

C Making Inferences

When you combine your own experience and information from a text to draw a conclusion that is not directly stated in that text, you are making an inference. Below are five statements that may or may not be inferences based on information in the article. Label the statements using the following key:

C—Correct Inference F—Faulty Inference

- _____ 1. Mary Mallon was a gentle, honest person who would go to great lengths not to harm anyone.
- _____ 2. In the early 1900s wealthy people often hired cooks to prepare their meals in their homes.
- _____ 3. It is a good idea to make sure that all workers in restaurants wash their hands after they use the toilet.
- _____ 4. As long as you feel healthy and strong, you can never be a carrier of typhoid germs.
- _____ 5. Mary Mallon had extraordinary strength, especially when she was upset or angry.

Score 5 points for each correct answer.

_____ Total Score: Making Inferences

D Using Words Precisely

Each numbered sentence below contains an underlined word or phrase from the article. Following the sentence are three definitions. One definition is closest to the meaning of the underlined word. One definition is opposite or nearly opposite. Label those two definitions using the following key; do not label the remaining definition.

C—Closest O—Opposite or Nearly Opposite

1. Standing in the filth, Soper understood how Mary could spread typhoid to so many people.
 - _____ a. dirt
 - _____ b. purity
 - _____ c. room
2. Sometimes the fever would break and they would recover.
 - _____ a. become pale
 - _____ b. get back to normal
 - _____ c. worsen
3. All she knew was that wherever she went, people got sick. It was a pattern.
 - _____ a. arrangement by chance
 - _____ b. worry
 - _____ c. set of repeating events or items
4. But as soon as she was back on the streets, she vanished.
 - _____ a. understood
 - _____ b. disappeared
 - _____ c. reappeared