II. Passage Structure: 20% Please fill in the blanks with the most appropriate.

Items 16-20

Loons live in the uppermost part of the Northern Hemisphere. You might see them on lakes in states such as Maine, Michigan, and Minnesota. ___16__ Radar has indicated that they can fly as high as 7,000 feet, more than a mile overhead! But, amazingly enough, ___17__ They have small wings in proportion to their body weight, and it takes them about a quarter mile of watery “runway” to get their heavy bodies airborne.

___18__ Diving. In fact, in Europe the loon is called the diver. Scientists aren’t sure exactly how deep the loon can dive, but ___19__ Some commercial fishermen on Lake Superior claimed that they found loons in their nets set at 240 feet. That’s going from one extreme to another!

___20__ Unlike most birds, loons have solid bones and heavy bodies. They also have fully webbed feet set way back near their tails that, underwater, propel them like little submarines. This means they can’t actually walk on land; instead, they have to push themselves along, using their beaks and their feet.

(A) So what _are_ loons built for?
(B) Hard to believe, right?
(C) Loons are not “built” primarily for flying.
(D) Loons cruise at an average speed of 60 mph and up to 108 mph with the help of tailwinds.
(E) The pilot of a small plane figured the bird was flying about 100 mph.
(F) It is well over 100 feet.
(G) How can they dive so deep?
(H) Loons have special adaptations that help their diving.

Items 21-25

“Disease” originally meant just what it says: _dis- ease._ ___21__ He was uncomfortable and not well. Nowadays when we talk about disease, we mean a particular _dis- ease._ ___21__ He was uncomfortable and not well.

Some diseases come on very suddenly. We call them acute diseases. They can be serious or not serious, but ___22__ The end of an acute disease comes when the patient either dies of the disease or recovers from it.

Sometimes, however, a disease continues for a long time. This is called a _chronic._ ___23__ We call the ailment an organic disease. Many organic diseases are caused by parasites. These are small organisms that live within, and take nourishment from, larger creatures, who are called hosts. Parasites often do damage to the hosts and are responsible for _parasite_ diseases.

Some parasites are large enough to be seen with the unaided eye. Hookworms, for instance, are small worms about 1/2 inch long; ___24__ In certain parts of the world, people pick up hookworms when they walk barefoot. They worms travel to the intestines and live on blood. This disease can weaken a person badly.

___25__ Such parasites are called micro-organisms or germs. They cause the _gum_ diseases.

(I) The word “_contagious_” comes from a Latin word for “contact.”
(J) A particular contagious disease may strike once in a while.
(K) A person who was in a condition of _dis- ease_ did not feel at ease.
(L) Germs come in many sizes and kinds.
(M) They usually make the patient feel quite ill.
(N) They can bore through the skin of the feet.
(O) Other parasites are so small that they cannot be seen without a microscope.
(P) If some organ of the body is damaged so that it doesn’t work well.