues.
  - (1) While many European doctors prescribe St. John's wort for depression, most of their American colleagues use the herb as a remedy for other illnesses.
  - (2) Although many Americans and Europeans take St. John's wort to relieve depression, most doctors remain skeptical of the herb's efficacy.
  - (3) More and more doctors in Europe are treating depression with St. John's wort, but many doctors in the United States still doubt that it works.
  - (4) St. John's wort is an herb that grows mostly in Europe, but is used widely in the United States to treat patients suffering from depression.









- **4.** The advent of photography brought unprecedented veracity to the depiction of wartime events.
  - (1) The earliest photographs of wartime events are unmatched in technical innovation.
  - (2) The invention of photography made it possible to record wartime events with an accuracy never before achieved.
  - (3) The constraints of wartime compelled early photographers to improvise and even stage battle scenes.
  - (4) The impartial documentation of war is among the greatest achievement of photography.









Question	1	2	3	4
Answer	2	2	3	2









- 1. The leopard population in the southern Negev is of indeterminate size.
  - (1) The leopard population of the southern Negev is larger than was previously thought.
  - (2) It is unclear why the leopard population in the southern Negev is so small.
  - (3) The number of leopards living in the southern Negev is unknown.
  - (4) Only a few leopards currently inhabit the southern Negev.
- 2. Now a staple throughout the American South, grits did not become a feature of the regional diet until the Civil War.
  - (1) Grits have not been popular in the American South since the Civil War, when they were the only food that was widely available.
  - (2) Grits, a common food in the American South, first became popular there during the Civil War.
  - (3) Though now considered a Southern food, grits were eaten in the other regions as well until the American Civil War.
  - (4) Grits have been a popular food in the South since the American Civil War, but few people outside the region are familiar with them.
- 3. Architect Benjamin Mountfort, an emigrant from England to New Zealand, is credited with importing the Gothic revival style to his adopted country.
  - (1) Benjamin Mountfort, creator of the Gothic revival style of architecture, began his career in England before moving to New Zealand.
  - (2) Although the Gothic revival style was pioneered in England, it did not gain prominence in New Zealand until the arrival of architect Benjamin Mountfort.
  - (3) Benjamin Mountfort, who immigrated to New Zealand from England, is credited with reviving the Gothic style of architecture.
  - (4) The introduction of Gothic revival architecture in New Zealand is attributed to an English immigrant named Benjamin Mountfort.









- **4.** Mary Shelley's later works were never as popular as her first novel, *Frankenstein*.
  - (1) After writing *Frankenstein*, Mary Shelley never wrote another novel.
  - (2) Mary Shelley's later novels were even more popular than her first work, *Frankenstein.*
  - (3) Readers enjoyed *Frankenstein*, Mary Shelley's first novel, more than her later works.
  - (4) Frankenstein was the first of many successful novels written by Mary Shelley.









Question	1	2	3	4
Answer	3	2	4	3









- 1. Of all the world's peoples, only the Andaman Islanders and the Pygmies do not use fire.
  - (1) The Andaman Islanders and the Pygmies, unlike the rest of the world, do not use fire
  - (2) The Andaman Islanders and the Pygmies are among the last peoples in the world who do not use fire.
  - (3) The Andaman Islanders and the Pygmies are the only two peoples in the world who no longer use fire.
  - (4) The Andaman Islanders and the Pygmies do not know how to use fire.
- 2. Its word structure and vocabulary make Basque a challenging language to learn.
  - (1) Its complex word structure and vocabulary make Basque a unique language.
  - (2) Basque word structure and vocabulary fascinate scholars.
  - (3) Basque is a challenge to learn despite its simple word structure and vocabulary.
  - (4) Basque is difficult to learn because of its word structure and vocabulary.
- **3.** Japan is the United States's staunchest ally in Asia.
  - (1) Japan is the one country in Asia that has good relations with the United States.
  - (2) Japan is more loyal to its Asian allies than to the United States.
  - (3) The United States should support Japan unconditionally.
  - (4) Of all the countries in Asia, Japan is the most faithful supporter of the United States.









- 4. In 1381, the Ming Dynasty conquered the last Mongol stronghold in China.
  - (1) The Mongols overthrew China's Ming Dynasty in 1381.
  - (2) The last area controlled by the Mongols in China fell to the Ming Dynasty in 1381.
  - (3) The last Mongol stronghold in China was established by the Ming Dynasty in 1381.
  - (4) The Mongols did not succeed in conquering any major Ming cities until 1381.









Question	1	2	3	4
Answer	1	4	4	2









- 1. Experiments carried out by Dutch engineer and mathematician Simon Stevin anticipated, but were overshadowed by, those of Galileo.
  - (1) Though similar to those later undertaken by Galileo, Simon Stevin's experiments never became as widely recognized.
  - (2) Simon Stevin repeated some of Galileo's experiments but failed to replicate his results.
  - (3) Galileo was familiar with the work of his predecessor Simon Stevin but performed his own experiments nonetheless.
  - (4) Though Simon Stevin and Galileo investigated the same subjects, their experiments differed markedly in method.
- 2. The hegemony and prosperity of the city of Athens during its Golden Age derived from naval might and maritime commerce, respectively.
  - (1) During its Golden Age, Athens was greatly respected for its naval might and maritime commerce.
  - (2) During its Golden Age, Athens' powerful navy gave the city dominance in the region, while sea trade brought it great wealth.
  - (3) The corruption and anarchy that typified Athens at the end of its Golden Age resulted from its waning sea power and overall decline.
  - (4) Naval might and maritime commerce were only two of the many factors that contributed to the hegemony and prosperity that Athens enjoyed during its Golder Age.
- 3. Lasting peace will not be attained unless the opposing sides reach an agreement.
  - (1) Only If the opposing sides come to an agreement will lasting peace be achieved.
  - (2) The opposing sides cannot agree on a way to make the peace last.
  - (3) If both sides are opposed to the agreement, achieving peace will be very difficult.
  - (4) Unless lasting peace is possible, the opposing sides will not be able to agree.









- **4.** The words of no other president have had as profound an impact as those of John F. Kennedy.
  - (1) Kennedy's words have made a profound impression on other presidents.
  - (2) Kennedy's words have been more influential than the words of any other president.
  - (3) It was much harder to influence Kennedy than it was to influence any other president.
  - (4) More than any other president, Kennedy was aware of the power of words.









Question	1	2	3	4
Answer	1	2	1	2









- 1. The atom is the smallest unit into which matter can be divided without releasing electrically charged particles.
  - (1) Electrically charged particles can be released without dividing matter into small atoms.
  - (2) Matter divides when an atom releases electrically charged particles and forms smaller units.
  - (3) It is impossible to divide matter into a unit smaller than an atom without causing electrically charged particles to be released.
  - (4) Even a small unit of matter like the atom can be divided by the release of electrically charged particles.
- 2. In accordance with the economic policy common to other colonial powers of the sixteenth century, Spain forbade industrial production in its colonies.
  - (1) Spain and other colonial powers of the sixteenth century agreed that industrial production in the colonies should be encouraged for economic reasons.
  - (2) Spain would not allow industrial production in its colonies, an economic policy shared by other colonial powers of the sixteenth century.
  - (3) Spain was alone among the colonial powers of the sixteenth century in forbidding interference in the industrial production of its colonies.
  - (4) The economic policy common in the sixteenth century ensured that anything produced by colonial industries was sent to Spain and other colonial powers.
- 3. Classic sagas glorify the moral and social codes of a golden age that occurred in Iceland between 850 and 1050.
  - (1) The period between 850 and 1050 is called the golden age of Iceland because classic sagas were written during that time.
  - (2) The moral and social codes described in Iceland's classic sagas were first developed during the country's golden age.
  - (3) Among the literary works created between 850 and 1050 the golden age of Iceland were classic sagas.
  - (4) Both the moral and social codes of Iceland's golden age are greatly praised in classic sagas.









- **4.** Frank Lloyd Wright's disregard for an art museum's requirements is strikingly evident in the Guggenheim Museum, which he designed.
  - (1) Wright's ideas about what the perfect art museum should look like are reflected in the Guggenheim Museum, which he designed.
  - (2) The Guggenheim Museum is one of the Wright's most important designs, although he did not intend it to be an art museum.
  - (3) That Wright did not consider what an art museum needs is clearly illustrated in the way he designed the Guggenheim Museum.
  - (4) When he designed the Guggenheim Museum, Wright was attempting to create an art museum that would be a work of art in itself.









Question	1	2	3	4
Answer	3	2	4	3









- 1. Poor until 1946, Kuwait is now one of the richest countries in the world.
  - (1) Before 1946, there were no countries that were richer than Kuwait.
  - (2) It was only after 1946 that Kuwait became rich enough to help poor countries.
  - (3) Before 1946, many countries that are now rich were as poor as Kuwait.
  - (4) Kuwait, now one of the world's richest countries, was poor until 1946.
- **2.** According to some experts, wine need not contain a lot of alcohol to be good.
  - (1) Some experts think that wine can be good even if it does not contain much alcohol.
  - (2) Some experts decide how good a wine is based on its alcohol content.
  - (3) According to some experts, wine must always contain at least a little alcohol.
  - (4) According to some experts, it is now always possible to tell how much alcohol there is in a wine.
- 3. Considering how miserable he was in the United States, it is paradoxical that Bertolt Brecht did the most significant writing of his later years during his stay in the country.
  - (1) One of the paradoxes in Brecht's later works is that he wrote a great deal about the United States, even though he intensely disliked the country.
  - (2) It is paradox that Brecht's writings are considered so important in the Unites States, a country in which the writer lived only briefly.
  - (3) Paradoxically, Brecht wrote the most important works of his later years while living in the United States, where he was very unhappy.
  - (4) The paradox of Brecht's later years was that even though he did not want to live and write in the United States, that is exactly what he did.









- **4.** Owing to international cooperation, the potential scope of activities aimed at halting the destruction of tropical rain forests is broad.
  - (1) Unless the destruction of tropical rain forests is stopped through international cooperation, widespread damage will result.
  - (2) The potential for saving tropical rain forests from destruction is great, but only if international cooperation is achieved.
  - (3) Despite international cooperation, many of the activities which are harming tropical rain forests have not yet been stopped.
  - (4) A potentially wide range of activities intended to protect tropical rain forests exists as a result of international cooperation.









Question	1	2	3	4
Answer	4	1	3	4









- 1. According to psychologist Howard Markman, rather than viewing differences and conflicts as an indication of incompatibility, couples should regard them as opportunities for developing skills which can be used to make their relationship more durable.
  - According to Markman, rather than focusing on their differences and conflicts, couples who want a lasting relationship should try to develop areas of common interest.
  - (2) Markman believes that couples should view their differences and conflicts as a valuable means of strengthening their relationship rather than as a sign that they should not be together.
  - (3) The skills couples develop to help them settle arguments and deal with other difficult situations will not necessarily keep them together if they are not compatible, according to Markman.
  - (4) Markman thinks that the relationships which last the longest are those in which couples learn to solve problems and settle arguments rather than trying to ignore their differences.
- 2. Although plausible, the professor's explanation was mere conjecture.
  - (1) Although the professor provided a logical explanation, it was not a long one.
  - (2) Despite its simplicity, the professor's explanation was not considered a credible one.
  - (3) The professor's explanation, while reasonable, was only speculation.
  - (4) Even though the professor seemed certain about his explanation, it was not very convincing.
- **3.** It is common to find pollution, especially smog, in large cities.
  - (1) Smog is the only type of pollution common to large cities.
  - (2) Large cities are usually polluted, particularly by smog.
  - (3) Special kinds of smog usually pollute large cities.
  - (4) Ordinarily, pollution is not found in large cities, just smog.









- **4.** In most cases, a person who is accused of murder is not released on bail, since there is a risk that he may fail to appear for his trial.
  - (1) Quite often, a person who is not released on bail because he is accused of murder must face the risk of a trial.
  - (2) Usually, a person who fails to appear for his trial is someone accused of murder who has been released on bail.
  - (3) Since there is a danger that a person who is accused of murder will not appear for his trial, he is usually not released on bail.
  - (4) A person who fails to appear for his murder trial may have been released on bail because he was not considered dangerous.









Question	1	2	3	4
Answer	2	3	2	3