

143 . The main concern about illiteracy is that it

- a. might stimulate more violence and crime in schools
- b. may reinforce the attainment of school standards
- c. prevents the development of cognitive potentials
- d. leads to the development of more indifferent students

144 . The last sentence of this reading selection indicates that the writer

- a. is in favor of illustrations in reading primers
- b. supports continuing traditional approaches
- c. supports the use of modern teaching techniques
- d. is critical of the contents of reading books

145 . It is implied that the solution to the problem mentioned is to

- a. use a combination of traditional and modern teaching techniques
- b. add more texts to reading school books
- c. give up using traditional teaching techniques
- d. focus more on such factors as socio-economic issues

Passage 3

The steady increase in childhood poverty and the growing number of children in single-mother households make it urgent to inquire into the complex relationships of children's health with family structure, social class, and race. Higher rates of mortality, morbidity, and disability are known to be associated with lower income, less education, lower occupational level, racial or ethnic minority status, and other social class variables. Research on children has consistently shown that children in poor families experience a disproportionate burden of health problems, a higher risk of severe illness and chronic conditions, and more limitation of activity than children in more affluent families. Whether the health gap between low-income and higher income children has grown wider as economic and social conditions have worsened is not known. The gap in child health by socioeconomic status is not clearly closing. Children who live in families headed by a single mother, black children, and those living below 150% of the poverty index are more likely to be in poor or fair health compared with children in two-parent families, white children, and more affluent-children. The disparity in child health has consequences and implications, not only for the personal achievement and economic self-sufficiency of the individual children, but also for the society deprived of productive, healthy workers and citizens.

146 . This passage is mainly about

- a. worsened socioeconomic conditions as affected by race
- b. the effects of poverty, race and family structure on children's health
- c. striking rates of mortality and morbidity among children
- d. disproportionate burden of health issues among various societies

147 . The writer mainly calls for

- a. interviews and examination of children with low income and low education
- b. investigation on the interrelation between poverty and health issues in children
- c. studies on the socioeconomic burden on children's life and future
- d. research on single mother households with problems in relationship with their children