CSS English Online Entry Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Choose the correct answer from following options. Worries age a man.	A. Noun B. Adjective C. Verb D. Adverb
2	**Q-7.Observe the dialemma of the fungus: it is a plant,but it possesses no chlorophyll.While all other plants put the sun's energy to work for them combining he nutrients of ground and air into the body structure,the chlorophyllous fungus must look elsewhere for an energy supply.It finds it in those other plants which,having received their energy free from the sun,relinquish it at some point in their cycle either to animals (like us humans) or to fungi.** **In this search for energy the fungus has become the earth's major source of not and decay.Wherever you see mold forming on a piece of bread,or a pile of leaves turning to compost,or a blown-down tree becoming pulp on the ground,you are watching a fungus eating.Without fungus action the earth would be piled high with the dead plant life of past centuries.In fact,certain plants which contain resins that are toxic to fungi will last indefinitely;specimens of the redwood,for instance,can still be found resting on the forest floor centuries after having been blown down.** iv.The author is primarily concerned with?	A. Warning people of the dangers of fungi B. Writing a humorous essay on fungi C. Relating how most plants use solar energy D. Describing the actions of fungi E. Explaining the long life of some redwoods
3	**Q-7.Observe the dialemma of the fungus: it is a plant,but it possesses no chlorophyll.While all other plants put the sun's energy to work for them combining he nutrients of ground and air into the body structure,the chlorophyllous fungus must look elsewhere for an energy supply.It finds it in those other plants which,having received their energy free from the sun,relinquish it at some point in their cycle either to animals (like us humans) or to fungi.** **In this search for energy the fungus has become the earth's major source of not and decay.Wherever you see mold forming on a piece of bread,or a pile of leaves turning to compost,or a blown-down tree becoming pulp on the ground,you are watching a fungus eating.Without fungus action the earth would be piled high with the dead plant life of past centuries.In fact,certain plants which contain resins that are toxic to fungi will last indefinitely;specimens of the redwood,for instance,can still be found resting on the forest floor centuries after having been blown down.** iii.The authors statements that"you are watching a fungus eating" is best described as?	A. Figurative B. Ironical C. Parenthetical D. Erroneous E. Contradictory
4	**Q-7.Observe the dialemma of the fungus: it is a plant,but it possesses no chlorophyll.While all other plants put the sun's energy to work for them combining he nutrients of ground and air into the body structure,the chlorophyllous fungus must look elsewhere for an energy supply.It finds it in those other plants which,having received their energy free from the sun,relinquish it at some point in their cycle either to animals (like us humans) or to fungi.** **In this search for energy the fungus has become the earth's major source of not and decay.Wherever you see mold forming on a piece of bread,or a pile of leaves turning to compost,or a blown-down tree becoming pulp on the ground,you are watching a fungus eating.Without fungus action the earth would be piled high with the dead plant life of past centuries.In fact,certain plants which contain resins that are toxic to fungi will last indefinitely;specimens of the redwood,for instance,can still be found resting on the forest floor centuries after having been blown down.** ii.The passage states all the following about fungi EXCEPT?	A. They are responsible for the decomposition of much plant life. B. They cannot live completely apart from other plants. C. They are poisonous to resin-producing plants. D. They are vastly different from other plants. E. They cannot produce their own store of energy

5

Q-7.Observe the dialemma of the fungus: it is a plant,but it possesses no chlorophyll.While all other plants put the sun's energy to work for them combining he nutrients of ground and air into the body structure,the chlorophyllous fungus must look elsewhere for an energy supply.It finds it in those other plants which,having received their energy free from the sun,relinquish it at some point in their cycle either to animals (like us humans) or to fungi.
In this search for energy the fungus has become the earth's major source of not and decay.Wherever you see mold forming on a piece of bread,or a pile of leaves turning to compost,or a blown-down tree becoming pulp on the ground,you are watching a fungus eating.Without fungus action the earth would be piled high with the dead plant life of past centuries.In fact,certain plants which contain resins that are toxic to fungi will last indefinitely;specimens of the redwood,for instance,can still be found resting on the forest floor centuries after having been blown down.

i.Which of the following words best describes the fungus as depicted in the passage?

A. Unevolved
B. Sporadic
C. Enigmatic
D. Parasitic
E. Toxic

6

Q-6.Ocean water plays an indispensable role in supporting life.The great ocean basins hold about 300 million cubic miles of water.From this vast amount,about 80,000 cubic miles of water are sucked into the atmosphere each year by evaporation and returned by precipitation and drainage to the ocean.More than 24,000 cubic miles of rain descend annually upon the continents.This vast amount is required to replenish the lakes and streams,springs and water tables on which all flora and fauna are dependent.Thus the hydrosphere permits organic existence.
The hydrosphere has strange characteristics because water has properties unlike those of any other liquid.One anomaly is that water upon freezing expands by about 9 per cent,whereas most liquids contract on cooling.for this reason,ice floats on water bodies instead of sinking to the bottom.If the ice sank,the hydrosphere would soon be frozen solidly except for a thin layer of surface melt water during the summer season,Thus,all aquatic life would be destroyed and the interchange of warm cold currents,which moderates climate,would be notably absent.
Another outstanding characteristic of water is that water has a heat capacity which is the highest of all liquids and solids except ammonia.This characteristic enables the oceans to absorb and store vast quantities of heat,thereby often preventing climatic extremes in addition water dissolve more substances than any other liquid.It is this characteristic which helps make oceans a great storehouse for minerals which have been washed down from the continents.In several areas of the world these minerals are being commercially exploited.Solar evaporation of salt is widely practised,potash is extracted from the Dead Sea,and magnesium is produced from sea water along the American Gulf Coast.

vii.Which of the following statements would be most likely to begin the paragraph immediately following the passage?

A. Water has the ability to erode the land.
B. Magnesium is widely used in metallurgical processes
C. Now let us consider the great land masses.
D. Another remarkable property of ice is its strength
E. Droughts and flooding are two types of disasters associated with water.

7

Q-6.Ocean water plays an indispensable role in supporting life.The great ocean basins hold about 300 million cubic miles of water.From this vast amount,about 80,000 cubic miles of water are sucked into the atmosphere each year by evaporation and returned by precipitation and drainage to the ocean.More than 24,000 cubic miles of rain descend annually upon the continents.This vast amount is required to replenish the lakes and streams,springs and water tables on which all flora and fauna are dependent.Thus the hydrosphere permits organic existence.
The hydrosphere has strange characteristics because water has properties unlike those of any other liquid.One anomaly is that water upon freezing expands by about 9 per cent,whereas most liquids contract on cooling.for this reason,ice floats on water bodies instead of sinking to the bottom.If the ice sank,the hydrosphere would soon be frozen solidly except for a thin layer of surface melt water during the summer season,Thus,all aquatic life would be destroyed and the interchange of warm cold currents,which moderates climate,would be notably absent.
Another outstanding characteristic of water is that water has a heat capacity which is the highest of all liquids and solids except ammonia.This characteristic enables the oceans to absorb and store vast quantities of heat,thereby often preventing climatic extremes in addition water dissolve more substances than any other liquid.It is this characteristic which helps make oceans a great storehouse for minerals which have been washed down from the continents.In several areas of the world these minerals are being

A. Comparison and contrast
B. Juxtaposition of true and untrue ideas
C. General statements followed by examples
D. Hypothesis and proof
E. Definition of key terms

from the continents.In several areas of the world these minerals are being commercially exploited.Solar evaporation of salt is widely practised,potash is extracted from the Dead Sea,and magnesium is produced from sea water along the American Gulf Coast.

vi.The author organises the passage by?

8

Q-6.Ocean water plays an indispensable role in supporting life.The great ocean basins hold about 300 million cubic miles of water.From this vast amount,about 80,000 cubic miles of water are sucked into the atmosphere each year by evaporation and returned by precipitation and drainage to the ocean.More than 24,000 cubic miles of rain descend annually upon the continents.This vast amount is required to replenish the lakes and streams,springs and water tables on which all flora and fauna are dependent.Thus the hydrosphere permits organic existence.
The hydrosphere has strange characteristics because water has properties unlike those of any other liquid.One anomaly is that water upon freezing expands by about 9 per cent,whereas most liquids contract on cooling.for this reason,ice floats on water bodies instead of sinking to the bottom.If the ice sank,the hydrosphere would soon be frozen solidly except for a thin layer of surface melt water during the summer season,Thus,all aquatic life would be destroyed and the interchange of warm cold currents,which moderates climate,would be notably absent.
Another outstanding characteristic of water is that water has a heat capacity which is the highest of all liquids and solids except ammonia.This characteristic enables the oceans to absorb and store vast quantities of heat,thereby often preventing climatic extremes in addition water dissolve more substances than any other liquid.It is this characteristic which helps make oceans a great storehouse for minerals which have been washed down from the continents.In several areas of the world these minerals are being commercially exploited.Solar evaporation of salt is widely practised,potash is extracted from the Dead Sea,and magnesium is produced from sea water along the American Gulf Coast.

v.The author's tone in the passage can best be described as?

A. Dogmatic
B. Dispassionate
C. Speculative
D. Biased
E. Hortatory

9

Q-6.Ocean water plays an indispensable role in supporting life.The great ocean basins hold about 300 million cubic miles of water.From this vast amount,about 80,000 cubic miles of water are sucked into the atmosphere each year by evaporation and returned by precipitation and drainage to the ocean.More than 24,000 cubic miles of rain descend annually upon the continents.This vast amount is required to replenish the lakes and streams,springs and water tables on which all flora and fauna are dependent.Thus the hydrosphere permits organic existence.
The hydrosphere has strange characteristics because water has properties unlike those of any other liquid.One anomaly is that water upon freezing expands by about 9 per cent,whereas most liquids contract on cooling.for this reason,ice floats on water bodies instead of sinking to the bottom.If the ice sank,the hydrosphere would soon be frozen solidly except for a thin layer of surface melt water during the summer season,Thus,all aquatic life would be destroyed and the interchange of warm cold currents,which moderates climate,would be notably absent.
Another outstanding characteristic of water is that water has a heat capacity which is the highest of all liquids and solids except ammonia.This characteristic enables the oceans to absorb and store vast quantities of heat,thereby often preventing climatic extremes in addition water dissolve more substances than any other liquid.It is this characteristic which helps make oceans a great storehouse for minerals which have been washed down from the continents.In several areas of the world these minerals are being commercially exploited.Solar evaporation of salt is widely practised,potash is extracted from the Dead Sea,and magnesium is produced from sea water along the American Gulf Coast.

Iv.According to the passage the hydrosphere is NOT

A. Responsible for all forms of life
B. Able to modify weather
C. A source of natural resources
D. In danger of freezing over
E. The part of the earth covered by water

Q-6.Ocean water plays an indispensable role in supporting life.The great ocean basins hold about 300 million cubic miles of water.From this vast amount,about 80,000 cubic miles of water are sucked into the atmosphere each year by evaporation and returned by precipitation and drainage to the ocean.More than 24,000 cubic miles of rain descend annually upon the continents.This vast amount is required to replenish the lakes and streams,springs and water tables on which all flora and fauna are dependent.Thus the hydrosphere permits organic existence.
The hydrosphere has strange characteristics because water has properties unlike those of any other liquid.One anomaly is that water upon freezing expands by about 9 per cent,whereas most liquids contract on cooling.for this reason,ice floats on water bodies instead of sinking to the bottom.If the ice sank,the hydrosphere would soon be

10	bodies instead of sinking to the bottom.If the ice sank,the hydrosphere would soon be frozen solidly except for a thin layer of surface melt water during the summer season,Thus,all aquatic life would be destroyed and the interchange of warm cold currents,which moderates climate,would be notably absent. Another outstanding characteristic of water is that water has a heat capacity which is the highest of all liquids and solids except ammonia.This characteristic enables the oceans to absorb and store vast quantities of heat,thereby often preventing climatic extremes in addition water dissolve more substances than any other liquid.It is this characteristic which helps make oceans a great storehouse for minerals which have been washed down from the continents.In several areas of the world these minerals are being commercially exploited.Solar evaporation of salt is widely practised,potash is extracted from the Dead Sea,and magnesium is produced from sea water along the American Gulf Coast. iii.Which of the following characteristics of water does the author mention in the passage? I.Water expands when it is frozen. II.Water is a good solvent. iii.Water can absorb heat.	A. I only B. II only C. I and II only D. II and III only E. I,II,and III
11	Q-6.Ocean water plays an indispensable role in supporting life.The great ocean basins hold about 300 million cubic miles of water.From this vast amount,about 80,000 cubic miles of water are sucked into the atmosphere each year by evaporation and returned by precipitation and drainage to the ocean.More than 24,000 cubic miles of rain descend annually upon the continents.This vast amount is required to replenish the lakes and streams,springs and water tables on which all flora and fauna are dependent.Thus the hydrosphere permits organic existence. The hydrosphere has strange characteristics because water has properties unlike those of any other liquid.One anomaly is that water upon freezing expands by about 9 per cent,whereas most liquids contract on cooling.for this reason,ice floats on water bodies instead of sinking to the bottom.If the ice sank,the hydrosphere would soon be frozen solidly except for a thin layer of surface melt water during the summer season,Thus,all aquatic life would be destroyed and the interchange of warm cold currents,which moderates climate,would be notably absent. Another outstanding characteristic of water is that water has a heat capacity which is the highest of all liquids and solids except ammonia.This characteristic enables the oceans to absorb and store vast quantities of heat,thereby often preventing climatic extremes in addition water dissolve more substances than any other liquid.It is this characteristic which helps make oceans a great storehouse for minerals which have been washed down from the continents.In several areas of the world these minerals are being commercially exploited.Solar evaporation of salt is widely practised,potash is extracted from the Dead Sea,and magnesium is produced from sea water along the American Gulf Coast. ii.According to the passage,fish can survive in the oceans because	A. They do not need ocxygen B. Ice floats C. Water absorbs heat D. There are currents in the oceans E. Evaporation and condensation create a water cycle
12	Q-6.Ocean water plays an indispensable role in supporting life.The great ocean basins hold about 300 million cubic miles of water.From this vast amount,about 80,000 cubic miles of water are sucked into the atmosphere each year by evaporation and returned by precipitation and drainage to the ocean.More than 24,000 cubic miles of rain descend annually upon the continents.This vast amount is required to replenish the lakes and streams,springs and water tables on which all flora and fauna are dependent.Thus the hydrosphere permits organic existence. The hydrosphere has strange characteristics because water has properties unlike those of any other liquid.One anomaly is that water upon freezing expands by about 9 per cent,whereas most liquids contract on cooling.for this reason,ice floats on water bodies instead of sinking to the bottom.If the ice sank,the hydrosphere would soon be frozen solidly except for a thin layer of surface melt water during the summer season,Thus,all aquatic life would be destroyed and the interchange of warm cold currents,which moderates climate,would be notably absent. Another outstanding characteristic of water is that water has a heat capacity which is the highest of all liquids and solids except ammonia.This characteristic enables the oceans to absorb and store vast quantities of heat,thereby often preventing climatic extremes in addition water dissolve more substances than any other liquid.It is this characteristic which helps make oceans a great storehouse for minerals which have been washed down from the continents.In several areas of the world these minerals are being commercially exploited.Solar evaporation of salt is widely practised,potash is extracted from the Dead Sea,and magnesium is produced from sea water along the American Gulf Coast. i.The author's main purpose in this passage is to	A. Describe the properties and uses of water B. Illustrate the importance of conserving water C. Compare water with other liquids D. Reveal the extent of the earth's ocean masses
	Q-5.Rocks which have solidified directly from molten materials are called igneous rocks.Igneous rocks are commonly referred to as primary rocks because they are the	

rocks.Igneous rocks are commonly referred to as primary rocks because they are the original source of material found in sedimentaries and metamorphics.Igneous rocks compose the greater part of the earth's crust,but they are generally covered at the surface by a relatively thin layer of sedimentary or metamorphic rocks.Igneous rocks are distinguished by the following characteristics:(1) they contain no fossils:(2) they have no regular arrangement of layers;and (3) they are nearly always made up of crystals.
Sedimentary rocks are composed largely of minute fragments derived from the disintegration of existing rocks and in some instances from the remains of animal As sediments are transported.Individual fragments are assorted according to size.Distinct layers of such sediments as gravels,sand,and clay build up as they are deposited by water and occasionally wind.These sediments vary in size with the material and the power of the eroding agent.Sedimentary materials are laid down in layers called strata.

13

When sediments harden into sedimentary rocks,the names applied to them change to indicate the change in physical state.Thus,small stones and gravel cemented together are known as conglomerates;cemented sand becomes sandstone;and hardened clay becomes shale.In addition to these,Other sedimentary rocks such as limestone frequently result from the deposition of dissolved material.The ingredient parts are normally precipitated by organic substance such as shells of clams or hard skeletons of other marine life.
Both igneous and sedimentary rocks may be changed by pressure,heat,solution,or cementing action.When individual grains from existing rocks tend to deform and interlock they are called metamorphic rocks.For example granite,an igneous rock,may be metamorphosed into a gneiss or a schist.Limestone,a sedimentary rock,when subjected to heat and pressure may become marble,a metamorphic rock.Shale under pressure becomes slate.

vii.The author's tone in the passage can best be described as

A. Meditative
B. Objective
C. Ironic
D. Concerned
E. Bombastic

Q-5.Rocks which have solidified directly from molten materials are called igneous rocks.Igneous rocks are commonly referred to as primary rocks because they are the original source of material found in sedimentaries and metamorphics.Igneous rocks compose the greater part of the earth's crust,but they are generally covered at the surface by a relatively thin layer of sedimentary or metamorphic rocks.Igneous rocks are distinguished by the following characteristics:(1) they contain no fossils:(2) they have no regular arrangement of layers;and (3) they are nearly always made up of crystals.
Sedimentary rocks are composed largely of minute fragments derived from the disintegration of existing rocks and in some instances from the remains of animal As sediments are transported.Individual fragments are assorted according to size.Distinct layers of such sediments as gravels,sand,and clay build up as they are deposited by water and occasionally wind.These sediments vary in size with the material and the power of the eroding agent.Sedimentary materials are laid down in layers called strata.

14

When sediments harden into sedimentary rocks,the names applied to them change to indicate the change in physical state.Thus,small stones and gravel cemented together are known as conglomerates;cemented sand becomes sandstone;and hardened clay becomes shale.In addition to these,Other sedimentary rocks such as limestone frequently result from the deposition of dissolved material.The ingredient parts are normally precipitated by organic substance such as shells of clams or hard skeletons of other marine life.
Both igneous and sedimentary rocks may be changed by pressure,heat,solution,or cementing action.When individual grains from existing rocks tend to deform and interlock they are called metamorphic rocks.For example granite,an igneous rock,may be metamorphosed into a gneiss or a schist.Limestone,a sedimentary rock,when subjected to heat and pressure may become marble,a metamorphic rock.Shale under pressure becomes slate.

vi.Which of the following methods is NOT used by the author?

A. Inclusion of concrete examples
B. Classification and discussion
C. Comparison and contrast
D. Observation and hypothesis
E. Cause and effect

Q-5.Rocks which have solidified directly from molten materials are called igneous rocks.Igneous rocks are commonly referred to as primary rocks because they are the original source of material found in sedimentaries and metamorphics.Igneous rocks compose the greater part of the earth's crust,but they are generally covered at the surface by a relatively thin layer of sedimentary or metamorphic rocks.Igneous rocks are distinguished by the following characteristics:(1) they contain no fossils:(2) they have no regular arrangement of layers;and (3) they are nearly always made up of crystals.
Sedimentary rocks are composed largely of minute fragments derived from the disintegration of existing rocks and in some instances from the remains of animal As sediments are transported.Individual fragments are assorted according to size.Distinct layers of such sediments as gravels,sand,and clay build up as they are deposited by water and occasionally wind.These sediments vary in size with the material and the power of the eroding agent.Sedimentary materials are laid down in

layers called strata.
When sediments harden into sedimentary rocks,the names applied to them change to indicate the change in physical state.Thus,small stones and gravel cemented together are known as conglomerates;cemented sand becomes sandstone;and hardened clay becomes shale.In addition to these,Other sedimentary rocks such as limestone frequently result from the deposition of dissolved material.The ingredient parts are normally precipitated by organic substance such as shells of clams or hard skeletons of other marine life.
Both igneous and sedimentary rocks may be changed by pressure,heat,solution,or cementing action.When individual grains from existing rocks tend to deform and interlock they are called metamorphic rocks.For example granite,an igneous rock,may be metamorphosed into a gneiss or a schist.Limestone,a sedimentary rock,when subjected to heat and pressure may become marble,a metamorphic rock.Shale under pressure becomes slate.

15 v.The passage contains information that would answer which of the following question?
I.Which elements form igneous rocks?
II.What produces sufficient pressure to alter a rock?
III.Why is marble called a metamorphic rock?

A. I only
B. III only
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I,II,and III

Q-5.Rocks which have solidified directly from molten materials are called igneous rocks.Igneous rocks are commonly referred to as primary rocks because they are the original source of material found in sedimentaries and metamorphics.Igneous rocks compose the greater part of the earth's crust,but they are generally covered at the surface by a relatively thin layer of sedimentary or metamorphic rocks.Igneous rocks are distinguished by the following characteristics:(1) they contain no fossils:(2) they have no regular arrangement of layers;and (3) they are nearly always made up of crystals.
Sedimentary rocks are composed largely of minute fragments derived from the disintegration of existing rocks and in some instances from the remains of animal As sediments are transported.Individual fragments are assorted according to

size.Distinct layers of such sediments as gravels,sand,and clay build up as they are deposited by water and occasionally wind.These sediments vary in size with the material and the power of the eroding agent.Sedimentary materials are laid down in layers called strata.
16 When sediments harden into sedimentary rocks,the names applied to them change to indicate the change in physical state.Thus,small stones and gravel cemented together are known as conglomerates;cemented sand becomes sandstone;and hardened clay becomes shale.In addition to these,Other sedimentary rocks such as limestone frequently result from the deposition of dissolved material.The ingredient parts are normally precipitated by organic substance such as shells of clams or hard skeletons of other marine life.
Both igneous and sedimentary rocks may be changed by pressure,heat,solution,or cementing action.When individual grains from existing rocks tend to deform and interlock they are called metamorphic rocks.For example granite,an igneous rock,may be metamorphosed into a gneiss or a schist.Limestone,a sedimentary rock,when subjected to heat and pressure may become marble,a metamorphic rock.Shale under pressure becomes slate.

iv.The relationship between igneous and sedimentary rocks may best be compared to the relationship between.

A. Leaves and compost
B. Water and land
C. DNA and heredity
D. Nucleus and cell wall
E. Sand and clay

Q-5.Rocks which have solidified directly from molten materials are called igneous rocks.Igneous rocks are commonly referred to as primary rocks because they are the original source of material found in sedimentaries and metamorphics.Igneous rocks compose the greater part of the earth's crust,but they are generally covered at the surface by a relatively thin layer of sedimentary or metamorphic rocks.Igneous rocks are distinguished by the following characteristics:(1) they contain no fossils:(2) they have no regular arrangement of layers;and (3) they are nearly always made up of crystals.
Sedimentary rocks are composed largely of minute fragments derived from the disintegration of existing rocks and in some instances from the remains of animal As sediments are transported.Individual fragments are assorted according to
size.Distinct layers of such sediments as gravels,sand,and clay build up as they are deposited by water and occasionally wind.These sediments vary in size with the material and the power of the eroding agent.Sedimentary materials are laid down in layers called strata.
17 When sediments harden into sedimentary rocks,the names applied to them change to indicate the change in physical state.Thus,small stones and gravel cemented together are known as conglomerates;cemented sand becomes sandstone;and hardened clay becomes shale.In addition to these,Other sedimentary rocks such as limestone frequently result from the deposition of dissolved material.The ingredient parts are normally precipitated by organic substance such as shells of clams or hard

A. Technical article for geologists
B. Teaching manual accompanying an earth science text
C. Pamphlet promoting conservation of natural resources
D. Newspaper feature explaining how oil is found
E. Nonfiction book explaining where to find the results of sedimentation

skeletons of other marine life.
Both igneous and sedimentary rocks may be changed by pressure,heat,solution,or cementing action.When individual grains from existing rocks tend to deform and interlock they are called metamorphic rocks.For example granite,an igneous rock,may be metamorphosed into a gneiss or a schist.Limestone,a sedimentary rock,when subjected to heat and pressure may become marble,a metamorphic rock.Shale under pressure becomes slate.

iii.The passage would be most likely to appear in a.

Q-5.Rocks which have solidified directly from molten materials are called igneous rocks.Igneous rocks are commonly referred to as primary rocks because they are the original source of material found in sedimentaries and metamorphics.Igneous rocks compose the greater part of the earth's crust,but they are generally covered at the surface by a relatively thin layer of sedimentary or metamorphic rocks.Igneous rocks are distinguished by the following characteristics:(1) they contain no fossils:(2) they have no regular arrangement of layers;and (3) they are nearly always made up of crystals.
Sedimentary rocks are composed largely of minute fragments derived from the disintegration of existing rocks and in some instances from the remains of animal As sediments are transported.Individual fragments are assorted according to size.Distinct layers of such sediments as gravels,sand,and clay build up as they are deposited by water and occasionally wind.These sediments vary in size with the material and the power of the eroding agent.Sedimentary materials are laid down in layers called strata.

18

When sediments harden into sedimentary rocks,the names applied to them change to indicate the change in physical state.Thus,small stones and gravel cemented together are known as conglomerates;cemented sand becomes sandstone;and hardened clay becomes shale.In addition to these,Other sedimentary rocks such as limestone frequently result from the deposition of dissolved material.The ingredient parts are normally precipitated by organic substance such as shells of clams or hard skeletons of other marine life.
Both igneous and sedimentary rocks may be changed by pressure,heat,solution,or cementing action.When individual grains from existing rocks tend to deform and interlock they are called metamorphic rocks.For example granite,an igneous rock,may be metamorphosed into a gneiss or a schist.Limestone,a sedimentary rock,when subjected to heat and pressure may become marble,a metamorphic rock.Shale under pressure becomes slate.

ii.All of the following are sedimentary rocks EXCEPT.

A. Shale
B. Gravel
C. Sand
D. Limestone
E. Schist

Q-5.Rocks which have solidified directly from molten materials are called igneous rocks.Igneous rocks are commonly referred to as primary rocks because they are the original source of material found in sedimentaries and metamorphics.Igneous rocks compose the greater part of the earth's crust,but they are generally covered at the surface by a relatively thin layer of sedimentary or metamorphic rocks.Igneous rocks are distinguished by the following characteristics:(1) they contain no fossils:(2) they have no regular arrangement of layers;and (3) they are nearly always made up of crystals.
Sedimentary rocks are composed largely of minute fragments derived from the disintegration of existing rocks and in some instances from the remains of animal As sediments are transported.Individual fragments are assorted according to size.Distinct layers of such sediments as gravels,sand,and clay build up as they are deposited by water and occasionally wind.These sediments vary in size with the material and the power of the eroding agent.Sedimentary materials are laid down in layers called strata.

19

When sediments harden into sedimentary rocks,the names applied to them change to indicate the change in physical state.Thus,small stones and gravel cemented together are known as conglomerates;cemented sand becomes sandstone;and hardened clay becomes shale.In addition to these,Other sedimentary rocks such as limestone frequently result from the deposition of dissolved material.The ingredient parts are normally precipitated by organic substance such as shells of clams or hard skeletons of other marine life.
Both igneous and sedimentary rocks may be changed by pressure,heat,solution,or cementing action.When individual grains from existing rocks tend to deform and interlock they are called metamorphic rocks.For example granite,an igneous rock,may be metamorphosed into a gneiss or a schist.Limestone,a sedimentary rock,when subjected to heat and pressure may become marble,a metamorphic rock.Shale under pressure becomes slate.

i.The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. Differentiate between and characterise igneous and sedimentary rocks
B. Explain the factors that may cause rocks to change in form
C. Show how the scientific names of rocks reflect the rocks' composition
D. Define and describe several diverse kinds of rocks
E. Explain why rocks are basic parts of the earth's structure

---

Q-4. Both plants and animals of many sorts show remarkable changes in

20

form,structure,growth habits,and even mode of reproduction in becoming adapted to different climatic environment,types of food supply,or mode of living.This divergence in response to evolution is commonly expressed by altering the form and function of some part or parts of the organism,the original identity of which is clearly discernible.For example,the creeping foot of the snail is seen in related marine pteropods to be modified into a flapping organ useful for swimming,and is changed into prehensile arms that bear suctorial disks in the squids and other cephalopods.The limbs of various mammals are modified according to several different modes of life-----for swift running (cursorial) as in the horse and antelope,for swinging in trees (arboreal) as in the monkeys,for digging (fossorial) as in the moles and gophers,for flying (volant) as in the bats,for swimming (aquatic) as in the sales,whales,and dolphins, and for other adaptations,the structures or organs that show main change in connection with this adaptive divergence are commonly identified readily as homologous,in spite of great alterations.Thus,the finger and wrist bones of a bat and whale,for instance,have virtually nothing in common except that they are definitely equivalent elements of the mammalian limb.

iv.The author's style can best be described as

A. Humorous
B. Objective
C. Patronising
D. Esoteric
E. Archaic