



Hidden Discoveries Reading Passage Competition:

Finding Knowledge from Treasures within Readings

**HIDDEN DISCOVERIES READING PASSAGE COMPETITION
SAMPLE PASSAGE 1
SOLUTIONS**

1. (D)

Why:

(A): The third paragraph in the passage does talk about the long-term benefit of skills but this is not the main idea. Also, this idea is an opinion, and therefore, not *proven*.

(B): The rhetorical questions in the fourth paragraph discuss how the benefits, not negative results, are minor and do not reflect the whole. The word “opinionated” may refer to universities but not the effects from iPods.

(C): The description is true for education since there are benefits of iPods in classroom. But there is no mentioning of how iPods are very useful in entertainment. Thus, although this may be true, this is *not* the thesis of the passage.

(D): “Fastidiously” means “demanding” or “concerned with even the minor detail.” The author of the passage acknowledges the benefits but with rhetorical questions and paragraphs after them, seriously describes problems to iPods integrated in the curriculum. The author would want to have more serious analysis of iPods before they are placed in classroom.

2. (B)

Why:

(A): Although the extreme fan in the third paragraph might believe in this way, there is no proof or evidence to show that this is what he suggests.

(B): This is what he stresses, and it becomes clear on the next sentence where he explains the addition of electronic devices as another “open-book tests” or physical assessments. Still, he never really said to abolish the old ways of teaching. He simply implied that his idea of physical learning appears to be more productive.

(C): This is out of nowhere. It should be clear that there is no proof for this choice.

(D): The overall idea of the physical learning is that it’s better than old, repetitive method. They are obviously not equal.

3. (A)

Why:

(A): The first phrase shows how the professors who “voluntarily embraced iPods in their classrooms” in the fifth paragraph would act. The second phrase is by Robert S. Summers who indeed does not support the use. Thus, they are not in agreement about iPods *in terms of educational benefits*.

(B): The first phrase, since it dealt with alternate way of projects, might have dealt with grading system. The second phrase does not openly hit this so this is not the correct answer.

(C): The word “gregarious” means “talkative” or “social.” This might be true for some professors in the first phrase and possibly for second phrase. But really, we do not have proofs for this choice.

(D): This choice is tempting because this does sound truthful. But note that iPods are not integrated into most universities (so definitely not most professors) and second, Summers *heard* about the iPods. He did not explicitly stated the phrase after his battle with students with iPods.

4. (C)

Why:

(A): The computer-related magazine writers would find this passage interesting and possibly useful. But they will not necessarily like the discussion because discussion itself is not computer-oriented. In fact, iPods are only electronic device mentioned (no computer, printer, scanner, etc..).

(B): The financial analyst for Apple may find the discussion about the contradicting opinions useful. But there is a better answer because financial analyst would want more something concrete than just pile of words.

(C): This is the right answer. A president of the local university who may or may not have included iPods in its institution may want to rethink about its usage after this article. The discussion focuses on its educational affects, which would help the president.

(D): This is again a tricky question. The word “professor” might have made you circle this answer. But an economics professor would not be so much interested in issues like the effects of iPods in elementary school or copyright law. If the discussion had more of the consumerism and rate in which number of institutions with iPods over period of time, then this would’ve been a good choice.

5. (A)

Why:

(A): This choice is the most likely answer because it would greatly reduce the negative effects to the professors, who are the “most direct victims of integration of iPods into classrooms.” Other choices are all realistic but this one is the best because the author explicitly mentioned professors as number one victim.

(B): This problem addresses the issue of isolation. It is still a problem but not as emphasized as the professor problem.

(C): This choice might sound tempting but because the author acknowledged some benefits of iPods, he wouldn’t necessarily want to outlaw (which is a very strong word!) iPods in the school.

(D): This choice would’ve been the answer if the paper focused about high school and usage of iPods but this one is about colleges.

6. (C)

Why:

(A): This statement goes with the copyright law. Because the author’s negative beliefs toward iPods include copyright law, he might include the new bill by Senate if it ever comes out.

(B): This statement sounds false but it is true. The author included examples from elementary school and podcasts, high school with iPods and cheating, and college with numerous positive and negative ways of iPods. So, iPods give students a new way to define their ways in school that were not available couple years before.

(C): This statement is too broad and that’s why it’s false. It sounds like a truth and it does have one proof: podcasts as research projects. But it is unlikely that the author would go extreme as far as to state that iPods disrupted the normal ways of teaching because well,

they aren't even that available anyway (this is a key point!).

(D): Along with the above choice and the rhetorical questions, the author would gladly use the statistics or data that shows the public's lack of support in terms of iPods in institutions if they are available.

7. (A)

Why:

(A): II is the only correct answer. This one is very concise and to the point because iPods are indeed emerging ways in education and include many problems (thus, raw).

(B): III is not the right answer. The word "domino theory" might have triggered interest but "domino theory" actually means how one country's collapse into communism would lead to that of another country (so nothing related to this topic).

(C): Self-explanatory.

(D): I is not the right answer because there is no information over it. Possibly, the colleges might have not felt right on just trusting iPods because after all, they are made by one large company called Apple. But we don't know that if there would be a monopoly if colleges did this, and certainly, there is no proof that this is why colleges chose not to go with iPods.