

توجه: از ارسال فایل برای گروه ها یا افراد دیگر خوداری کنید چون به هیچ عنوان راضی نیستیم و حق الناس است. برای تهیه فایل آزمون های جدید با آیدی تلگرامی و شماره تلفن زیر در ارتباط باشید.

@MSRT_PASS

09363396013

Passage 101

At the turn of the twentieth century, Americans who wished to travel between cities either for work or for pleasure had limited options. The steam railroad offered the best, the most reliable and the fastest means of transport. Electric railways (trams and trolleys) provided reasonable intraurban and short-distance intercity travel. They also offered some longer routes, but only in certain parts of the country. Horse-drawn coaches were neither a competitive nor a comfortable alternative given the **deplorable** slate of the nation's highways; and though bicycles were popular in both town and country, they, too, were **hampered** by poor road surfaces. It took the mass production and ownership of cars, together with increased attention to road construction, to bring the major break through in travel in the 1920*s. And alongside the rapid spread of the popular and individualistic auto came the slower, but significant, growth of bus transport. Not only did buses largely replace trams and trolleys in urban mass transit, they also opened up new avenues of intercity travel both to those Americans who could not afford cars and to those car owners who preferred to leave distance driving to others.

No particular date marks the beginning of the American intercity bus industry because so many individuals were attracted to it at about the same time by the large

profits available to those who could carry fare-paying passengers over public highways- **These ubiquitous bus pioneers** came from all walks of life. Few knew much about transport or about business, but they were willing to take a chance on a new venture that had low entry costs. Frequently driving used vehicles, these drivers concentrated on local services operated on a consumer-demand basis with the driver taking cash fares. There were no formal schedules or routes. People became aware of the new service by word of mouth or newspaper advertisements, but a regular commitment was not guaranteed. Bus drivers frequently did not start until they had a full load; and those who traveled on the early buses were content with reaching their destination rather than enjoying a fast or comfortable journey.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

- (A) The difficulties with various forms of public transportation in the 1920's.
- (B) The effect of poor roads on the development of rail transportation.
- (C) The differences between intraurban and intercity transportation at the turn of the century.
- (D) The early development of bus transportation.**

2. What does the author imply about horse-drawn coaches at the turn of the twentieth century?

- (A) They were not available within cities.
- (B) They did not provide as good service as the railroads.**
- (C) They were more popular than bicycles.
- (D) They were strong competitors of trams and trolleys.

3. The word "deplorable" in line 6 is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) unusable
- (B) worn
- (C) awful**
- (D) difficult

4. The word "hampered" in line 8 is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) restrained (B) supported (C) favored (D) damaged

5. According to the passage, until the 1920's, the best way to travel between cities was by.....

- (A) steam powered trains (B) trams and trolleys
(C) bicycles (D) cars

6. According to the passage, all of the following changed travel in America in the 1920's EXCEPT

- (A) widespread ownership of cars.
(B) improved roads.
(C) innovations in public transport.
(D) competition between trams and trolleys.

7. The phrase "These ubiquitous bus pioneers" in lines 17-18 refers to.....

- (A) Americans who could not afford cars.
(B) car owners who preferred to leave distance driving to others.
(C) individuals attracted to the intercity bus industry.
(D) fare-paying passengers.

8. Which of the following best describes early bus drivers?

- (A) They had previous work experience in public transportation.
(B) They were cautious in business matters.
(C) They did not at first have high costs.
(D) They did not have many competitors.

9. According to the passage, people learned about new bus routes from..

- (A) radio broadcasts.
(B) conversations with other people.
(C) signs in the buses.

(D) notices posted in local stores.

10. What can be inferred from the passage about the beginning of the bus industry in America'?

(A) High profits do not explain why so many people started providing bus services.

(B) The bus industry was started by the large corporations that constructed highways.

(C) The founders of bus transportation had difficulty buying vehicles that could be used as buses.

(D) Passengers used bus transportation even though it was neither regular nor fast.

11. According to the passage, which of the following characterized early bus travel?

(A) Established routes

(B) Comfortable seats

(C) Fully occupied buses

(D) Published schedules

Passage 102

Piracy began before the days of the Roman Empire when captured sailors and passengers were sold as slaves. Around the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries, piracy became legitimized when famous English buccaneers were licensed by the government to attack Spanish fleets and merchant ships while Spain and England were not at war. The hiring of pirates caught on because the governments had difficulty protecting their ships and citizens from foreign pirates. In 1668, Sir Henry Morgan, one of the best known captains of a **conglomeration** of pirate ships, practically declared a war on Jamaica. His lootings of Porto Bello, the Cuban coast, Maracaibo, and Panama earned him his title and the post of lieutenant governor of Jamaica. Numerous legends associated with his marine and coastal conquests have

remained as part of the folklore both in England and in the Caribbean. One of the most **brutal** pirates was Edward Teach, nicknamed “Blackbeard” for his long, thick beard, which he tied back over his ears with a ribbon. After the war between England and Spain ended and his services were no longer needed, he turned to piracy and terrorized the Virginia and Carolina coasts. In 1713, Teach lost a marine battle between his ships and the Virginia fleet and was never heard from again. Piracy **vanished** gradually with the onset of steam-powered sea boats that were too fast and too well equipped for a pirate frigate to **overtake**. The last strongholds of piracy were Pacific islands and coastal havens where boats with long galleys rowed by slaves engaged in plundering villages and capturing prisoners. British and Dutch navy patrols finally **did away with** these enclaves in 1863. However, till this day, piracy can be a profitable **endeavor** in remote parts of the world.

1. This passage is probably taken from a longer text on

(A) plots and episodes in historical tragedies.

(B) marine treasures and excavations.

(C) the maritime history of England.

(D) illustrious characters in the coastal battles.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the English government

(A) penalized pirates for crimes.

(B) employed pirates to its advantage.

(C) protected pirates as citizens.

(D) set out to control roving pirates.

3. According to the passage, who was Captain Morgan?

(A) A mythological figure

(B) A famous salesman

(C) The governor of Jamaica

(D) A notorious buccaneer

4. The word “**conglomeration**” in bold is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) flight (B) fleet
(C) combination (D) connection

5. It can be inferred from the passage that Morgan’s feats became part of

- (A) the English language (B) the English heritage
(C) maritime attractions (D) marine treasures

6. The word “**brutal**” in bold is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) brave (B) brusque (C) cruel (D) fashionable

7. According to the passage, Edward Teach.....

- (A) competed with Morgan for fame and fortune.
(B) claimed portions of Virginia and Carolina.
(C) sought solace in the New World.
(D) had been employed in war.

8. The word “**vanished**” in bold is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) disappeared (B) dispersed (C) vanquished (D) valorized

9. In line 15, the word “**overtake**” is closest in meaning to

- (A) override (B) overthrow (C) catch up with (D) pull away from

10. The author of the passage implies that piracy.....

- (A) provided plots for novels. (B) is universally condemned.
(C) has not been fully eradicated. (D) has been completely absolved.

11. In line 17, the phrase "did away with" is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) refurbished (B) retreated (C) removed (D) rebuffed

12. In line 18, The word "endeavor" in bold is closest in meaning to....

- (A) activity (B) acumen (C) adversity (D) aggression

Passage 103

Lighthouses and lightships employ signal lights and foghorns to warn boaters of shoals and of oncoming foul weather. In recreational marinas, Coast Guard stations and yacht clubs inform boaters of weather and water conditions with storm flag signals displayed during the daytime. Amateur boaters are required to acquaint themselves with the signals that can make them aware of oncoming storms and small craft advisories. Boaters who can recognize an approaching storm when no warnings are posted have the advantage of time when heading for shelter. Compasses and marine charts identify the locations of anchored whistles and floating buoys that have battery-powered lights, bells, or horns to sound or show warnings with the onset of high winds. On the marine charts, radio beacons and flashing buoys are assigned numbers that help navigators to identify their locations and to mark the edges of channels, underwater obstructions, reefs, and wrecks.

In each section of the coastline, lighthouses emit characteristic lights, published in light lists, so that marines can zero in on their bearings by observing the beam pattern and consulting the list. "Making lights" signal approaching vessels to make land, and "leading lights" guide navigators into bays and harbors along navigable waterways.

The lighthouse tower, constructed on solid rock and pneumatic caissons, contains lighting mechanisms, engines, and spare parts, as well as the keeper's quarters. Saucerlike Fresnel lenses with pentagonal prisms project light at irregular, alternating intervals, while sealed-beam lenses rotate at varying speeds, similarly to the traditional long-range search light. The older, barrel-shaped lenses and kerosene-burning lamps, made up of prisms and glass panels attached to a metal frame, have been replaced by acetylene gas burners and incandescent lamps that can be operated either manually or automatically and that shut off at the daybreak.

1. What is the best title for the passage?

- (A) The Function of Naval Signals and Buoys.
- (B) Marine Installations for Boaters' Safety.
- (C) Lighthouses and Maritime Signaling Devices.**
- (D) Lighthouses and Occulting Instrumentation.

2. According to the passage, what is the purpose of navigators in lighthouses?

- (A) To measure weather and water conditions.
- (B) To lead navigators to their destination.**
- (C) To flag down oncoming vessels.
- (D) To display light-coded messages.

3. According to the passage, buoys can be best described as.....

- (A) hanging constructions
- (B) electrical
- (C) floating devices**
- (D) underwater anchors

9. In line 12, the word "navigable" is closest in meaning to

(A) nauseating

(B) passable

(C) pernicious

(D) calamitous

10. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

(A) Lighthouses do not contain a living space for maintenance personnel.

(B) Lighthouse beams are projected intermittently during nighttime.

(C) Technological expertise is expected of the lighthouse maintenance personnel.

(D) Lighthouse technology is outdated and should have been replaced.

Passage 104

Rachel Carson was born in 1907 in Springsdale, Pennsylvania. She studies biology in college and zoology at Johns Hopkins University, where she received her master's degree in 1933. In 1936, she was hired by the US. Fish and Wildlife Service, where she worked most of her life. Carson's first book, *Under the Sea Wind*, was published in 1941. It received excellent reviews, but sales were poor until it was reissued in 1952. In that year, she published *The Sea Around Us*, which provided a fascinating look beneath the ocean's surface, emphasizing human history as well as geology and marine biology. Her imagery and language had a poetic quality. Carson consulted no less than 1,000 printed sources. She had voluminous correspondence and frequent discussions with experts in the field. However, she always realized the limitations of her nontechnical readers. In 1962, Carson published *Silent Spring*, a book that sparked considerable controversy. It proved how much harm was done by the uncontrolled, reckless use of insecticides. She detailed how they poison the food supply of animals, kill birds and fish, and contaminate human food. At the time,

spokesmen for the chemical industry mounted personal attacks against Carson and issued propaganda to indicate that her findings were **flawed**. However, her work was vindicated by a 1963 report of the President's Science Advisory Committee.

1. The passage mainly discuss Rachel Carson's work

- A. as a researcher
B. at college
C. at the US Fish and Wildlife Service
D. as a writer

2. According to the passage, what did Carson primarily study at Johns Hopkins University?

- A. Oceanography
B. history
C. Literature
D. Zoology

3. When she published her first book, Carson was closest to the age of

- A. 26
B. 29
C. 34
D. 45

4. It can be inferred from the passage that in 1952, Carson's book Under the Sea Wind

- A. was outdated.
B. became more popular than her other books.
C. was praised by critics.
D. sold many copies.

5. Which of the following was NOT mentioned in the passage as a source of information for The Sea Around Us?

- A. Printed matter.
B. Talks with experts.
C. A research expedition.
D. Letters from scientists.

6. Which of the following words or phrases is LEAST accurate in describing The Sea Around Us?

- A. Highly technical
B. Poetic
C. Fascinating
D. Well researched

7. The word “reckless” is closest in meaning to

- A. unnecessary B. limited C. continuous **D. irresponsible**

8. According to the passage, *Silent Spring* is primarily

- A. An attack on the use of chemical preservatives in food.
B. a discussion of the hazards insects pose to the food supply.
C. a warning about the dangers of misusing insecticides.
D. an illustration of the benefits of the chemical industry.

9. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word flawed?

- A. Faulty** B. Deceptive C. Logical D. Offensive

10. Why does the author of the passage mention the report of the President’s Science Advisory Committee

- A. To provide an example of government propaganda.
B. To support Carson’s idea.
C. To indicate a growing government concern with the environment.
D. To validate the chemical industry’s claims.

Passage 105

Icebergs are among nature’s most spectacular creations, and yet most people have never seen one. A vague air of mystery envelops them. They come into being somewhere-in faraway, frigid waters, amid thunderous noise and splashing turbulence, which in most cases no one hears or sees. They exist only a short time and then slowly waste away just an unnoticed. Objects of sheerest beauty, they have been called. Appearing in an endless variety of shapes they may be dazzlingly white, or they may be glassy blue, green. or purple, tinted faintly or in darker hues. They are graceful, stately, inspiring-in calm, sunlit seas. But they are also called frightening and dangerous, and that they are-in the night, in the fog, and in storms.

Even in clear weather one is wise to stay a safe distance away from them. Most of their bulk is hidden below the water, so their underwater parts may extend out far beyond the visible top. Also, they may roll over unexpectedly, churning the waters around them.

Icebergs are parts of glaciers that break off, drift into the water, float about awhile, and finally melt. Icebergs afloat today are made of snowflakes that have fallen over long ages of time. They embody snows that drifted down hundreds, or many thousands, or in some cases maybe a million years ago. The snows fell in Polar Regions and on cold mountains, where they melted only a little or not at all, and so collected to great depths over the years and centuries.

As each year's snow accumulation lay on the surface, evaporation and melting caused the snowflakes slowly to lose their feathery points and become tiny grains of ice. When new snow fell on top of the old, it too turned to icy grains. So blankets of snow and ice grains mounted layer upon layer and were of such great thickness that the weight of the upper layers compressed the lower ones. With time and pressure **from above**, the many small ice grains joined and changed to larger crystals, and eventually the deeper crystals **merged** into a solid mass of ice.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. The Melting of Icebergs.
- B. The Nature and Origin of Icebergs.**
- C. The Size and Shape of Icebergs.
- D. The Dangers of Icebergs.

2. The author states that icebergs are rarely seen because they are

- A. surrounded by fog.
- B. hidden beneath the mountains.
- C. located in remote regions of the world.**
- D. broken by waves soon after they are formed.

3. The passage mentions all of the following colors for icebergs EXCEPT

A. yellow B. blue C. green D. purple

4. According to the passage, icebergs are dangerous because they

- A. usually melt quickly.
- B. can turn over very suddenly.
- C. may create immense snowdrifts.
- D. can cause unexpected avalanches.

5. According to the passage, icebergs originate from a buildup of

- A. turbulent water
- B. feathers
- C. underwater pressure
- D. snowflakes

6. The formation of an iceberg is most clearly analogous to which of the following activities?

- A. Walking on fluffy new snow, causing it to become more compact and icy.
- B. Plowing large areas of earth, leaving the land flat and barren.
- C. Skating across a frozen lake and leaving a trail behind.
- D. Blowing snow into one large pile to clear an area.

7. In line 23, the expression “from above” refers to

- A. sunlit seas.
- B. polar regions.
- C. weight of mountains.
- D. layers of ice and snow.

8. The attitude of the author toward icebergs is one of

- A. disappointment
- B. humor
- C. disinterest
- D. wonder

9. The word “graceful”, in paragraph 2, is closest in meaning to

- A. beautiful
- B. colorful
- C. awful
- D. rightful

10. The word “merged” in paragraph 3, means

A. separated

B. blended

C. dispersed

D. complicated

Passage 106

Archaeological discoveries have led some scholars to believe that the first Mesopotamian inventors of writing may have been a people the later Babylonians called Subarians. According to tradition, they came from the north and moved into Uruk in the south. By about 3100B.C, They were apparently subjugated in southern Mesopotamia by the Sumerians, whose name became synonymous with the region immediately north of the Persian Gulf, in the fertile lower valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates.

Here the Sumerians were already well established by the year 3000B.C. They had invented bronze, an alloy that could be cast in molds, out of which they made tools and weapons. They lived in cities, and they had begun to acquire and use capital. Perhaps most important, the Sumerians adapted writing (probably from the Subarians) into a flexible tool of communication.

Archaeologists have known about the Sumerians for over 150 years. Archaeologists working at Nineveh in northern Mesopotamia in the mid-nineteenth century found many inscribed clay tablets. Some they could decipher because the language was a Semitic one (Akkadian), on which scholars had already been working for a generation. But other tablets were inscribed in another language that was not Semitic and previously unknown. Because these inscriptions made reference to the king of Sumer and Akkad, a scholar suggested that the new language be called Sumerian. But it was not until the 1890's that archaeologists excavating in city-states well to the south of Nineveh found many thousands of tablets inscribed in Sumerian only.

Because the Akkadians thought of Sumerian as a classical language (as ancient Greek and Latin are considered today), they taught it to educated persons and they inscribed vocabulary, translation exercised, and other study aids on tablets. Working from known Akkadian to previously unknown Sumerian, scholars since the 1890's have learned how to read the Sumerian language moderately well. Vast quantities of tablets in Sumerian have been unearthed during the intervening years from numerous sites.

1. According to the passage, the inventors of written language in Mesopotamia were probably the

A. Babylonians **B. Subarians** C. Akkadians D. Sumerians

2. The word “subjugated” in line 3 is closest in meaning to

A. distinguished B. segregated C. concentrated **D. conquered**

3. The phrase “synonymous with” in line 4 is closest in meaning to

A. equivalent to B. important for C. respected in **D. familiar with**

4. According to the passage, by the year 3000 B.C. the Sumerians had already done all of the following EXCEPT:

A. They had abandoned the area north of the Persian Gulf.

B. They had established themselves in cities.

C. They had started to communicate through.

D. They had created bronze tools and weapons.

5. The word “some” in line 11 refers to

A. Archaeologists B. Sumerians C. years **D. clay tablets**

6. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage concerning the Sumerians?

- A. They were descendants of the Persians.
- B. They were the first people to cultivate the valley of the Tigris.
- C. They were accomplished musicians.
- D. They had the beginnings of an economy.**

7. According to the passage, when did archaeologists begin to be able to understand tablets inscribed in Sumerian?

- A. In the early nineteenth century.
- B. More than 150 years ago.
- C. After the 1890's.**
- D. In the mid-eighteenth century.

8. According to the passage, in what way did the Sumerian language resemble ancient Greek and Latin?

- A. It was invented in Mesopotamia.
- B. It became well established around 3000 B.C.
- C. It became a classical language.**
- D. It was used exclusively for business transactions.

9. The word “excavating” in line 16 is closest in meaning to

- A. Living
- B. digging**
- C. assembling
- D. building

10. According to the passage, how did archaeologists learn to read the Sumerian language?

- A. By translating the work of the Subarians.
- B. By using their knowledge of spoken Semitic languages.
- C. By comparing Sumerian to other classical languages.
- D. By using their knowledge of Akkadian.**

Passage 107

A pioneering study by Donald Appleyard made the **astounding** discovery that a sudden increase in the volume of traffic through an area affects people in the way that a sudden increase in crime does.

Appleyard observed this by finding three blocks of houses in San Francisco that looked much alike and had the same kind of middle-class and working-class residents, with approximately the same ethnic mix. The difference was that only 2,000 cars a day ran down Octavia Street (LIGHT street, in Appleyard's terminology) while Gough Street (MEDIUM street) was used by 8,000 cars daily, and Franklin Street (HEAVY street) had around 16,000 cars a day.

Franklin Street often had as many cars in an hour as Octavia had in a day. Heavy traffic brought with it danger, noise, fumes and soot, directly, and trash secondarily. That is, the cars didn't bring in much trash, but when trash accumulated, residents seldom picked it up. The cars, Appleyard determined, reduced the amount of territory residents felt responsible for. Noise was a constant intrusion into their homes. Many Franklin Street residents covered their doors and windows and spent most of their time in the rear of their houses. Most families with children had already left. Conditions on Octavia Street were much different. Residents picked up trash. They sat on their front steps and **chatted** with neighbors. They had three times as many friends and twice as many acquaintances as the people on Franklin. On Gough Street, residents said that the old feeling of community was disappearing as traffic increased. People were becoming more and more **preoccupied** with their own lives. A number of families had recently moved and more were considering. Those who were staying expressed deep regret at the destruction of their community.

1. The word “**astounding**” in line 1 is closest in meaning to

A. startling B. disappointing C. dubious D. alternative

2. The three streets mentioned in this passage are different in that .

A. they are in different cities.

B. the residents are of different ethnic backgrounds.

C. they have varying amounts of traffic.

D. the income levels of the residents vary considerably.

3. Approximately how many cars used Franklin Street daily

A. 2,000

B. 8,000

C. 16,000

D. 20,000

4. All of the following are direct results of heavy traffic EXCEPT

A. increased amount of trash.

B. greater danger to residents.

C. more pollution.

D. more vibrations.

5. The author’s main purpose in the second paragraph is to

A. discuss the problem of trash disposal.

B. point out the disadvantage of heavy traffic.

C. propose an alternate system of transportation.

D. suggest ways to cope with traffic problems.

6. On which street is there the most social interaction?

A. Octavia Street

B. Gough Street

C. Franklin Street

D. There is no significant social interaction on any of the three streets.

7. Which of the following is NOT a statement you would expect from a resident of Gough Street?

- A. People on this street are unhappy because the neighborhood is deteriorating.
- B. People on this street think mostly of themselves.
- C. People on this street have more and more space for which they feel responsible.
- D. A number of people are preparing to leave this street.

8. In what order does the author present detailed discussions of the three streets?

- A. LIGHT, MEDIUM, HEAVY.
- B. HEAVY, MEDIUM, LIGHT.
- C. HEAVY, LIGHT, MEDIUM.
- D. LIGHT, HEAVY, MEDIUM.

9. What is the writer's attitude toward heavy traffic when he mentions the Appleyard's study?

- A. neutral
- B. favorable
- C. critical
- D. doubtful

10. The word "chatted" in line 23 is closest in meaning to

- A. joked
- B. talked
- C. argued
- D. walked

11. The word "preoccupied", in the last paragraph, is closest in meaning to

- A. worried
- B. undecided
- C. frightened
- D. delighted

Passage 108

Many of the most flexible examples of tool use in animals come from primates (the order that includes humans, apes, and monkeys). For example, many wild primates use objects to threaten outsiders. But there are many examples of tool use by other mammals, as well as by birds and other types of animals.

Tools are used by many species in the capture or preparation of food. Chimpanzees use sticks and poles to bring out ants and termites from their hiding places. Among

the most complex tool use observed in the wild is the use of stones by Ivory Coast chimpanzees to crack nuts open. They select a large flat stone as an anvil (a heavy block on which to place the nuts) and a smaller stone as a hammer. Stones suitable for use as anvils are not easy to find, and often a chimpanzee may carry a **haul** of nuts more than 40 meters to find a suitable anvil. The use of tools in chimpanzees is especially interesting because these animals sometimes modify tools to make **them** better suited for their intended purpose. To make a twig more effective for digging out termites, for example, a chimp may first **strip** it of its leaves.

Surprisingly, there is also a species of bird that uses sticks to **probe** holes in the search for insects. One of the species of Galapagos finch, the woodpecker finch, picks up or breaks off a twig, cactus spine, or leaf stem. This primitive tool is then held in the beak and used to probe for insects in holes in trees that the bird cannot probe directly with its beak.

Birds have been seen to carry twigs from tree to tree searching for prey. Tools may also be used for defense. Hermit crabs grab sea anemones with their claws and use them as weapons to repel their enemies. Studies have demonstrated that these crabs significantly improve their chances against predators such as octopus by means of this tactic. Also, many species of forest-dwelling primates defend themselves by throwing objects, including stones, at intruders.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Primates are superior to other animals in using tools.
- (B) The use of stones as tools is similar across different animal species.
- (C) Birds and primates use tools that are different from those of sea animals.
- (D) Many animals have developed effective ways of using tools.**

2. Why does the author mention ants and termites in line 5 ?

- (A) To give an example of food that chimpanzees collect by using tools.
- (B) To emphasize that ants and termites often hide together in the same place.
- (C) To identify an important part of the chimpanzee diet.
- (D) To point out a difference between two closely related species.

3. According to the passage, Ivory Coast chimpanzees are among the most remarkable of animal tool users because they

- (A) use tools to gather food.
- (B) use more than one tool to accomplish a task.
- (C) transport tools from one place to another.
- (D) hide their tools from other animals.

4. The word "haul" in line 8 is closest in meaning to

- (A) diet
- (B) type
- (C) load
- (D) branch

5. The word "them" in line 10 refers to

- (A) chimpanzees
- (B) animals
- (C) tools
- (D) termites

6. The word "strip" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- (A) search
- (B) eat
- (C) carry
- (D) remove

7. The word "probe" in line 12 is closest in meaning to

- (A) change
- (B) watch
- (C) explore
- (D) create

8. According to the passage, what is characteristic of the way in which woodpecker finches hunt insects?

- (A) The finches use different plant parts as tools to capture insects.
- (B) The finches make narrow holes in trees to trap insects.
- (C) The finches pick up insects that they find on leaves.
- (D) The finches catch insects in the air as they fly from tree to tree.

9. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the behavior of the woodpecker finch?

- (A) It uses its beak as a weapon against its enemies.
- (B) It uses the same twig to look for food in different trees.**
- (C) It uses twigs and leaves to build its nest.
- (D) It avoids areas where cactus

10. According to the passage, studies have shown that hermit crabs manage to turn octopus away by

- (A) attacking the octopus with their claws.
- (B) using stones as weapons.
- (C) defending themselves with sea anemones.**
- (D) hiding under sea plants.

11. Forest primates and certain sea animals are mentioned in the passage as examples of animals that use tools for

- (A) self-protection**
- (B) food preparation
- (C) hunting prey
- (D) building nests or home plants grow.

Passage 109

The French word renaissance means rebirth. It was first used in 1855 by the historian Jules Michelet in his History of France, then adopted by historians of culture, by art historians, and **eventually** by music historians, all of whom applied it to European culture during the 150 years spanning 1450-1600. The concept of rebirth was appropriate to this period of European history because of the renewed interest in ancient Greek and Roman culture that began in Italy and then spread throughout Europe. Scholars and artists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries wanted to restore the learning and ideals of the classical civilizations of Greece and Rome. To these scholars this meant a return to human-as opposed to spiritual-values. Fulfillment in

life-as opposed to concern about an afterlife- became a desirable goal, and expressing the entire range of human emotions and enjoying the pleasures of the senses were no longer **frowned on**. Artists and writers **now** turned to secular as well as religious subject matter and sought to make their works understandable and appealing. These changes in outlook deeply affected the musical culture of the Renaissance period--how people thought about music as well as the way music was composed, experienced, discussed, and **disseminated**. They could see the architectural monuments, sculptures, plays, and poems that were being rediscovered, but they could not actually hear ancient music-although they could read the writings of classical philosophers, poets, essayists, and music theorists that were becoming available in translation. They learned about the power of ancient music to move the listener and wondered why modern music did not have the same effect. For example, the influential religious leader Bernardino Cirillo expressed disappointment with the learned music of his time. He urged musicians to follow the example of the sculptors, painters, architects, and scholars who had rediscovered ancient art and literature. The musical Renaissance in Europe was more a general cultural movement and state of mind than a specific set of musical techniques. Furthermore, music changed so rapidly during this century and a half-though at different rates in different countries-that we cannot define a single Renaissance style.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) The musical compositions that best illustrate the developments during the European Renaissance.
- (B) The musical techniques that were in use during the European Renaissance.
- (C) The European Renaissance as a cultural development that included changes in musical style.

(D) The ancient Greek and Roman musical practices used during the European Renaissance.

2. What does the author mean by using the word “eventually” in line 3 ?

(A) That music historians used the term “Renaissance” after the other historians did.

(B) That most music historians used the term “Renaissance”

(C) The term “Renaissance” became widely used by art historians but not by music historians.

(D) That music historians used the term “Renaissance” very differently than it had been used by Jules Michelet.

3. The phrase “frowned on” in line 9 is closest in meaning to

(A) given up

(B) forgotten about

(C) argued about

(D) disapproved of

4. The word “now” in line 9 refers to

(A) the time of the classical civilizations of Greece and Rome.

(B) the period of the Renaissance.

(C) 1855.

(D) the time at which the author wrote the passage.

5. It can be inferred from the passage that thinkers of the Renaissance were seeking a rebirth of

(A) communication among artists across Europe.

(B) spirituality in everyday life.

(C) a cultural emphasis on human values.

(D) religious themes in art that would accompany the traditional secular themes.

6. According to the passage, Renaissance artists and writers had all of the following intentions EXCEPT

(A) to use religious themes.

(B) to portray only the pleasant parts of human experience.

(C) to produce art that people would find attractive.

(D) to create works that were easily understood.

7. The word "disseminated" in line 12 is closest in meaning to

(A) played

(B) documented

(C) spread

(D) analyzed

8. What can be inferred about the music of ancient Greece and Rome?

(A) It expressed different ideals than classical sculpture, painting and poetry.

(B) It was played on instruments that are familiar to modern audiences.

(C) It had the same effect on Renaissance audiences as it had when originally performed.

(D) Its effect on listeners was described in a number of classical texts.

9. According to the passage, why was Bernardino Cirillo disappointed with the music of his time?

(A) it was not complex enough to appeal to musicians.

(B) It had little emotional impact on audiences.

(C) It was too dependent on the art and literature of his time.

(D) It did not contain enough religious themes.

10. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a reason for the absence of a single Renaissance musical style?

(A) The musical Renaissance was defined by technique rather than style.

(B) The musical Renaissance was too short to give rise to a new musical style.

(C) Renaissance musicians adopted the styles of both Greek and Roman musicians.

(D) During the Renaissance, music never remained the same for very long.

Passage 110

Probably the most famous film commenting on the twentieth-century technology is *Modern Times*, made in 1936. Charlie Chaplin was motivated to make the film by a reporter who, while interviewing him, happened to describe the working conditions in industrial Detroit. Chaplin was told that healthy young farm boys were lured to the city to work on automotive assembly lines. Within four or five years, these young men's health was destroyed by the stress of work in the factories. The film opens with a shot of a mass of sheep making their way down a crowded ramp. **Abruptly**, the film shifts to a scene of factory workers **jostling one another** on their way to a factory. However, the rather bitter note of criticism in the implied comparison is not sustained. It is replaced by a gentle note of satire. Chaplin prefers to entertain rather than lecture. Scenes of factory interiors account for only about one-third of *Modern Times*, but they contain some of the most pointed social commentary as well as the most comic situations. No one who has seen the film can ever forget Chaplin **vainly** trying to keep pace with the fast-moving conveyor belt, almost losing his mind in the process.

Another popular scene involves an automatic feeding machine brought to the assembly line so that workers need to interrupt their labor to eat. The feeding machine malfunctions, hurling food at Chaplin, who is strapped in his position on

the assembly line and cannot escape. **This** serves to illustrate people's **utter** helplessness in the face of machines that are meant to serve their basic needs.

Clearly, Modern Times has its faults, but it remains the best film treating technology within a social context. It does not offer a radical social message, but it does accurately reflect the sentiment of many who feel they are victims of an over-mechanized world.

1. According to the passage, Chaplin got the idea for Modern Times from

(A) conversation (B) a movie (C) fieldworks (D) a newspaper

2. The young farm boys went to the city because they were...

(A) attracted by the prospect of a better life.

(B) forced to leave their sheep farm.

(C) promised better accommodation.

(D) driven out of their sheep farm.

3. the word "abruptly" in line 6 is closest in meaning to_____

(A) suddenly (B) mysteriously (C) predictably (D) finally

4. The phrase "jostling one another" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to...

(A) running against each other

(B) pushing one another

(C) hurrying up together

(D) jogging side by side

5. According to the passage, the opening scene of the film is intended _____

(A) to reveal the situation of the factory workers.

(B) to produce a tacit association.

(C) to introduce the main characters of the film.

(D) to give the setting for the entire plot later.

6. The word “vainly” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to

(A) effortlessly (B) recklessly **(C) hopelessly** (D) carelessly

7. The word “This” in the third paragraph refers to _____

(A) the situation of young workers in a factory.

(B) the scene of an assembly line in operation.

(C) the scene of the malfunction of the feeding machine.

(D) the malfunction of the twentieth-century technology.

8. According to the author, about two-thirds of Modern Times...

(A) is more critical than the rest.

(B) is rather discouraging

(C) was shot outside a factory

(D) entertains the audience most

9. The author refers to all of the following notions to describe Modern Time EXCEPT

- (A) entertainment (B) satire (C) criticism **(D) revolution**

10. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- (A) The working conditions in the car factories of the 1930s were very stressful.
(B) The author does not consider Modern Times as a perfect film.
(C) Modern Times depicts the over-mechanized world from a social viewpoint.
(D) In Modern Times, the factory workers' basic needs are well met.

11. The word “utter” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to...

- (A) notable **(B) complete** (C) regrettable (D) necessary

Passage 111

Although speech is generally accepted as the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using words. In every known culture, signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are commonly utilized as instruments of communication. There is a great deal of agreement among communication scientists as to what each of these methods is and how each differs from the others. For instance, the basic function of any signal is to **impinge upon** the environment in such a way that **it** attracts attention, as, for example, the dots and dashes that can be applied in a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the **potential** for communication through these dots and dashes—short and long

intervals as the circuit is broken—is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain agreed upon meaning; that is, they convey information in and of **themselves**. Two examples are the hexagonal red sign that conveys the meaning of stop, and the red and white swirled pole outside a shop that communicates the meaning of barber.

Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their **intricate** relationship with the receiver's culture perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. In other cultures, if done in unison, applauding can be a symbol of the audience's **discontent** with the performance. Gestures such as weaving and handshaking also communicate certain culture messages. Although signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are very useful, they also have a major disadvantage in communication. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. Without an exchange of ideas, interaction comes to a halt. As a result, means of communication intended to be used across long distances and extended periods must be based upon speech. To radio, television, and the telephone, one must add fax, paging systems, electronic mail, and the internet, and no one doubts but that there are more means of communication on the horizon.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- (A) Gestures (B) Speech (C) Signs and Signals **(D) Communication**

2. What does the author say about speech?

- (A) It is the only true form of communication.
- (B) It is dependent upon the advances made by inventors.

(C) It is the most advanced form of communication.

(D) It is necessary for communication to occur.

3. The phrase impinge upon in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

(A) improve (B) intrude (C) prohibit (D) vary

4. The word it in paragraph 1 refers to...

(A) signal (B) way (C) environment (D) function

5. The word potential in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by

(A) range (B) possibility (C) organization (D) advantage

6. The word themselves in paragraph 1 refers to

(A) signs (B) information (C) words (D) intervals

7. Which sentence in paragraph 1 defines the function of a signal?

(A) Sentence 2 (B) Sentence 1 (C) Sentence 3 (D) Sentence 4

8. The word intricate in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by which of the following?

(A) historical (B) complicated (C) inefficient (D) uncertain

9. Applauding was cited as an example of _____.

- (A) a signal (B) a gesture (C) a symbol (D) a sign

10. Why were the telephone, radio, and TV invented?

(A) People wanted to communicate across long distance.

(B) People were unable to understand signs, symbols, and signals.

(C) People believed that signs, signals, and symbols were obsolete.

(D) People wanted new forms of entertainment.

11. the word “discontent” in line 15 is closest in meaning to

(A) identification (B) disagreement

(C) pleasure (D) dissatisfaction

Passage 112

Ancient people made clay pottery because they needed it for their survival. They used the pots they made for cooking, storing food, and carrying things from place to place. Pottery was so important to early cultures that scientists now study it to learn more about ancient civilizations.

The more advanced the pottery in terms of decoration, materials, glazes and manufacture, the more advanced the culture itself. The artisan who makes pottery in North America today utilizes his or her skill and imagination to create items that are beautiful as well as functional, transforming something ordinary into something special and unique. The potter uses one of the Earth’s most basic materials, clay. Clay can be found almost everywhere.

Good pottery clay must be free from all small stones and other hard materials that would make the potting process difficult. Most North American artisan-potters now purchase commercially processed clay, but some find the clay they need right in the

earth, close to where they work. The most important tools potters use are their own hand; however, they also use wire loop tools, wooden modeling tools, plain wire, and sponges. Plain wire is used to cut away the finished pot from its base on the potter's wheel.

After a finished pot is dried of all its moisture in the open air, it is placed in a kiln and fired. The first firing hardens the pottery, and it is then ready to be glazed and fired again.

For areas where they do not want any glaze, such as the bottom of the pot, artisans paint on melted wax that will later burn off in the kiln. They then pour on the liquid glaze and let it run over the clay surface, making any kind of decorative **pattern** that they want.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Different kinds of clay.
- B. Crafts of ancient civilizations.
- C. The making of pottery.
- D. The training of an artisan.

2. According to the passage, which of the following can be learned about an ancient civilization by examining its pottery?

- A. Its population.
- B. Its developmental stage.
- C. Its geographic location.
- D. Its food preferences.

3. According to the passage, how do most North American potters today get the clay they need?

- A. They buy it.
- B. They barter for it.
- C. They did it from the earth.
- D. They make it.

4. The word “basic” in line 9 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. Dirty
- B. Fundamental
- C. Familiar
- D. Versatile

5. The word “pattern” in line 24 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. Color B. Model C. Puzzle **D. Design**

6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a way that ancient people used pottery?

- A. To transport objects. **B. To wash clothes.**
C. To hold food. D. To cook.

7. According to the author, what do potters use to remove the pot from the wheel?

- A. A sponge B. Melted wax C. A wire loop **D. Plain wire**

8. The word “functional” in line 8 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. Useful** B. Inexpensive C. Strong D. Original

9. The word “it” in line 3 refers to...

- A. clay B. survival C. culture **D. pottery**

10. It can be inferred from the passage that clay is processed commercially in order to ...

- A. make it easier to color.
B. remove hard substances.
C. prevent the glaze from sticking.
D. make it dry more evenly.

Passage 113

The response of most animals when suddenly faced with a predator is to flee. Natural selection has acted in a variety of ways in different species to **enhance** the efficacy of the behaviors, known as “flight behaviors” or escape behaviors, that are used by prey in fleeing predators. Perhaps the most direct adaptation is enhanced flight speed

and agility. Adaptations for speed, however, are likely to require sacrifices in other attributes, so we might expect only some species to adopt a simple fast flight strategy. Another way of enhancing the effectiveness of flight is to move in an erratic and unpredictable way. Many species, like ptarmigans, snipes, and various antelopes and gazelles, flee from predators in a characteristic zigzag fashion. Rapid unexpected changes in flight direction make it difficult for a predator to track prey. In some species, like the European hare, erratic **zigzag** flight might be more effective in the presence of predators that are faster than they are and straight flight more effective against predators that are slower. One observation that supports this suggestion is the recorded tendency for slow-flying black-headed gulls, which are normally able to escape predators by means of direct flight, to show frequent changes in flight direction when they spot a peregrine falcon (peregrines are adept at capturing flying birds).

A quite different way of enhancing escape by flight is to use so-called “flash” behavior. Here, the **alarmed** prey flees for a short distance and then “freezes.” Some predators are unexcited by immobile prey, and a startling flash of activity followed by immobility may confuse them. “Flash” behavior is used **in particular** by frogs and orthopteran insects, which make conspicuous jumps and then sit immobile. In some species, “flash” behavior is enhanced by the display of bright body markings. Good examples of insects with colorful markings are the red and yellow underwing moths. At rest, both species are a cryptic brown color. When they fly, however, brightly colored hind wings are exposed, which render the moths highly conspicuous. Similarly, some frogs and lizards have brightly colored patches or frills that may serve a “flash” function when they move quickly. Some species even appear to possess “flash” sounds. The loud buzzing and clicking noises made by some grasshoppers when they jump may serve to emphasize the movement.

1. The word “enhance” in line 2 is closest in meaning to

- (A) encourage (B) resist (C) increase (D) reveal

2. The description of the prey’s movement as “zigzag” in line 11 suggests that the movement is

- (A) reliable (B) fast (C) constant (D) unpredictable

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the European hare

- (A) is faster than most of its predators.
(B) is capable of two kinds of flight.
(C) is more likely to escape using straight flight.
(D) is preyed upon by gulls and falcons.

4. The behavior of black-headed gulls is most comparable to that of

- (A) gazelles (B) European hares
(C) Peregrine falcons (D) frogs

5. It can be inferred that black-headed gulls change direction when they spot a peregrine falcon for which of the following reasons?

- (A) The falcons are faster than the gulls.
(B) The gulls want to capture the falcons.
(C) The falcons are unpredictable.
(D) The gulls depend on the falcons for protection.

6. The word “alarmed” in line 18 is closest in meaning to

- (A) moving (B) selected (C) frightened (D) exhausted

7. All of the following are mentioned as characteristics of “flash” behavior EXCEPT

(A) brief conspicuous activity

(B) immobility

(C) bright body markings

(D) aggressive fighting

8. The phrase “in particular” in line 20 is closest in meaning to

(A) especially

(B) with difficulty

(C) expertly

(D) frequently

9. The hind wings of red and yellow underwing moths function in a way that is most similar to

(A) the hind wings of peregrine falcons.

(B) the zigzag flight of European hares.

(C) the colored patches on frogs.

(D) the clicking of grasshoppers.

10. Why does the author mention grasshoppers in line 24?

(A) To contrast animals that “flash” with animals that “freeze”.

(B) As an example of an animal whose “flash” behavior is a sound.

(C) To compare the jumping behavior of insects and reptiles.

(D) As an example of a predator that moths escape by using “flash” behavior.

Passage 114

There are many legends about how William Shakespeare got his start in the theater. One states that he began by holding gentlemen’s horses at the playhouse door. Others say that he was a servant, a prompter’s assistant, or a call boy. In the period between 1592 and 1594, theatrical companies were somewhat disorganized; Shakespeare apparently decided to take advantage of this situation and, casting off the garb of a servant, presented himself as a poet. His two narrative poems, *Venus and Adonis* and

The Rape of Lucrece, were published during this period, in 1593 and 1594 respectively. In 1594, Shakespeare made the change from player and poet to actor and playwright.

There were two principal theatrical companies at this point in the Elizabethan **Age**, the Lord Chamberlain's Men and the Lord Admiral's Men. By 1595, Shakespeare was a leading member of one of the two, the Lord Chamberlain's Men, and a sharer in that company.

This allowed him to benefit financially as the company became more popular. It was a position of both promise and profit inasmuch as the company was soon to become the King's Men with the accession to the throne of King James I. Known today as one of the greatest playwrights of the English language, Shakespeare was a vital part of the King's Men and played a major role in its success and popularity. In the beginning, his primary role with the company was as a superb actor and great **draw**. However, after 1603 his name as the principal actor no longer appeared in the credits; from that time on his chief contribution to the company, and to the world, was his plays. His work was the most substantial of the King's Men repertoire during that period and continues to this day to bring the public out to the playhouse.

1. The paragraph preceding the passage most probably discussed _____.

A. the rule of King James I.

B. what Shakespeare did before he got into the theater.

C. famous Shakespearean plays.

D. the disorganization of theatrical companies.

2. This passage is mainly about how Shakespeare _____.

A. became a successful playwright.

B. was a sharer in the Lord Chamberlain's Men.

C. presented himself as a poet.

D. was a vital part of the King's Men.

3. The word garb in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. style of dress

B. fate

C. position

D. role

4. It can be inferred from the passage that before 1594, Shakespeare _____.

A. was a great playwright

B. was a player and poet

C. knew King James I

D. was a superb actor

5. According to the passage, Shakespeare was all of the following EXCEPT

A. a poet

B. a player

C. a playwright

D. a horseman

6. According to paragraph 2, what caused the theatrical company to change its name from the Lord Chamberlain's Men to the King's Men?

A. It was because the Lord Chamberlain's Men was more profitable than Lord Admiral's Men.

B. It was thanks to the accession to the throne of King James I.

C. It was a promising and profitable position.

D. It was because the Lord Admiral's Men was King James I's favorite.

7. The word "age" in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by _____.

A. Year B. Date **C. Era** D. Maturity

8. The word **draw** in the last paragraph could best be replaced by _____.

A. painting **B. attraction** C. sketch D. art

9. According to the passage, the publication of the poem *Venus and Adonis*

A. occurred at the same time as the publication of *The Rape of Lucrece*.

B. took place over the period from 1593 to 1594.

C. was prior to that of *The Rape of Lucrece*.

D. did not take place until 1594.

10. Which sentence in paragraph 2 tells what caused the theatrical company to change its name from the Lord Chamberlain's Men to the King's Men?

A. first sentence

B. Second sentence

C. Third sentence

D. Last sentence

Passage 115

Galaxies are the **major** building blocks of the universe. A galaxy is giant family of many millions of stars, and it is held together by its own gravitational field. Most of the material universe is organized into galaxies of stars together with gas and dust. There are three main types of galaxy: spiral, elliptical, and irregular. The Milky Way is a spiral galaxy, a flattish disc of stars with two spiral arms emerging from its central nucleus.

About one-quarter of all galaxies have this shape. Spiral galaxies are well supplied with the interstellar gas in **which** new stars form: as the rotating spiral pattern sweeps around the galaxy it compresses gas and dust, triggering the formation of bright young stars and in its arms. The elliptical galaxies have a **symmetrical** elliptical or

spheroidal shape with no **obvious** structure. Most of their member stars are very old and since ellipticals are devoid of interstellar gas, no new stars are forming in them. The biggest and brightest galaxies in the universe are ellipticals with masses of about 10^{13} times that of the Sun, these giants may frequently be sources of strong radio emission, in which case they are called radio galaxies. About two-thirds of all galaxies are elliptical. Irregular galaxies comprise about one-tenth of all galaxies and they come in many subclasses.

Measurement in space is quite different from measurement on Earth. Some terrestrial distances can be expressed as intervals of time, the time to fly from one continent to another or the time it takes to drive to work, for example. By comparison with these familiar yardsticks, the distances to the galaxies are incomprehensibly large, but **they** too are made more manageable by using a time calibration, in this case the distance that light travels in one year.

On such a scale the nearest giant spiral galaxy, the Andromeda galaxy, is two million light years away. The most distant luminous objects seen by telescopes are probably ten thousand million light years away. Their light was already halfway here before the Earth even formed. The light from the nearby Virgo galaxy set out when reptiles still **dominated** the animal world.

1. The word “**major**” in line 1 is closest in meaning to

- (A) intense (B) principal (C) huge (D) unique

2. What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?

- (A) The Milky Way.
(B) Major categories of galaxies.
(C) How elliptical galaxies are formed.
(D) Differences between irregular and spiral galaxies.

3. The word “**which**” in line 8 refers to

- (A) dust (B) gas (C) pattern (D) galaxy

4. According to the passage, new stars are formed in spiral galaxies due to

- (A) an explosion of gas
(B) the compression of gas and dust
(C) the combining of old stars
(D) strong radio emissions

5. The word “symmetrical” in line 12 is closest in meaning to

- (A) proportionally balanced
(B) commonly seen
(C) typically large
(D) steadily growing

6. The word “obvious” in line 12 is closest in meaning to

- (A) discovered
(B) apparent
(C) understood
(D) simplistic

7. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of elliptical galaxies?

- (A) They are the largest galaxies.
(B) They mostly contain old stars.
(C) They contain a high amount of interstellar gas.
(D) They have a spherical shape.

8. Which of the following characteristics of radio galaxies is mentioned in the passage?

- (A) They are a type of elliptical galaxy.
(B) They are usually too small to be seen with a telescope.
(C) They are closely related to irregular galaxies.
(D) They are not as bright as spiral galaxies.

9. What percentage of galaxies are irregular?

- (A) 10% (B) 25% (C) 50% (D) 75%

10. The word “they” in line 23 refers to.....

- (A) intervals (B) yardsticks (C) distances (D) galaxies

11. Why does the author mention the Virgo galaxy and the Andromeda galaxy in the third paragraph?

- (A) To describe the effect that distance has on visibility.
- (B) To compare the ages of two relatively young galaxies.
- (C) To emphasize the vast distances of the galaxies from Earth.
- (D) To explain why certain galaxies cannot be seen by a telescope.

12. The word “**dominated**” in line 29 is closest in meaning to

- (A) threatened
- (B) replaced
- (C) were developing in.
- (D) were prevailing

Passage 116

A snowfall consists of myriads of **minute** ice crystals that fall to the ground in the form of frozen precipitation. The formation of snow begins with these ice crystals in the subfreezing strata of the middle and upper atmosphere when there is an adequate supply of moisture present. At the core of every ice crystal is a minuscule nucleus, a solid particle of matter around which moisture condenses and freezes. Liquid water droplets floating in the supercooled atmosphere and free ice crystals cannot coexist within the same cloud, since the vapor pressure of ice is less than that of water. This enables the ice crystals to rob the liquid droplets of their moisture and grow continuously.

The process can be very rapid, quickly creating sizable ice crystals, some of which adhere to each other to create a cluster of ice crystals or a snowflake. Simple flakes possess a variety of beautiful forms, usually hexagonal, though the symmetrical shapes reproduced in most microscope photography of snowflakes are not usually found in actual snowfalls. Typically, snowflakes in actual snowfall consist of broken fragments and clusters of **adhering** ice crystals. For a snowfall to continue once it starts, there must be a constant inflow of moisture to supply the nuclei. This moisture is supplied by the passage of an airstream over a water surface and its

subsequent lifting to higher regions of the atmosphere. The Pacific Ocean is the source of moisture for most snowfalls west of the Rocky Mountains, while the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean feed water vapor into the air currents over the central and eastern sections of the United States. Other geographical features also can be the source of moisture for some snowstorms. For example, areas adjacent to the Great Lakes experience their own unique lake-effect storms, employing a variation of the process on a local scale. In addition, mountainous section or rising terrain can **initiate** snowfalls by the geographical lifting of a moist airstream.

1. Which of the following questions does the author answer in the first paragraph?

- (A) Why are snowflakes hexagonal?
- (B) What is the optimum temperature for snow?
- (C) In which months does most snow fall?

(D) How are snowflakes formed?

2. The word “minute**” in line 1 is closest in meaning to**

- (A) tiny**
- (B) quick
- (C) clear
- (D) sharp

3. What is at the center of an ice crystal?

- (A) A small snowflake
- (B) A nucleus**
- (C) A drop of water
- (D) A hexagon

4. The word “adhere**” in line 14 is closest in meaning to**

- (A) belong
- (B) relate
- (C) stick**
- (D) speed

5. What is the main topic of the second paragraph?

- (A) How ice crystals form.
- (B) How moisture affects temperature.
- (C) What happens when ice crystals melt.

(D) Where the moisture to supply the nuclei comes from.

6. The word “it” in line 14 refers to

(A) snowfall (B) snowflake (C) cluster (D) moisture

7. What is necessary for a snowfall to persist?

(A) A decrease in the number of snowflakes.

(B) Lowered vapor pressure in ice crystals.

(C) A continuous infusion of moisture.

(D) A change in the direction of the airstream.

8. How do lake-effect snowstorms form?

(A) Water temperature drop below freezing.

(B) Moisture rises from a lake into the airstream.

(C) Large quantities of wet air come off a nearby mountain.

(D) Millions of ice crystals form on the surface of a large lake.

9. The word “initiate” in line 23 is closest in meaning to

(A) enhance (B) alter (C) increase (D) begin

10. Which of the following could account for the lack of snowfall in a geographical location close to mountains and a major water source?

(A) Ground temperatures below the freezing point.

(B) Too much moisture in the air.

(C) Too much wind off the mountains.

(D) Atmospheric temperatures above the freezing point.

A great deal can be learned from the actual traces of ancient human locomotion: the footprints of early hominids. The best-known specimens are the **remarkable** tracks discovered at Lactoli, Tanzania, by Mary Leaky. These were left by small hominids around 3.6 to 3.75 million years ago, according to potassium – argon dates of the volcanic rocks above and below this level. These hominids walked across a stretch of moist volcanic ash, which was subsequently turned to mud by rain, and which then set like concrete. Examination of the shape of the prints revealed to Mary Leakey that the feet had a raised arch, a rounded heel, a pronounced ball, and a big toe that pointed forward.

These features, together with the weight-bearing pressure patterns, resembled the prints of upright-walking modern humans. The pressures **exerted** along the foot, together with the length of stride, which averaged 87 centimeters, indicated that the hominids had been walking slowly.

In short, all the detectable morphological features implied that the feet that left the footprints were very little different from those of contemporary humans. A detailed study has been made of the prints using photogrammetry, a technique for obtaining measurements through photographs, which created a drawing showing all the curves and contours of the prints.

The result emphasized that there were at least seven points of similarity with modern bipedal prints, such as the depth of the **heel impression**, and the deep imprint of the big toe. M Day and E. Wickens also took stereo photographs of the Lactoli prints and compared them with modern prints made by men and women in similar soil conditions. Once again, the results furnished possible evidence of bipedalism. Footprints thus provide us not merely with rare impressions of the soft tissue of early hominids, but also with evidence of upright walking that in many ways is clearer than can be obtained from the analysis of bones.

The study of fossil footprints is not **restricted** to examples from such remote periods. Hundreds of prints are known, for example, in French caves dating from the end of the last ice age, approximately 10,000 years ago. Research by Leon Pales, using detailed silicon resin molds of footprints mostly made by bare feet, has provided information about this period.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

(A) The analysis of footprint fossils.

(B) Accurate dating of hominid remains.

(C) the career of Mary Leakey.

(D) Behavioral patterns of early humans.

2. The word “remarkable” in line 2 is closest in meaning to

(A) Extraordinary (B) enormous (C) various (D) orderly

3. The age of the Laetoli footprints was estimated by

(A) testing the fossilized bones of the hominids.

(B) studying the shape of the footprints.

(C) analyzing nearby rock layers.

(D) comparison with footprints from other locations.

4. It can be inferred that the footprints in volcanic ash at Laetoli were well preserved because

(A) they were buried by a second volcanic eruption.

(B) the ash contained potassium anti argon.

(C) the ash was still warm from the volcanic eruptions.

(D) suitable conditions caused the ash harden.

5. Which or the following is NOT mentioned as a characteristic of the feet in Mary Leakey’s fossil find?

- (A) The shape or the heel. (B) The number of toes.
(C) A raised arch. (D) A pronounced ball.

6. The word “exerted” in line 10 is closest in meaning to

- (A) influenced (B) applied
(C) returned (D) lessened

7. The figure of 87 centimeters mentioned in line 12 refers to the size of the

- (A) objects carried by the hominids.
(B) steps taken by the hominids.
(C) hominids bodies.
(D) hominids feet.

8. Why does the author mention the “heel impression” in line 18?

- (A) To emphasize the size of the hominids foot.
(B) To speculate on a possible injury the hominid had suffered.
(C) To give an example of similarity to modern human footprints.
(D) To indicate the weight of early hominids.

9. The word “restricted” in line 26 is closest in meaning to

- (A) limited (B) improved
(C) continued (D) succeeded

10. What can be inferred about the footprints found in French caves mentioned in the last paragraph?

- (A) They show more detail than the Laetoli prints.
(B) They are of more recent origin than the Laetoli prints.
(C) They are not as informative as the Laetoli prints.
(D) They are more difficult to study than the Laetoli prints.

11. Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?

- (A) "hominids" (line 3)

(B) "arch" (line 9)

(C) "photogrammetry" (line 16)

(D) "silicon resin molds" (line 29)

Passage 118

Humanity's primal efforts to systematize the concepts of size, shapes, and number are usually regarded as the earliest mathematics. However, the concept of number and the counting process developed so long before the time of recorded history (there is archaeological evidence that counting was employed by humans as far back as 50,000 years ago) that the manner of this development is largely **conjectural**. Imagining how it probably came about is not difficult.

The argument that humans, even in prehistoric times, had some number sense, at least to the extent of recognizing the concepts of more and less when some objects were added to or taken away from a small group, seems fair, for studies have shown that some animal possess such a sense. With the gradual evolution of society, simple counting became imperative.

A tribe had to know how many members **it** had and how many enemies, and shepherd needed to know if the flock of sheep was decreasing in size. Probably the earliest way of keeping a count was by some simple tally method, **employing** the principle of one-to-one correspondence. In keeping a count of sheep, for example, one finger per sheep could be turned under. Counts could also be **maintained** by making scratches in the dirt or on a stone, by cutting notches in a piece of wood, or by tying knots in a string. Then, perhaps later, an **assortment** of vocal sounds was developed as a word tally against the number of objects in a small group. And still later, with the refinement of writing, a set of signs was devised to stand for these

numbers. Such an imagined development is supported by reports of anthropologists in their studies of present-day societies that are thought to be similar to those of early humans.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The efforts of early humans to care for herds of animals.
- (B) The development of writing.
- (C) The beginnings of mathematics.**
- (D) Similarities in number sense between humans and animals.

2. The word “conjectural” in line 6 is closest in meaning to

- (A) complex.
- (B) based on guessing.**
- (C) unbelievable.
- (D) supported by careful research.

3. Why does the author mention animals in line 7?

- (A) To support a theory about the behavior of early humans.**
- (B) To identify activities that are distinctly human.
- (C) To illustrate the limits of a historical record of human development.
- (D) To establish that early human kept domesticated animals.

4. The word “it” in line 12 refers to

- (A) evolution
- (B) counting
- (C) tribe**
- (D) shepherd

5. What is the basic principle of the tally method described in the second paragraph?

- (A) The count is recorded permanently.
- (B) Calculations provide the total count.
- (C) Large quantities are represented by symbols.
- (D) Each marker represents a singly object.**

6. The word “employing” in line 14 is closest in meaning to

- (A) using**
- (B) paying
- (C) focusing
- (D) hiring

7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an early methods of counting?

- (A) Cutting notches (B) Bending fingers
(C) Piling stones (D) Tying knots

8. The word “maintained” in line 12 is closest in meaning to

- (A) justified (B) asserted (C) located (D) kept

9. The word “assortment” in line 14 is closest in meaning to

- (A) instrument (B) variety (C) surplus (D) symbol

10. It can be inferred that research in other academic fields relates to research in the author’s field in which of the following ways?

- (A) It contributes relevant information.
(B) It is carried out on a simpler level.
(C) It is less reliable than research in the author's field.
(D) It causes misunderstandings if applied to the author's field.

11. Which of the following conclusions is supported by the passage?

- (A) Counting processes did not develop until after writing became widespread.
(B) Early counting methods required herds of animals.
(C) Mathematics has remained unchanged since ancient times.
(D) Early humans first counted because of necessity.

12. Where in the passage does the author mention the ability of animals to recognized small and large groups?

- (A) Lines 1-2 (B) Lines 6-9
(C) Lines 10-12 (D) Lines 17-18

Considered the most influential architect of his time, Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959) was born in the small rural community of Richland Center, Wisconsin. He entered then University of Wisconsin at the age of 15 as a special student, studying engineering because the school had no course in architecture. At the age of 20 he then went to work as a draughtsman in Chicago in order to learn the traditional, classical language of architecture. After marrying into a wealthy business family at the age of 21, Wright set up house in an exclusive neighborhood in Chicago, and after a few years of working for a number of architectural firms, set up his own architectural office.

For twenty years he brought up a family of six children upstairs, and ran a thriving architectural practice of twelve or so draughtsmen downstairs. Here, in an idyllic American suburb, with giant oaks, sprawling lawns, and no fences, Wright built **some** sixty rambling homes by the year 1900. He became the leader of a style known as the “Prairie” school – houses with low-pitched roofs and extended lines that **blended** into the landscape and typified his style of “organic architecture”.

By the age of forty-one, in 1908, Wright had achieved **extraordinary** social and professional success. He gave countless lectures at major universities, and started his Taliesin Fellowship – a visionary social workshop in **itself**. In 1938 he appeared on the cover of Time magazine, and later, on a two cent stamp. The most spectacular buildings of his mature period were based on forms borrowed from nature, and the intentions were clearly romantic, poetic, and intensely personal. Examples of these buildings are Tokyo’s Imperial Hotel (1915-22: demolished 1968), and New York City’s Guggenheim Museum (completed 1959) He continued working until his death in 1959, at the age of 92, although in his later years, he spent as much time giving interviews and being a celebrity, as he did in designing buildings. Wright can be considered an essentially **idiosyncratic** architect whose influence was immense but whose pupils were few.

1. With which of the following subjects is the passage mainly concerned?

- (A) the development of modern architecture in America.
- (B) the contributions of the “Prairie” School to modern architecture.
- (C) the life and achievements of a famous architect.**
- (D) the influence of the style of “organic architecture” in America.

2. Frank Lloyd Wright first worked as a draughtsman because

- (A) for twenty years he lived above his shop and employed draughtsmen.
- (B) to learn the language of architecture.**
- (C) that is what he studied at the University of Wisconsin.
- (D) that is the work of new employees in architectural firms.

3. The word “some” in line 12 is closest in meaning to

- (A) around
- (B) over**
- (C) nearly
- (D) exactly

4. According to the passage, an idyllic American suburb is

- (A) based on forms borrowed from nature.
- (B) blended into the landscape.
- (C) giant oaks, sprawling lawns, and no fences.**
- (D) houses with low-pitched roofs and extended lines.

5. The word “blended” in line 15 is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) dug
- (B) cut
- (C) imposed
- (D) merged**

6. The word “itself” in line 18 refers to

- (A) social workshop
- (B) Taliesin Fellowship**
- (C) He
- (D) Major universities

7. The word “idiosyncratic” in line 27 is closest in meaning to

- (A) idiotic
- (B) idealistic

(C) individualistic

(D) independent

8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

(A) the Taliesin Fellowship was a grant of money.

(B) many of Wright's architectural ideas have not been taken up by others.

(C) Wright used his wife's money to set up his own architectural office in an exclusive neighborhood in Chicago.

(D) Some of Wright's most notable buildings have been demolished because they were not popular.

9. All of the following about Frank Lloyd Wright are true EXCEPT

(A) he became the leader of a style known as "organic architecture".

(B) he died at the age of 92.

(C) he commenced university studies at the age of 15.

(D) some of his most spectacular buildings were not in America.

10. The word "extraordinary", in paragraph 16 is closest in meaning to

(A) incredible

(B) influential

(C) minuscule

(D) reliable

Passage 120

Many ants forage across the countryside in large numbers and undertake mass migrations; these activities proceed because one ant lays a trail on the ground for the others to follow. As a worker ant returns home after finding a source of food, it marks the route by intermittently touching its stinger to the ground and depositing a tiny amount of trail pheromone a mixture of chemicals that delivers diverse messages as the context changes. These trails incorporate no directional information and may be followed by other ants in either direction. Unlike some other messages, such as the one arising from a dead ant, a food trail has to be kept secret from

members of other species. It is not surprising then that ant species use a wide variety of compounds as trail pheromones. Ants can be extremely sensitive to these signals. Investigators working with the trail pheromone of the leafcutter ant *Atta texana* calculated that one milligram of this substance would suffice to lead a column of ants three times around Earth. The vapor of the evaporating pheromone over the trail guides an ant along the way, and the ant detects this signal with receptors in its antennae. A trail pheromone will evaporate to **furnish** the highest concentration of vapor right over the trail, in what is called a vapor space. In following the trail, the ant moves to the right and left, **oscillating** from side to side across the line of the trail itself, bringing first one and then the other antenna into the vapor space. As the ant moves to the right, its left antenna arrives in the vapor space. The signal it receives causes it to swing to the left, and the ant then pursues this new course until its right antenna reaches the vapor space. It then swings back to the right, and so weaves back and forth down the trail.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The mass migration of ants.
- (B) How ants mark and follow a chemical trail.**
- (C) Different species of ants around the world.
- (D) The information contained in pheromones.

2. The word “forage” in line 1 is closest in meaning to

- (A) look up
- (B) walk toward
- (C) revolve around
- (D) search for food**

3. The word “intermittently” in line 3 is closest in meaning to

(A) periodically (B) incorrectly (C) rapidly (D) roughly

4. The phrase “the one” in line 7 refers to a single

(A) message (B) dead ant (C) food trail (D) species

5. According to the passage, why do ants use different compounds as trail pheromones?

(A) To reduce their sensitivity to some chemicals.

(B) To attract different types of ants.

(C) To protect their trail from other species.

(D) To indicate how far away the food is.

6. The author mentions the trail pheromone of the leafcutter ant in line 10 to point out

(A) how little pheromone is needed to mark a trail.

(B) the different types of pheromones ants can produce.

(C) a type of ant that is common in many parts of the world.

(D) that certain ants can produce up to one milligram of pheromone.

7. According to the passage, how are ants guided by trail pheromones?

(A) They concentrate on the smell of food.

(B) They follow an ant who is familiar with the trail.

(C) They avoid the vapor spaces by moving in a straight line.

(D) They sense the vapor through their antennae.

8. The word “furnish” in line 13 is closest in meaning to

(A) include (B) provide (C) cover (D) select

9. The word “oscillating” in line 15 is closest in meaning to

(A) falling (B) depositing (C) swinging (D) starting

10. According to the passage, the highest amount of pheromone vapor is found

(A) in the receptors of the ants. (B) just above the trail.
(C) in the source of food. (D) under the soil along the trail.

Passage 121

Animation traditionally is done by hand-drawing or painting successive frames of an object, each slightly different than the preceding frame. In computer animation, although the computer may be the one to draw the different frames, in most cases the artist will draw the beginning and ending frames and the computer will produce the drawings between the first and the last drawing. This is generally referred to as computer-assisted animation, because the computer is more of a helper than an originator. In full computer animation, complex mathematical formulas are used to produce the final sequence of pictures.

These formulas operate on extensive databases of numbers that define the objects in the pictures as they exist in mathematical space. The database consists of endpoints, and color and intensity information. Highly trained professionals are needed to produce such effects because animation that obtains high degrees of realism involves computer techniques for three-dimensional transformation, shading, and curvatures. High-tech computer animation for film involves very expensive computer systems along with special color terminals or frame buffers. The frame buffer is nothing

(B) expose several frames at the same time.

(C) store individual images.

(D) create new frames.

5. The phrase "nothing more than" in lines 12 is closest in meaning to

(A) increasingly (B) simply (C) particularly (D) instantly

6. According to the passage, the positions and colors of the figures in high-tech animation are determined by

(A) drawing several versions.

(B) enlarging one frame at a time.

(C) analyzing the sequence from different angles.

(D) using computer calculations.

7. The word "captures" in line 16 is closest in meaning to

(A) separates (B) registers (C) describes (D) numbers

8. The word "Once" in line 17 is closest in meaning to

(A) before (B) since (C) after (D) while

9. According to the passage, how do computer-animation companies often test motion?

(A) They experiment with computer-generated line drawings.

(B) They hand-draw successive frames.

(C) They calculate high-resolution images.

(D) They develop extensive mathematical formulas.

10. The word "task" in line 22 is closest in meaning to

(A) possibility (B) position (C) time (D) job

11. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

- (A) Computers have reduced the costs of animation.
- (B) In the future, traditional artists will no longer be needed.
- (C) Artists are unable to produce drawings as high in quality as computer drawings.
- (D) Animation involves a wide range of technical and artistic skills.

Passage 122

The atmosphere of Venus is quite different from ours. Measurements taken from the Earth show a high concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere of Venus. In fact, carbon dioxide makes up 96 percent of Venus* atmosphere; nitrogen makes up almost all the rest. The Earth's atmosphere, by comparison, is mainly nitrogen, with a fair amount of oxygen as well. Carbon dioxide makes up less than 0.1 percent of the terrestrial atmosphere. The surface pressure of Venus* atmosphere is 90 times higher than the pressure of Earth's atmosphere, as a result of the large amount of carbon dioxide **in the former**. Throughout Earth's history, carbon dioxide on Earth has mixed with rain to dissolve rocks; the dissolved rock and carbon dioxide **eventually** flow into the oceans, where they precipitate to form new terrestrial rocks, often with the help of life-forms. If this carbon dioxide were released from the Earth's rocks, along with other carbon dioxide **trapped** in seawater, our atmosphere would become as dense and have as high a pressure as that of Venus. Venus, slightly closer to the Sun than Earth and thus hotter, had no oceans in which the carbon dioxide could dissolve or life to help take up the carbon. Also, Venus has probably lost almost all the water it ever had. Since Venus is closer to the Sun than the Earth is, its lower atmosphere was hotter even early on. The result was that more water vapor went into its upper atmosphere, where solar ultraviolet rays broke it up into hydrogen and oxygen. The hydrogen, a light gas, escaped easily; the oxygen has

combined with other gasses or with iron on Venus surface. Studies from the Earth show that the clouds on Venus are primarily composed of droplets of sulfuric acid, with water droplets mixed in Sulfuric acid may sound strange as a cloud **constituent**, but the Earth too has a significant layer of sulfuric acid droplets in its stratosphere. However, the water in the lower layers of the Earth's atmosphere, circulating because of weather, washes the sulfur compounds out of these layers, whereas Venus has sulfur compounds in the lower layers of its atmosphere in addition to those in its clouds.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Atmospheric differences between Venus and Earth
- (B) How Venus lost the water it once had
- (C) The influence of the Sun on Venus
- (D) A comparison between the upper and lower atmosphere on Venus.

2. The phrase "the former" in line 7 refers to

- (A) the surface pressure
- (B) Venus's atmosphere
- (C) Earth's atmosphere
- (D) a result

3. The word "eventually" in line 8 is closest in meaning to

- (A) in the past
- (B) first
- (C) ultimately
- (D) occasionally

4. According to the passage, what causes Venus' high surface pressure?

- (A) Dissolving rocks.
- (B) Frequent heavy rains.
- (C) Its distance from the Sun.
- (D) The composition of its atmosphere.

5. Why does the author begin the sentence in lines 9-10 with the phrase "If this carbon dioxide were released from Earth's rocks.."

- (A) To present a situation that is contrary to fact.
- (B) To convince readers that a certain process is harmless.
- (C) To describe an event that took place long ago.
- (D) To explain what is likely to happen in the future.

6. The word "**trapped**" in line 10 is closest in meaning to

- (A) caught
- (B) transported
- (C) lacking
- (D) involved

7. According to the passage, which of the following has resulted from processes involving Earth's carbon dioxide? C

- (A) A steady increase in the density of Earth's atmosphere.
- (B) An increased rate at which rock dissolves.
- (C) The accumulation of carbon dioxide in Earth's rocks.
- (D) The expansion of Earth's oceans.

8. The passage suggests that which of the following helps explain why Earth has kept most of its water?

- (A) Earth's surface contains only small amounts of iron.
- (B) Earth has always been cooler than Venus.
- (C) Earth now has higher amounts of carbon dioxide than it used to have.
- (D) Earth's atmosphere has never completely blocked sulfuric acid droplets.

9. According to the passage, what happened to oxygen on Venus'?

- (A) Most of it was absorbed into rocks.
- (B) It was released from water and then combined with other substances.
- (C) It chemically combined with hydrogen to form atmospheric water.
- (D) It has been slowly replacing carbon dioxide in Venus' upper atmosphere.

10. The word "**constituent**" in line 19 is closest in meaning to

- (A) type
- (B) alternative

(C) product

(D) component

Passage 123

A rapidly advancing **contemporary** science that is highly dependent on new tools is Earth system science. Earth system science involves observation and measurements on the Earth at all scales from the largest to the smallest. The huge amounts of data that are gathered come from many different locations and require special techniques for handling data. Important new tools that **facilitate** Earth system science include satellite remote sensing, small deep-sea submarines, and geographic information systems. More than any other way of gathering evidence, satellite observations continually remind us that each part of the Earth interacts with and is dependent on all other parts. Earth system science was born from the **realization** of that interdependence. Satellite remote sensing makes possible observations at large scales, and in many cases, measurements of factors that could not otherwise be measured. For example, the ozone hole over Antarctica--the decrease in the concentration of ozone high in the atmosphere--is measured by remote sensing, as are changes in deserts, forests, and farmlands around the world. Such measurements can be used in many areas of specialization besides Earth system science. Archaeology, for example, has benefited from satellite observations that reveal the traces of ancient trade routes across the

Arabian Desert. New tools for exploring previously **inaccessible** areas of the Earth have also added greatly to our knowledge of the Earth system. Small deep-sea submarines allow scientists to travel to the depths of the ocean. There **they** have discovered new species and ecosystems **thriving** near deep-sea vents that emit heat, gasses, and mineral-rich water. Just as important as new methods of measurement and exploration are new ways to store and analyze data about the Earth system.

Computer-based software programs known as geographic information systems, or GIS, allow a large number of data points to be stored along with their locations.

These can be used to produce maps and to compare different sets of information gathered at different times. For example, satellite remote sensing images of a forest can be converted to represent stages in the forest's growth. Two such images, made at different times can be overlaid and compared, and the changes that have taken place can be represented in a new image.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Special techniques are needed to classify the huge amounts of data about Earth.
- (B) New tools provide information about Earth that was once impossible to obtain.**
- (C) Advances in Earth system science have resolved many environmental problems.
- (D) Satellite remote sensing can show changes between two images taken years apart.

2. The word "contemporary" in line 1 is closest in meaning to

- (A) little-known
- (B) informative
- (C) current**
- (D) exciting

3. The word "facilitate" in line 4 is closest in meaning to

- (A) enable**
- (B) require
- (C) organize
- (D) examine

4. The author of the passage mentions that satellite observations are especially effective in

- (A) conducting scientific studies of life on the ocean floor.
- (B) predicting future climate changes.
- (C) providing data to determine Earth's age.
- (D) demonstrating interactions among all of Earth's parts.**

5. The word "realization" in line 7 is closest in meaning to

(A) observation (B) assumption (C) explanation (D) recognition

6. According to the passage, satellite observations of the Arabian Desert allow archaeologists to discern

(A) indications of ancient routes (B) evidence of former lakes
(C) traces of early farms (D) remains of ancient forests

7. The word "inaccessible" in line'14 is closest in meaning to

(A) unreachable (B) undiscovered (C) unexplored (D) unpredictable

8. The word "they" in line 16 refers to

(A) new tools (B) small deep-sea submarines
(C) scientists (D) the depths of the ocean

9. The word "thriving" in line 16 is closest in meaning to

(A) surviving (B) flourishing (C) feeding (D) competing

10. The organization of the passage can best be described as

(A) an extended statement of the basic principles of a particular scientific theory.
(B) an introductory statement followed by a discussion of particular examples.
(C) a comparison of the effectiveness of different types of scientific tools.
(D) an argument for the claim that new techniques can be useful in many specialized fields.

توجه: از ارسال فایل برای گروه ها یا افراد دیگر خوداری کنید چون به هیچ عنوان راضی نیستیم و حق الناس است. برای تهیه فایل آزمون های جدید با آیدی تلگرامی و شماره تلفن زیر در ارتباط باشید.

@MSRT_PASS

09363396013

Passage 124

Consumers are frequently unaware that about 30 percent of nationwide department stores are franchises with numerous **outlets**. Chain stores are a group of retail stores that are supervised or coordinated by centralized management. From a business perspective, chain stores have numerous advantages. Over independent stores, one of which is that the parent company almost always has the credit to purchase large quantities of goods to supply to its outlets and to receive a discount for placing such an order. Through the centralized system of distribution, chain stores can **absorb** the cost and price differential and attract consumers with various physical and psychological needs. They can also distribute their operating cost for accounting, advertising, marketing, merchandising, and transportation.

In general, approximately 50 percent of gross product cost results from the associated marketing research and distribution. While research focuses on the probable market segments, it strongly considers consumer behavior and cognitive motives rather than the actual prices of goods. Similarly, the cost increase in the multiple channels of distribution accounts for about 23 percent of the unit price. By combining their marketing resources and distribution networks, franchise outlets can avoid performing whole stages of marketing studies and layers of distribution networks to reduce unit price. It is the central company that conducts marketing and communicates with manufacturers, thus controlling production decisions and the pricing policy. Franchises operate according to their contracts with the parent company and pay it a fraction of their net gains. **They** symbolized a brand name and identify their goods with a particular range of quality that sets it apart from other, similar products. Essentially, chain stores **convert** consumer brand name loyalty into profit; this factor determines franchise proliferation and results in a relatively low degree of failure.

1. With what topic is the passage mainly concerned?

(A) The marketing of chain store products.

(B) The business rationale for chain stores.

(C) Pricing and distribution in franchises.

(D) Brand name imaging of retail outlets.

2. In line 2, the word "outlets" is closest in meaning to

(A) stock markets

(B) store rooms

(C) retailers

(D) outfits

3. In line 7, the word "absorb" is closest in meaning to.....

(A) absolve

(B) cushion

(C) hide

(D) advertise

4. It can be inferred from the passage that chain stores

(A) are more expensive than department stores.

(B) can economize by controlling their operating costs.

(C) have a greater consumer appeal than the parent company.

(D) have power in identifying their market segments.

5. According to the passage, what does marketing research include?

(A) The actual prices of goods.

(B) Consumer segments and behavior.

(C) Multiple channels of distribution.

(D) The percentage of gross product cost.

6. In line 14, the phrase "accounts for" is closest in meaning to

- (A) sees as (B) counts on (C) adjusts **(D) represents**

7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a means through which chain stores control their prices?

- (A) Reducing distribution costs.
(B) Consolidating their finances.
(C) Dividing their purchase orders.
(D) Marketing a company brand name.

8. Why does the author mention legally binding agreements between businesses?

- (A) To show feasible profitability of merchandising.
(B) To measure the value of consumer dependence on a product.
(C) To point out the means of parent company control.
(D) To exemplify the system of franchise operations.

9. In line 19, the word "they" refers to

- (A) production decisions and the pricing policy
(B) franchises
(C) contracts
(D) their net gains

10. It can be inferred from the passage that the parent company probably dictates.....

- (A) what sales personnel are employed
(B) what profit an outlet makes
(C) how goods are advertised
(D) how products are packed

11. According to the passage, how do chain stores profit by being associated with the parent company?

- (A) They are not concerned about market instability.
- (B) They are not held accountable for a change in profits.
- (C) They put their needs ahead of those of the parent company.
- (D) They market consumer brand name recognition.**

12. In line 21, the word "convert" is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) Rum**
- (B) nestle
- (C) antagonize
- (D) fit

Passage 125

Continents and ocean basins represent the largest identifiable bodies on Earth. On the solid portion of the planet, the second most prominent features are flat plains, elevated plateaus, and large mountain ranges. In geography, the term "continent" refers to the surface of continuous landmasses that together includes about 29.2% of the planet's surface. On the other hand, another definition is prevalent in the general use of the term that deals with extensive main lands, such as Europe or Asia, that actually represent one very large landmass. Although all continents are **bounded** by the water bodies or high mountain ranges, isolated main lands, such as Greenland and India-Pakistan areas are called subcontinents. In some circles, the distinction between continents and large islands lies almost exclusively in the size of a particular landmass. The analysis of compression and tension in the earth's crust has determined that continental structures are composed of layers that underlie continental shelves. A great deal of disagreement among geologists surrounds the issue of exactly how many layers underlie each landmass because of their distinctive mineral and chemical composition. It's also quite possible that the ocean floor rests

on top of unknown continents that have not yet been explored. The continental crust is believed to have been formed by means of a chemical reaction when lighter materials separated from sustained ones, thus settling at various levels within the crust. Assisted by the measurements of the specifics within crust formations by means of monitoring earthquakes, geologists can speculate that a chemical split occurred to form the atmosphere, sea water and the crust before it solidified many centuries ago. Although each continent has its special features, all consists of various combinations of components that include shields, mountain belts, intracratonic basins, margins, volcanic plateaus, and block vaulted belts. The basic differences among continents lie in the proportions and the composition of these features relative to the continent size. Climatic zones have a crucial effect on the weathering and formation of the surface features, soil erosion, soil deposition, land formation, vegetation, and human activities. Mountain belts are elongated narrow zones that have a characteristic folded sedimentary organization of layers. They are typically produced during substabial crustal movements, which generate faulting and mountain building. When continental margins collide, the rise of a marginal edge leads to the formation of large mountain ranges, as explained by the plate tectonic theory. This process also accounts for the occurrence of mountain belts in ocean basins and produces evidence for the ongoing continental plate evolution.

1. what does this passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Continental drift and division.
- (B) Various definitions of the term "continent".
- (C) Continental structure and crust.**
- (D) Scientific analyses of continental crusts.

2. According to the passage, how do scientists define continents?

(A) As masses of land without divisions.

(B) As extensive bodies of land.

(C) As the largest identifiable features.

(D) As surficial compositions and ranges.

3. The word "bounded" is closest in meaning to.....

(A) Covered.

(B) Convened.

(C) Delimited.

(D) Dominated.

4. The author in the passage implies that the disagreement among scientists is based on the fact that.....

(A) Each continent has several planes and shelves.

(B) Continents have various underlying layers of crust.

(C) Continents undergo compression and experience tension.

(D) Continents have different chemical makeup.

5. The word "specifics" is closest in meaning to.....

(A) specialties.

(B) speculations.

(C) exact details.

(D) precise movements

6. The word "it" refers to.....

(A) a chemical split.

(B) the crust.

(C) the atmosphere.

(D) sea water.

7. The author of the passage implies that.....

(A) It is not known exactly how the continental crust was formed.

(B) Geologists have neglected the exploration of the ocean floor.

(C) Scientists have concentrated on monitoring earthquakes.

(D) The earth's atmosphere split into water and solids

8. According to the passage, what are the differences in the structure of continents?

(A) The proportional size of continents to one another.

(B) Ratios of major components and their comparative size.

(C) The distinctive features of their elements.

(D) Climatic zones and their effect on the surface features.

9. The phrase "This process" refers to.....

(A) Continental collision.

(B) Mountain ranges.

(C) the rise of margins.

(D) Plate tectonic theory.

10. The author of the passage implies that.....

(A) The process of mountain formation has not been accounted for.

(B) Mountain ranges on the ocean floor lead to surface mountain building.

(C) Faulting and continental margins are parts of plate edges.

(D) The process of the continent formation has not been completed.

11. The word "evidence" in the last line is closest in meaning to.....

(A) eventuality.

(B) confirmation.

(C) exemplification.

(D) challenge.

Passage 126

During the late Middle Ages, oil paint took hold as the artistic medium of choice because it was effective, flexible, and resilient relative to the wax-based, watercolor, fresco, or tempera paints prevalent at the time. Although contemporary commercially prepared paints contain a mixture of pigments and linseed oil, poppy oil paints are also available to connoisseurs. The original recipes developed in

medieval European monasteries relied on fast-drying bases derived from various organic oils predominantly valued for their medicinal qualities. The pigments are insoluble, lightproof, and chemically inert powders ground in **the base**. Occasionally, varnish can be added to increase the paste's ability to reflect light and to cover pictures with a protective seal. The resulting stiff, resinous compounds are often packaged in flexible metal or plastic tubes. Historically, yellow pigments have been added to the oil, and then the paste was layered over tin foil to imitate the appearance of gold leaf. Despite the numerous experiments to accelerate the drying process, oil paints dry comparatively slowly with little color alteration. An important advantage of color stability is that tones and undertones are easy to blend, match, transpose, and grade, and mistakes and smudges are simple to correct. Due to the creamy consistency of most mixtures, artists can exploit their **viscosity** in thick applications, sprays, thin trickles, and three-dimensional blobs. The purification by boiling and filtering and bleaching of oils can impart varied hues to powdered pigments, while drying time can be reduced by adding metallic oxides. Professional painters who mix their own medium usually have their own **trademark** methods of mixing materials that art experts recognize as a part of an artist's creative work. The thickness of the paste also plays an important role in defining the stages of painting a picture. After the basic design is sketched in pencil or charcoal, the broad background or foreground areas of the canvas are covered with thin, diluted paint on top of the primer. A thicker paint, often with added varnish, is subsequently used to refine and outline the foundation. The width of the brush depends on the type of paint the artist chooses to use, and stiff bristles are usually found in narrow brushes for making sharp lines, while softer brushes of animal hair can be employed in broad strokes.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The evolution and history of oil paintings and media.
- (B) The technology and development of drying oils.
- (C) The recipes and ingredients for producing oil paints.
- (D) The composition and techniques for mixing oil paints.**

2. It can be inferred from the passage that oil paintings

- (A) supplanted the use of tempera and fresco.**
- (B) took hold of the artistic choices in the Middle Ages.
- (C) promoted artistic talent since the early times.
- (D) supported the usefulness of applying paints.

3. The word “**connoisseurs**” in bold is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) explorers **(B) experts** (C) exporters (D) experimenters

4. According to the passage, medieval monks extracted oil.....

- (A) from minerals
- (B) in conjunction with pigments
- (C) from plants**
- (D) in combination with medicines

5. The phrase “**the base**” in bold is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) paint **(B) oil** (C) chemicals (D) pestle

6. The purpose of paragraph 2 is to illustrate.....

- (A) the laboriousness of making oil paints.
- (B) the durability of oil colors.
- (C) the complexity of oil purification.
- (D) the superiority of oil paints.**

7. The word “**viscosity**” in bold is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) stiffness
- (B) elasticity
- (C) stickiness**
- (D) eloquence

8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as components of oil paints?

- (A) accelerants
- (B) retarders**
- (C) sealants
- (D) glosses

9. The word “**trademark**” in bold is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) signature**
- (A) selection
- (A) significance
- (A) secret

10. The author of the passage implies that an oil painting

- (A) requires professional painters to mix their own paint.
- (B) contains a layer of canvas and charcoal.
- (C) thickens as the oil continues to dry in stages.
- (D) requires multiple layers of brushwork.**

Passage 127

Simply being bilingual does not qualify someone to interpret. Interpreting is not merely a mechanical process of **converting** one sentence in language A into the same sentence in language B. Rather, it's a complex art in which thoughts and idioms that have no obvious **analogues** from tongue to tongue or words that have multiple meanings must quickly be transformed in such a way that the message is clearly and accurately expressed to the listener. At one international conference, an American speaker said, "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," which meant nothing to the Spanish audience. The interpretation was, "A monkey in a silk dress is still a monkey" an idiom the Spanish understood and that conveyed the same idea. There are two kinds of interpreters, simultaneous and consecutive, each requiring separate talents. **The former**, sitting in an isolated booth, usually at a large multilingual conference, speaks to listeners wearing headphones, interpreting what a foreign-language speaker says as he says it actually a sentence behind. Consecutive interpreters are the ones most international negotiators use. They are mainly employed for smaller meetings without sound booths, headphones, and other high-tech gear. Equally **taxing** in its own way, consecutive interpretation also requires two-person teams. A foreign speaker says his piece while the interpreter, using a special shorthand, takes notes and during a pause, tells the client what was said. Consecutive translation constitutes the basis of both types of interpretation, as it develops the requisite analytical skills. While 99 percent of the interpreter's work is done in the simultaneous mode, consecutive translation is used whenever a high degree of accuracy is required.

1. What is the purpose of this passage?

A. To explain the scope of interpreting.

B. To differentiate between simultaneous and consecutive interpreters.

C. To state the qualifications of an interpreter.

D. To point out the importance of an interpreter.

2. In line 2 the word "converting" is closest in meaning to.....

A. understanding **B. changing** C. reading D. concluding

3. The word "analogues" in line 4 is closest in meaning to

A. dictionaries B. scripts **C. counterparts** D. anthologies

4. The author implies that most people are of the opinion that the skill of interpreting is.....

A. simpler than it really is. B. very complex and demanding.

C. highly valued and admired. D. based on principles of business.

5. The example of the expression "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear" in lines 7-8 is used to.....

A. show the differences in language A and language B.

B. stress the importance of word for word translation.

C. emphasize the need for translation of the meaning of the utterance.

D. to point out the difference in attributes of animals in English and Spanish.

6. The phrase "The former" in line 12 refers to.....

A. simultaneous interpreters

B. the booth

C. consecutive interpreters

D. separate talents

7. It can be inferred from the passage that a necessary prerequisite of being a translator is.....

A. being a linguist.

B. being bilingual.

C. being able to use high-tech equipment.

D. working well with people.

8. According to the passage, which of the following would a consecutive interpreter be used for?

A. A business transaction between two foreign speakers

B. A large meeting of many nations.

C. A translation of a foreign book.

D. An interpretation of a major literary work.

9. Based on the description given in the passage, what would a simultaneous interpreter be most in need of?

A. A dictionary or phrase book.

B. Advanced technical style in writing.

C. Headphones and a booth.

D. Shorthand skills and a notepad.

10. In line 17 the word "taxing" is closest in meaning to

A. expensive

B. rewarding

C. worrisome

D. demanding

11. It can be inferred from the passage that simultaneous translation....

A. would be learned after mastering the skills of consecutive translation.

B. is more accurate than consecutive translation.

C. does not involve analytical skills.

D. is not in high demand.

Passage 128

Over the years from the seventeenth century through the nineteenth and beyond, as one style and fashion in building succeeded another, two very modest but highly distinctive types of dwellings flourished continuously the log cabin and the Cape Cod cottage. Completely unpretentious in design, both varieties enjoyed widespread popularity, and their derivatives are still with us today.

While visiting Cape Cod in 1800, the president of Yale, Timothy Dwight, observed that nearly all the homes of this whaling and shipbuilding center were one and one-half stories, with central chimneys, small windows, and gabled roofs. He referred to these dwellings as "Cape Cod houses," a type which originated with the Pilgrims, and which today can be found everywhere from Palo Alto to Provincetown. Simplicity was the keynote of these houses. Nearly all these early homesites were planned so the front of the house faced south. Fireplaces were the only source of heat, and the low winter sun added warmth to the front rooms which were usually reserved for formal occasions such as weddings, funerals, and entertaining the minister. The shingled exteriors of these cottages usually weathered to a silvery gray. In Cape communities, where pretension was abhorred, and where the homes of captain and crewman were undifferentiated, even painted clapboards were considered showy." As one Bostonian put it,

"Cape Cod residences have a **peculiarity**. The houses and their surroundings seem of an unsuitable inferiority of style to those who live in them ... [men] whose sons and daughters visit and marry in the best circles There is ... a remarkable republican simplicity in the style of buildings; little distinction that betokens wealth; and equality that extends to everything."

1. This passage mainly discusses

- (A) two types of houses.
- (B) the effect of the weather on house types.
- (C) the Cape Cod house.**
- (D) peculiarities of the Cape Cod communities.

2. The word "succeeded" in line 2 is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) outperforme
- (B) replaced**
- (C) mimicked
- (D) represented

3. The word "derivatives" in line 5 is closest in meaning to

- (A) photos
- (B) foundations
- (C) replicas**
- (D) furnishings

4. From the passage, which of the following can be inferred about log cabins and Cape Cod cottages?

- (A) They were the only available housing in the 17th and 18th centuries.
- (B) They can still be seen today as a popular housing form.**
- (C) They often appeared in high fashion magazines.
- (D) They appealed to people who desired a distinctive style.

5. The word "abhorred" in line 17 is closest in meaning to

- (A) disliked (B) practiced (C) admired (D) tolerated

6. The word "peculiarity" in line 19 is closest in meaning to

- (A) tendency (B) uniqueness (C) defect (D) tranquility

7. The passage characterizes the Cape Cod house as.....

- (A) poorly built and inferior (B) free from affectation
(C) strange and unsuitable (D) large and airy

8. In line 18, the word "showy" is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) not functional (B) unusual (C) pretentious (D) inferior

9. In lines 19-23, what was the Bostonian commenting on?

- (A) The craftsmanship of the era that produced the Cape Cod.
(B) The lack of social class distinction represented by the Cape Cod cottage.
(C) His particular distaste for the Cape Cod style.
(D) The high cost of the house for such a simple style.

10. What will the following section of this text probably discuss?

- (A) The Pilgrims' homes in England.
(B) The opinion of the Bostonian about other styles of houses.
(C) A modern architectural style house.
(D) The log cabin style house.

Passage 129

The returning boomerang is constructed in such a way that it **sails** on a circular trajectory and returns to the thrower. A trained hunter can throw a boomerang so that it will sweep up to a height of 50 feet in diameter, and then spin along several smaller **iterative** circles before it lands near the thrower. Experts can make boomerangs ricochet off the ground, circle, and come back. Hunters use them to drive birds into nets by making the boomerang spin above the flock sufficiently high to fool the birds into reacting to it as if it were a predator. **Ordinarily**, a returning boomerang is 12 to 30 inches long, 1 to 3 inches wide, and less than half an inch thick. Its notorious pointed ends are not **honed** enough to allow the boomerang to serve as a weapon or to be even remotely threatening.

By contrast, the non returning boomerang is substantially heavier and can be used as a weapon. This type of boomerang is made to be 3 to 5 inches in diameter and 2 to 3 feet long, and may weigh up to 2 pounds. The power with which the boomerang hits its target is sufficient to kill or maim either an animal or a foe. All boomerangs are **hurled** in the same manner. The thrower grasps one end, pointing both ends outward. Having positioned the boomerang above and behind the shoulder, the thrower propels it forward with a snapping wrist motion to give it a **twirl**. The quality of the initial twirl conveys the propulsion to the weapon and provides its distinctive momentum.

1. In line 1, the word "**sails**" is closest in meaning to:

- (A) flies (B) falls (C) surges (D) shrieks

2. The author of the passage implies that throwing boomerang.....

- (A) Creates a circular air channel near the ground

(B) Can be useful in devising sailing trajectories.

(C) Entails skill and requires practiced coordination.

(D) Makes them pause in midair before they rise to a certain height.

3. In line 3, the word “iterative” is closest in meaning to.....

(A) Robust **(B) Repeated** (C) Restrained (D) Resolute

4. According to the passage, the boomerang can be used to

(A) Train birds **(B) Position a flock** (C) Flank birds (D) Stupefy a flock

5. In line 6, the word “ordinarily” is closest meaning to.....

(A) Orderly **(B) Usually** (C) Awkwardly (D) Obviously

6. In line 7, the word “honed” is closest in meaning to.....

(A) Heated (B) Hooked **(C) Sharpened** (D) Shaded

7. In line 8, the word “remotely” is closest in meaning to.....

(A) Reluctantly (B) Reportedly (C) Vacantly **(D) Vaguely**

8. It can be inferred that from the passage that whether or not a boomerang can serve as a weapon depends primarily on

(A) Its perimeter **(B) Its weight**
(C) The propulsion of its ends (D) The power of the thrower

9. In line 9, the phrase “by contrast” is closest in meaning to.....

(A) Therefore (B) On the other hand
(C) Thus (D) Consequently

10. The author of the passage implies that boomerangs

(A) Can disarm an enemy (B) Can locate a target
(C) Are alike in shape (D) Are monumental in flight

11. In line 12, the word “hurled” is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) Threaded (B) Thrown (C) Thrashed (D) Thrust

12. In line 14, the word “twirl” is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) Reaction (B) Reflection (C) Rotation (D) Repulsion

Passage 130

Although a few protozoans are multicellular, the simplest are unicellular organisms, such as amoebas, bacteria, sarcodina, ciliates, flagellates, and sporozoans, which can be amorphous in shape and smaller than .001 inch. Cytoplasm fills the cell membrane that closes it and functions as a barrier between cells. The membrane serves as the outer tissue, and any compound that may destroy the cell has to penetrate it to reach the cytoplasm. Some types of organisms are termed colonial because they represent loosely assembled groups of structurally similar and unfunctional cells. Colonial organisms maintain a symbiotic relationship within their particular environments. Unlike colonial organisms, almost all species of animals and plants are multicellular and include various types of specialized or somatic cells, each with its own nucleus, genetic code, and RNA. The overall size of a multicellular body is contingent on the total number of cells that comprise it, not the size of individual cells. The simplest multicellular animals are hydras, sponges, and jellyfish, which have well-defined tissues, a cellular nucleus, and an element of cell functions. Sponges have a few specialized cells but largely resemble colonial or- (15 organisms that can readily form a new individual group. If the cells of a sponge are separated, they rejoin and continue as a newly formed colonial organism.

1. How many cells do the simplest organisms contain?

- (A) One (B) One hundred
(C) Many (D) An unknown number

2. In line 4, the phrase "outer tissue" is closest in meaning to

- (A) outside force (B) outlying area
(C) shell (D) cell

3. In line 6, the word "loosely" is closest in meaning to

- (A) lively (B) naturally (C) freely (D) feebly

4. It can be inferred from the passage that a cell serves as

- (A) a partition of organism functions (B) the smallest colonial group
(C) the smallest genetic unit (D) a flagellate reproductive organ

5. In line 8, the word "symbiotic" is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) mutually dependent (B) mutually exclusive
(C) mutually hostile (D) mutually resistant

6. The author of the passage implies that large animals and plants have

- (A) larger cell sizes than amoebas and protozoans.
(B) larger quantities of protoplasm than smaller life-forms.
(C) stronger cellular membranes than flagellates.
(D) a greater number of cells than smaller life-forms.

7. In line 10, the word "each" refers to

- (A) animals (B) species (C) cells (D) plants

8. According to the passage, sponges and jellyfish are.....

- (A) the simplest one-cell organisms. (B) the simplest multicellular animals.
(C) tissues and cellular nuclei. (D) cellular and colonial organisms.

9. In line 4, the word "it" refers to.....

- (A) the cell (B) any compound
(C) the membrane (D) the cytoplasm

10. The author mentions all of the following EXCEPT:

- (A) procreative mechanisms (B) colonial organisms
(C) cell contents (D) specialized cells

11. This passage would most likely be found in a textbook on which of the following subjects.....

- (A) Genetics (B) Anatomy (C) Biology (D) Biochemist

Passage 131

Vitamins, taken in tiny doses, are a major group of organic compounds that **regulate** the mechanisms by which the body converts food into energy. They should not be confused with minerals, which are inorganic in their makeup. Although in general the naming of Line vitamins followed the alphabetical order of their identification, the **nomenclature** of individual substances may appear to be somewhat random and disorganized. Among the 13 vitamins known today, five are produced in the body. Because the body produces sufficient quantities of some but not all vitamins, they must be supplemented in the **daily diet**. Although each vitamin has its specific designation and cannot be replaced by another compound, a lack of one vitamin can interfere with the processing of another. When a lack of even one vitamin in a diet is continual, a vitamin deficiency may result. The best way for an individual to ensure a necessary supply of vitamins is to maintain a balanced diet that includes a variety of foods and provides adequate quantities of all the compounds. Some people take vitamin supplements, predominantly in the form of tablets. The vitamins in such supplements are equivalent to those in food, but an adult who maintains a balanced diet does not need a daily supplement. The ingestion of supplements is recommended only to correct an existing deficiency due to unbalanced diet, to provide vitamins known to be lacking in a restricted diet, or to **act as** a therapeutic

measure in medical treatment. Specifically, caution must be exercised with fat-soluble substances, such as vitamins A and D, because, taken in gigantic doses, they may present a serious health hazard over a period of time.

1. In line 1, the word "regulate" is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) control (B) refine (C) refresh (D) confine

2. According to the passage, vitamins are.....

- (A) food particles (B) essential nutrients
(C) miscellaneous substances (D) major food groups

3. In line 4, the word "nomenclature" is closest meaning to in meaning to

- (A) conservation (B) classification
(C) concentration (D) clarification

4. How many vitamins must be derived from nourishment?

- (A) 5 (B) 7 (C) 8 (D) 13

5. The author implies that foods

- (A) supply some but not all necessary vitamins.
(B) should be fortified with all vitamins.
(C) are equivalent in vitamin content.
(D) supplement some but not all necessary vitamins.

6. In line 7, the phrase "daily diet" is closest in meaning to

- (A) weight loss or gain (B) sufficient quantities
(C) nourishment intake (D) vitamin tablets

7. A continual lack of one vitamin in a person's diet is

(A) contagious (B) desirable (C) preposterous (D) dangerous

8. With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?

(A) A varied diet needs to be supplemented with vitamins.

(B) An inclusive diet can provide all necessary vitamins.

(C) Vitamins cannot be consistently obtained from food.

(D) Vitamins should come from capsules in purified form.

9. It can be inferred from the passage that vitamin supplements can be advisable

(A) in special medical cases.

(B) in most restricted diets.

(C) after correcting a dietary deficiency.

(D) before beginning a therapeutic treatment.

10. In line 17, the phrase "act as" is closest in meaning to

(A) play the role of

(B) pretend to be

(C) fight for

(D) attest to the fact that

11. The author of the passage implies that

(A) some vitamins are not fat-soluble.

(B) vitamins can be taken in very small doses.

(C) most vitamins are water-soluble.

(D) all vitamins are found in measured doses.

12. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Adopting vitamins to control weight.
- (B) The individual's diet for optimum health.
- (C) Vitamin categorization and medical application.
- (D) The place of vitamins in nutrition.**

Passage 132

The symptoms of **hay fever** include watery and itchy eyes and a runny, congested nose. People suffering from hay fever may experience occasional wheezing and repeated bouts of sneezing and may even lose their sense of smell. Some victims of hay fever may also have stopped-up ears. About 30 percent of those who suffer from hay fever may develop the symptoms associated with periodic asthma or a sinus infection. The allergen-antibody theory does not fully explain allergic reactions because the membranes and glands in eyes and ears are controlled by the independent nervous system, which keeps these organs in balance. But the independent nervous system itself is part of the emotional-response center and may cause the feelings of anger, fear, **resentment**, and lack of self-confidence in reaction to allergy causing substances.

The most common cause of hay fever is the pollen of ragweed, which blossoms during the summer and autumn. When airborne pollen particles, as well as mold, come into contact with the victim's membranes, they can cause allergic reactions that release histamine and result in a virtual **blockage** of air passages. To prevent hay fever or to decrease the severity of its symptoms, contact with the ragweed pollen should be reduced. Although some communities have attempted to eliminate

6. It can be inferred from the passage that a frequent source of allergy causing irritants can be_____

A. organic matter

B. larynx infections

C. human contact

D. ear membranes

7. According to the passage, the irritants are transported by_____

A. wind

B. food

C. travelers

D. air passages

8. In line 16, the word “**blockage**” is closet in meaning to_____

A. obstruction

B. bleeding

C. enlargement

D. dryness

9. According to the passage, to avoid incidents of hay fever, patients need to__

(A) avoid interactions with other patients.

(B) avoid exposure to pollen.

(C) increase their self-confidence.

(D) take doses of prescribed medicine.

10. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a cause of allergies?

A. pollen

B. mold

C. flowers

D. injection

11. It can be inferred from the passage that hay fever

(A) has no effective antibodies.

(B) has no known cure.

(C) is rooted in the human psyche.

(D) can be likened to a breakdown.

12. A paragraph following this passage would most probably discuss.....

(A) how the nervous system alerts patients.

(B) how the immune system reacts to allergens.

(C) what other diseases can be relieved by vaccines.

(D) what flowers are harmless to hay fever patients.

Passage 133

Because conducting censuses requires detailed planning, the organization conducting a census decides on and **narrows** the topics to be addressed and, more specifically, determines how to word the questions, tabulate the responses, and report the findings. Assimilating, compiling, and statistically analyzing the information is a work-intensive process that may sometimes take up to a year. Censuses examine such issues as population size and density, employment and industrial affiliation, migration, formal education, income received, housing marital status, relationship of each individual to the head of the family, and age. A detailed series of **queries** sample the data associated with the quality of housing, transportation the level of industrial production, water and electricity consumption, or the functioning of the local government. Major censuses taken by the federal government are conducted every 10 years, in the years that end in zero. Surveys of agriculture take place every 5 years and cover the years ending in 4 and 9, manufacturing censuses in the years that end in 3 and 8, governmental units in the years ending in 2 and 7, and drainage and irrigation systems in the years ending in 9. To ensure that the census information is complete, the organization conducting the census attempts to contact every individual residing or employed in a particular geographic area. To be **consistent**, information is gathered at approximately the same time. Because it is practically impossible to reach every person on the same day, censuses question the individual about conditions as they were on a certain date. Following the data gathering, the information is analyzed to determine the extent of social and economic change and problems, as well as the resources available to deal with them. During the years between censuses, the Census Bureau engages in monthly interviews and queries from a sample population to update its **statistics**. The issues of Statistica

Abstract of the United States summarize all the information that is collected by 50 federal agencies and by private and public agencies.

1. With what aspect of conducting censuses is the passage mainly concerned?

(A) Content and timing.

(B) Inquiring and analyzing.

(C) Tallying and updating.

(D) Reporting and publicizing.

2. In line 2, the word "narrows" is closest in meaning to

A. delimits

B. declines

C. defrays

D. deflects

3. According to the passage, censuses take a great deal of

A. finding

B. publicity

C. insight

D. time

4. The author mentions that censuses gather data about all of the following

EXCEPT.....

A. household size

B. agricultural production

C. industrial output

D. social networks

5. In line 8, the word "queries" is closest in meaning to.....

A. entities

B. terms

C. quandaries

D. questions

6. It can be inferred from the passage that a census of industries took place in

A. 1990

B. 1994

C. 1998

D. 1997

7. In line 17, the word "consistent" is closest in meaning to

A. constant

B. assorted

C. uniform

D. conjectural

8. To gather complete information, the organization conducting the census

contacts all people who

A. speak at the same time

B. have a similar economic status

C. are involved in similar activities

D. are concerned about a specific problem

9. Where in the passage does the author describe how census information is collected?

- A. Lines 1-3 B. Lines 15-19 C. Lines 7-14 D. Lines 21-24

10. It can be inferred from the passage that census data are necessary to....

- (A) rebuild urban infrastructure
(B) determine arising needs
(C) analyze the electoral outlook
(D) identify sources of criminal activity

11. The author of the passage implies that most censuses are conducted by ...

- (A) private agencies
(B) public organizations
(C) the central government
(D) the statistical bureau

12. In line 23, the word "Statistics" is closest in meaning to

- A. equations B. solutions C. questionnaires D. data

Passage 134

In the course of its history, human inventions have dramatically increased the average amount of energy available for use per person. Primitive peoples in cold regions burned wood and animal dung to heat their caves, cook food, and drive off animals by fire. The first step toward the developing of more efficient fuels was taken when people discovered that they could use vegetable oils and animal fats in lieu of gathered or cut wood. Charcoal gave off more intensive heat than wood and was more easily obtainable than organic fats. The Greeks first began to use coal for metal smelting in the 4th century, but it did not come into extensive use until the Industrial Revolution.

In the 1700s, at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, most energy used in the United States and other nations undergoing industrialization was obtained from perpetual and renewable sources, such as wood, water streams, domesticated animal labor, and wind. These were predominantly locally available supplies. By mid-1800s, 91 percent of all commercial energy consumed in the United States and European countries was obtained from wood. However, at the beginning of the 20th century, coal became a major energy source and replaced wood in industrializing countries. Although in most regions and climate zones wood was more readily accessible than coal, **the latter** represents a more concentrated source of energy. In 1910, natural gas and oil firmly replaced coal as the main source of fuel because they are lighter and, therefore, cheaper to transport. **They** burned more cleanly than coal and polluted less. Unlike coal, oil could be refined to manufacture liquid fuels for vehicles, a very important consideration in the early 1900s, when the automobile arrived on the scene. By 1984, non-renewable fossil fuels, such as oil, coal, and natural gas, provided over 82 percent of the commercial and industrial energy used in the world. Small amounts of energy were derived from nuclear fission, and the remaining 16 percent came from burning direct perpetual and renewable fuels, such as biomass. Between 1700 and 1986, a large number of countries shifted from the use of energy from local sources to a centralized generation of hydropower and solar energy converted to electricity. The energy derived from non-renewable fossil fuels has been increasingly produced in one location and transported to another, as is the case with most automobile fuels. In countries with private, rather than public transportation, the age of non-renewable fuels has created a dependency on a finite resource that will have to be replaced. Alternative fuel sources are numerous, and shale oil and hydrocarbons are just two examples. The extraction of shale oil from large deposits in Asian and European regions has proven to be labor consuming and costly. The resulting product is sulfur-and nitrogen-rich, and large scale extractions are presently **prohibitive**. Similarly, the extraction of

hydrocarbons from tar sands in Alberta and Utah is complex. Semi-solid hydrocarbons cannot be easily separated from the sandstone and limestone that carry them, and modern technology is not sufficiently versatile for a large-scale removal of the material. However, both sources of fuel may eventually be needed as petroleum prices continue to rise and limitations in fossil fuel availability make alternative deposits more attractive.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. Application of various fuels.
- B. Natural resources and fossil fuels.
- C. A history of energy use.
- D. A historical review of energy rates.

2. The phrase “per person” is close in meaning to

- A. per capita
- B. per year
- C. per family
- D. per day

3. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that

- A. coal mining was essential for primitive peoples.
- B. the Greeks used coal in industrial productions.
- C. the development of efficient fuel was a gradual process.
- D. the discovery of efficient fuels was mostly accidental.

4. The phrase “in lieu” is closest in meaning to.....

- A. in spite
- B. in place
- C. in every way
- D. in charge

5. The author of the passage implies that in the 1700s, sources of energy were..

- A. used for commercial purposes.
- B. used in various combinations.
- C. not derived from mineral deposits.
- D. not always easy to locate.

6. The phrase “the latter” refers to.....

- A. wood
- B. coal
- C. most regions
- D. climate zones

7. In paragraph 2, the word "They" refers to.....

- A. coal and wood
- B. main sources of fuel
- C. natural gas and oil
- D. industrializing countries

8. According to the passage, what was the greatest advantage of oil as fuel?

- A. it was a concentrated source of energy.
- B. it was lighter and cheaper than coal.
- C. it replaced wood and coal and reduced pollution.
- D. it could be converted to automobile fuel.

9. According to the passage, the sources of fossil.....

- A. they need to be transported
- B. they are not efficient
- C. their use is centralized
- D. their supply is limited

10. It can be inferred from the passage that in the early 20th century, energy was obtained primarily from.....

- A. Fossil fuels
- B. Nuclear fission
- C. Hydraulic and solar sources
- D. Burning biomass

11. The author of the passage implies that alternative sources of fuel are currently.....

A. being used for consumption

B. beign explored

C. available in few locations

D. examined on a lar

12. the word "prohibitive" is closest in meaning to.....

A. prohibited

B. provided

C. too expensive

D. too expedient

Passage 135

Architecture has social purposes and meets practical needs by means of combining art and technological innovations. In building construction, however, an emergence of new materials does not make its precursors obsolete, and architectural knowledge is cumulative. The fact that today much is constructed from prefabricated concrete does not do away with brick. Furthermore, despite dramatic changes and increased technological sophistication of architectural design and construction, the essential apparatus of erecting a building has remained rooted in preindustrial traditional practices passed down during the millennia. The social and utilitarian expectations of structures are largely based on elemental demands of keeping out elements and enemies, ameliorating the extremes of heat, and avoiding the instruction of wind, precipitation, and pests. Gravity, air pressure, and earthquakes can induce tensions that have to be accounted for when constructing functional enclosed space. Vertical stacking of masonry materials causes compression that can lead to important problems when a structure is spanned to build a roof and connect walls. Arches, vaults, and domes were specifically developed to alleviate the compression by directing the spanning element along a curve rather than a straight line. Building suspension structures, dams, and tunnels became possible in the nineteenth century

with the increased availability of steel that could reinforce structural frames and enable them to **withstand** natural forces previously believed to be insurmountable. Functional evolutions of modern buildings create new demands on the analysis of structural behavior and engineering. Few occupants of skyscrapers view elevators as elaborate systems of vertical transportation. Humidity and temperature control, forced ventilation, natural and artificial lighting, sanitation and disposal of waste, electrical wiring, and fire prevention make very tall constructions engineering **marvels** that also must be aesthetically pleasing and physically convenient. Erecting a structure involves a great deal more than merely attending to the aesthetics and psychological experience of architectural space. The shape, size, and incombustibility of locally available construction materials **fostered** developments of specific technologies, and brick and stone masonry have evolved in response to the need for structural durability. Advances in civil engineering and knowledge associated with properties of building materials combine to lead to innovations in architectural design. Tools and skills required to exploit easily obtainable materials have continued to **inform** the development of modern industrialized technologies.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

- (A) The modern art of architecture and social pressure.
- (B) The profound importance of tradition in architecture.
- (C) The mutual impact of architecture and technology.**
- (D) The great technological advances in building materials.

2. The word "obsolete" in line 3 is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) obvious
- (B) obstinate
- (C) antiquarian
- (D) antiquated**

3. The author mentions the word "brick" in paragraph 1 as an example of which of the following?

- (A) How old techniques can continue to remain practical.
- (B) How old buildings can coexist with modern architecture.
- (C) How new knowledge can supplant traditional technology.
- (D) How new design can improve traditional construction.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that pragmatic requirements of buildings

- (A) retain essential sophistication
- (B) hold constant over time
- (C) stagnate over millennia
- (D) stay rooted in the elements

5. What can be inferred from the passage about reducing the effects of material compacting?

- (A) Masonry is stacked vertically by increasing compression.
- (B) Downward pressure is dispersed by semicircular roofs.
- (C) Buildings are spanned to account for the force of gravity.
- (D) Vertical roofs are bent to counteract air pressure.

6. The word "withstand" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____

- A. endure
- B. enlarge
- C. withdraw
- D. withhold

7. The purpose of paragraph 3 is to suggest that _____

- (A) tall buildings require large amounts of wiring to make them functional.
- (B) architectural innovations pose new challenges for technological development
- (C) skyscrapers need to be appealing and convenient for their occupants.
- (D) architects of modern buildings create a demand for engineering talent.

8. The word "marvels" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) miracle (B) mirage (C) conception (D) construction

9. According to the passage, what is one of the construction important requirements of building materials?

- (A) They need to be large and well shaped.
(B) They should be locally produced.
(C) They do not affect human psychology.
(D) They have to be inflammable.

10. The word "fostered" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

- A. founded B. focused C. encouraged D. enveloped

11. It can be inferred from the passage that architecture and engineering

- (A) are at the opposite ends of the technological spectrum.
(B) go hand in hand to promote art and science.
(C) compete for technological advancements.
(D) supersede aesthetic and experiential values.

12. The word "inform" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

- (A) insist on (B) infringe on (C) contrast with (D) contribute to

Passage 136

Charles Lindbergh was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1902 but was raised on a farm in Minnesota, where his father was elected to the US Congress in 1907. From then on, he spent his boyhood alternately in Washington, DC Detroit, and Little Falls,

Minnesota. Because Lindbergh demonstrated exceptional mechanical talent, in 1921 he was admitted to the University of Wisconsin to study engineering. However, the young man was seeking more challenging endeavors, and two years later he became a stunt pilot who performed feats at county fairs and public **assemblies**. This unusual and dangerous **undertaking** paid off **handsomely** in the sense that it allowed him to gain a diverse and well-rounded experience in aeronautics. He was delighted in what he called “wing-walking” and parachute jumping. After a year of training as a military cadet, Lindbergh completed his program at the Brooks and Kelly airfields at the top of his class and earned the rank of captain. Robertson Aircraft Corporation of St. Louis, Missouri, offered him employment as a mail pilot to run the routes between St. Louis and Chicago, and Lindbergh retained his position with the company until 1927. During this period, he set out to win the Raymond B. Orteig prize of \$25,000 to be awarded to the first pilot to fly nonstop from New York to Paris. This ambition would **irreversibly** change his life and accord him a prominent place in the history of aviation. Embarking on the greatest adventure of his time, Lindbergh left Roosevelt Field at 7:52 AM on May 20, 1927, and landed at Le Bourget Field at 5:24 PM the next day. Fearing that he would be unknown when he arrived, Lindbergh carried letters of introduction to dignitaries in Paris, but when his plane came to a stop, he was overwhelmed by tremendous welcoming crowds. He was decorated in France, Great Britain, and Belgium, and President Coolidge sent a specially designated cruiser, the Memphis, to bring him back. His achievements in aeronautics brought him more medals and awards than had ever been received by any other person in private life.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- (A) A Benchmark Adventure in Aeronautics.
- (B) The Early Life of Charles Lindbergh.**
- (C) Groundbreaking Events in Aviation.
- (D) Charles Lindbergh's Explorations.

2. According to the passage, Lindbergh did not complete his degree because he.....

- (A) opted for the life of an exhibition pilot.**
- (B) pursued training in the military.
- (C) was seeking a sedentary life-style.
- (D) set out to win recognition.

3. The word "assemblies" is closest in meaning to

- (A) hearings
- (B) houses
- (C) gatherings**
- (D) shows

4. The word "undertaking" refers to...

- (A) studying at the university
- (B) exhibiting mechanical talents
- (C) seeking challenging endeavors
- (D) performing feats**

5. The word "handsomely" is closest in meaning to.....

- A. honorably B. handily **C. well** D. in time

6. It can be inferred from the passage that as a military cadet, Lindbergh

A. was in top form.

B. earned a good salary.

C. was the best among students.

D. trained with the best students.

7. The author of the passage implies that Lindbergh's job with Robertson Aircraft Corporation.

(A) required regular intercity flights.

(B) was not intended as long-term employment.

(C) required him to perform dangerous flights.

(D) necessitated his running long distances.

8. The word "irreversibly" is closest in meaning to

(A) forever

(B) formerly

(C) irresistibly

(D) only

9. According to the passage, how old was Lindbergh when he carried out his challenging flight?

A. Twenty-one

B. Twenty-three

C. Twenty-four

D. Twenty-five

10. The author of the passage implies that Lindbergh did not anticipate becoming a

A. pilot

B. celebrity

C. mail carrier

D. army captain

11. It can be inferred from the passage that in the early 1920s it was NOT common for young people

A. study engineering

B. train as officers

C. go on exhibition tours

D. be elected to an

12. A paragraph following the passage would most probably discuss

- (A) the development of commercial and military aviation.
- (B) the reaction of the government to Lindbergh's flight.
- (C) the effect of instant celebrity on Lindbergh.**
- (D) Lindbergh's aircraft and engine modifications.

Passage 136

Sir Anthony Van Dyck, one of the world's greatest masters of portraiture, was born in Antwerp and was the seventh of twelve children. His affluent father apprenticed him to a painter when he was just a little over ten. Having become a member of the Antwerp Guild of painters before he was nineteen, he worked in the studio of Peter Paul Rubens for several years. In Italy, Van Dyck studied the great Venetian masters and painted flattering portraits of gorgeous ladies and haughty nobles in gilded velvet robes with lace and pearls. While he was sought after by the aristocracy for his **acclaimed** loose brushwork, his engravings and etchings also evinced his outstanding talent. Upon his return to Antwerp in 1628, he was influenced by Rubens's interpretation of the artistic form and produced numerous religious paintings while holding an appointment as the court painter. During his tenure, he proved that his use of color, his sensitive elegance, and his remarkable insight were unexcelled.

His fame preceded him to England, where he was invited by King Charles I. After years of faithful service, he was knighted in recognition of his achievements in painting countless portraits of the king, the queen, the royal children, and the titled nobility of England.

However, Van Dyck's greatest piece is one of his religious works, a true masterpiece displayed in the Antwerp gallery. **This group scene** exhibits his artful polish in painting the folds of fabric, the delicacy of human skin, landscape, and other externals, and puts him above other accomplished contemporary masters. Although Charles paid Van Dyck a salary and granted him a pension, the painter's extravagant life-style and penchant for luxuries led him into debt, and he died without means.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that Van Dyck was raised.....

- (A) in a large and wealthy family.**
- (B) in a stable and loving household.
- (C) by his father alone.
- (D) without good work habits.

2. What did Van Dyck do In his early youth?

- (A) He was a brush cleaner.
- (B) He was hired as a painter.
- (C) He studied painting.**
- (D) He sold paintings

3. The author of the passage implies that Van Dyck.....

- (A) had produced great paintings before he turned nineteen
- (B) had a great artistic talent even when he was young**
- (C) joined other painters when he had little to occupy him
- (D) worked very hard in his youth to make a living

4. it can be inferred from the passage that after Van Dyck left Rubens.....

- (A) he accumulated considerable wealth
- (B) he became a militant aristocrat
- (C) he refined his artistic tastes and skills**
- (D) he incorporated southern styles in his art

5. The author of the passage implies that Van Dyck's fame had largely to do with his.....

A. artful portraits

B. wealthy family

C. elegance in clothing

D. religious beliefs

6. The word "acclaimed" is closest in meaning to.....

A. reclaimed

B. recognized

C. recommended

D. rectified

7. According to the passage, when Van Dyck returned to Antwerp, he...

(A) had to schedule appointments at the court

(B) found employment with a religious institution.

(C) proved that he was the best painter of his time.

(D) modeled elegant clothing for his religious painter.

8. How did Charles I honor Van Dyck?

(A) Van Dyck painted members of the royal court.

(B) Van Dyck received a noble title.

(C) Van Dyck was allowed to travel widely.

(D) Van Dyck displayed his work in the royal palace.

9. What does Van Dyck's masterpiece attest to?

(A) His remarkable religious fervor. occupy him.

(B) His refined sense for texture.

(C) His keen eye for polished surfaces.

(D) His exorbitant tastes and habits.

Challenger (1872-1876). The HMS Challenger **expedition** provided valuable information about the seabed, including the discovery of manganese nodules that are now being seen as a potentially valuable source of minerals. The first detailed map of the seabed was provided for the Atlantic by the American geographer Matthew F. Maury. He **devised** new techniques for measuring ocean depths, and his work proved of great value in laying the first transatlantic telegraph cables. He also studied global wind patterns and was able to provide sailors with guides that significantly reduced the time taken on many routes. Some oceanographers believed that the winds were responsible for producing ocean currents such as the Gulf Stream, but Maury disagreed. He argued that **they** were produced by changes in the density of seawater due to temperature, which set up systems of movement between warm and cool regions of the world. Maury believed that the circulation of a warm current would produce ice-free sea around the North Pole, a claim not disproved until Fridtjof Nansen allowed his vessel **The Fram** to be carried to within a few degrees of the pole in the years 1893-1896.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Exploration of the Atlantic Ocean seabed.
- (B) Differences between the Gulf Stream and other ocean currents.
- (C) Oceanography in the nineteenth century.
- (D) The reaction of water to temperature changes.

2. According to the passage, what led to advances in the study of oceans?

- (A) An interest in conducting ocean research on a worldwide level.
- (B) A disagreement between American and British oceanographers.
- (C) The development of new global weather patterns.
- (D) The use of thermometers that could withstand deep ocean pressures.

3. The word “accurate” in line 7 is closest in meaning to

(A) correct (B) published (C) detailed (D) accepted

4. According to the passage, Edward Forbes held which of the following opinions?

(A) The Gulf Stream did not extend below 300 fathoms.

(B) Nothing lived in the ocean below 300 fathoms.

(C) The discoveries of the HMS Challenger were false.

(D) Manganese nodules were a potentially valuable source of minerals.

5. The word “expedition” in line 11 is closest in meaning to

(A) boat (B) evidence (C) voyage (D) route

6. The word “devised” in line 14 is closest in meaning to

(A) tested (B) understood (C) popularized (D) developed

7. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the discoveries of the HMS Challenger?

(A) They led zoologists to argue that there were no measurable currents below 300 fathoms.

(B) They confirmed theories about tides and ocean currents.

(C) They provided no new information about the seabed.

(D) They revealed an important new mineral source.

8. The word “they” in line 17 refers to

(A) routes (B) oceanographers (C) winds (D) currents

9. According to the passage, which of the following is true about Matthew F. Maury?

(A) His ship traveled to the North Pole in 1893.

(B) He believed winds to be the source of currents.

(C) His studies of wind patterns enabled sailors to shorten their travel times.

(D) He believed that currents flowed only from warmer regions to cooler ones.

10. The passage suggests which of the following about the visit of the Fram to the North Pole?

(A) Matthew F. Maury was aboard The North Pole.

(B) During the Fram's visit to the North Pole, Matthew F. Maury's belief about the North Pole's was tested sea

(C) The discoveries of The Fram were later refuted by Matthew F. Maury's discoveries.

(D) The Fram found that the water surrounding the North Pole was ice free.

11. What did the voyages of HMS Challenger (line 10) and The Fram (line 21) have in common?

(A) Both provided new scientific data about the Gulf Stream.

(B) Both disproved previously accepted scientific beliefs.

(C) Both voyages took place at the same time.

(D) Both voyages produced maps of the seabe.

Passage 138

For its sudden destruction of crops, farmers call the hail the "white plague." **"It wipes you out** in the passing of a cloud," complained a Colorado farm boy bitterly. "Half an hour ago you had a half-section of wheat - 320 acres - ready to harvest and haul to town. Now you haven't got a penny. Thousands of hailstorms occur each year, especially in the moist, temperate climates of the middle latitudes. In the United States alone, crop damage from hail totals about one billion dollars a year, with a further \$75 million in losses attributable to livestock deaths and property damage. The groundwork for such **devastation** is laid innocently enough, deep within a thunderstorm's cumulus cloud. There, at **frigid** altitudes above 15,000 feet, the air is at first so pure that water droplets can exist at temperatures well below the freezing

point without turning to ice. As the storm's convection currents become more powerful, however. They sweep tiny particles of dust and ice upward into the cloud. Each of these foreign bodies - a potential hailstone nucleus - begins to collide with super cooled water droplets, which freeze to it on impact. Buffeted about by a series of updrafts and downdrafts, the hailstone gathers layer upon layer on ice. When it has grown so heavy that even the strongest updraft cannot sustain it, the mature hailstone plummets to earth. While weak storms produce small stones that melt before reaching the ground, severe thunderstorms are capable of generating hail the size of eggs, baseballs, or even grapefruit. When a particularly violent storm ravaged Coffeyville, Kansas, on September 3, 1970, residents collected scores of unusually large hailstones, including one that measured nearly six inches in diameter and weighed 17 pounds. When **the amazing specimen** was sent to Colorado's National Center for Atmospheric Research, meteorologists **confirmed** that it set a new record for size and calculated that, in its final stages of growth, the stone had required an updraft of 100 miles per hour to keep it in the air.

1. What does this passage mainly discuss?

- A. **Hailstorms**
- B. Heavy stones
- C. Severe storms
- D. An amazing specimen

2. In lines 1-2 the phrase "it wipes you out" is closest in meaning to.....

- A. hail has a cleansing effect
- B. you feel tired after a hailstorm
- C. hailstorms can cause financial ruin**
- D. a hailstorm will make you feel depressed.

3. The word "devastation" in line 9 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. destruction B. speculation C. creation D. preparation

4. It can be inferred from the passage that hailstorms would most likely occur in which of the following climates?

- A. A dry climate B. A tropical climate
C. An arctic climate D. A moderate climate

5. According to the passage, water droplets are able to exist as water when temperatures are below freezing because of.....

- A. the high altitude B. the pure air
C. the cumulus cloud D. the convection currents

6. The word "frigid" in line 10 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. high B. cold C. cloudy D. remarkable

7. The formation of a hailstone can be best described as

- A. sudden B. cumulative C. severe D. sustaining

8. According to the passage, the hailstone falls to earth.....

- A. immediately B. when the downdraft is very strong
C. when it is heavier than the updraft D. after the winds die down

9. The phrase "the amazing specimen" in line 25 refers to.....

- A. a storm B. a hailstone C. a grapefruit D. a baseball

10. It can be inferred from the passage that some hailstones melt before reaching the ground because of their.....

- A. weight B. size C. nucleus D. immaturity

11. The word "confirmed" in line 26 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. Suggested B. predicted C. established D. guessed

12. The word "it" in line 26 refers to.....

- A. the National Center for Atmospheric Research. B. the size.
C. the specimen. D. the storm.

13. Which of the following types of organization does the author use for this passage?

- (A) Argumentation (B) Comparison **(C) Description** (D) Process

Passage 139

Most forms of property are concrete and tangible, such as houses, cars, furniture or anything else that is included in one's possessions. Other forms of property can be intangible and copyright deals with intangible forms of property. Copyright is a legal protection **extended** to authors of creative works, for example, books, magazine articles, maps, films, plays, television shows, software, paintings, photographs, music, choreography in dance and all other forms of intellectual or artistic property.

Although the purpose of artistic property is usually public use and enjoyment, copyright establishes the ownership of the creator. When a person buys a copyrighted magazine, it belongs to this individual as an intangible object. However, the authors of the magazine articles own the research and the writing that went into creating the articles. The right to make and sell or give away copies of books or articles belongs to the authors, publishers, or other individuals or organizations that hold the copyright. To copy an entire book or a part of it, permission must be received from the copyright owner, who will most likely expect to be paid.

Copyright law distinguishes between different types of intellectual property. Music may be played by anyone after it is published. However, if it is performed for profit, the performers need to pay a fee, called a royalty. A similar **principle** applies to performances of songs and plays. On the other hand, names, ideas, and book titles are accepted. Ideas do not become copyrighted property until they are published in a book,

a painting or a musical work. Almost all artistic work created before the 20th century is not copyrighted because it was created before the copyright law was passed.

The two common ways of **infringing upon** the copyright are plagiarism and piracy. Plagiarizing the work of another person means passing it off as one's own. The word plagiarism is derived from the Latin plagiarus, which means “abductor”. Piracy may be an act of one person, but, in many cases, it is a joint effort of several people who reproduce copyrighted material and sell it for profit without paying royalties to the creator. Technological innovations have made piracy easy and anyone can duplicate a motion picture on videotape, a computer program, or a book. Video cassette recorders can be used by **practically** anyone to copy movies and television programs, and copying software has almost become 'as easy as copying a book. Large companies zealously monitor their copyrights for slogans, advertisements, and brand names, protected by a trademark.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Legal rights of property owners.
- (B) Legal ownership of creative work.**
- (C) Examples of copyright piracy.
- (D) Copying creating work for profit.

2. The word "extended" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____

- A. explicated B. exposed C. guaranteed **D. granted**

3. It can be inferred from the passage that copyright law is intended to protect

- (A) paintings and photographs from theft.
- (B) the creator's ability to profit from the work.**

- (C) the user's ability to enjoy an artistic work.
(D) computer software and videos from being copied.

4. The word "**principle**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____

- A. crucial point B. cardinal role
C. fundamental rule D. formidable force

5. Which of the following properties is NOT mentioned as protected by copyright?

- A. printed medium B. paintings and maps
C. music and plays D. scientific discoveries

6. It can be inferred from the passage that it is legal if _____.

- (A) two drawings, created by two different artists, have the same images.
(B) two books, written by two different authors, have the same titles.
(C) two songs, written by two different composers, have the same melody.
(D) two plays, created by two different playwrights, have the same plot and characters.

7. With which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree?

- (A) Teachers are not allowed to make copies of published materials for use by their students.
(B) Plays written in the 16th century cannot be performed in theaters without permission.
(C) Singers can publicly sing only the songs for which they wrote the music and the lyrics.

(D) It is illegal to make photographs when sightseeing or traveling

8. The phrase "infringing upon" in paragraph is closest in meaning to ____

A. impinging upon

B. inducting for

C. violating

D. abhorring

9. The purpose of copyright law is most comparable with the purpose of which of the following?

A. A law against theft

B. A law against smoking

C. A school policy

D. A household rule

10. According to the passage, copyright law is ____

A. meticulously observed

B. routinely ignored

C. frequently debated

D. zealously enforced

11. In latest paragraph, the word "practically" is closest in meaning to.....

(A) truthfully

(B) hardly

(C) clearly

(D) almost

Passage 140

Free-standing sculpture that is molded or carved is a type familiar to almost everyone. Although certain free-standing figures or groups of figures can have only a single side intended for viewing, others are completed on all sides. As with all other forms of art, the ultimate shape of a sculpture reflects the artist's vision of individuals or experiences represented by the work. Throughout history, people

everywhere have discovered a need for sculpture as a record of events and feelings. Materials which can be sculptured do much to contribute to the artist's imagination. Wood, stone, metal, and various types of plastic and synthetics are all used as sculpting media. When sculptures are made of stone, wood, ivory, or even ice, the sculptor carves or chips the substance to reduce it to the necessary shape. Developing a sculptured image on all sides represents a change from the older approach when artists left the back portion of the figure unfinished and rough. In fact, sculpture in relief is completely attached to the flat background material and appears to be a part of it. Relief, which is completed only on one side intended for viewing, was the first type of sculpture created by man, when ancient sculptors removed the background material in a side of a tree or a cave to make their drawing appear more realistic. While creating a statue, the artist depends on the appropriate lighting to develop the figure because the quality of the final product relies on the interplay between light and shade. When the work is finished, the sculpture must be displayed in the same light as it was originally created. If a light from a source is too weak or too strong, the effect that the sculptor intended may be lost. For example, in painting, the light and shade give the image shape and solidity that cannot be altered by an external light in which it is displayed. When a sculpture is exhibited, the artist's work is brought to life by light, and its character can be altered by the control of the light source. A fundamental difference between a painting and a sculpture is that when viewing a painting, the **audience** can only see the point of view that the painter had intended. A free standing sculpture can be seen from practically any angle. The job of the sculptor is then to attain the quality and the volume of the image from any possible point of view. In addition to carving a work, sculptures can be cast. In the process of casting, a sculpture can be reproduced in a mold when a liquefied medium is poured into shape. After the material from which the sculpture is made hardens, the mold is removed, and the work is cleaned of the excess and polished. Casting

allows the artists to produce as many **replicas** as needed. Most commercially sold sculptures are made in this way. Casting metals requires special care and skill. Bronze is the preferred metal because of its versatility and malleability. To make bronze sculpture, the space in a mold is filled with wax until it is melted by the heated metal. This process, sometimes called lost-wax, was favored by Benvenuto Cellini and was common among the artists in ancient China.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?

- (A) Differences between painting and sculpture.
- (B) Sculpting techniques and media.**
- (C) Types of produced sculptures.
- (D) Reasons for enjoying sculpture.

2. The word “ultimate**” is closest in meaning to _____**

- A. ulterior **B. final** C. formal D. formidable

3. According to the passage, the purpose of sculpture as a form of art is to ____

- (A) Display a group of figures.
- (B) Reflect a human need for freedom.
- (C) Express an artistic vision.**
- (D) Commemorate individuals and events.

4. According to the passage, all the following are true of sculpture EXCEPT that _____

- (A) it can be found in all parts of the world.
- (B) it has changed since the early times.
- (C) it can be created from many substances.
- (D) it is no longer useful for people.**

5. The author of the passage implies that the most important factor in showing a sculpted work is ____

- (A) the effect of light on the sculpted image.
- (B) the development of the sculpted figure.
- (C) the shape of the material for sculpting.
- (D) the strength of the light source.

6. The word "audience" in line 21 is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) listeners
- (B) viewers
- (C) public
- (D) artists

7. What does the author mention as an important difference between a painting and a sculpture?

- (A) A painting does not need shading to be displayed.
- (B) A painting can be viewed from only one position.
- (C) A sculpture needs to have proper light.
- (D) A sculpture does not look good from all angles.

8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a sculpturing medium?

- A. Wax
- B. Ivory
- C. Stone
- D. Ice

9. The word "replica" is closest in meaning to _____

- A. replacements
- B. molds
- C. reproductions
- D. monuments

10. According to the passage, what are the two basic methods for making sculptures?

- A. Carving and casting.
- B. Free-standing and relief.
- C. Hardening and melting.
- D. Stone and metal

Passage 141

Prehistoric horses were far removed from the horses that Christopher Columbus brought on his ships during his second voyage to the New World. Although fossil remains of “dawn horses” have been **excavated** in several sites in Wyoming and New Mexico, these animals, which were biologically different from contemporary horses, had been extinct several millennia before onset of the Indian era. Although moviegoers visualize an Indian as a horse rider, Indians were not familiar with horses until the Spanish brought them to Mexico, New Mexico, Florida, and the West Indies in 1519. **Those** that escaped from the conquerors or were left behind became the ancestors of the wild horses that still roam the southwestern regions of the country. The Indian tribe scattered in the western plains began to breed horses about 1600. The arrival of the horse produced a ripple effect throughout the Great Plains as the Indians living there were not nomadic and engaged in rudimentary farming and grazing land hunting. Tracking stampeding herds of buffalo and elk on foot was not the best way to stock quantities of meat to adequately feed the entire tribe during the winter. However, mounted on horses, the hunting team could cover ground within a substantial distance from their camps and transport their game back to be roasted, dried into jerky, or smoke for preservation. The hunters responsible for tribe **provisions** stayed on the move almost continuously, replacing their earth-and-sod lodges with tepees. Horses carried not only their riders but also their possessions and booty. The Blackfoot Indians of the Canadian plains turned almost exclusive hunters, and the Crow split off from the mainstream Indian farming in favor of hunting. In fact, some of the Apache splinter groups abandoned agricultural cultivation altogether. The horse also drastically altered Indian warfare by allowing rapid maneuvering before, during, and after skirmishes. With the advent of the horse, the Apache, Arapahoe, and Cheyenne established themselves as

territorial monopoly in the Plains. Because Indians did not have the wheel and had dragged their belongings from one settlement to another, horses also enabled them to become more mobile and expedient during tribal migration. In fact, the Cheyenne abolished the custom of discarding belongings and tepee skins simply because there were no means to transport them.

1. In line 3, the word “excavated” is closest in meaning to

- A. Exasperated B. Extinguished C. Hunted down **D. Dug up**

2. According to the passage, how many genetic spices of horses are known today?

- A. One **B. Two** C. Three D. Four

3. In line 6, the word "those" refers to

- A. West Indies B. The Spanish **C. horses** D. Indians

4. According to the passage, American Indians

- (A) Tamed horses in the early 1500s.
(B) Farmed with horses in 1500s.
(C) Were exposed to horses in the 1500s.
(D) Have ridden horses since prehistoric times.

5. The author of the passage probably believes that the popular image of American Indians before the arrival of Europeans

- (A) Is not theoretically viable.
(B) Cannot be realistically described.
(C) Cannot be discussed briefly.
(D) Is not historically accurate.

6. According to the passage, after the arrival of Europeans, the Indian tribes inhabiting the Great monopolies Plains

- (A) herded undomesticated buffalo.
- (B) played complicated hunting game.
- (C) had sedentary and tranquil life-styles.
- (D) improve their hunting techniques.**

7. The word “ provisions ” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _

- A. supplies** B. health C. weapons D. attire

8. According to the passage, American Indians invented various methods for

- (A) dislocating their traps
- (B) communicate over great distances
- (C) conducting their hostile excursions**
- (D) keeping their possessions

9. It can be inferred from the passage that Indian did NOT

- (A) Accrue tribal wealth
- (B) Assign sustenance tasks
- (C) Pursue stampedes
- (D) Use covered wagons**

10. It can be inferred from the passage that the arrival of horses in the Americas_____

- (A) led to the dispersal of the Indian tribes throughout the continent.
- (B) made the Indian tribes relinquish their territorial monopolies.
- (C) altered the future course of the Indian way of life.**
- (D) shattered the advancement of the Indian culture.

Passage 141

Even with his diverse experience as an elected official at the state level, Andrew Johnson was the only president of the United States ever to be impeached, primarily because of his violent temper and unyielding stubbornness. His career started in 1828 with his election to the city council of Greenville, Tennessee, and after two years as an alderman, he took office as mayor. His advancements followed in rapid succession when he was elected to the Tennessee state senate, then as the state governor, and later to the U.S. House of Representatives for five consecutive terms.

In 1864, Johnson ran for the office of vice-president on the Lincoln-Johnson ticket and was inaugurated in 1865. After Lincoln's assassination six weeks into his term, Johnson found himself president at a time when southern leaders were concerned about their forced alliance with the northern states and feared retaliation for their support of the secession. Instead, however, with the diplomatic skill he had learned from Lincoln, Johnson offered full pardon to almost all Confederates on the condition that they take an oath of allegiance. He further reorganized the former Confederate states and set up legislative elections.

Congressional opposition to his peace-making policies resulted in gridlock between the House and Johnson, and the stalemate grew into open conflict on the issue of the emancipation of slaves. While Johnson held the view that newly freed slaves lacked understanding and knowledge of civil liberties to vote intelligently, Congress overrode Johnson's veto of the Civil Rights Bill, which awarded them citizenship and ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. In the years that followed, Congress passed bills depriving the president of the power to pardon political criminals, stripping away his status of commander-in-chief, and taking away Johnson's right to dismiss civil and executive officers from their duties. Johnson vetoed each bill, and each veto was overridden. When Johnson dismissed the secretary of war, Edwin Stanton, Stanton refused to step down and was supported by the House of Representatives, which voted to impeach Johnson. At the trial, the Senate came one vote short of the two-thirds majority necessary to remove him from office. After Johnson's term expired, he returned to his home state, but in 1875 he was elected senator and went back to Washington to take his seat.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Andrew Johnson's personal characteristics.
- (B) Andrew Johnson's career as a politician.**
- (C) Congressional decisions in the late 1800s.
- (D) Congressional decisions and procedures in the late 1800s.

2. The phrase "took office" is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) moved into an office
- (B) became an official
- (C) began a government job**
- (D) rearranged the office

3. What can be inferred from the first paragraph about Andrew Johnson's work in Tennessee?

- (A) His personality precluded him from important positions.
- (B) His work became known to the governor.
- (C) He was elected to several important posts.**
- (D) He was represented to the posts five times.

4. The word "alliance" is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) union**
- (B) counsel
- (C) allowance
- (D) allotment

5. According to the passage, what led to Johnson's downfall?

- (A) The state of the nation's economy.
- (B) His liberal position on slavery.
- (C) His personal characteristics.**
- (D) His waffling and hesitation.

6. The author of the passage implies that when Johnson became president he.....

- (A) was a dedicated supporter of civil rights.
- (B) was a soft-spoken and careful diplomat..
- (C) had an extensive background in politics.**
- (D) had already experience political turmoil.

7. According to passage, at the beginning of Johnson's terms at president southerners were

- (A) expected to secede from the union.
- (B) apprehensive about their future.**
- (C) singled out as scapegoats.
- (D) afraid of his violent temper.

8. According to passage, Congress's disapproval of Andrew Johnson's policies was

- (A) short-lived and groundless.
- (B) detrimental to his presidency.**
- (C) directed at his civic duties.
- (D) stopped as soon as it emerged.

9. The word "pardon" is closest in meaning to

- (A) parade
- (B) patronize
- (C) exonerate**
- (D) extricate

10. The author of the passage implies that the Stanton affair proved the president's

- (A) lack of stamina.
- (B) lack of electoral vote.
- (C) loss of willpower.
- (D) loss of authority.**

11. The word "dismissed" is closest in meaning to

- (A) distanced
- (B) fired**
- (C) disdained
- (D) flounced

12. According to the passage, the attempt to impeach Andrew Johnson

- (A) succeeded as expected by the House.
- (B) failed by a minimal margin.**
- (C) put an end to his political career.
- (D) overwhelmed his supporters in Tennessee.

Passage 141

When parchment, which was extraordinarily costly, was replaced by papyrus, it became **feasible** to establish libraries. The onset, they became as archives for record keeping and document storage. According to second-hand reports, the most renowned papyrus library was the Alexandrian, founded by Alexander the Great around 330 B.C. in Alexandria, Egypt. His successors as rulers of Egypt Ptolemy one and Ptolemy two, expanded the library into the greatest collections of scrolls in the ancient world. To acquire this collection the rulers borrowed scrolls and manuscripts from libraries in Athens, Rome, and other localities and ordered them duplicated. At times, the library employed more than 100 scribes and illustrators. Some historians claim that the Alexandrian library purchased entire lesser libraries to contribute to enhance the quality of its possessions. The library owned a copy of every contemporary scroll known to the library's administrators and contained more than 400,000 items, all of which were classified and organized. The contents of the papyrus scrolls were edited, and bibliography of Greek literature was compiled and cross-referenced, reflecting the emergence and dissemination of a highly developed Greek culture.

Overtime, **a succession** of leading scholars directed this library, which was acclaimed for the scholarly undertakings it supported as well as for the size of its collection. At one time, 72 scholars were engaged to translate religious testaments, historical annals, mercantile accounts. Although the library flourished, it was accessible to only a minority of the population because in ancient times the vast majority of urban dwellers were illiterate. Because papyrus was extremely perishable, not a trace of the Alexandrian library remains today, and archaeologists have several hypotheses as to what became of it.

1 .What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The use of papyrus in ancient scroll collections.
- (B) The origin and history of a library.**
- (C) The cultural initiatives pf Alexander the Great.
- (D) The expansion of libraries in ancient times.

2. In line 2, the word “feasible” is closest in meaning to

- A. practicable** B. easy C. prestigious D. ebullient

3. It can be inferred from the passage that report of the Alexandrian library

- (A) were highly exaggerated.
- (B) could not be verified.**
- (C) were secondary in importance.
- (D) could not be made known.

4. The author of the passage implies that the rulers of Egypt

- (A) Oversaw the expansion of the library directly.
- (B) Devoted funds and other resources to the library collections.**
- (C) Sought to make the library self-contained.
- (D) Marshaled worldwide support for the library collections.

5. According to the passage, the main goal of the library in Alexandria was

- (A) collecting scrolls loaned by other libraries.
- (B) gradually replacing papyrus with parchment..
- (C) translating scrolls in ancient Egypt and Greece.
- (D) accumulating translations and originals of texts.**

6. In the second paragraph, the author implies that.....

- (A) parchment was more durable than books.
- (B) libraries were necessary to conduct research.
- (C) the library collection cannot be examined.
- (D) the library was historically relevant.

7. With which of the following statements about Greek literature is the author of the passage most likely to agree?

- (A) It was nurtured in libraries in Athens and Rome.
- (B) It was integral to Greek culture.
- (C) It was compiled and cross-referenced in the library.
- (D) It was beginning to emerge when the library was expanded.

8. In line 15, the word “succession” is closest in meaning to

- A. Eries B. Success C. Sundry D. Substitution

9. It can be inferred from the passage that in ancient times

- (A) books and scrolls were updated regularly.
- (B) libraries benefited upper social classes.
- (C) maintaining collection was fruitless.
- (D) the population should have been educated.

10. In the last sentence, the phrase “not a trace” most probably means

- (A) absolutely no one
- (B) absolutely nothing
- (C) not a penny
- (D) not a soul

Passage 142

Evaporation and recondensation of water entail an important step in purification called distillation. During evaporation, water molecules rise from the surface of a solution, but the salt and other minerals that had been dissolved in it crystallize and precipitate from the solution, forming sediment. As water is heated, its molecules acquire sufficient energy to break the weak pull between them and rise in the form of vapor. As the vapor temperature falls, the attractive force between molecules grows to hold the molecules together, resulting condensation. When water vapor recondenses, it consists only of water. Pure water used in chemical laboratories is obtained **by this process**. Water from the ocean and other sources is **perpetually** evaporated, purified, and eventually recondensed in the atmosphere. Water can purified by distillation or other methods. The hydrological cycle of the earth consists of water vapor entering the atmosphere through evaporation and coming back **via** condensation and precipitation. Since ocean occupy approximately 70 percent of the planet's surface, the largest amount of water in the cycle is derived from the evaporation of water from the ocean surfaces. A secondary source of water vapor lies in rivers, lakes, and soil. Plant transpiration occurs in areas with heavily vegetated land and adds to the vapor in the cycle.

1. Why does sedimentation develop?

- (A) Salts and minerals solidify and accumulate.
- (B) Distillation makes water rise.
- (C) Solid water condenses at low temperature.
- (D) Recondensation dissolves salts and minerals.

2. What is the primary physical mechanism of evaporation?

- (A) The reduction in the attraction of molecules
- (B) The rise of water vapor into the air.
- (C) Molecular decomposition of water into atoms.
- (D) Vapor condensation to hold molecules together

3. chemical laboratories is obtained by this process. The word “this process” refers to:

- (A) A evaporation
- (B) precipitation
- (C) condensation
- (D) purification

4. The word “perpetually” is the closest meaning to.....

- (A) persistently
- (B) perceptually
- (C) always
- (D) slowly

5. The word “via” is the closest meaning to

- (A) by means of
- (B) without
- (C) because of
- (D) upward from

6. It can be inferred from the passage that regions near the ocean experience...

- A. high winds
- B. high humidity
- C. low precipitation
- D. cold snaps

7. It can be inferred from the passage that evaporation.....

- (A) Occurs only from surfaces of ocean.
- (B) Takes place from all bodies of water.**
- (C) Is only 70 percent effective.
- (D) Cannot take place from the soil.

8. The author of the passage implies that.....

- (A) Plants benefit from water vapor and precipitation.
- (B) Plants participated in the hydrological.**
- (C) Vegetables grow well near the ocean coastline.
- (D) water is the main constituent of the earth's atmosphere.

9. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as a source of vapor..

- (A) Precipitation**
- (B) Oceans
- (C) Water in plants
- (D) Rivers and lake

10. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage

- (A) Purification of water in large quantities.
- (B) The physical consistency of water vapor.
- (C) Evaporation of molecules for purification.
- (D) Distillation in the Hydrological Cycle.**

Passage 143

Anyone who has handled a fossilized bone knows that it is usually not exactly like its modern **counterpart**, the most obvious difference being that it is often much heavier. Fossils often have the quality of stone rather than of organic materials, and this has led to the use of the term “petrification” (to bring about rock). The implication is that bone, and other tissues, have somehow been turned into stone, and this is certainly the explanation given in some texts. But it is wrong interpretation; fossils are frequently so dense because the **pores** and other spaces in the bone have become filled with minerals taken up from the surrounding sediments. Some fossil bones have all the interstitial spaces filled with foreign minerals, including the marrow cavity, if there is one, while others have taken up but little from their surroundings. Probably all of the minerals deposited within the bone have been recrystallized from solution by the action of water percolating thru them. The degree of mineralization appears to be determined by the nature of the environment in which the bone was deposited and not by the antiquity of the bone. For example, the black fossil bones that are so common in many parts of Florida are heavily mineralized, but they are only about 20,000 years old, whereas many of the dinosaur bones from western Canada, which are about 75 million years old, are only partially filled in. Under optimum conditions the process of mineralization probably takes thousands rather than millions of years, perhaps considerably less.

The amount of change that has occurred in fossil bone, even in bone as old as that of dinosaurs, is often remarkably small. We are therefore usually able to see the microscopic structures of the bone, including such fine details as the lacunae where the living bone cells once resided. The natural bone mineral, the hydroxyapatite, is virtually unaltered too – **it** has the same crystal structure as that of modern bone. Although nothing remains of the original collagen, some of its component amino acids are usually still **detectable**, together with amino acids of the noncollagen proteins of bone.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

(A) The location of fossils in North America.

(B) The composition of fossils.

- (C) Determining the size and weight of fossils.
- (D) Procedures for analyzing fossils.

2. The word “counterpart” in line 2 is closest in meaning to

- (A) species
- (B) version**
- (C) change
- (D) material

3. Why is fossilized bone heavier than ordinary bone?

- (A) Bone tissue solidifies with age.
- (B) The marrow cavity gradually fills with water
- (C) The organic materials turn to stone
- (D) Spaces within the bone fill with minerals.**

4. The word “pores” in line 7 is closest in meaning to:

- (A) joints
- (B) tissues
- (C) lines
- (D) holes**

5. What can be inferred about a fossil with a high degree of mineralization?

- (A) It was exposed to large amounts of mineral-laden water throughout time.**
- (B) Mineralization was complete within one year of the animal’s death.
- (C) Many colorful crystals can be found in such a fossil.
- (D) It was discovered in western Canada.

6. Which of the following factors is most important in determining the extent of mineralization in fossil bones?

- (A) The age of fossil.
- (B) Environmental conditions.**
- (C) The location of the bone in the animal’s body.

(D) The type of animal the bone came from.

7. Why does the author compare fossils found in western Canada to those found in Florida?

(A) To prove that a fossil's age cannot be determined by the amount of mineralization.

(B) To discuss the large quantity of fossils found in both places.

(C) To suggest that fossils found in both places were the same age.

(D) To explain why scientists are especially interested in Canadian fossils.

8. The word "it" in line 24 refers to

(A) hydroxyapatite.

(B) microscopic structure.

(C) crystal structure.

(D) modern bone.

9. The word "detectable" in line 26 is closest in meaning to

(A) sizable

(B) active

(C) moist

(D) apparent

10. Which of the following does NOT survive in fossils?

(A) Noncollagen proteins.

(B) Hydroxyapatite.

(C) Collagen.

(D) Amino acid.

Passage 145

In the last third of the nineteenth century a new housing form was quietly being developed. In 1869 the Stuyvesant, considered New York's first apartment house was built on East Eighteenth Street. The building was financed by the developer Rutherford Stuyvesant and designed by Richard Morris Hunt, the first American architect to graduate from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

Each man had lived in Paris, and each understood the economics and social potential of this Parisian housing form. But the Stuyvesant was at best a limited success. In spite of Hunt's **inviting** façade, the living space was awkwardly arranged. Those who could afford them were quite content to remain in the more **sumptuous**, single-family homes, leaving the Stuyvesant to young married couples and bachelors.

The fundamental problem with the Stuyvesant and the other early apartment buildings that quickly followed, in the 1870's and early 1880's was that they were confined to the typical New York building lot. That lot was a rectangular area 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep – a shape perfectly suited for a row house. The lot could also accommodate a rectangular tenement, though it could not yield the square, well-lighted, and logically arranged rooms that great apartment buildings require. But even with the awkward interior configurations of the early apartment buildings, the idea caught on. It met the needs of a large and growing population that wanted something better than tenements but could not afford or did not want row houses. So while the city's newly emerging social leadership commissioned their mansions, apartment houses and hotels began to sprout in multiple lots, thus breaking the initial space constraints. In the closing decades of the nineteenth century, large apartment houses began dotting the developed portions of New York City, and by the opening decades of the twentieth century, spacious buildings, such as the Dakota and the Ansonia finally transcended the tight confinement of row house building lots. From

there it was only a small step to building luxury apartment houses on the newly created Park Avenue, right next to the fashionable Fifth Avenue shopping area.

1. The new housing form discussed in the passage refers to

(A) single-family homes.

(B) apartment buildings.

(C) row houses.

(D) hotels.

2. The word “inviting” in line 8 is closest in meaning to

(A) open

(B) encouraging

(C) attractive

(D) asking

3. Why was the Stuyvesant a limited success?

(A) The arrangement of the rooms was not convenient.

(B) Most people could not afford to live there.

(C) There were no shopping areas nearby.

(D) It was in a crowded neighborhood.

4. The word “sumptuous” in line 10 is closest in meaning to

(A) luxurious

(B) unique

(C) modern

(D) distant

5. It can be inferred that the majority of people who lived in New York’s first apartments were?

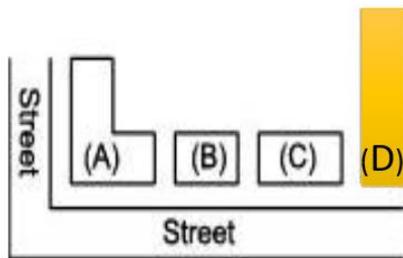
(A) highly educated

(B) unemployed

(C) wealthy

(D) young

6. It can be inferred that the typical New York building lot of the 1870's and 1880's looked MOST like which of the following?



7. It can be inferred that a New York apartment building in the 1870's and 1880's had all of the following characteristics EXCEPT:

(A) Its room arrangement was not logical.

(B) It was rectangular.

(C) It was spacious inside.

(D) It had limited light.

8. The word "yield" in line 15 is closest in meaning to

(A) harvest

(B) surrender

(C) amount

(D) provide

9. Why did the idea of living in an apartment become popular in the late 1800's?

(A) Large families needed housing with sufficient space.

(B) Apartments were preferable to tenements and cheaper than row houses.

(C) The city officials of New York wanted housing that was centrally located.

(D) The shape of early apartments could accommodate a variety of interior designs.

10. The author mentions the Dakota and the Ansonia in line 24 because

(A) they are examples of large, well-designed apartment buildings.

(B) their design is similar to that of row houses.

(C) they were built on a single building lot.

(D) they are famous hotels.

Passage 146

Birds that feed in flocks commonly retire together into roosts. The reasons for roosting communally are not always obvious, but there are some likely benefits. In winter especially, it is important for birds to keep warm at night and **conserve** precious food reserves. One way to do this is to find a sheltered roost. Solitary roosters shelter in dense vegetation or enter a cavity – horned larks dig holes in the ground and ptarmigan burrow into snow banks – but the effect of sheltering is **magnified** by several birds huddling together in the roosts, as wrens, swifts, brown creepers, bluebirds, and anis do. Body contact reduces the surface area exposed to the cold air, so the birds keep each other warm. Two kinglets huddling together were found to reduce their heat losses by a quarter, and three together saved a third of their heat.

The second possible benefit of communal roosts is that they act as "information centers." During the day, parties of birds will have spread out to **forage** over a very large area. When they return in the evening some will have fed well, but others may have found little to eat. Some investigators have observed that when the birds set out

again next morning, those birds that did not feed well on the previous day appear to follow those that did. The behavior of common and lesser kestrels may illustrate different feeding behaviors of similar birds with different roosting habits.

The common kestrel hunts vertebrate animals in a small, familiar hunting ground, whereas the very similar lesser kestrel feeds on insects over a large area. The common kestrel roosts and hunts alone, but the lesser kestrel roosts and hunts in flocks, possibly so one bird can learn from others where to find insect swarms.

Finally, there is safety in numbers at communal roosts since there will always be a few birds awake at any given moment to give the alarm. But this increased protection is partially **counteracted** by the fact that mass roosts attract predators and are especially vulnerable if **they** are on the ground. Even those in trees can be attacked by birds of prey. The birds on the edge are at greatest risk since predators find it easier to catch small birds perching at the margins of the roost.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) How birds find and store food.
- (B) How birds maintain body heat in the winter.
- (C) Why birds need to establish territory.
- (D) Why some species of birds nest together**

2. The word "conserve" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- (A) retain**
- (B) watch
- (C) locate
- (D) share

3. Ptarmigan keep warm in the winter by

- (A) huddling together on the ground with other birds
- (B) building nests in trees

(C) burrowing into dense patches of vegetation

(D) digging tunnels into the snow.

4. The word "magnified" in line 7 is closest in meaning to

(A) caused

(B) modified

(C) intensified

(D) combined

5. The author mentions kinglets in line 9 as an example of birds that

(A) protect themselves by nesting in holes

(B) nest with other species of birds

(C) nest together for warmth

(D) usually feed and nest in pairs

6. The word "forage" in line 13 is closest in meaning to

(A) fly

(B) assemble

(C) feed

(D) rest

7. Which of the following statements about lesser and common kestrels is true?

(A) The lesser kestrel and the common kestrel have similar diets.

(B) The lesser kestrel feeds sociably but the common kestrel does not.

(C) The common kestrel nests in larger flocks than does the lesser kestrel.

(D) The common kestrel nests in trees; the lesser kestrel nests on the ground.

8. The word "counteracted" in line 24 is closest in meaning to

(A) suggested

(B) negated

(C) measured

(D) shielded

9. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an advantage derived by birds that huddle together while sleeping?

- (A) Some members of the flock warn others of impending dangers.
- (B) Staying together provides a greater amount of heat for the whole flock.
- (C) Some birds in the flock function as information centers for others who are looking for food.
- (D) Several members of the flock care for the young.**

10. Which of the following is a disadvantage of communal roosts that is mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Diseases easily spread among the birds.
- (B) Groups are more attractive to predators than individual birds are.**
- (C) Food supplies are quickly depleted.
- (D) Some birds in the group will attack the others.

11. The word "they" in line 26 refers to...

- (A) a few birds
- (B) mass roosts**
- (C) predators
- (D) trees

Passage 147

The Winterthur Museum is a collection and a house. There are many museums **devoted** to the decorative arts and many house museums, but rarely in the United States is a great collection displayed in a great country house. Passing through successive generations of a single family, Winterthur has been a private estate for more than a century. Even after the extensive renovations made to it between 1929 and 1931, the house remained a family residence.

This fact is of importance to the atmosphere and effect of the museum. The impression of a lived-in house is apparent to the visitor; the rooms look as if they were vacated only a short while ago whether by the original owners of the furniture or the most recent residents of the house can be a matter of personal interpretation. Winterthur remains, then, a house in which a collection of furniture and architectural elements has been **assembled**. Like an English country house, **it** is an organic structure; the house, as well as the collection and manner of displaying it to the visitor, has changed over the years.

The changes have coincided with **developing** concepts of the American arts, increased knowledge on the part of collectors and students, and a progression toward the achievement of a historical effect in period-room displays. The rooms at Winterthur have followed this current, yet still retained the character of a private house. The concept of a period room as a display technique has developed gradually over the years in an effort to present works of art in a context that would show them to greater effect and would give them more meaning for the viewer. Comparable to the habitat group in a natural history museum, the period room represents the decorative arts in a lively and interesting manner and provides an opportunity to assemble objects related by style, date, or place of manufacture.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The reason that Winterthur was redesigned.
- (B) Elements that make Winterthur an unusual museum**
- (C) How Winterthur compares to English country houses
- (D) Historical furniture contained in Winterthur

2. The phrase "devoted to**" in line 2 is closest in meaning to**

- (A) surrounded by
- (B) specializing in**

- (C) successful with
- (D) sentimental about

3. What happened at Winterthur between 1929 and 1931?

- (A) The owners moved out.
- (B) The house was repaired.**
- (C) The old furniture was replaced.
- (D) The estate became a museum.

4. What does the author mean by stating "The impression of a lived-in house is apparent to the visitor"(line 7)?

- (A) Winterthur is very old.
- (B) Few people visit Winterthur.
- (C) Winterthur does not look like a typical museum.**
- (D) The furniture at Winterthur looks comfortable.

5. The word "assembled" in line 12 is closest in meaning to

- (A) summoned
- (B) appreciated
- (C) brought together**
- (D) fundamentally changed

6. The word "it" in line 13 refers to

- (A) Winterthur**
- (B) collection
- (C) English country house
- (D) visitor

7. The word "developing" in line 15 is closest in meaning to

- (A) traditional
- (B) exhibiting
- (C) informative

(D) evolving

8. According to the passage, objects in a period room are related by all of the following EXCEPT

(A) date

(B) style

(C) place of manufacture

(D) past ownership

9. What is the relationship between the two paragraphs in the passage?

(A) The second paragraph explains a term that was mentioned in the first paragraph.

(B) Each paragraph describes a different approach to the display of objects in a museum.

(C) The second paragraph explains a philosophy of art appreciation that contrasts with the philosophy explained in the first paragraph.

(D) Each paragraph describes a different historical period.

10. Where in the passage does the author explain why displays at Winterthur have changed?

(A) lines 1-3

(B) lines 5-6

(C) lines 7-10

(D) lines 14-17

Passage 148

Every drop of water in the ocean, even in the deepest parts, responds to the forces that create the tides. No other force that affects the sea is so strong. Compared with the tides, the waves created by the wind are surface movements felt no more than a

hundred fathoms below the surface. The currents also seldom involve more than the upper several hundred fathoms despite their impressive sweep.

The tides are a response of the waters of the ocean to the pull of the Moon and the more distant Sun. In theory, there is a gravitational attraction between the water and even the outermost star of the universe. **In reality**, however, the pull of remote stars is so slight as to be obliterated by the control of the Moon and, to a lesser extent, the Sun. Just as the Moon rises later each day by fifty minutes, on the average, so, in most places, the time of high tide is **correspondingly** later each day. And as the Moon waxes and wanes in its monthly cycle, so the height of the tide varies. The tidal movements are strongest when the Moon is a sliver in the sky, and when it is full.

These are the highest flood tides and the lowest ebb tides of the lunar month and are called the spring tides. At these times the Sun, Moon, and Earth are nearly in line and the pull of the two heavenly bodies is added together to bring the water high on the beaches, to send its surf upward against the sea cliffs, and to draw a high tide into the harbors.

Twice each month, at the quarters of the Moon, when the Sun, Moon and Earth lie at the apexes of a triangular **configuration** and the pull of the Sun and Moon are opposed, the moderate tidal movements called neap tides occur. Then the difference between high and low water is less than at any other time during the month.

1. What is the main point of the first paragraph?

- (A) The waves created by ocean currents are very large.
- (B) Despite the strength of the wind, it only moves surface water.
- (C) Deep ocean water is seldom affected by forces that move water.
- (D) The tides are the most powerful force to affect the movement of ocean water.**

2. The word "felt" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- (A) based
- (B) dropped
- (C) detected
- (D) explored

3. The words "In reality" in line 8 are closest in meaning to

- (A) surprisingly
- (B) actually
- (C) characteristically
- (D) similarly

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the most important factor in determining how much gravitational effect one object in space has on the tides is...

- (A) size
- (B) distance
- (C) temperature
- (D) density

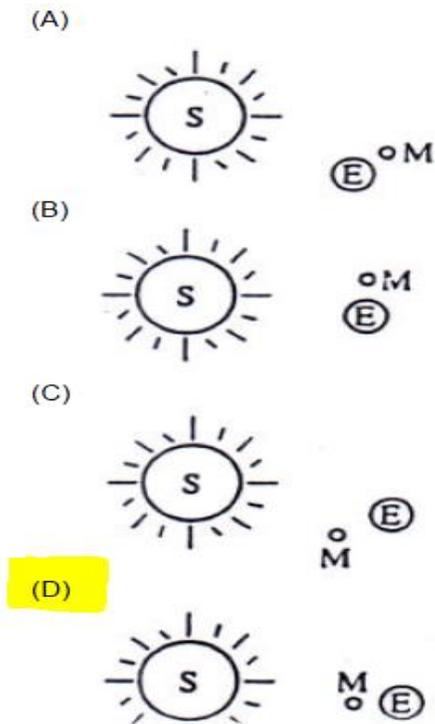
5. The word "correspondingly" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- (A) unpredictably
- (B) interestingly
- (C) similarly
- (D) unusually

6. What is the cause of spring tides?

- (A) Seasonal changes in the weather.
- (B) The gravitational pull of the Sun and the Moon when nearly in line with the Earth.
- (C) The Earth's movement around the Sun.
- (D) The triangular arrangement of the Earth, Sun, and Moon.

7. Which of the following pictures best represents the position of the Sun, Moon, and Earth during spring tides?



8. The word "configuration" in line 21 is closest in meaning to

- (A) unit
- (B) center
- (C) surface
- (D) arrangement

9. Neap tides occur when

- (A) the Sun counteracts the Moon's gravitational attraction.
- (B) the Moon is full.
- (C) the Moon is farthest from the Sun.
- (D) waves created by the wind combine with the Moon's gravitational attraction.

10. According to the passage, all of the following statements about tides are true EXCEPT:

- (A) The time of high tide is later each day.
- (B) Tides have a greater effect on the sea than waves do.
- (C) The strongest tides occur at the quarters of the Moon.
- (D) Neap tides are more moderate than spring tides.

11. Where in the passage does the author mention movements of ocean water other than those caused by tides?

- (A) Lines 2-5
- (B) Lines 10-11
- (C) Lines 12-13
- (D) Lines 17-20

Passage 149

Each advance in microscopic technique has provided scientists with new perspective, on the function of living organisms and the nature of matter itself. The invention of the visible-light microscope late in the sixteenth century introduced a previously unknown realm of single-celled plants and animals. In the twentieth century, electron microscopes have provided direct views of viruses and minuscule surface structures.

Now another type of microscope, one that utilizes X rays rather than light or electrons, offers a different way of examining tiny details; **it** should extend human perception still farther into the natural world.

The dream of building an X-ray microscope dates to 1895; its development, however, was virtually halted in the 1940's because the development of the electron microscope was progressing rapidly. During the 1940's electron microscopes

routinely achieved resolution better than that possible with a visible-light microscope, while the performance of X-ray microscopes resisted improvement. In recent years, however, interest in X-ray microscopes has revived, largely because of advances such as the development of new sources of X-ray illumination. As a result, the brightness available today is millions of times that of X-ray tubes, which, for most of the century, were the only available sources of soft X rays.

The new X-ray microscopes considerably improve on the resolution provided by optical microscopes. They can also be used to map the distribution of certain chemical elements. Some can form pictures in extremely short times; others hold the promise of special capabilities such as three-dimensional imaging. Unlike conventional electron microscopy, X-ray microscopy **enables** specimens to be kept in air and in water, which means that biological samples can be studied under conditions similar to their natural state. The illumination used, so-called soft X rays in the wavelength range of twenty to forty angstroms (an angstrom is one ten-billionth of a meter), is also sufficiently penetrating to image intact biological cells in many cases. Because of the wavelength of the X rays used, soft X-ray microscopes will never match the highest resolution possible with electron microscopes. **Rather**, their special properties will make possible investigations that will complement **those** performed with light- and electron-based instruments.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The detail seen through a microscope.
- (B) Sources of illumination for microscope.
- (C) A new kind of microscope.
- (D) Outdated microscopic techniques.

2. According to the passage, the invention of the visible-light microscope allowed scientists to...

- (A) see viruses directly
- (B) develop the electron microscope later on
- (C) understand more about the distribution of the chemical elements
- (D) discover single-celled plants and animals they had never seen before**

3. The word "minuscule" in line 6 is closest in meaning to

- (A) circular
- (B) dangerous
- (C) complex
- (D) tiny**

4. The word "it" in line 8 refers to

- (A) a type of microscope**
- (B) human perception
- (C) the natural world
- (D) light

5. Why does the author mention the visible-light microscope in the first paragraph?

- (A) To begin a discussion of sixteenth-century discoveries.
- (B) To put the X-ray microscope in a historical perspective.**
- (C) To show how limited its uses are.
- (D) To explain how it functioned.

6. Why did it take so long to develop the X-ray microscope?

- (A) Funds for research were insufficient.
- (B) The source of illumination was not bright enough until recently.**

- (C) Materials used to manufacture X-ray tubes were difficult to obtain.
(D) X-ray microscopes were too complicated to operate.

7. The word "enables" in line 24 is closest in meaning to

- (A) constitutes
(B) specifies
(C) expands
(D) allows

8. The word "Rather" in line 31 is closest in meaning to

- (A) significantly
(B) preferably
(C) somewhat
(D) instead

9. The word "those" in line 32 refers to

- (A) properties **(B) investigations**
(C) microscopes (D) X rays

10. Based on the information in the passage, what can be inferred about X-ray microscopes in the future?

- (A) They will probably replace electron microscopes altogether.
(B) They will eventually be much cheaper to produce than they are now.
(C) They will provide information not available from other kinds of microscopes.
(D) They will eventually change the illumination range that they now use.

Passage 150

Perhaps the most striking quality of satiric literature is its freshness, its originality of perspective. Satire rarely offers original ideas. Instead, it presents the familiar in

a new form. Satirists do not offer the world new philosophies. What they do is look at familiar conditions from a perspective that makes these conditions seem foolish, harmful, or affected.

Satire jars us out of complacency into a pleasantly shocked **realization** that many of the values we unquestioningly accept are false. *Don Quixote* makes chivalry seem absurd; *Brave New World* ridicules the pretensions of science; *A Modest Proposal* dramatizes starvation by advocating cannibalism. None of these ideas is original. Chivalry was suspect before Cervantes, humanists objected to the claims of pure science before Aldous Huxley, and people were aware of famine before Swift. It was not the originality of the idea that made these satires popular. It was the manner of expression, the satiric method, that made them interesting and entertaining. Satires are read because they are **aesthetically** satisfying works of art, not because they are morally wholesome or ethically instructive.

They are stimulating and refreshing because with commonsense briskness they brush away illusions and secondhand opinions. With spontaneous irreverence, satire rearranges perspectives, scrambles familiar objects into incongruous juxtaposition, and speaks in a personal idiom instead of abstract platitude. Satire exists because there is need for it. It has lived because readers appreciate a **refreshing** stimulus, an irreverent reminder that they live in a world of platitudinous thinking, cheap moralizing, and foolish philosophy.

Satire serves to prod people into an awareness of truth, though rarely to any action on behalf of truth. Satire tends to remind people that much of what **they** see, hear, and read in popular media is sanctimonious, sentimental, and only partially true. Life resembles in only a slight degree the popular image of it. Soldiers rarely hold the ideals that movies attribute to them, nor do ordinary citizens **devote** their lives to unselfish **service of humanity**. Intelligent people know these things but tend to forget them when they do not hear them expressed.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Difficulties of writing satiric literature.
- (B) Popular topics of satire.
- (C) New philosophies emerging from satiric literature.
- (D) Reasons for the popularity of satire.**

2. The word "realization" in line 6 is closest in meaning to

- (A) certainty
- (B) awareness**
- (C) surprise
- (D) confusion

3. Why does the author mention *Don Quixote*, *Brave New World*, and *A Modest Proposal* in lines 6-8?

- (A) They are famous examples of satiric literature.**
- (B) They present commonsense solutions to problems.
- (C) They are appropriate for readers of all ages.
- (D) They are books with similar stories.

4. The word "aesthetically" in line 14 is closest in meaning to

- (A) artistically**
- (B) exceptionally
- (C) realistically
- (D) dependably

5. Which of the following can be found in satiric literature?

- (A) Newly emerging philosophies.
- (B) Odd combinations of objects and ideas.**
- (C) Abstract discussion of morals and ethics.

(D) Wholesome characters who are unselfish.

6. According to the passage, there is a need for satire because people need to be

(A) informed about new scientific developments.

(B) exposed to original philosophies when they are formulated.

(C) reminded that popular ideas are often inaccurate.

(D) told how they can be of service to their communities.

7. The word "refreshing" in line 21 is closest in meaning to

(A) popular

(B) ridiculous

(C) meaningful

(D) unusual

8. The word "they" in line 24 refers to

(A) people

(B) media

(C) ideals

(D) movies

9. The word "devote" in line 27 is closest in meaning to

(A) distinguish

(B) feel affection

(C) prefer

(D) dedicate

10. As a result of reading satiric literature, readers will be most likely to

(A) teach themselves to write fiction.

(B) accept conventional points of view.

(C) become better informed about current affairs

(D) reexamine their opinions and values.

11. The various purposes of satire include all of the following EXCEPT

(A) introducing readers to unfamiliar situations.

(B) brushing away illusions.

(C) reminding readers of the truth.

(D) exposing false values.

12. Why does the author mention "service of humanity" in line 28?

(A) People need to be reminded to take action.

(B) Readers appreciate knowing about it.

(C) It is an ideal that is rarely achieved.

(D) Popular media often distort such stories.

توجه: از ارسال فایل برای گروه ها یا افراد دیگر خوداری کنید چون به هیچ عنوان راضی نیستیم و حق الناس است. برای تهیه فایل آزمون های جدید با آیدی تلگرامی و شماره تلفن زیر در ارتباط باشید.

@MSRT_PASS

09363396013

Good luck