

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.

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Passage 1

Some animal behaviorists argue that certain animals can remember past events, anticipate future ones, make plans and choices, and coordinate activities within a group. These scientists, however, are cautious about the extent to which animals can be credited with conscious processing.

Explanations of animal behavior that leave out any sort of consciousness at all and ascribe actions entirely to instinct leave many questions unanswered. One example of such unexplained behavior: Honeybees communicate the sources of nectar to one another by doing a dance in a figure-eight pattern. The orientation of the dance conveys the position of the food relative to the sun's position in the sky, and the speed of the dance tells how far the food source is from the hive. Most researchers assume that the ability to perform and encode the dance is innate and shows no special intelligence. But in one study, when experimenters kept changing the site of the food source, each time moving the food 25 percent farther from the previous site, foraging honeybees began to anticipate where the food source would appear next. When the researchers arrived at the new location, they would find the bees circling the spot, waiting for their food. No one has **yet** explained how bees, whose brains weigh four ten-thousandths of an ounce, could have inferred the location of the new site.

Other behaviors that may indicate some cognition include tool use. Many animals, like the otter who uses a stone to crack mussel shells, are capable of using objects in the natural environment as **rudimentary** tools. One researcher has found that mother chimpanzees occasionally show their young how to use tools to open hard nuts. In one study, chimpanzees compared two pairs of food wells containing chocolate chips. One pair might contain, say, five chips and three chips, the other our chips and three chips. Allowed to choose which pair they wanted, the chimpanzees almost always chose **the one** with the higher total, showing some sort of summing ability. Other chimpanzees have learned to use numerals to label quantities of items and do simple sums.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

(A) The role of instinct in animal behavior.

(B) Observations that suggest consciousness in animal behavior.

(C) The use of food in studies of animal behavior.

(D) Differences between the behavior of animals in their natural environments and in laboratory experiments.

2. Which of the following is NOT discussed as an ability animals are thought to have?

(A) Selecting among choices.

(B) Anticipating events to come.

(C) Remembering past experiences.

(D) Communicating emotions.

3. What is the purpose of the honeybee dance?

(A) To determine the quantity of food at a site.

(B) To communicate the location of food.

(C) To increase the speed of travel to food sources.

(D) To identify the type of nectar that is available.

4. The word "yet" in line 15 is closest in meaning to ?

(A) however

(B) since

(C) generally

(D) so far

5. What did researchers discover in the study of honeybees discussed in paragraph 2?

(A) Bees are able to travel at greater speeds than scientists thought.

(B) The bees could travel 25% farther than scientists expected.

(C) The bees were able to determine in advance where scientists would place their food.

(D) Changing the location of food caused bees to decrease their dance activity.

6. It can be inferred from the passage that brain size is assumed to

(A) be an indicator of cognitive ability.

(B) vary among individuals within a species.

(C) be related to food consumption.

(D) correspond to levels of activity.

7. Why are otters and mussel shells included in the discussion in paragraph 3?

(A) To provide an example of tool use among animals.

(B) To provide that certain species demonstrate greater ability in tool use than other species.

(C) To provide an exam of the use of weapons among animals.

(D) To show that animals are very good at using objects in their habitat.

8. The word "rudimentary" in line 19 is closest in meaning to ?

(A) superior

(B) original

(C) basic

(D) technical

9. It can be inferred from the statement about mother chimpanzees and their young (line 17) that young chimpanzees have difficulty

(A) communicating with their mothers

(B) adding quantities.

(C) making choices.

(D) opening hard nuts.

10. The phrase "the one" in line 23 refers to the?

(A) study

(B) pair

(C) chimpanzee

(D) ability

11. Scientists concluded from the experiment with chimpanzees and chocolate chips that chimpanzees ?

- (A) lack abilities that other primates have.
- (B) prefer to work in pairs or groups.
- (C) exhibit behavior that indicates certain mathematical abilities.
- (D) have difficulty selecting when given choices.

Passage 2

Pheromones are substances that serve as chemical signals between members of the same species. They are secreted to the outside of the body and cause other individuals of the species to have specific reactions. Pheromones, which are sometimes called "social hormones," affect a group of individuals somewhat like hormones do an individual animal. Pheromones are the predominant medium of communication among insects (but rarely the sole method). Some species have simple pheromone systems and produce only a few pheromones, but others produce many with various functions. Pheromone systems are the most complex in some of the so-called social insects, insects that live in organized groups.

Chemical communication differs from that by sight or sound in several ways. Transmission is relatively slow (the chemical signals are usually airborne), but the signal can be persistent, depending upon the volatility of the chemical, and is sometimes effective over a very long range. Localization of the signal is generally poorer than localization of a sound or visual stimulus and is usually effected by the animal's moving upwind in response to the stimulus. The ability to modulate a chemical signal is limited, compared with communication by visual or acoustic means, but some pheromones may convey different meanings and consequently result in different behavioral or physiological responses, depending on their concentration or when presented in combination. The modulation of chemical signals occurs via the elaboration

of the number of exocrine glands that produce pheromones. Some species, such as ants, seem to be very articulate creatures, but their medium of communication is difficult for humans to study and appreciate because of our own olfactory insensitivity and the technological difficulties in detecting and analyzing these pheromones.

Pheromones play numerous roles in the activities of insects. They may act as alarm substances, play a role in individual and group recognition, serve as attractants between sexes, mediate the formation of aggregations, identify foraging trails, and be involved in caste determination. For example, pheromones involved in caste determination include the "queen substance" produced by queen honey bees. Aphids, which are particularly vulnerable to predators because of their gregarious habits and sedentary nature, secrete an alarm pheromone when attacked that causes nearby aphids to respond by moving away.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss ?

- (A) How insects use pheromones to communicate.
- (B) How pheromones are produced by insects.
- (C) Why analyzing insect pheromones is difficult.
- (D) The different uses of pheromones among various insect species.**

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

- (A) improve
- (B) function**
- (C) begin
- (D) rely

3. The purpose of the second mention of "hormones" in line 4 is to point out ?

- (A) chemical signals that are common among insects.
- (B) specific responses of various species to chemical signals.
- (C) similarities between two chemical substances.**
- (D) how insects produce different chemical substances.

4. The word "sole" in line 5 is closest in meaning to?

- (A) obvious (B) best **(C) only** (D) final

5. The passage suggests that the speed at which communication through pheromones occurs is dependent on how quickly they?

- (A) lose their effectiveness. (B) evaporate in the air.
(C) travel through the air. (D) are produced by the body.

6. According to the passage, the meaning of a message communicated through a pheromone may vary when the ?

- (A) chemical structure of the pheromone is changed.**
(B) pheromone is excreted while other pheromones are also being excreted.
(C) exocrine glands do not produce the pheromone.
(D) pheromone is released near certain specific organisms.

7. The word "detecting" in line 21 is closest in meaning to?

- (A) controlling (B) storing (C) questioning **(D) finding**

8. According to paragraph 2, which of the following has made the study of pheromones difficult?

- (A) Pheromones cannot be easily reproduced in chemical laboratories.
(B) Existing technology cannot fully explore the properties of pheromones.
(C) Pheromones are highly volatile.
(D) Pheromone signals are constantly changing.

9. The word "They" in line 22 refers to?

- (A) pheromones (B) roles (C) activities (D) insects

10. The word "sedentary" in line 27 is closest in meaning to?

- (A) inactive (B) inefficient (C) unchangeable (D) unbalanced

11. Pheromone systems are relatively complex in insects that?

- (A) also communicate using sight and sound (B) live underground
(C) prey on other insects (D) live in organized groups

Passage 3

Life originated in the early seas less than a billion years after the Earth was formed. Yet another three billion years were to pass before the first plants and animals appeared on the continents. Life's transition from the sea to the land was perhaps as much of an evolutionary challenge as was the genesis of life.

What forms of life were able to make such a drastic change in lifestyle? The traditional view of the first terrestrial organisms is based on megafossils—relatively large specimens of essentially whole plants and animal. Vascular plants, related to modern seed plants and ferns, left the first comprehensive megafossil record. Because of this, it has been commonly assumed that the sequence of terrestrialization reflected the evolution of modern terrestrial ecosystems. In this view, primitive vascular plants first colonized the margins of continental waters, followed by animals that fed on the plants, and lastly by animals that preyed on the plant-eater. Moreover, the megafossils suggest that terrestrial life appeared and diversified explosively near the boundary between the Silurian and the Devonian periods, a little more than 400 million years ago.

Recently, however, paleontologists have been taking a closer look at the sediments below this Silurian-Devonian geological boundary. It turns out that some fossils can be **extracted** from these sediments by putting the rocks in an acid bath. The technique has uncovered new evidence from sediments that were deposited near the shores of the ancient oceans-plant microfossils and microscopic pieces of small animals. In many **instances** the specimens are less than one-tenth of a millimeter in diameter. Although **they** were **entombed** in the rocks for hundreds of millions of years, many of the fossils consist of the organic remains of the organism. These newly discovered fossils have not only revealed the existence of previously known organisms, but have also pushed back these dates for the invasion of land by multicellular organisms. Our views about the nature of the early plant and animal communities are now being revised. And with those revisions come new speculations about the first terrestrial life-forms.

1. The word "drastic**" in line 5 is closest in meaning to?**

- (A) widespread **(B) radial** (C) progressive (D) risky

2. According to the theory that the author calls "the traditional view", what was the first form of life to appear on land?

- (A) Bacteria (B) Meat-eating animals
(C) Plant-eating animals **(D) Vascular plants**

3. According to the passage, what happened about 400 million years ago?

- (A) Many terrestrial life-forms died out.
(B) New life-forms on land developed at a rapid rate.
(C) The megafossils were destroyed by floods.
(D) Life began to develop in the ancient seas.

4. The word "extracted" in line 16 is closest in meaning to?

(A) located

(B) preserved

(C) removed

(D) studied

5. What can be inferred from the passage about the fossils mentioned in lines 13-15?

(A) They have not been helpful in understanding the evolution of terrestrial life.

(B) They were found in approximately the same numbers as vascular plant fossils.

(C) They are older than the microfossils.

(D) They consist of modern life forms.

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

(A) methods

(B) processes

(C) cases

(D) reasons

7. The word "they" in line 20 refers to

(A) rocks

(B) shores

(C) oceans

(D) specimens

8. The word "entombed" in line 20 is closest in meaning to ?

(A) crushed

(B) trapped

(C) produced

(D) excavated

9. Which of the following resulted from the discovery of microscopic fossils?

(A) The time estimate for the first appearance of terrestrial life-forms was revised

(B) Old techniques for analyzing fossils were found to have new uses.

(C) The origins of primitive sea life were explained.

(D) Assumptions about the locations of ancient seas were changed.

10. With which of the following conclusions would the author probably agree?

(A) The evolution of terrestrial life was as complicated as the origin of life itself.

(B) The discovery of microfossils supports the traditional view of how terrestrial life evolved.

(C) New species have appeared at the same rate over the course of the last 400 million years.

(D) The technology used by paleontologists is too primitive to make accurate determinations about ages of fossils.

Passage 4

Panel painting, common in thirteenth- and fourteenth-century Europe, involved a painstaking, laborious process. Wooden planks were joined, covered with gesso to prepare the surface for painting, and then polished smooth with special tools. On this perfect surface, the artist would sketch a composition with chalk, refine **it** with inks, and then begin the **deliberate** process of applying thin layers of egg tempera paint (egg yolk in which pigments are suspended) with small brushes. The successive layering of these meticulously applied paints produced the final, translucent colors.

Backgrounds or gold were made by carefully applying sheets of gold leaf, and then embellishing or decorating the gold leaf by punching it with a metal rod on which a pattern had been embossed. Every step in the process was slow and deliberate. The quick-drying tempera demanded that the artist know exactly where each stroke be placed before the brush met the panel, and it required the use of fine brushes. It was, therefore, an ideal technique for emphasizing the hard linear edges and pure, fine areas of color that were so much a part of the overall aesthetic of the time. The notion that an artist could or would dash off an idea in a fit of spontaneous inspiration was completely alien to these deliberately produced works.

Furthermore, making these paintings was so time-consuming that it **demanded** assistance. All such work was done by **collective enterprise** in the workshops. The painter or master who is credited with having created the painting may have designed the work and overseen its production, but it is highly unlikely that the artist's hand applied every stroke of the brush. More likely, numerous assistants, who had been trained to **imitate** the artist's style, applied the paint. The carpenter's shop probably provided the frame and perhaps supplied the panel, and yet another shop supplied the gold. Thus, not only many hands, but also many shops were involved in the final product.

In spite of problems with their condition, restoration, and preservation many panel paintings have survived, and today many of **them** are housed in museum collections.

1. What aspect of panel paintings does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Famous example (B) Different styles
(C) Restoration (D) Production

2. According to the passage, what was the first step in making a panel painting?

- (A) Mixing the paint (B) Preparing the panel
(C) Buying the gold leaf (D) Making ink drawings

3. The word "it" in line 4 refers to?

- (A) chalk (B) composition (C) artist (D) surface

4. The word "deliberate" in line 4 is closest in meaning to?

- (A) decisive (B) careful (C) natural (D) unusual

5. Which of the following processes produced the translucent colors found on panel paintings?

(A) Joining wooden planks to form large sheets

(B) Polishing the gesso

(C) Applying many layers of paint

(D) Covering the background with gold leaf

6. What characteristic of tempera paint is mentioned in the passage?

(A) It dries quickly

(B) It is difficult to make

(C) It dissolves easily

(D) It has to be applied directly to wood

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

(A) ordered

(B) reported

(C) required

(D) questioned

8. The "collective enterprise" mentioned in line 17 includes all of the following EXCEPT?

(A) supplying the gold leaf

(B) building the panels

(C) applying the paint

(D) selling the painting

9. The word "imitate" in line 20 is closest in meaning to?

(A) copy

(B) illustrate

(C) promote

(D) believe in

10. The author mention all of the following as problems with the survival of panel paintings EXCEPT?

(A) condition

(B) theft

(C) preservation

(D) restoration

11. The word "them" in line 25 refers to?

(A) problem

(B) condition, restoration, preservation

(C) panel paintings

(D) museum collections

Passage 5

Archaeological records paintings, drawings, and carvings of humans engaged in activities involving the use of hands indicate that humans have been predominantly right-handed for more than 5,000 years. In ancient Egyptian artwork, for examples, the right hand is depicted as the dominant one in about 90 percent of the example. Fracture or wear patterns on tools also indicate that a majority of ancient people were right-handed. Cro-Magnon cave paintings some 27,000 years old commonly show outlines of human hands made by placing one hand against the cave wall and applying paint with the other. Children today make similar outlines of their hands with crayons on paper. With few exceptions, left hands of Cro-Magnons are displayed on cave walls, indicating that the paintings were usually done by right-handers.

Anthropological evidence pushes the record of handedness in early human ancestors back to at least 1.4 million years ago. One important line of evidence comes from flaking patterns of stone cores used in tool making: implements flaked with a clockwise motion (indicating a right-handed toolmaker) can be distinguished from those flaked with a counter-clockwise rotation (indicating a left-handed toolmaker).

Even scratches found on fossil human teeth offer clues. Ancient humans are thought to have cut meat into strips by holding it between their teeth and slicing it with stone knives, as do the present-day Inuit. Occasionally the knives slip and leave scratches on the users' teeth.

Scratches made with a left-to-right stroke direction (by right-handers) are more common than scratches in the opposite direction (made by left-handers).

Still other evidence comes from cranial morphology: scientists think that physical differences between the right and left sides of the interior of the skull indicate subtle physical differences between the two sides of the brain. The variation between the hemispheres corresponds to which side of the body is used to perform specific activities. Such studies, as well as studies of tool use, indicate that right-or left-sided dominance is not exclusive to modern Homo sapiens. Populations of Neanderthals, such as Homo erectus and Homo habilis, seem to have been predominantly right-handed, as we are.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Human ancestors became predominantly right-handed when they began to use tools.
- (B) It is difficult to interpret the significance of anthropological evidence concerning tool use.
- (C) Humans and their ancestors have been predominantly right-handed for over a million years.
- (D) Human ancestors were more skilled as using both hands than modern humans.

2. The word "other" in line 7 ?

- (A) outline
- (B) hand
- (C) wall
- (D) paint

3. What does the author say about Cro-Magnon paintings of hands?

- (A) Some are not very old.
- (B) It is unusual to see such paintings.
- (C) Many were made by children.
- (D) The artists were mostly right-handed.

4. The word "implements" in line 12 is closest in meaning to?

- (A) tools (B) designs (C) examples (D) pieces

5. When compared with implements "flaked with a counter-clockwise rotation" (line 12), it can be inferred that "implements flaked with a clockwise motion" (lines 13) are ?

- (A) more common (B) larger (C) more sophisticated (D) older

6. The word "clues" in line 15 is closest in meaning to?

- (A) solutions (B) details (C) damage (D) information

7. The fact that the Inuit cut meat by holding it between their teeth is significant because

(A) the relationship between handedness and scratches on fossil human teeth can be verified.

(B) it emphasizes the differences between contemporary humans and their ancestors.

(C) the scratch patterns produced by modern knives.

(D) it demonstrates that ancient humans were not skilled at using tools.

8. The word "hemispheres" in line 22 is closest in meaning to ?

- (A) differences (B) sides (C) activities (D) studies

9. Why does the author mention Homo erectus and Homo habilis in line 25?

(A) To contrast them with modern humans.

(B) To explain when human ancestors began to make tools.

(C) To show that early humans were also predominantly right-handed.

(D) To prove that the population of Neanderthals was very large.

10. All of the following are mentioned as types of evidence concerning handedness EXCEPT

- (A) ancient artwork. (B) asymmetrical skulls.
(C) studies of tool use. (D) fossilized hand bones.

11. Which of the following conclusions is suggested by the evidence from cranial morphology (line 20)?

- (A) Differences in the hemispheres of the brain probably came about relatively recently.
(B) There may be a link between handedness and differences in the brain's hemispheres.
(C) Left-handedness was somewhat more common among Neanderthals.
(D) Variation between the brain's hemispheres was not evident in the skulls of Homo erectus and Homo habilis.

Passage 6

Large animals that inhabit the desert have evolved a number of adaptations for reducing the effects of extreme heat. One adaptation is to be light in color, and to reflect rather than absorb the Sun's rays. Desert mammals also depart from the normal mammalian practice of **maintaining** a constant body temperature. Instead of trying to keep down the body temperature deep inside the body, which would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures to rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 degrees Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles.

The overheated body then cools down during the cold desert night, and indeed the temperature may fall unusually low by dawn, as low as 34 degrees Celsius in the camel. This

is an advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight is absorbed in warming up the body, and an excessive buildup of heat does not begin until well into the day.

Another strategy of large desert animals is to **tolerate** the loss of body water to a point that would be fatal for non-adapted animals. The camel can lose up to 30 percent of its body weight as water without harm to itself, whereas human beings die after losing only 12 to 13 percent of their body weight. An equally important adaptation is the ability to replenish this water loss at one drink. Desert animals can drink prodigious volumes in a short time, and camels have been known to imbibe over 100 liters in a few minutes.

A very dehydrated person, on the other hand, cannot drink enough water to rehydrate at one session, because the human stomach is not sufficiently big and because a too rapid dilution of the body fluids causes death from water intoxication. The tolerance of water loss is of obvious advantage in the desert, as animals do not have to remain near a water hole but can **obtain** food from grazing sparse and far-flung pastures. Desert-adapted mammals have the further ability to feed normally when extremely dehydrated, it is a common experience in people that appetite is lost even under conditions of moderate thirst.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

(A) Weather variations in the desert.

(B) Adaptations of desert animals.

(C) Diseases of desert animals.

(D) Human use of desert animals.

2. According to the passage, why is light coloring an advantage to large desert animals?

(A) It helps them hide from predators.

(B) It does not absorb sunlight as much as dark colors.

(C) It helps them see their young at night.

(D) It keeps them cool at night.

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

(A) measuring (B) inheriting

(C) preserving (D) delaying

4. The author uses of Grant's gazelle as an example of ?

(A) an animal with a low average temperature

(B) an animal that is not as well adapted as the camel

(C) a desert animal that can withstand high body temperatures

(D) a desert animal with a constant body temperature

5. When is the internal temperature of a large desert mammal lower?

(A) Just before sunrise (B) In the middle of the day

(C) Just after sunset (D) Just after drinking

6. The word "tolerate" in line 12 is closest in meaning to ?

(A) endure (B) replace

(C) compensate (D) reduce

7. What causes water intoxication?

(A) Drinking too much water very quickly. (B) Drinking polluted water.

(C) Bacteria in water. (D) Lack of water.

8. What does the author imply about desert-adapted mammals?

- (A) They do not need to eat much food.
- (B) They can eat large quantities quickly
- (C) They easily lose their appetites.
- (D) They can travel long distances looking for food.**

9. Why does the author mention humans in the second paragraph?

- (A) To show how they use camels.
- (B) To contrast them to desert mammals.**
- (C) To give instructions about desert survival.
- (D) To show how they have adapted to desert life.

10. The word "obtain" in line 21 is closest in meaning to ?

- (A) digest
- (B) carry
- (C) save
- (D) get**

11. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an adaptation of large desert animals?

- (A) Variation in body temperatures.
- (B) Eating while dehydrated.
- (C) Drinking water quickly.
- (D) Being active at night.**

Passage 7

Rent control is the system whereby the local government tells building owners how much they can charge their tenants in rent. In the United States, rent controls date back to at least World War II.

In 1943 the federal government imposed rent controls to help solve the problem of housing shortages during wartime. The federal program ended after the war, but in some locations, including New York City, controls continued. Under New York's controls, a landlord generally cannot raise rents on apartments as long as the tenants continue to renew their leases. In places such as Santa Monica, California, rent controls are more recent. **They** were spurred by the inflation of the 1970's, which, combined with California's rapid population growth, pushed housing prices, as well as rents, to record levels. In 1979 Santa Monica's municipal government ordered landlords to **roll back** their rents to the levels charged in 1978. Future rents could only go up by two-thirds as much as any increase in the overall price level.

In any housing market, rental prices perform three functions: (1) promoting the efficient maintenance of existing housing and **stimulating** the construction of new housing, (2) allocating existing scarce housing among competing claimants, and (3) rationing use of existing housing by potential renters.

One result of rent control is a decrease in the construction of new rental units. Rent controls have artificially **depressed** the most important long-term determinant of profitability - rents. Consider some examples. In a recent year in Dallas, Texas, with a 16 percent rental vacancy rate but no rent control laws, 11,000 new housing units were built. In the same year, in San Francisco, California, only 2,000 units were built. The major difference? San Francisco has only a 1.6 percent vacancy rate but **stringent** rent control laws. In New York City, except for government-subsidized construction, the only rental units being built are luxury units, which are exempt from controls. In Santa Monica, California, new apartments are not being

constructed. New office rental space and commercial developments are, however. They are exempt from rent controls.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The construction of apartments in the United States.
- (B) Causes and effects of rent control.**
- (C) The fluctuations of rental prices.
- (D) The shortage of affordable housing in the United States.

2. The word "They" in line 9 refers to ?

- (A) the tenants
- (B) their leases
- (C) places
- (D) rent controls.**

3. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the introduction of rent controls in Santa Monica, California?

- (A) Rapid population growth
- (B) Inflation
- (C) Economic conditions during wartime**
- (D) Record-high housing prices

4. The phrase "roll back" in lines 11 is closest in meaning to ?

- (A) credit
- (B) measure
- (C) vary
- (D) reduce**

5. The word "stimulating" in line 18 is closest in meaning to ?

- (A) experimenting with
- (B) identifying
- (C) estimating
- (D) encouraging**

6. It can be inferred that the purpose of rent control is to ?

(A) protect tenants

(B) promote construction

(C) increase vacancy rates

(D) decrease sales of rental units

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

(A) saddened

(B) created

(C) lowered

(D) defeated

8. The information in the last paragraph supports which of the following statements?

(A) San Francisco has eliminated its rent control laws.

(B) Rent control leads to a reduction in the construction of housing units

(C) Luxury apartments are rarely built when there is rent control

(D) There is a growing need for government-subsidized housing.

9. According to the passage, which of the following cities does NOT currently have rent controls ?

(A) Santa Monica

(B) Dallas

(C) San Francisco

(D) New York City

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

(A) straightforward

(B) strict

(C) expanded

(D) efficient

11. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT exempt from rent control?

(A) Luxury apartments.

(B) Commercial development.

(C) Moderately priced apartments.

(D) Office space.

Passage 8

Tulips are Old World, rather than New World, plants, with the origins of the species lying in Central Asia. They became an **integral** part of the gardens of the Ottoman Empire from the sixteenth century onward, and, soon after, part of European life as well. Holland, in particular, became famous for its cultivation of the flower.

A tenuous line marked the advance of the tulip to the New World, where it was unknown in the wild. The first Dutch colonies in North America had been established in New Netherland by the Dutch West India Company in 1624, and one individual who settled in New Amsterdam (today's Manhattan section of New York City) in 1642 described the flowers that bravely colonized the settlers' gardens. They were the same flowers seen in Dutch still-life paintings of the time: crown imperials, roses, carnations, and of course tulips. They **flourished** in Pennsylvania too, where in 1698 William Penn received a report of John Tateham's "Great and Stately Palace," its garden full of tulips. By 1760, Boston newspapers were advertising 50 different kinds of mixed tulip "roots." But the length of the journey between Europe and North America created many difficulties. Thomas Hancock, an English settler, wrote thanking his plant supplier for a gift of some tulip bulbs from England, but his letter the following year **grumbled** that they were all dead.

Tulips arrived in Holland, Michigan, with a later wave of early nineteenth-century Dutch immigrants who quickly colonized the plains of Michigan. Together with many other Dutch settlements, such as the one at Pella, Iowa, **they** established a regular demand for European plants. The demand was bravely met by a new kind of tulip entrepreneur, the traveling salesperson. One Dutchman, Hendrick van der Schoot, spent six months in 1849 traveling through the United States taking orders for tulip bulbs. While tulip bulbs were traveling from Europe to the United States to satisfy the nostalgic longings of homesick English and Dutch

settlers, North American plants were traveling in the opposite direction. In England, the enthusiasm for American plants was one reason why tulips dropped out of fashion in the gardens of the rich and famous.

1. Which of the following questions does the passage mainly answer ?

(A) What is the difference between an Old World and a New World plant?

(B) Why are tulips grown in many different parts of the world?

(C) How did tulips become popular in North America?

(D) Where were the first Dutch colonies in North America located?

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

(A) interesting

(B) fundamental

(C) ornamental

(D) overlooked

3. The passage mentions that tulips were first found in which of the following regions?

(A) Central Asia

(B) Western Europe

(C) India

(D) North America

4. The word "flourished" in line 10 is closest in meaning to

(A) were discovered

(B) were marketed

(C) combined

(D) thrived

5. The author mentions tulip growing in New Netherland, Pennsylvania, and Michigan in order to illustrate how

(A) imported tulips were considered more valuable than locally grown tulips.

(B) tulips were commonly passed as gifts from one family to another.

(C) tulips grew progressively more popular in North America.

(D) attitudes toward tulips varied from one location to another.

6. The word "grumbled" in line 16 is closest in meaning to

- (A) denied (B) warned **(C) complained** (D) explained

7. The passage mentions that one reason English and Dutch settlers planted tulips in their gardens was that tulips

- (A) were easy to grow (B) had become readily available
(C) made them appear fashionable **(D) reminded them of home**

8. The word "they" in line 19 refers to

- (A) tulips (B) plains **(C) immigrants** (D) plants

9. According to the passage, which of the following changes occurred in English gardens during the European settlement of North America?

- (A) They grew in size in order to provide enough plants to export to the New World.
(B) They contained a wider variety of tulips than ever before.
(C) They contained many new types of North American plants.
(D) They decreased in size on the estates of wealthy people.

10. The passage mentions which of the following as a problem associated with the importation of tulips into North America?

- (A) They were no longer fashionable by the time they arrived.
(B) They often failed to survive the journey.
(C) Orders often took six months or longer to fill.
(D) Settlers knew little about how to cultivate them.

Passage 9

During the Middle Ages, societies were based on military relationships, as landowners formed their own foot armies into which they drafted their tenants and hired hands. The infantry that fought its way forward against the opposition engaged in heavy ground battles that proved costly in the **ratio** of losses to wins. These soldiers carried darts, javelins, and slings to be used before closing ranks with enemy, although their swords and halberds delivered crushing blows on contact. Such armed forces were active for limited periods of time and had a predominantly defensive function, displayed in hand-to-hand combat.

Because this **sporadic** and untrained organization was ineffective, the ruling classes began to hire mercenaries who were generously compensated for their tasks and subject to contractual terms of agreement. The greatest idiosyncrasy of a hired military force was that the troops sometimes deserted their employers if they could bank on a higher remuneration from the opposition. The Swiss pikemen became the best-known mercenaries of the late Middle Ages. In the 1300s, they practically invented a crude body armor of leather and quilted layered head gear with nose and skull plates, ornamented with crests. Their tower shields proved indispensable against a shower of arrows, and their helmets progressed from cone cups to visors hinged at the temples. As their notoriety increased, so did their wages, and eventually they were rounded into military companies that later grew into the basic units in almost all armies. During the same period, the first full-size army of professional soldiers emerged in the Ottoman Empire. What set **these troops** apart from other contemporary armies was that these soldiers remained on duty in peacetime.

Companies of mercenaries were employed on a permanent basis in 1445, when King Charles VII created a regular military organization, complete with a designated hierarchy. Gunpowder accelerated the emergence of military tactics and strategy that ultimately affected the conceptualization of war on a broad scale. Cannons further widened the gap between the attacking and the defending lineups, and **undermined** the exclusivity of contact battles.

1. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- (A) To distinguish between laborers and mercenaries.
- (B) To change the existing view of the military.
- (C) To cite examples of armor in the Middle Ages.
- (D) To trace the origins of military organization.**

2. In line 4, the word "ratio" is closest in meaning to:

- (A) quota
- (B) reason
- (C) proportion**
- (D) pace

3. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the first paragraph?

- (A) Temporary armies of farmers were not well trained.**
- (B) Drafting farmers into armies was costly.
- (C) Heavy ground battles were won during combat.
- (D) Infantry was directed to the opposition for support.

4. In line 9, the word "sporadic" is closest in meaning:

- (A) spirited
- (B) splendid
- (C) irreverent
- (D) irregular**

5. Which of the following statements about the Swiss pikemen is supported by the passage?

- (A) Their weapons and skills were ahead of their time.**
- (B) Their gear ensured their fame as well-dressed soldiers.
- (C) The demand for their cavalry made them the best-paid army.
- (D) Their weapons were issued to nonprofessionals as well.

6. Where in the passage does the author state the reasons for the emergence of (professional armies)?

(A) Lines 1-4

(B) Lines 7-9

(C) Lines 10-12

(D) Lines 13-17

7. The author of the passage implies that the soldiers in mercenary armies were...

(A) not loyal

(B) not effective

(C) well guarded

(D) well rounded

8. In line 21, the phrase "these troops" refers to

(A) the Swiss pikemen

(B) military companies

(C) almost all armies

(D) Ottoman soldiers

9. According to the passage, the first army of professionals was mobilized ...

(A) only in peacetime

(B) only in wartime

(C) In times of anticipated war

(D) both during war and during peace

10. In latest paragraph, the word "undermined" is closest in meaning to....

(A) underestimated

(B) reduced

(C) undersized

(D) shred

Passage 10

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 more than** a giant image memory for viewing a single frame. It temporarily holds the image for display on the screen.

A camera can be used to film directly from the computer's display screen, but for the highest quality images possible, expensive film recorders are used. The computer computes the positions and colors for the figures in the picture, and sends this information to the recorder, which **captures** it on film. Sometimes, however, the images are stored on a large magnetic disk before being sent to the recorder. **Once** this process is completed, it is repeated for the next frame. When the entire sequence has been recorded on the film, the film must be developed before the animation can be viewed. If the entire sequence does not seem right, the motions must be corrected, recomputed, redisplayed, and rerecorded. This approach can be very expensive and time consuming. Often, computer-animation companies first do motion tests with simple computer-generated line drawings before selling their computers to the **task** of calculating the high-resolution, realistic-looking images.

1. What aspect of computer animation does the passage mainly discuss?

(A) The production process

(B) The equipment needed

(C) The high cost

(D) The role of the artist

2. According to the passage, in computer-assisted animation the role of the computer is to draw the

(A) first frame

(B) middle frames

(C) last frame

(D) entire sequence of frames

3. The word "they" in line 10 refers to

(A) formulas

(B) databases

(C) numbers

(D) objects

4. According to the passage, the frame buffers mentioned in line 16 are used to

(A) add color to the images

(B) expose several frames at the same time

(C) store individual images

(D) create new frames

5. The phrase "nothing more than" in lines 16 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 21 is closest in meaning to

(A) separates

(B) registers

(C) describes

(D) numbers

8. The word "Once" in line 22 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 28 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 11

Visitors to Prince Edward Island, Canada, delight in the "unspoiled" scenery – the well-kept farms and peaceful hamlets of the island's central core and the rougher terrain of the east and west. In reality, the Island ecosystems are almost entirely artificial.

Islanders have been tampering with the natural environment since the eighteenth century and long ago broke down the Island's natural forest cover to exploit its timber and clear land for agriculture. By 1900, 80 percent of the forest had been cut down and much of what remained had been destroyed by disease. Since then, however, some farmland has been abandoned and had returned to forest through the invasion of opportunist species, notably spruce. Few

examples of original climax forest, which consisted mostly broadleaved trees such as maple, birch, and oak, survive today. Apart from a few stands of native forest, the only authentic habitats on Prince Edward Island are its sand dunes and salt marshes. The dunes are formed from sand washed ashore by waves and then dried and blown by the wind to the land beyond the beach. The sand is prevented from spreading farther by marram grass, a tall, long-rooted species that grows with the dunes and keeps them remarkably stable. Marram grass acts as a windbreak and allows other plants such as beach pea and bayberry to take hold. On dunes where marram grass is broken down- for instance, where it is **trampled**- the dunes may spread inland and inundate agricultural lands or split up fishing harbors. The white dunes on the north coast are the most impressive. There are also white dunes on the east and west coasts. Only in the south are there red dunes, created when soft sandstone cliffs crumble into the sea and subsequently wash ashore as red sand. The dunes were once used as cattle pasture but were abandoned as the early settlers moved inland.

Salt marshes are the second remaining authentic habitat. These bogs are the result of the flooding of low coastal areas during unusually high tides. In the intervals between tides, a marsh area remains and plants take root, notably cord grass, the “marsh hay” used by the early settlers as winter forage for their livestock. Like the dunes, though, the marshes were soon dismissed as wasteland and escaped development.

1. On what aspect of Prince Edward Island does the author focus?

- A. Its tourist industry
- B. Its beaches
- C. Its natural habitats**
- D. Its agriculture

2. Why does the author use quotation marks around the word unspoiled in line 1?

- A. He is quoting from another author.
- B. The scenery is not as attractive as it once was.
- C. The scenery looks unspoiled but is not.**
- D. He disagrees with the ideas in this paragraph.

3. The word **hamlets** in line 2 is closest in meaning to

- A. villages
- B. forests
- C. rivers
- D. pastures

4. The phrase **tempering with** in line 4 is closest in meaning to

- A. preserving
- B. interfering with
- C. remembering
- D. dealing with

5. What can be inferred about Prince Edward Island's forest?

- A. Only a few small stands of trees still exist.
- B. They are more extensive than they were in 1900.
- C. They are virtually the same as they were in the eighteenth century.
- D. About 80 percent of the island is covered by them.

6. Which of the following type of tree is most common in the forests of Prince Edward Island today?

- A. Oak
- B. Birch
- C. Spruce
- D. Maple

7. What does the author say about beach pea and bayberry?

- A. They have become commercially important plants.
- B. They grow on dunes after marram grass is established.
- C. They were once an important food crop for early settlers.
- D. They are spreading across the Island, destroying important crops.

8. According to the passage, what effect does the destruction of marram grass have?

- A. It permits the sand dunes to cover farmland.
- B. It creates better conditions for fishing.
- C. It allows seawater to flood agricultural land.
- D. It lets the sand ash into the sea.

9. The word **trampled** in line 19 is closest in meaning to

- A. ripped up
- B. flooded
- C. stepped on
- D. burned

10. Which of the following words in paragraph 4 is given as synonym for the word marshes (line 24)?

- A. Tides
- B. Plants
- C. Bogs
- D. Settlers

11. According to the passage, in which part of Prince Edward Island are red sand dunes found?

- A. The north
- B. The east
- C. The south
- D. The west

12. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage about both the sand dunes and salt marshes of Prince Edward Island?

- A. They have never been used.
- B. They were once used but have long since been abandoned.
- C. They have been used continuously since the island was first settled.
- D. They were long unused but have recently been exploited.

13. In which of these paragraphs does the author discuss the destruction of an ecosystem?

- A. The first
- B. The second
- C. The third
- D. The fourth

Passage 12

In the early 1800s, to reach the **jump-off point** for the West, a family from the East of the United States could either buy steamboat passage to Missouri for themselves, their wagons, and their livestock or-as happened more often-simply pile everything into a wagon, hitch up a team, and begin their overland trek right in their front yard.

Along the macadamized roads and turnpikes east of the Missouri River, travel was comparatively fast, camping easy, and supplies plentiful. Then, in one river town or another, the **neophyte** emigrants would pause to lay in provisions. For outfitting purposes, the town of Independence had been **preeminent** ever since 1827, but the rising momentum of pioneer emigration had produced some rival **jump-off points**. Westport and Fort Leavenworth flourished a few miles upriver. St. Joseph had sprung up 55 miles to the northwest; in fact, emigrants who went to Missouri by riverboat could save four days on the trail by staying on the paddle-wheelers to St. Joe before **striking** overland.

At whatever **jump-off point** they chose, the emigrants studied guidebooks and directions, asked questions of others as **green** as themselves, and made their final decisions about outfitting. They had various, sometimes conflicting, options. For example, either pack animals or two-wheel carts or wagons could be used for the overland crossing. A family man usually chose the wagon. It was the costliest and slowest of the three, but it provided space and shelter for children and for a wife who likely as not was pregnant. Everybody knew that a top-heavy covered wagon might blow over in a prairie wind or be overturned by mountain rocks, that it might mire in river mud or sink to its hubs in desert sand-but maybe if **those things** happened on this trip, they would happen to someone else. Anyway, most pioneers, with their farm background, were used to wagons.

1. What is the topic of this passage?

- A. important river towns.
- B. Getting started on the trip west.**
- C. The advantages of traveling by wagon.
- D. Choosing a point of departure.

2. All of the following can be inferred from the passage about travel east of the Missouri EXCEPT that it...

A. was faster than in the West.

B was easier than in the West.

C took place on good roads.

D was usually by steamboat.

3. The phrase "jump-off point" in lines 1, 10-11 and 15 is closest in meaning to..

A. a bridge across a river.

B. a point of departure.

C. a gathering place.

D. a trading post.

4. Which of the cities that served as a jump-off point can be inferred from the passage to be farthest west?

A. Independence

B. St. Joseph

C. Westport

D. Fort Leavenworth

5. The word "preeminent" in line 9 is closest in meaning to....

A. oldest

B. superior

C. most easily reached

D. closest

6. The author implies in the passage that the early emigrants.....

A. knew a lot about travel.

B. were well stocked with provisions when they left their homes.

C. left from the same place in Missouri.

D. Preferred wagon travel to other types of travel.

7. The word "neophyte" in line 8 is closest in meaning to.....

A. eager

B. courageous

C. prosperous

D. inexperienced

8. All of the following were mentioned in the passage as options for modes of transportation from the Missouri River to the West EXCEPT

A. a wagon

B. a riverboat

C. a pack animal

D. a two-wheel cart

9. In line 14, the word "striking" is closest in meaning to

A. hitting

B. orienting

C. departing

D. marking

10. The expression "green" in line 16 is closest in meaning to.....

A. frightened

B. optimistic

C. inexperienced

D. weary

11. All of the following features of the covered wagon made it unattractive to the emigrants EXCEPT....

A. the speed at which it could travel.

B. its bulk.

C. its familiarity and size.

D. its cost.

12. In line 23, the phrase "those things" refers to.....

A. the types of transportation.

B. the belongings of the pioneers.

C. the problems of wagon travel.

D. the overland routes.

Passage 13

Until recently, most American entrepreneurs were men. Discrimination against women in business, the demands of caring for families, and lack of business training had kept the number of women entrepreneurs Line small. Now, however, businesses owned by women account for more than \$40 billion in annual revenues, and this figure is likely to continue rising throughout the 1990s. As Carolyn Doppelt Gray, an official of the Small Business

Administration, has noted, “The 1970s was the decade of women entering management, and the 1980s turned out to be the decade of the woman entrepreneur”.

What are some of the factors behind this trend? For one thing, as more women earn advanced degrees in business and enter the corporate world, they are finding obstacles. Women are still **excluded** from most executive suites. Charlotte Taylor, a management consultant, had noted, “In the 1970s women believed if they got an MBA and worked hard they could become chairman of the board. Now they’ve found out **that** isn’t going to happen, so they go out on their own”.

In the past, most women entrepreneurs worked in “women’s” fields: cosmetics and clothing, for example. But **this** is changing. Consider ASK Computer Systems, a \$22-million-a-year computer software business. It was founded in 1973 by Sandra Kurtzig, who was then a housewife with degrees in math and engineering. When Kurtzig founded the business, her first product was software that let weekly newspapers **keep tabs on** their newspaper carriers and her office was a bedroom at home, with a shoebox under the bed to hold the company’s cash. After she succeeded with the newspaper software system, she hired several bright computer-science graduates to develop additional programs. When these were marketed and sold, ASK began to grow. It now has 200 employees, and Sandra Kurtzig owns \$66.9 million of stock. Of course, many women who start their own businesses fail, just as men often do. They still face **hurdles** in the business world, especially problems in raising money; the banking and finance world is still dominated by men, and old attitudes die hard.

Most businesses owned by women are still quite small. But the situation is changing; there are likely to be many more Sandra Kurtzigs in the years ahead.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Women today are better educated than in the past, making them more attractive to the business world.
- B. The computer is especially lucrative for women today.
- C. Women are better at small businesses than men are.
- D. Women today are opening more businesses of their own.**

2. The word "excluded" in line 11 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. not permitted in**
- B. often invited to
- C. decorators of
- D. charged admission to

3. All of the following were mentioned in the passage as detriments to women in the business world EXCEPT

- A. women were required to stay at home with their families.
- B. women lacked ability to work in business.**
- C. women faced discrimination in business.
- D. women were not trained in business.

4. In line 14, "that" refers to.....

- A. a woman becomes chairman of the board.**
- B. women working hard.
- C. women achieving advanced degrees.
- D. women believing that business is a place for them.

5. According to the passage. Charlotte Taylor believes that women in the 1970s

- A. were unrealistic about their opportunities in business management.**
- B. were still more interested in education than business opportunities.
- C. had fewer obstacles in business than they do today.
- D. were unable to work hard enough to succeed in business.

6. The author mentions the "shoebox under the bed" in the third paragraph in order to.....

A. show the frugality of women in business.

B. show the resourcefulness of Sandra Kurtzig.

C. point out that initially the financial resources of Sandra Kurtzig's business were limited.

D. suggest that the company needed to expand.

7. In line 16, the word "this" refers to

A. women becoming entrepreneurs.

B. women buying cosmetics and clothing.

C. women working in "women's fields".

D. women staying at home.

8. The expression "keep tabs on" in line 20 is closest in meaning to

A. recognize the appearance of.

B. keep records of.

C. provide transportation for.

D. pay the salaries of.

9. The word "hurdles" in line 26 can be best replaced by

A. fences

B. obstacles

C. questions

D. small groups

10. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that businesses operated by women are small because....

A. women prefer a small intimate setting.

B. women can't deal with money.

C. women are not able to borrow money easily.

D. many women fail at large businesses.

11. The author's attitude about the future of women in business is....

A. sceptical

B. optimistic

C. frustrated

D. negative

Passage 14

There are two basic types of glaciers, those that flow outward in all directions with little regard for any underlying terrain and those that are confined by terrain to a particular path.

The first category of glaciers includes those **massive** blankets that cover whole continents, appropriately called ice sheets. There must be over 50,000 square kilometers of land covered with ice for the glacier to qualify as an ice sheet. When portions of an ice sheet spread out over the ocean, they form ice shelves.

About 20,000 years ago the Cordilleran Ice Sheet covered nearly all the mountains in southern Alaska, western Canada, and the western United States. It was about 3 kilometers deep at its thickest point in northern Alberta. Now there are only two sheets left on Earth, those covering Greenland and Antarctica.

Any domelike body of ice that also flows out in all directions but covers less than 50,000 square kilometers is called an ice cap. Although ice caps are **rare** nowadays, there are a number in northeastern Canada, on Baffin Island, and on the Queen Elizabeth Islands.

The second category of glaciers includes those of a variety of shapes and sizes generally called mountain or alpine glaciers. Mountain glaciers are typically identified by the landform that controls their flow. One form of mountain glacier that resembles an ice cap in that **it** flows outward in several directions is called an ice field. The difference between an ice field and an ice cap is **subtle**. Essentially, the flow of an ice field is somewhat controlled by surrounding terrain and thus does not have the domelike shape of a cap. There are several ice fields in the Wrangell, St. Elias, and Chugach mountains of Alaska and northern British Columbia.

Less spectacular than large ice fields are the most common types of mountain glaciers: the cirque and valley glaciers. Cirque glaciers are found in depressions in the surface of the land and have a characteristic circular shape. The ice of valley glaciers, bound by terrain, flows down valleys, curves around their corners, and falls over cliffs.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Where major glaciers are located. (B) How glaciers shape the land.
(C) How glaciers are formed. (D) The different kinds of glaciers.

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

- (A) huge (B) strange
(C) cold (D) recent

3. It can be inferred that ice sheets are so named for which of the following reasons?

- (A) They are confined to mountain valleys.
(B) They cover large areas of land.
(C) They are thicker in some areas than in others.
(D) They have a characteristic circular shape.

4. According to the passage, ice shelves can be found....

- (A) covering an entire continent. (B) buried within the mountains.
(C) spreading into the ocean. (D) filling deep valleys.

5. According to the passage, where was the Cordilleran Ice Sheet thickest?

- (A) Alaska (B) Greenland
(C) Alberta (D) Antarctica

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

- (A) small (B) unusual
(C) valuable (D) widespread

7. According to the passage (paragraph 5), ice fields resemble ice caps in which of the following ways?

- (A) Their shape (B) Their flow
(C) Their texture (D) Their location

8. The word “it” in line 16 refers to

- (A) glacier (B) cap (C) difference (D) terrain

9. The word “subtle” in line 17 is closest in meaning to

- (A) slight (B) common
(C) important (D) measurable

10. All of the following are alpine glaciers EXCEPT.....

- (A) cirque glaciers (B) ice caps
(C) valley glaciers (D) ice fields

Passage 15

For all their great diversity of shapes and sizes, glaciers can be divided into two essential types: valley glaciers, which flow downhill from mountains and are shaped by the constraints of topography, and ice sheets, which flow outward in all directions from domelike centers of accumulated ice to cover vast expanses of terrain. Whatever their type, most glaciers are remnants of great shrouds of ice that covered the earth eons ago. In a few of these glaciers the oldest ice is very ancient indeed; the age of parts of the Antarctic sheet may exceed 500,000 years. Glaciers are born in rocky wombs above the snow line, where there is sufficient winter snowfall and summer cold for snow to survive the annual melting. The long gestation period of a glacier begins with the accumulation and gradual transformation of snowflakes. Soon after they reach the ground, complex snowflakes are reduced to compact, roughly spherical ice crystals, the basic components of a glacier. As new layers of snow and ice, snow that survives the melting of the previous summer, accumulate, they squeeze out most of the air bubbles trapped within and between the crystals below. This process of recrystallization continues throughout the life of the glacier. The length of time required for the creation of glacier ice depends mainly upon the temperature and the rate of snowfall. In Iceland, where snowfall is heavy and summer temperatures are high enough to produce plenty of meltwater, glacier ice may come into being in a relatively short time say, ten years. In parts of Antarctica, where snowfall is scant and the ice remains well below its melting temperature year-round, the

process may require hundreds of years. The ice does not become a glacier until it moves under its own weight, and it cannot move **significantly** until **it** reaches a critical thickness the point at which the weight of the piled-up layers overcomes the internal strength of the ice and the friction between the ice and the ground. This critical thickness is about 60 feet. The fastest moving glaciers have been gauged at not much more than two and a half miles per year, and some cover less than 1/100 inch in that same amount of time. But no matter how infinitesimal the flow, movement is what distinguishes a glacier from a mere mass of ice.

1. This passage mainly discusses.....

- A. the size and shape of glaciers.
- B. the formation of glaciers.**
- C. why glaciers move.
- D. two types of glaciers.

2. The word “constraints” in the passage is closest in meaning to_____ .

- A. restrictions**
- B. height
- C. beauty
- D. speed

3. Why does the author mention the Antarctic ice sheet in the first paragraph?

- A. It is a slow-moving glacier.
- B. One would expect glaciers in this part of the world.
- C. It contains some of the oldest ice in existence.**
- D. It is an example of a well-formed ice sheet.

4. In order to describe the development of glaciers, the author uses the analogy of

- A. birth**
- B. snowflakes
- C. crystals
- D. Iceland

5. The phrase “this process” in the passage refers to.....

- A. air bubbles being trapped below.
- B. snow and ice compressing the ice crystals.**
- C. formation of ice from snow that is about to melt.
- D. melting of summer snow.

6. The word “trapped” in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

- A. enclosed**
- B. hunted
- C. formed
- D. stranded

7. According to the passage, what is one of the differences between valley glaciers and ice sheets?

- A. Ice sheets move faster than valley glaciers.
- B. While valley glaciers flow downhill, ice sheets flow in all directions.**
- C. Valley glaciers are thicker than ice sheets because of the restricting land formations.
- D. Valley glaciers are not as old as ice sheets.

8. What does “it” in the passage refer to_____ .

- A. glacier
- B. weight**
- C. ice
- D. critical thinkness

9. The word “significantly” in the passage is closest in meaning to_____ .

- A. quickly
- B. naturally
- C. thoroughly
- D. notably**

10. According to the passage, the characteristic that identifies a glacier is

- A. the critical thickness of the ice.
- B. the amount of ice accumulated.
- C. the movement of the ice.**
- D. the weight of the ice.

Passage 16

Most human diets contain between 10 and 15 percent of their total calories as protein. The rest of the dietary energy comes from carbohydrates, fats, and in some people, alcohol. The proportion of calories from fats varies from 10 percent in poor communities to 40 percent or more in rich communities.

In addition to providing energy, fats have several other **functions** in the body. The fat-soluble vitamins, A, D, E, and K, are dissolved in fats, as their name implies. Good sources of these vitamins have high oil or fat content, and the vitamins are **stored** in the body's fatty tissues. In the diet, fats cause food to remain longer in the stomach, thus increasing the feeling of fullness for some time after a meal is eaten. Fats add variety, taste, and texture to foods, which accounts for the popularity of fried foods. Fatty deposits in the body have an insulating and protective value. The curves of the human female body are due mostly to strategically located fat deposits.

Whether a certain amount of fat in the diet is **essential** to human health is not definitely known. When rats are fed a fat-free diet, their growth eventually ceases, their skin becomes inflamed and scaly, and their reproductive systems are damaged. Two fatty acids, linoleic and arachidonic acids, prevent **these abnormalities** and hence are called essential fatty acids. They also are required by a number of other animals, but their roles in human beings are debatable. Most nutritionists consider linoleic fatty acid an essential nutrient for humans.

1. This passage probably appeared in which of the following?

- A. diet book
- B. A book on basic nutrition**
- C. A cookbook
- D. A popular women's magazine

2. We can infer from the passage that all of the following statements about fats are true **EXCEPT...**

- A. fats provide energy for the body.
- B. economics influences the distribution of calorie intake.
- C. poor people eat more fatty foods.
- D. alcohol is not a common source of dietary energy.

3. The word “**functions**” in line 5 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. forms
- B. needs
- C. jobs
- D. sources

4. The phrase “**stored in**” in line 8 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. manufactured in
- B. attached to
- C. measured by
- D. accumulated in

5. The author states that fats serve all of the following body functions EXCEPT to

- A. promote a feeling of fullness.
- B. insulate and protect the body.
- C. provide energy.
- D. control weight gain.

6. The word “**essential to**” in line 13 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. required for
- B. desired for
- C. detrimental to
- D. beneficial to

7. According to the author of the passage, which of the following is true for rats when they are fed a fat free diet?

- A. They stop growing
- B. They have more babies
- C. They lose body hair
- D. They require less care

8. Linoleic fatty acid is mentioned in the passage as

- A. an essential nutrient for humans.
- B. more useful than arachidonic acid.
- C. preventing weight gain in rats.
- D. a nutrient found in most foods.

9. The phrase “**these abnormalities**” refers to.....

- A. a condition caused by fried foods.
- B. strategically located fat deposits.
- C. curves on the human female body.

D. cessation of growth, bad skin, and damaged reproductive systems.

10. That humans should all have some fat our diet is, according to the author.....

- A. a commonly held view.
- B. not yet a proven fact.**
- C. only true for women.
- D. proven to be true by experiments in rats.

Passage 17

Swans are among the most beautiful of North American waterfowl and have always enjoyed the admiration and even the protection of bird lovers. Of the six species in the swan genus, only two are native to North America. The trumpeter swan, the largest of the group, breeds in the northern United States and Alaska, and was nearly **wiped out** during the nineteenth century craze for elaborately feathered hats. The whistling swan, which winters in large flocks on the Chesapeake Bay, has recently been renamed the tundra swan because it breeds and summers on the northernmost tundra regions of the continent.

Recently, populations of mute swans—an exotic species introduced to North America from Europe in the early 1900s—have begun increasing by **an alarming 30 to 40 percent** annually in some states. Most wildlife biologists today believe the **majestic white creatures**, with their tendency to destroy a pond's plant life and drive away native waterfowl, might create havoc on the scale of the gypsy moth, starling, or English sparrow.

Both native species of swans are wild and require large areas of uninhabited summer ground for nesting and feeding. Mutes, however, semi-domesticated and accustomed to people, can nest in pairs of as many as three or four on one small coastal pond, which can **burden** delicate and environmentally essential brackish waters. Furthermore, mute swans usually form lifelong pair bonds and after selecting a pond, they make it their permanent home. Wildlife reserve managers have had little success in relocating mute swans to different ponds after the pair has established itself in one location.

1. author's main purpose in this passage is to.....

- A. interest people in wildlife biology.
- B. describe swans of North America.
- C. prevent extinction of a swan species.
- D. forewarn an environmental problem.**

2. According to the passage, the main issue concerning mute swans is that they are.....

- A. not native to North America.
- B. semi-domesticated.
- C. increasing very rapidly.**
- D. possessive of their habitat.

3. The phrase "wiped out" in line 5 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. miscalculated
- B. admired
- C. cleaned up
- D. killed off**

4. The phrase "an alarming 30-40 percent" in lines 10-11 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. a general 30-40 percent.
- B. a worrisome 30-40 percent.**
- C. an established 30-40 percent.
- D. a conservative 30-40 percent.

5. The author states that the native species of swans can live best.....

- A. in close contact with people. B. in the southern part of the United States.
C. in unpopulated areas. D. in a similar habitat to mute swans.

6. The passage comments on all features of swans EXCEPT their.....

- A. life span B. breeding and nesting habits C. habitats D. origins

7. Which swan was close to extinction?

- A. The mute swan B. The whistling swan
C. The tempter swan D. The tundra swan

8. The phrase "majestic white creatures" in line 12 refers to.....

- A. mute swans B. trumpeter swans C. whistling swans D. swans in general

9. The word "burden" in line 18 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. isolate B. regulate C. endanger D. beautify

10. From the passage it can be concluded that mute swans are.....

- A. more numerous than other types of swans
B. a problem for coastal ponds
C. welcome in most parts of North America
D. unattractive in appearance

11. It can be inferred from the passage that the author.....

- A. approves of all swans. B. is concerned about mute swans.
C. is a wildlife biologist. D. prefers trumpeter swans.

Passage 18

Even a muddy pond contributes to the ecosystem that affects the environment. A **vernal** or springtime pool is only a few feet deep and lasts only from March until mid-summer but **yields** a considerable number of **diverse** life forms. Like all of nature, there are predators and victims, and a particular living being may be one or the other, depending on **its** age and characteristics. One may find masses of spotted salamander eggs floating just under the surface of the pond, left behind by adults who entered the pond early in the season before predators arrived. Other amphibians and reptiles return to the **recurrent** pond year after year to reproduce, as their ancestors have done for years. Various forms of algae grow well in the **murky** water, if there is sufficient sunlight. **They** in turn produce and transmit oxygen to the salamander embryos and other young that are not yet able to survive outside of water. Diving beetles feast on eggs and larvae deposited in the pond by the salamanders and other amphibians that have called it home. Tadpoles are born in the late spring and feed on the algae. The pond also invites wood frogs staking their territory and courting potential mates, calling as loud as quacking ducks. By the end of the short season, the pond dries to spongy mud and then dries further, becoming covered with leaves and debris, until the following spring when the process repeats itself.

1.. The word **vernal** in the second sentence means most nearly the same as ...

- A. Springtime B. Pool C. deep D. transitory

2. What is the author's purpose stated in the first sentence: Even a muddy pond contributes to the ecosystem that affects the environment?

- A. To explain that a vernal pool is very muddy.
B. To describe how the vernal pool fits into the larger environmental picture
C. To explain that mud is important to the environment.
D. To show how algae grows.

3. The word **yields** in the third sentence means most nearly the same as . . .

- A. produces B. contributes to C. kills D. harms

4. The word **diverse** in the third sentence means most nearly the same as ...

- A. distinct B. living C. numerous D. primitive

5. The word **its** in the fifth sentence refers to ...

- A. predator B. pond C. living being D. nature

6. Which sentence in the first paragraph indicates that a young life form might be prey to an older life form?

A. A vernal or springtime pool is only a few feet deep and lasts only from March until midsummer but yields a considerable number of diverse life forms.

B. Like all of nature, there are predators and victims, and a particular living being may be one or the other, depending on its age and characteristics.

C. One may find masses of spotted salamander eggs floating just under the surface of the pond, left behind by adults who entered the pond early in the season before predators arrived.

D. Other amphibians and reptiles return to the recurrent pond year after year to reproduce, as their ancestors have done for years.

7. Which sentence in the first paragraph indicates that life forms continue to act in the same way as the same life forms did previously?

A. A vernal or springtime pool is only a few feet deep and lasts only from March until midsummer but yields a considerable number of diverse life forms.

B. Like all of nature, there are predators and victims, and a particular living being may be one or the other, depending on its age and characteristics.

C. One may find masses of spotted salamander eggs floating just under the surface of the pond, left behind by adults who entered the pond early in the season before predators arrived.

D. Other amphibians and reptiles return to the recurrent pond year after year to reproduce, as their ancestors have done for years.

8. The word **murky** in the first sentence of the second paragraph means most nearly the same as ...

- A. clear. **B. cloudy.** C. cold. D. life-producing.

9. The word **they** in the second sentence of paragraph two refers to ...

- A. salamander embryos. B. young. **C. Forms of algae** D. Sunlight

10. Which of the following does the author imply in the first two sentences of paragraph two?

A. The life forms in the pool live in water their entire lives.

B. Some of the life forms live in water first and later on land.

C. The life forms found in the pool do not require oxygen to live.

D. Algae is strictly a food source.

11. The word **recurrent** in the last sentence of paragraph one means most nearly the same as ...

- A. moving. **B. recurring.** C. stagnant. D. warm.

Passage 19

The term lichen refers to any of over 20,000 species of thallophytic plants that consist of a symbiotic association of algae and fungi, plural for alga and fungus. **Previously**, lichens were classified as single organisms until scientists had the benefit of microscopes, at which time they discovered the association between algae and fungi. Thus, the lichen itself is not an organism, but the morphological and biochemical product of the association. Neither a fungus nor an alga alone can produce a lichen. The **intimate** symbiotic relationship between these two living components of a lichen is said to be mutualistic, meaning that both organisms benefit from the relationship. It is not certain when fungi and algae came together to form

lichens for the first time, but it certainly occurred after the mature development of the separate components.

It appears that the fungus actually gains more benefit from the relationship than does the alga. Algae form simple carbohydrates that, when excreted, are absorbed by fungi cells and transformed into a different carbohydrate. Algae also produce vitamins that the fungi need. Yet, fungi also contribute to the symbiosis by absorbing water vapor from the air and providing shade for the algae, which are more sensitive to light. Lichens grow relatively slowly, and it is uncertain how they propagate. Most botanists agree that reproduction is vegetative because portions of an existing lichen break off and fall away to begin a new organism **nearby**. Lichens are **hardy** organisms, being found in **hostile** environments where few other organisms can survive. Humans have used lichens as food and as sources of medicine and dye. The presence of lichens is a sign that the atmosphere is pure. Lichens help reduce erosion by stabilizing soil. They also are a major source of food for the caribou and reindeer that live in the extreme north.

1. Which of the following is true about the association of the lichen?

- A. The association is more beneficial to the alga.
- B. The association is solely of benefit to the fungus.
- C. The association is merely a joint living arrangement, with neither organism receiving any benefit from the other.

D. The association is beneficial to each organism, although it provides more benefit to the fungus.

2. The word **previously in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to.....**

- A. currently.
- B. formerly.**
- C. believed.
- D. no longer.

3. Prior to the invention of microscopes, what did scientists believe about lichens?

- A. The entire plant was an alga.
- B. The entire plant was a fungus.
- C. A lichen constituted a single plant.**
- D. The fungus was the catalyst of the association.

11. The word hardy at the beginning of the last paragraph is closest in meaning to ...

- A. tender. B. ubiquitous. C. scarce. **D. strong.**

12. The word hostile in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to.....

- A. unusual B. dry **C. harsh** D. complex

13. The author indicates that lichens are beneficial because they.....

- A. purify the air. B. reduce fungi.
C. destroy algae. **D. reduce soil erosion.**

Passage 20

Collecting coins can be a good investment, but it requires the study of popularity, availability, and grading techniques. Some coins are more desirable than others, their popularity being affected by the artists' talent, the subject of design, the material from which the coin is made, and the time period when the coin was created. Availability is just as critical. Providing the coin is otherwise interesting or pleasing to the eye, the number of coins minted and available on the market seems to have a direct relationship to the popularity.

The ability to grade coins is perhaps the most important requirement of a collector. A coin that is popular and scarce, which would normally make it valuable, may be worth much less or nothing at all if it has a low grade. Grading is standardized, and one can buy books and take courses on how to do it. Grades are given letter designations as well as numbers. The letters represent general levels of the grade, while the numbers are more detailed/ For example, there are 11 number grades within the letter grade for a mint state coin. A mint state coin is

uncirculated, which means it has never been used in commerce. It is in the condition that it left the mint, the place where a coin is created. The mint state letter designation is MS, and the numbers range from 60 through 70. An absolutely perfect coin is MS-70. It takes much training and a good eye to tell the difference between coins in this range. The things one considers include whether the coin has contact marks, which are marks obtained when coins bounce against each other in a coin bag; hairlines, which are marks appearing on the face of the coin from the minting process; luster, which is the natural coloration; and eye appeal. For example, an MS-70 is said to have no contact marks, no hairlines, very attractive and fully original luster, and outstanding eye appeal, while an MS-60 may have heavy contact marks, noticeable hairlines, impaired luster, and poor eye appeal. Below the mint state coin, the letter designation and number have the same meaning. That is, there are generally no numbers within the range of letters. But there are categories: Coins that are About Uncirculated: Very Choice About Uncirculated, known as AU-58; Choice About Uncirculated, known as AU-55; and About Uncirculated, known as AU-50. Coins that are Fine: Choice Extremely Fine, known as EF-45; Extremely Fine, known as EF-40; Choice Very Fine, known as VF-30; Very Fine, known as VF-20; and Fine, known as F-12. Coins that are Good: Very Good, known as VG-8; Good, known as G-4; and About Good, known as AG-3. Thus, a circulated coin can have a number designation between 3 and 58, with only the numbers shown above available. That is, one cannot have a coin with a grade of 6, for example. It is either G-4 or VG-8. It is possible for a coin labeled G-4 or even AG-3 to be extremely valuable, but generally it will be a coin that is almost unavailable in higher grades. Books and publications monitor the coin market regularly, just like the stock market is monitored, and they described a coin's type, date, and grade, assigning a price to every one unless that grade would have no value. In general, coin collectors loathe cleaned coins, so artificial cleaning by adding any chemical will detract greatly from a coin's value. A true coin collector will say the dirt in the creases is a positive attribute and much preferable to a cleaned coin.

1. A good title for this passage would be

A. The Financial Benefits of Coin Collecting.

B. How Popularity and Availability Affect Coin Value

C. Coin Grading - One of the Most Important Skills in Coin Collecting

D. How to Grade Coins - A Detailed Study.

2. The word talent in the second sentence is closest in meaning to

A. ability

B. pay

C. source

D. money

3. The author describes a coin's popularity as involving all the following except

A. grade.

B. how well the artist created the work.

C. the depiction on the coin

D. the coin's material.

4. The word scarce in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to

A. popular.

B. old

C. rare.

D. valuable.

5. The author implies that availability is primarily related to

A. the popularity of a coin.

B. the material used to create a coin.

C. the age of a coin.

D. the number of coins of a given type and date that they were minted.

6. The author implies that the most important feature of a coin is its.....

A. grade

B. date

C. artist

D. depiction

7. Organize the following according to grade from the highest to the lowest

- A. AU-58 **B. MS-60** C. AG-3 D. VF-20

8. The one grading category that has the most numbered grades within it is.....

- A. Good **B. Mint State.** C. Fine. D. About Uncirculated.

9. According to the author, the phrase contact marks means.....

A. marks on a coin caused by banging from other coins.

- B. defects in the minting process.
C. connections among coin dealers.
D. defects caused by cleaning.

10. The word luster in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to

- A. value **B. sheen** C. marked D. material

11. According to the passage, a Mint State coin with which of the following characteristics would be graded the highest?

A. One small contact mark, full luster, good eye appeal, and no hairlines.

- B. One large hairline, diminished luster, good eye appeal, and no contact marks.
C. A small contact mark, a small hairline, foggy luster, and fair eye appeal.
D. No contact marks, luster affected by cleaning, average eye appeal, and no hairlines.

12. All of the following grades would be possible except

- A. MS-64. **B. AU-56.** C. VF-30. D. AG-3.

13. The author implies that

A. a low-grade coin never has value.

B. the only difference between an MS 60 and an AU 58 may be that the AU 58 has been in circulation.

C. cleaning a coin can increase its value.

D. one must be a professional in order to obtain information on coin value.

Passage 21

Like European who arrived in the Americas, the first American Indians were immigrants. Because Indians were nomadic hunters and gatherers, they probably arrived in search of new hunting grounds from Asia when they crossed the ice-covered Bering Strait to Alaska. Anthropologists estimate that the entire Indian population north of the first American Indians were immigrants. Because Indians were nomadic hunters and gatherers, they probably arrived in search of new hunting grounds from Asia when they crossed the ice-covered Bering Strait to Alaska. Anthropologists estimate that the entire Indian population north of Mexico was slightly greater than 1020,000 when the first sttelers arrived from Europe. Although Native Americans belonged to one geographic race, their cultures and languages were only **marginally** similar, and **by and large**, they had different ways of life. Nomadic migration required Indians to construct shelters that did not to be transported, but could be easily erected from the materials found in their new location.

Eastern Woodland Indian tribes lived in bark-covered wigwams that were shaped like cones or domes. The frame for the hut was made of young trees firmly driven into the ground, and then bent overhead to tie together with bark fibers or strings of animal hides. Sheets and slabs of bark were attached to the frame to. construct the roof and walls, leaving an opening to serve as a door and to allow smoke to escape. The Iroquois in north eastern regions built longhouses that were more spa~ than wigwams because five to a dozen 12milies lived **under one roof**. During the winter, they plastered day to the poles of the frame to protect the inhabitants from wind and rain.

Pueblo Indians who lived in the southwest portion of the United States in northern Arizona and New Mexico constructed elaborate housing with several stories and many rooms. Each family unit had only one room, and their ancestors dug shelters in the walls of cliffs and canyons. The ground story of a Pueblo dwelling had no doors or windows in order to prevent enemies from entering. The next level was set back the width of one room, and the row of rooms above it was set back once again, giving their houses the appearance of a terrace. Pueblos used ladders to climb to the upper levels and pulled them in when all family members returned for the night. Indians living in deserts used sandstone and clay as construction materials. Those who lived in the valleys of rivers even made bricks of clay with wood chips to add strength and to prevent the clay from cracking. To make roofs, Pueblos tied logs together to make rafters and laid them across the two outside walls. On top of the rafters, layers of tree branches, sticks, grass, and brush created a solid roof to **preclude** the water from leaking inside. Pueblo dwellings were dark because windows were often not large enough to allow much light.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Different Indian tribes.
- (B) Types of households among Indians.
- (C) Types of shelters built by Indians.**
- (D) Different Indian cultures.

2. In line 11, the word "marginally" is closest in meaning to

- (A) markedly
- (B) minimally**
- (C) temporarily
- (D) tentatively

3. In paragraph 1, the phrase "by and large" is closest in meaning to

- (A) mostly**
- (B) conversely
- (C) occasionally
- (D) notably

4. The author of the passage implies that Indians

- (A) carried their construction materials to new locations.
- (B) lived in settlements, similar to the European.
- (C) liked the climate in the southwest.
- (D) constructed shelters every time a tribe moved.**

5. According to the passage, what shape did the shelters of Woodland Indians have?

- (A) random
- (B) round**
- (C) rectangular
- (D) convex

6. The author of the passage implies that Eastern Indians

- (A) constructed huts without roofs.
- (B) planted trees to harvest crops.
- (C) made fires inside their huts.**
- (D) used sheets and blankets as bedding.

7. In paragraph 1, the phrase "under one roof" is closest in meaning to

- (A) in separate sections
- (B) in several shelters
- (C) comfortably
- (D) together**

8. What was the main difference between the dwellings of Pueblo and Woodland Indians?

- (A) The Pueblos lived in permanent structures, but the Woodland Indians lived in transient shelters.**
- (B) The Pueblos used wood in their constructions, hut the Woodland Indians relied mostly on animal hides.

- (C) The Woodland Indians lived on flat ground, but the Pueblos lived in canyons.
(D) The Woodland Indians built small shelters, but the Pueblo rooms were large.

9. It can be inferred from the passage that Pueblo dwellings were designed to protect inhabitants from

- (A) attacks by enemies and cold winters.
(B) attacks by enemies and against rain water.
(C) wind storms and water from rain.
(D) wild animals, cold winters, and desert sands.

10. The word "preclude" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) include **(B) stop** (C) preserve (D) conclude

Passage 22

Cooperation is the common endeavor of two more people to perform a task or reach a jointly **cherished** goal. Like competition and conflict, there are different forms of cooperation, based on group organization and attitudes. In this form, known as primary cooperation, group and individual **fuse**. The group contains nearly all of each individual's life. The rewards of the group's work are shared with each member. There is an interlocking identity of individual, group, and task performed. Means and goals become one, for cooperation itself is valued. While primary cooperation is most often characteristic of preliterate societies, secondary cooperation is characteristic of many modern societies. In secondary cooperation, individuals devote only part of their lives to the group. Cooperation itself is not a value. Most members of the group feel loyalty, but the welfare of the group is not the first consideration. Members perform tasks so that they can separately enjoy the fruits of their cooperation in the form of salary, prestige, or power. Business offices and professional athletic teams are examples of

secondary cooperation. In the third type, called tertiary cooperation or accommodation, latent conflict underlies the share work. The attitudes of the cooperation parties are purely opportunistic; the cooperation is loose and **fragile**. Accommodation involves **common** means to achieve antagonistic goals; it breaks when the common means cease to aid each party in reaching its goal. This is not, strictly speaking, cooperation at all, and hence the somewhat contradictory term "antagonistic cooperation" is sometimes used for this relationship.

1. What is the authors main purpose in the first paragraph of the passage?

- A. To urge readers to cooperate more often.
- B. To explain how cooperation differs from competition and conflict.
- C. To offer a brief definition of cooperation.**
- D. To show the importance of group organization and attitudes.

2. The word "cherished" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- A. agreed on
- B. prized**
- C. set up
- D. defined

3. Which of the following statements about primary cooperation is supported by information in passage?

- A. It was confined to prehistoric times.
- B. It is usually the first stage of cooperation achieved by a group of individuals attempting to cooperate.
- C. It is an ideal that can never be achieved.
- D. It is most commonly seen among people who have not yet developed reading and writing skills.**

4. The word "fuse" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. evolve
- B. unite**
- C. explore
- D. react

5. According to the passage, why do people join groups that practice secondary cooperation?

A. To associate with people who have similar backgrounds.

B. To get rewards themselves.

C. To defeat a common enemy.

D. To experience the satisfaction of cooperation.

6. The word “fragile” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to.....

A. easily broken

B. inefficient

C. involuntary

D. poorly planned

7. Which of the following is an example of the third form of cooperation as it is defined in the passage?

A. Students form a study group so that all of them can improve their grades.

B. A new business attempts to take customers away from an established company.

C. Two rival political parties temporarily work together to defeat a third party.

D. Members of a farming community share work and the food that they grow.

8. As used throughout the passage, the term “common” is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. Popular

B. Shared

C. Vulgar

D. Ordinary

9. Which of the following is NOT given as a name of the third type of cooperation?

A. Latent conflict

B. Accommodation

C. Tertiary cooperation

D. Antagonistic cooperation

10. Which of the following best describes the overall organization of the passage?

A. The author describes a concept by analyzing its three forms.

B. The author compares and contrasts two types of human relations.

C. The author presents the points of view of three experts on the same topic.

D. The author provides a number of concrete examples and then draws a conclusion.

Passage 23

The Roman alphabet took thousands of years to develop, from the picture writing of the ancient Egyptians through modifications by Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, and others. Yet in just a dozen years, one man, Sequoyah, invented an alphabet for the Cherokee people. Born in eastern Tennessee, Sequoyah was a hunter and a silversmith in his youth, as well as an able interpreter who knew Spanish, French, and English.

Sequoyah wanted his people to have the secret of the “**talking leaves**”, as he called the books of white people, and so he set out to design a written form of Cherokee. His chief aim was to record his people’s ancient tribal customs. He began by designing pictographs for every word in the Cherokee vocabulary. Reputedly his wife, angry at him for his neglect of garden and house, burned his notes, and he had to start over. This time, having concluded that picture-writing was **cumbersome**, he made symbols for the sounds of the Cherokee language. Eventually he refined his system to eighty-five characters, which he borrowed from the Roman, Greek, and Hebrew alphabets. He presented this system to the Cherokee General Council in 1821, and it was **wholeheartedly** approved. The response was phenomenal. Cherokees who had struggled for months to learn English lettering in school picked up the new system in days. Several books were printed in Cherokee, and in 1828, a newspaper, the Cherokee Phoenix, was first published in the new alphabet. Sequoyah was acclaimed by his people.

In his later life, Sequoyah dedicated himself to the general advancement of his people. He went to Washington, D.C, as a representative of the Western tribes. He helped settle bitter differences among Cherokee after their forced movement by the federal government to the Oklahoma territory in the 1830s. he died in Mexico in 1843 while searching for groups of lost Cherokee. A statue of Sequoyah represents Oklahoma in the Statuary Hall in the Capitol building in Washington, D.C. However, he is probably chiefly remembered today because sequoias, the giant redwood trees of California, are named for him.

1. The passage is mainly concerned with

- A. the development of the Roman alphabet.
- B. the accomplishments of Sequoyah.**
- C. the pictographic system of writing.
- D. Sequoyah's experience in Mexico.

2. According to the passage, how long did it take to develop the Cherokee alphabet?

- A. Twelve years**
- B. Twenty years
- C. Eighty-five years
- D. Thousands of years

3. There is NO indication in the passage that, as a young man, Sequoyah..

- A. served as an interpreter
- B. made things from silver
- C. served as a representative in Washington**
- D. hunted game

4. According to the passage, Sequoyah used the phrase talking leaves (line 6) to refer to....

- A. redwood trees
- B. books**
- C. symbols for sounds
- D. newspapers

5. What was Sequoyah's main purpose in designing a Cherokee alphabet?

- A. To record Cherokee customs.**
- B. To write books in Cherokee.
- C. To write about his own life.
- D. To publish a newspaper.

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

- (A) Awkward**
- (B) Radical
- (C) Simplistic
- (D) Unfamiliar

7. In the final version of the Cherokee alphabet system, each of the characters represents a....

- A. word
- B. picture
- C. sound**
- D. thought

8. All the following were mentioned in the passage as alphabet systems that Sequoyah borrowed from **EXCEPT...**

- A. Egyptian B. Roman C. Hebrew D. Greek

9. The word **wholeheartedly** in line 16 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. unaniously B. enthusiastically
C. immediately D. ultimately

10. According to the passage, a memorial statue of Sequoyah is located in....

- A. Oklahoma B. Mexico C. Tennessee D. Washington, D.C

11. Why does the author mention the giant redwood trees of California in the passage?

- A. Sequoyah took his name from those trees.
B. The trees inspired Sequoyah to write a book.
C. Sequoyah was born in the vicinity of the redwood forest.
D. The trees were named in Sequoyah's honor.

Passage 24

The influx of Americans into Oregon in the 1840s ignited a dispute between Britain and the United States that, in its more **intemperate** phases, was accompanied by shrill demands in both countries for war. The argument originated in the fact that the boundaries of Oregon had never been clearly **fixed**. The name vaguely embraced the territory west of the Rockies between the northern boundary of Mexican-held California and the southern edge of Russian-held Alaska, which at the time extended south to parallel 54° 40'. In 1818, when America proposed a boundary at the 49th parallel an extension of the border with Canada that already

existed east of the Rockies and the British suggested a line farther south, statesmen of both nations avoided the resulting impasse by agreeing to accept temporary “joint occupancy”. But by the early 1840s, the issue could no longer be avoided: Oregon fever and Manifest Destiny had become potent political forces. Though many eastern Americans considered Oregon country too remote to become excited about, demands for its occupation were shouted with almost religious fervor. Senator Thomas Hart Benton, for one, urged Congress to muster “thirty or forty thousand American rifles beyond the Rocky Mountains that will be our effective negotiators.” The Democratic Party made “54°40’ or fight”, an issue of the 1844 Presidential election and just managed to install James K. Polk, an ardent expansionist, in the White House. But despite their seeming intransigence, neither Polk nor the British government wanted to fight. And just about the time that Polk learned that the land lying north of the 49th parallel was useless for agriculture, the British decided the American market for goods was worth far more than Oregon’s fast-dying fur trade. So they quietly settled for the 49th parallel, the boundary that the United States had proposed in the first place.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. The disagreement over the boundaries of Oregon was peacefully solved.

B. The United States wanted more land than it needed.

C. Politicians in 1840 favored war with Britain.

D. The United States ended up by sharing Oregon with Canada.

2. The word “intemperate” in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A. untimely

B. initial

C. immoderate

D. uninformed

3. As used in the passage, the word “fixed” is closest in meaning to.....

A. repaired B. adjusted

C. built D. established

4. The word “remote” in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A. far away B. dangerous

C. large D. uninteresting

5. In line 12 the phrase “the issue” refers to

A. what to do with the American living in Oregon.

B. claiming Alaska as part of the United States.

C. setting the Oregon boundary.

D. going to war with Britain.

6. The confrontation with Britain over Oregon boundaries came to a head in the early 1840s for all the following reasons EXCEPT.....

A. more people were living in Oregon at that time.

B. the expansionists made the situation a political issue.

C. all people were united in favoring the expansion and settlement of Oregon.

D. Manifest Destiny was a major political force at this time.

7. The word “ardent” in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A. superficial B. enthusiastic C. old D. moderate

8. The word “they” in the passage refers to

A. the Americans B. the British and the Americans

C. the British D. the Democratic Party

9. It can be inferred from the passage that Senator Thomas Hart Benton....

- A. was a temperate man.
- B. supported the occupation of Oregon by force.**
- C. felt negotiation was the best policy.
- D. proposed and approved the final boundary decision.

10. The 49th parallel was accepted by both parties in the border dispute for all of the following reasons EXCEPT.....

- A. the dying fur trade in Oregon.
- B. the attraction of the American market for goods.
- C. the condition of the land north of 49°.
- D. the desire for a good fight.**

11. It can be inferred from the passage that in the final boundary settlement the United States....

- A. got the land that it had originally demanded.**
- B. got less land than it had originally demanded.
- C. got more land than it had originally demanded.
- D. had no interest in the land involved in the dispute.

Passage 25

This rapid transcontinental settlement and these new urban industrial circumstances of the last half of the 19th century were accompanied by the development of a national literature of great abundance and variety. Line New themes, new forms, new subjects, new regions, new authors, new audiences all emerged in the literature of this half century. As a result, at the onset of World War I, the spirit and substance of American literature had **evolved** remarkably, just as its center of production had shifted from Boston to New York In the late 1880s and the

sources of its energy to Chicago and the Midwest. No longer was it produced, at least in its popular forms, in the main by solemn, typically moralistic men from New England and the Old South; no longer were polite, well-dressed, grammatically correct, middle-class young people the only central characters in its narratives no longer were these narratives to be set in **exotic** places and remote times; no longer, **indeed**, were fiction, poetry, drama, and formal history the chief acceptable forms of literary expression; no longer, finally, was literature read primarily by young, middle class women. In sum, American literature in **these years** fulfilled in considerable measure the condition Walt Whitman called for in 1867 in describing *Leaves of Grass*: It treats, he said of his own major work, each state and region as peers “and expands from them, and includes the world ... connecting an American citizen with the citizens of all nations.” At the same time, these years saw the emergence of what has been designated “the literature of argument,” powerful works in sociology, philosophy, psychology, many of them impelled by the spirit of exposure and reform. Just as America learned to play a role in this half century as an autonomous international political, economic, and military power, so did its literature establish itself as a producer of major works.

1. The main idea of this passage is ...

- (A) that the new American literature was less provincial than the old.
- (B) that World War I caused a dramatic change in America.**
- (C) that centers of culture shifted from East to West.
- (D) that most people were wary of the new literature.

2. It can be inferred from lines 1-3 that the previous passage probably discussed ...

- (A) the Importance of tradition to writers.
- (B) new developments in industrialization and population shifts.**
- (C) the fashions and values of 19th century America.
- (D) the limitations of American literature to this time.

3. The word “evolved” is closest in meaning to...

- (A) became famous
- (B) turned back
- (C) diminished
- (D) changed**

4. The word “it” refers to...

- (A) the population
- (B) the energy
- (C) American literature**
- (D) the manufacturing

5. The word “exotic” is closest in meaning to...

- (A) urban
- (B) unusual**
- (C) well-known
- (D) old-fashioned

6. The author uses the word “indeed” for what purpose?

- (A) to emphasize the contrast he is making.**
- (B) for variety in a lengthy paragraph.
- (C) to wind down his argument.
- (D) to show a favorable attitude to these forms of literature.

7. The phrase “these years” in line 17 refers to ...

- (A) 1850-1900**
- (B) the 1900s
- (C) the early 1800s
- (D) the present

8. It can be inferred from the passage that Walt Whitman...

- (A) disliked urban life.
- (B) was disapproving of the new literature.
- (C) wrote Leaves of Grass.**
- (D) was an international diplomat.

9. All of the following can be inferred from the passage about the new literature EXCEPT...

(A) it was not highly regarded internationally.

(B) it introduced new American themes, characters, and settings.

(C) it broke with many literary traditions of the past.

(D) it spoke to the issue of reform and change.

10. This passage would probably be read in which of the following academic courses?

(A) European history

(B) American literature

(C) Current events

(D) International affairs

Passage 26

Scientists do not yet thoroughly understand just how the body of an individual becomes sensitive to a substance that is harmless or even wholesome for the average person. Milk, wheat, and egg, for example, rank among the most healthful and widely used foods. Yet these foods can cause persons sensitive to them to suffer greatly. At first, the body of the individual is not harmed by coming into contact with the substance. After a varying interval of time, usually longer than a few weeks, the body becomes sensitive to it, and an allergy has begun to develop. Sometimes it's hard to figure out if you have a food allergy, since it can show up so many different ways. Your **symptoms** could be caused by many other problems. You may have rashes, hives, joint pains mimicking arthritis, headaches, irritability, or depression. The most common food allergies are to milk, eggs, seafood, wheat, nuts, seeds, chocolate, oranges, and tomatoes. Many of these allergies will not develop if these foods are not fed to an infant until her or his intestines mature at around seven months. Breast milk also tends to be protective. Migraines can be **set off** by foods containing tyramine, phenethylamine,

monosodium glutamate, or sodium nitrate. Common foods which contain these are chocolate, aged cheeses, sour cream, red wine, pickled herring, chicken livers, avocados, ripe bananas, cured meats, many Oriental and prepared foods (read the labels!). Some people have been successful in treating their migraines with supplements of B-vitamins, particularly B6 and niacin. Children who are **hyperactive** may benefit from eliminating food additives, especially colorings, and foods high in salicylates from their diets. A few of **these** are almonds, green peppers, peaches, tea, grapes. This is the diet made popular by Benjamin Feingold, who has written the book *Why your Child is Hyperactive*. Other researchers have had mixed results when testing whether the diet is effective.

1. The topic of this passage is.....

- A. reactions to foods.
- B. food and nutrition.
- C. infants and allergies.
- D. a good diet.

2. According to the passage, the difficulty in diagnosing allergies to foods is due to.....

- A. the vast number of different foods we eat.
- B. lack of a proper treatment plan.
- C. the similarity of symptoms of the allergy to other problems.
- D. the use of prepared formula to feed babies.

3. The word "symptoms" in line 9 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. indications
- B. diet
- C. diagnosis
- D. prescriptions

4. The phrase "set off" in lines 14 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. relieved
- B. identified
- C. avoided
- D. triggered

5. What can be inferred about babies from this passage?

- A. They can eat almost anything.
- B. They should have a carefully restricted diet as infants.**
- C. They gain little benefit from being breast fed.
- D. They may become hyperactive if fed solid food too early.

6. The word "**hyperactive**" in line 20 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. overly active**
- B. unusually low activity
- C. excited
- D. inquisitive

7. The author states that the reason that infants need to avoid certain foods related to allergies has to do with the infant's.....

- A. lack of teeth.
- B. poor metabolism.
- C. underdeveloped intestinal tract.**
- D. inability to swallow solid foods.

8. The word "**these**" in line 21 refers to....

- A. food additives.
- B. food colorings.
- C. unnutritious foods.
- D. foods high in salicylates.**

9. Which of the following was a suggested treatment for migraines in the passage?

- A. Eating more ripe bananas.
- B. Avoiding all Oriental foods.
- C. Getting plenty of sodium nitrate.
- D. Using Vitamin B in addition to a good diet.**

10. According to the article the Feingold diet is **NOT**.....

- A. verified by researchers as being consistently effective.**
- B. available in book form.
- C. beneficial for hyperactive children.
- D. designed to eliminate foods containing certain food additives.

Passage 27

It takes a long time to raise a family of owlets, so the great horned owl begins early in the year. In January and February, or as late as March in the North, the male calls to the female with **a resonant hoot**. The female is larger than the male. She sometimes reaches a body length of twenty-two to twenty-four inches, with a wingspread up to fifty inches. To impress her, the male does a strange courtship dance. He bobs. He bows. He ruffles his feathers and hops around with an important air. He flutters from limb to limb and makes flying sorties into the air. Sometimes he returns with an offering of food. They share the repast, after which she joins the dance, hopping and bobbing about as though keeping time to the beat of an inner drum. Owls are poor home builders. They prefer to nest in a large hollow in a tree or even to occupy the deserted nest of a hawk or crow. These structures are large and rough, built of sticks and bark and lined with leaves and feathers. Sometimes owls nest on a rocky ledge, or even on the bare ground, even to occupy the deserted nest of a hawk or crow. These structures are large and rough, built of sticks and bark and lined with leaves and feathers. Sometimes owls nest on a rocky ledge, or even on the bare ground. The mother lays two or three round, dull white eggs. Then she stoically settles herself on the nest and spreads her feather skirts about her to protect her **precious charges** from snow and cold. It is five weeks before the first downy white owlet pecks its way out of the shell. As the young birds feather out, **they** look like wise old men with their wide eyes and quizzical expressions. They clamor for food and keep the parents busy supplying mice, squirrels, rabbits, crayfish, and beetles. Later in the season baby crows are taken. Migrating songsters, waterfowl, and game birds all fall prey to the hungry family. It is nearly ten weeks before fledglings leave the nest to search for their own food. The parent birds **weary of** family life by November and drive the young owls away to establish hunting ranges of their own.

1 .What is the topic of this passage?

A .Raising a family of great homed owls.

B. Mating rituals of great homed owls.

C. Nest building of great homed owls.

D. Habits of young great homed owls.

1. In line 3, the phrase "a resonant hoot" is closest in meaning to

A. an instrument

B. a sound

C. a movement

D. an offering of food

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the courtship of great horned owls?

A. takes place on the ground.

B. is an active process.

C. happens in the fall.

D. involves the male alone.

4. According to the passage, great homed owls....

A. are discriminate nest builders.

B. need big nests for their numerous eggs.

C. may inhabit a previously used nest.

D. build nests on tree limbs.

5. According to the passage, which of the following is the mother owl's job?

A. To initiate the courtship ritual.

B. To feed the young.

C. To sit on the nest.

D. To build the nest.

6. The phrase "precious charges" in lines 18 refers to....

A. the eggs

B. the nest

C. the hawks and crows

D. other nesting owls

7. According to the passage, young owlets eat everything EXCEPT....

- A. other small birds
- B. insects
- C. small mammals
- D. nuts and seeds

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

- A. the wise old men
- B. the adult birds
- C. the young birds
- D. the prey

9. What can be inferred from the passage about the adult parents of the young great horned owls?

- A. They are sorry to see their young leave home.
- B. They are lazy and careless about feeding the small owlets.
- C. They probably don't see their young after November.
- D. They don't eat while they are feeding their young.

10. The phrase "weary of" in line 24 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. tire of
- B. become sad about
- C. support
- D. are attracted to

Passage 28

As new industrialism swept over the land in the wake of the Civil War, people flocked to the nation's cities in unprecedented numbers from rural regions, villages, and foreign countries. Housing for the new city-dwellers took many forms as new architectural styles were developed.

During this period of urban expansion, speculative builders discovered a bonanza in the form of the row house. Designed for single-family occupancy, these dwellings cost relatively little to construct because they shared common walls with their neighbors and because many could be erected side by side on a narrow street frontage. Along New York's gridiron of

streets and avenues rose block after block of row houses, which, by the 1880s, were **almost invariably** faced with brownstone. In contrast, wooden row houses on the West Coast appeared light and airy with their coats of bright paint.

San Francisco developed a particularly successful row vernacular, suitable for rich and poor alike, as typified by clusters of homes like the Rountree group, which featured Queen Anne elements in their pitched roofs and heavily decorated exteriors. Although critics likened the facades of **such structures** to the “puffing, paint, and powder of our female friends”, the houses were efficiently planned, sanitary, and well- lighted. Virtually every dwelling **boasted** one or more bay windows, which were as important to sun- loving San Franciscans as brownstone fronts were to New Yorkers. As an English traveler observed, California architecture, “with all the windows gracefully leaping out at themselves”, should rightly be called the “bay-window order”.

1. The main purpose of the author in this passage is.....

A. to contrast two versions of a similar architectural form.

B. to persuade people to live in row houses.

C. to argue for the excellence of California row houses.

D. to describe the effects of urbanization.

2. The phrase “a bonanza” in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

A. a confusing choice

B. a difficult challenge

C. an exciting design

D. a good investment

3. The phrase “almost invariably” in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. usually

B. seldom

C. sometimes

D. never

4. According to the passage, why did speculative builders profit from row houses?

A. Because they cost very little to build.

B. Because they were for single families.

C. Because they were well-constructed.

D. Because they were attractive.

5. All of the following can be inferred about row houses from the passage EXCEPT

A. they provided for high- density housing.

B. they housed people of different economic classes.

C. they provided a new and popular form of architectural design.

D. they had no front yards.

6. The phrase “such structures” in the passage refers to.....

A. West Coast wooden row houses

B. poor people’s houses

C. the homes in the Rountree group

D. Queen Anne’s home

7. What can be inferred from the passage about New York row houses?

A. They were less colorful than row houses on the West Coast.

B. They were windowless.

C. They were smaller than California row houses.

D. They were less similar in appearance than row houses in California.

8. In the passage, critics of California row houses commented on their.....

A. excessive use of bay windows.

B. ostentatious decoration.

C. repetitive nature.

D. lack of light.

9. The word "boasted" in the passage is used to indicate the owners.....

A. skill

B. wealth

C. intelligence

D. pride

10. The author of the passage implies that the most important feature for Californians living in row houses was.....

A. the color

B. the price

C. the windows

D. the heavily decorated exteriors

Passage 29

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 6 ?

- (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 10 is closest in meaning to

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

5. The word "them" in line 12 refers to

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

6. The word "strip" in line 14 is closest in meaning to

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

7. The word "probe" in line 15 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 30

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 2 ?

- (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 12 is closest in meaning to

- (A) given up
- (B) forgotten about
- (C) argued about
- (D) disapproved of**

4. The word “now” in line 12 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. Where in the passage does the author mention where the Renaissance interest in classical ideas first appeared?

(A) Lines 1-4

(B) Lines 4-6

(C) Lines 8-9

(D) Lines 11-13

6. 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

7. 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.

8. The word “disseminated” in line 16 is closest in meaning to

(A) played

(B) documented

(C) spread

(D) analyzed

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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 31

The Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, where staff physicians practice a special **integrated** approach to patient care, is one of the largest medical facilities in the world. The clinic staff consists of a 12-member, committee-based board of governors and 900 physicians and medical personnel whose records are updated by approximately 200 auxiliary personnel. About 800 resident doctors assist the full time physicians as a phase of their training in medicine and surgery while they acquire their specializations. The Mayo approach to treatment has been hailed for its almost miraculous patient recovery rate.

William Worrall Mayo was born in Manchester, England, immigrated to the United States in 1845, and immediately began his medical training. In 1860, he took an active part in organizing the Minnesota Territory and accepted the position of an Army surgeon during a Sioux Indian outbreak. This appointment became a stepping stone for his advancement to the post of provost surgeon for the southern portion of the state in 1863. His personal **dedication** and courage became legendary when a cyclone struck Rochester, and he was placed in charge, of an emergency hospital.

William Worrall Mayo provided crucial assistance to his sons in launching their team practice in 1889, while they were holding positions at St. Mary's Hospital. William James became recognized for his surgical skill in gallstone, cancer, and abdominal operations. He and his brother, Charles Horace, **founded** the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine and donated \$1.5 million to establish the foundation for **contributions**. Charles William, the son of Charles Horace Mayo, became a member of the board of governors at the Mayo Graduate School and an alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly before retiring from the clinic in 1963.

William James Mayo presided in the American Medical Association and served in Army military corps as a brigadier general in the medical reserve. Charles Horace was a professor of surgery and a health officer of Rochester **subsequent to** serving in the armed forces between 1914 and 1918. The Mayo practice became known far and wide for its success in surgical procedures. In 1914, the practice moved into its own medical center, and today the number of patients equals approximately 280,000 per annum. Since the clinic opened in 1907, 4.5 million patients have been treated.

1. What is best title for the passage?

- A. A welcome to the Mayo Clinic.
- B. Brilliant American Surgeon.
- C. The Contribution of the Mayo Family.**
- D. The Start a Successful Practice.

9. In addition to their medical expertise, what common characteristics distinguished the careers of the Mayo brothers?

- A. Funding of schools in Minnesota.
- B. Positions on the board of directors.
- C. Military and political service.
- D. Donations for poor patients.

10. In line 24 the phrase "subsequent to" is closest in meaning to:

- A. because
- B. regardless of
- C. after
- D. contrary to

11. Where in the passage does the author state the principal reason for the expansion of the practice?

- (A) Lines 4-5
- (B) Lines 9-11
- (C) Lines 14-18
- (D) Lines 21-24

Passage 32

Since water is the basis of life, composing the greater part of the tissues of all living things, the crucial problem of desert animals is to survive in a world where sources of flowing water are rare. And since man's inexorable necessity is to absorb large quantities of water at frequent intervals, he can scarcely comprehend that many creatures of the desert pass their entire lives without a single drop.

Uncompromising as it is, the desert has not eliminated life but only those forms unable to withstand its desiccating effects. No moist-skinned, water-loving animals can exist there. Few large animals are found: the giants of the North American desert are the deer, the coyote, and the bobcat. Since desert country is open, it holds more swift-footed, running, and leaping creatures than the tangled forest. Its population are largely nocturnal, silent, filled with

reticence, and ruled by stealth. Yet they are not **emaciated**. Having adapted to theft austere environment, they are as healthy as animals anywhere in the world.

The secret of their adjustment lies in a combination of behavior and physiology. None could survive if, like mad dogs and Englishmen, they went out in the midday sun; many would die in a matter of minutes. So most of them pass the burning hours asleep in cool, humid burrows underneath the ground, emerging to hunt only by night. The surface of the sun-baked desert averages around 150 degrees, but 18 inches down the temperature is only 60 degrees.

An example of a desert animal that has adapted to **subterranean** living and lack of water is the kangaroo rat. Like many desert animals, kangaroo rats stay underground during the day. At night, they go outside to look for food. As evening temperatures drop, moisture from the forms on plants and seeds. **They** absorb some of this moisture and kangaroo rats take in the life-giving water as they eat.

1. What is the topic of this passage?

- A. Desert plants
B. Life underground
C. Animal life in a desert environment
D. Man's life in the desert

2. The word “greater” in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

- A. stronger
B. larger
C. more noticeable
D. heavier

3. The phrase “those forms” in the passage refers to all of the following EXCEPT

- A. water-loving animals moist-skinned animals
B. the bobcat
C. moist-skinned animals
D. many large animals

4. The word “desiccating” in the passage means.....

- A. drying B. humidifying C. killing D. life threatening

5. The author mentions all of the following as examples of the behavior of desert animals EXCEPT.....

- A. animals sleep during the day. B. animals dig homes underground.
C. animals are noisy and aggressive. D. animals are watchful and quiet.

6. The word “emaciated” in the passage is closest in meaning to.....

- A. wild B. cunning C. unmanageable D. unhealthy

7. The author states that one characteristic of animals who live in the desert is that they.....

- A. are smaller and fleetier than forest animals.
B. are less healthy than animals who live in different places.
C. can hunt in temperatures of 150 degrees.
D. live in an accommodating environment.

8. The word “subterranean” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____ .

- A. underground B. safe C. precarious D. harsh

9. The word “they” in the passage refers to.....

- A. kangaroo rats B. the desert population
C. plants and seeds D. the burrows of desert animals

10. Which of the following generalizations are supported by the passage?

A. Water is the basis of life.

B. All living things adjust to their environments.

C. Desert life is colorful.

D. Healthy animals live longer lives.

Passage 33

The brilliant light, crystalline air, and spectacular surroundings have long drawn people to the tiny New Mexican town of Taos. Today, the homes of some of those who have settled there during Taos' 300-year history have been restored and are open to the public. Along with the churches and art galleries, these residences make up a part of the unique cultural heritage of Taos. Representing the Spanish Colonial era is the meticulously restored hacienda of Don Antonio Severino Martinez. He moved his family to Taos in 1804 and transformed a simple cabin, into a huge, imposing fortress. Its twenty-one rooms and two courtyards now house a living museum where visitors can watch potters and weavers at work. The American territorial era is represented by two houses: the home of the explorer and scout Kit Carson, located off Taos Square, and that of Charles Bent, a trader who later became governor of the New Mexico territory. Carson's house was built in 1843, Bent's three years later.

In the twentieth century, Taos, like its bigger sister Santa Fe to the south, blossomed into a center for artists and artisans. One of the first artists to move there was Ernest Blumenschein, who is known for his illustrations, including those for the works of Jack London and other bestselling authors. In 1898, while on a Denver-to-Mexico City sketching tour, Blumenschein's wagon broke down near Taos. He walked into town carrying his broken wheel, looked around, and decided to stay. His rambling, twelve-room house is furnished as it was when he lived there. Not far from the Blumenschein house is the home of another artist, Russian-born painter Nicolai Fechin, who moved to Taos in the 1920s. He carved and decorated the furniture, windows, gates, and fireplaces himself, transforming the interior of

his adobe house into that of a traditional country house in his homeland. A few miles north of town is the Millicent Rogers Museum, the residence of a designer and collector who came to Taos in 1947. An adobe castle, it contains a treasure trove of Native American and Hispanic jewelry, pots, rugs and other artifacts.

1. The passage mainly discusses which aspect of Taos?

- A. Its famous families.
- B. Events from its 300-year history.
- C. Its different architectural styles.

D. Its historic houses.

2. The word meticulously is closest in meaning to....

- A. tastefully
- B. privately
- C. carefully**
- D. expensively

3. The word imposing is closest in meaning to.....

- A. striking**
- B. complex
- C. threatening
- D. antiquated

4. According to the passage, the home of Don Antonio Severino Maninez is now.....

- A. a fortress
- B. an art gallery
- C. a museum**
- D. a simple cabin

5. According to the passage, what were Charles Bent's two occupations?

- A. Merchant and politician**
- B. Artist and artisan
- C. Explorer and scout
- D. Potter and weaver

6. Charles Bern's house was probably built in.....

- A) 1804
- B) 1840
- C) 1843
- D) 1846**

7. The town of Santa Fe is probably referred to as Taos's "bigger sister" because it.....

- A. is older
- B. has a larger population**
- C. is more famous
- D. has more artists

era. The Max Fleischer studio produced series starring Ko-Ko the Clown and, later, Betty Boop and Popeye.

The first cartoon with sound was Steamboat Willie (1928), which introduced Mickey Mouse. This film was produced by Walt Disney, the most famous of American animators. His early success enabled Disney to train his animators in anatomy, acting, drawing, and motion studies. The results of this era apparent in Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937), the first full-length animated feature. It became an instant success, and still remains popular. Other important Disney films followed.

Warner Brothers' studio challenged Disney for leadership in the field with cartoons starring Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck, and other characters. These film were faster-paced and featured slapstick humor. In the 1950s, a group of animators **splintered off from** Disney and formed United Production of America which rejected Disney's realism and employed a bold, modernistic approach.

In the 1950s, children's cartoons began to be broadcast on Saturday morning television and, later, in prime time. Among the most successful were those made by William Hanna and Joseph Barbera, such as those featuring Yogi Bear and the Flintstones.

The full-length animated film became popular again in 1980s and '90s. producer Steven Spielberg released his first animated film, An American Tail (1989), and Disney began a series of remarkable annual hits with The Little Mermaid (1989). Who Framed Roger Rabbit? (1988), a joint production of Spielberg and Disney, **blurred the lines** between live action and animation. Animation returned to prime-time television with the Fox Network's The Simpsons. Animators had experimented with computer animation as early as the 1950s, but Toy Story (1995) was the first full-length film to be entirely computer animated. These developments promise to bring about the most exciting era in animation since its **heyday**.

1. what does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. the history of animated films.
- B. the life of Walt Disney.
- C. the development of one animated cartoon.
- D. the use of computers in animation.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the characters in “Little Nemo and Gertie the Dinosaur”.....

- A. were first drawn on a blackboard.
- B. were part of a cartoon series.
- C. seemed to have their own personalities.
- D. did not look as lifelike as Black-ton’s characters.

3. The word streamlined in line 6 closest in meaning to

- A. simplified
- B. revolutionized
- C. bypassed
- D. invented

4. The word he in line 9 refers to.....

- A. Pat Sullivan
- B. Felix the Cat
- C. Max Fleischer
- D. Ko Ko the Clown

5. What can be inferred from the passage about animated films produced before 1928...

- A. They were not very popular.
- B. They were longer than later movies.
- C. They were not drawn by hand.
- D. They were silent films.

6. According to the passage, the film Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.....

- A. showed the benefits of training the Disney Animators.
- B. was the first movie produced by Walt Disney.
- C. was the last movie Disney made before his death.
- D. did not become successful until many years later.

7. The phrase splintered off from in line 24 is closest in meaning to

- A. competed with
- B. broke away from
- C. merged with
- D. released from

8. The author does NOT specifically mention characters produced by....

- A. Walt Disney.
- B. Hanna and Barbera.
- C. United Productions of America.
- D. Warner Brothers.

9. The phrase blurred the lines in line 33 is closest in meaning to....

- A. eliminated the distinctions.
- B. obscured the issues.
- C. answered the questions.
- D. emphasized the problems.

10. The first experiments with computer animation took place during the....

- A. 1950s
- B. 1960s
- C. 1980s
- D. 1990s

11. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word heyday in line 35?

- A. Beginning
- B. Decline
- C. Prime
- D. Rebirth

12. Where in the passage does the author first mention animation on television...

- A. Line 9
- B. Lines 13-14
- C. Lines 25-26
- D. Lines 34-35

Passage 35

Galaxies are not evenly distributed throughout the universe. A few are found alone, but almost all are grouped in formations termed as galactic clusters. These formations should not be confused with stellar clusters, globular clusters of stars that exist within a galaxy. The size of

galactic clusters varies enormously, with some clusters containing only a dozen or so members and others containing as many as 10,000. Moreover, galactic clusters themselves are part of larger clusters, termed superclusters. It is surmised that even clusters of superclusters are possible.

Our galaxy, the Milky Way, is part of galactic cluster called the Local Group, which has twenty members and is typical in terms of the types of galaxies it contains. There are three large spiral galaxies: Andromeda, the largest galaxy in the group; the Milky Way, the second-largest galaxy; and the Triangulum Spiral, the third largest. There are also four medium-sized spiral galaxies, including the Large Cloud of Magellan and the Small Cloud of Magellan. There are four regular elliptical galaxies; the remainder are dwarf ellipticals. Other than our own galaxy, only Andromeda and the Clouds of Magellan can be seen with the naked eye, and the Clouds are visible only from the Southern Hemisphere.

In the vicinity of the Local Group are several clusters, each containing around twelve members. The nearest cluster rich in members is the Virgo Cluster, which contains thousands of galaxies of all types. Like most large clusters, it emits X rays. The local group, the small neighbouring clusters, and the Virgo Cluster form part of a much larger cluster of clusters – the Local Supercluster.

The existence of galactic clusters presented a **riddle** to scientists for many years – the “missing mass” problem. Clusters are presumably held together by the gravity generated by their members. However, measurements showed that the galaxies did not have enough mass to explain their apparent stability. Why didn’t these clusters disintegrate? It is now thought that galaxies contain great amounts of “**dark matter**”, which cannot be directly observed but which generated gravitational pull. This matter includes gas, dust, burn-out stars, and even black holes.

1. Which of the following does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Clusters and superclusters of galaxies.
- B. An astronomical problem that has never been solved.
- C. A recent development in astronomy.
- D. The incredible distance between galaxies.

2. The word evenly in line 1 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. uniformly
- B. predictably
- C. relatively
- D. paradoxically

3. What conclusion can be made about galaxies that are not found in clusters?

- A. They have never been observed.
- B. They are larger than other galaxies.
- C. They are not actually galaxies but parts of galaxies.
- D. They are outnumbered by galaxies that do occur in clusters.

4. The word globular in line 3 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. immense
- B. spherical
- C. dense
- D. brilliant

5. The author would probably characterize the existence of clusters of superclusters as.....

- A. impossible
- B. surprising
- C. theoretical
- D. certain

6. According to the passage, in what way is the Local Group typical of galactic clusters?

- A. In its size.
- B. In the number of galaxies it contains.
- C. In its shape.
- D. In the types of galaxies that make it up.

7. In the Local Group, which of the following types of galaxies are most numerous?

- A. Large spirals
- B. Medium-sized spirals
- C. Regular ellipticals
- D. Dwarf ellipticals

8 All of the following are visible from somewhere on Earth without telescope EXCEPT.....

- A. the Clouds of Magellan
- B. Andromeda
- C. the triangulum spiral**
- D. the Milky Way

9. According to the passage, the Local Group and the Virgo Cluster have which of the following in common?

- A. Both are rich in galaxies.
- B. Both emit X rays.
- C. Both are part of the same supercluster.**
- D. Both are small cluster.

10. The word riddle in line 25 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. tool
- B. puzzle**
- C. theory
- D. clue

11. Which of the following is NOT true about the “dark matter” mentioned in line 30?

- A. It is impossible to observe directly.
- B. It may include black holes.
- C. It helps explain the “missing mass” problem.
- D. It is found in the space between galaxies.**

12. As used throughout the passage, the word members refers to.....

- A. stars
- B. galaxies**
- C. scientists
- D. clusters

Passage 36

Water projects in the United States gained a new rationale in the 1930's as the nation suffered its worst economic depression and the Great Plains region suffered its worst drought in

recorded history. As the economy sank into a deep depression and unemployment rates increased, the political climate for direct federal government involvement in water projects improved. President Franklin Roosevelt's first 100 days in office brought a number of new laws to deal with the severe economic depression that became known as the Great Depression. Two of these laws, the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 and the National Recovery Act of 1933 (NIRA), had particular **significance** for water resource development. The natural pattern of the Tennessee River was characterized by large spring flows that produced destructive floods and low summer flows that inhibited navigation. The intensity and frequency of the events discouraged development and contributed to persistent poverty in the valley. To **counter** these natural obstacles, the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 created the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), a public agency with broad powers to promote development in the region, including the **authority to build dams** and reservoirs and to generate and sell hydroelectric power. The TVA is a unique institution in that it brings all the water-related functions of the federal government under a single body. The TVA used its authority to **transform** the Tennessee River into one of the most highly regulated rivers in the world within about two decades. The TVA inherited the Wilson Dam, and by the beginning of the Second World War, **it** had completed six additional multipurpose dams with power plants and locks for navigation. Investments in dams and hydropower facilities within the Tennessee Valley also received high priority during the war. The NIRA authorized the creation of the Public Works Administration to create jobs while undertaking work of benefit to the community. The NIRA also gave the United States President **unprecedented** powers to initiate public works, including water projects. The Public Works Administration provided loans and grants to state and local governments and to federal agencies for municipal waterworks, sewage plants, irrigation, flood control, and waterpower projects.

1. All of the following are mentioned as resulting from the Great Depression **EXCEPT**

- (A) an increase in unemployment.
- (B) a change in political thinking.
- (C) a different approach to water projects.
- (D) a new study of the history of droughts.**

2. It can be inferred from the passage that before the 1930's the role of the federal government in water projects was.....

- (A) restricted to the Great Plains region.
- (B) more important than its role in other conservation projects.
- (C) more limited than it was after 1930.**
- (D) designed to help with drought recovery.

3. The word "**significance**" in, line 9 is closest in meaning to

- (A) difference
- (B) disturbance
- (C) importance**
- (D) excellence

4. Which of the following discouraged development of the Tennessee Valley prior to 1933 ?

- (A) Laws imposed by the local government.
- (B) The effects of seasonal flows of the river.**
- (C) The lack of suitable building materials.
- (D) The geographical features of the valley.

5. The word "**counter**" in line 13 is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) explain
- (B) measure
- (C) exploit
- (D) overcome**

6. The passage mentions "the authority to build dams and reservoirs" in line 16 as an example of the

- (A) wide powers of the Tennessee Valley Authority.**
- (B) responsibilities of regional governments.
- (C) federal government's interests in profit-making water projects.
- (D) development needed to generate hydroelectric power.

7. The word "transform" in line 19 is closest in meaning to

- (A) clean (B) change (C) control (D) widen

8. According to the passage, the Tennessee Valley Authority decided to

(A) introduce rules to control the use of the Tennessee River.

(B) build the Wilson Dam.

(C) reduce investment in hydropower facilities in the Tennessee Valley.

(D) increase the price of electricity.

9. The word "it" in line 21 refers to

(A) the Tennessee River

(B) the TVA

(C) the Wilson Dam

(D) the Second World War

10. The word "unprecedented" in line 26 is closest in meaning to

(A) not extensive

(B) not used often

(C) not existing before

(D) not needing money

11. According to the passage, one of the functions of the Public Works Administration was to

(A) replace the NIRA.

(B) regulate federal agencies.

(C) influence presidential policy.

(D) give financial support to state and local governments.

Passage 37

When Daniel Boone died peacefully in bed in his son Nathan's elegant stone Missouri farmhouse on September 26, 1820, the surge of emigrants along the Oregon Trail was still a generation away. But Boone already exemplified the pioneer at his best. He was neither the

physical giant (five feet nine) nor the innocent child of nature that legend has made of him. He was an intelligent, soft spoken family man who cherished the same wife for 57 years. He befriended Indians, preferred company to solitude, and when he told his wife it was time to move because a newcomer had settled some 70 miles away, he was joking. Pennsylvania-born, Boone was one of 11 children in a family of Quakers who migrated to North Carolina. There Boone was recruited at age 40 to undertake a scheme designed to open up Kentucky to settlers and establish it as a 14th colony. He arranged a deal by which the Cherokees sold 20 million acres for \$20,000 worth of goods to Boone's employers, the Transylvania Company. It was all **fair and square** the Indians had an attorney, an interpreter, and the sound advice of their squaws. The deal completed, Boone led a party from Tennessee through the Cumberland Gap, hacked out the Wilderness Road, and set up a town Boonesboro and a government. Elected a legislator, he introduced on the first session's first day a bill to protect game against wanton slaughter and a second bill to "improve the breed of horses." He got 2,000 acres for his work, but after the Revolution in which Boone won considerable fame as a militia commander the scheme of the Transylvania Company was declared illegal and Boone lost his land. **Undaunted**, he staked out more claim and lost them because he impatiently neglected to register his deeds. Ever hopeful, he accepted an invitation from Spanish-held Missouri to come and settle there and bring others with him. The Spanish gave him 8,500 acres and made him a judge. But the Louisiana Purchase, which embraced Missouri, again left him but not his children landless. Old and broke, Boone cheerfully continued hunting and trapping long after his hands shook. Shortly before he died, he was talking knowledgeably with young men about the joys to be experienced in settling California.

1. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

A. To chronicle the life of a model pioneer.

B. To romanticize the legend of Daniel Boone.

C. To show Boone's many successes on the frontier.

D. To trace Boone's explorations in Kentucky, Missouri, and Louisiana.

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

- A. remains
- B. attraction
- C. rush
- D. rumor

3. It can be inferred that one area in which Boone was NOT successful was.....

- A. politics
- B. hunting and trapping
- C. business
- D. the military

4. The phrase "fair and square" in lines 13-14 is closest in meaning to....

- A. honest
- B. simple
- C. efficient
- D. lucrative

5. It can be inferred from the passage that Boone died.....

- A. a rich man
- B. an eternal optimist
- C. in California
- D. a lonely trapper

6. According to the passage, where is Boone's namesake city located?

- A. In North Carolina
- B. In Transylvania
- C. In Kentucky
- D. In Missouri

7. The Transylvania Company wanted Boone to.....

- A. settle Kentucky
- B. be fair to the Indians
- C. ensure animal rights
- D. claim Missouri

8. The word "undaunted" in line 22 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. unscrupulous
- B. fearless
- C. undiscouraged
- D. uninformed

9. According to the passage, the Louisiana Purchase.....

- A. legitimized Boone's land claim in Missouri.
- B. revoked the earlier Spanish bequest to Boone.
- C. drove the Spanish from the East.
- D. excluded Missouri from its jurisdiction.

10. What can be inferred from the passage about Boone's children?

- A. They were better off financially than Boone.
- B. They supported Boone's desire to settle new areas.
- C. They lived in Kentucky.
- D. They had no land due to Boone's bad investments.

11. The author's attitude toward Daniel Boone in the passage can be best described as...

- A. admiring
- B. critical
- C. admonishing
- D. indifferent

Passage 38

Architecture has been characterized by W. R. Dalzell as the “indispensable art,” and rightly so. Inevitably, the practical functions that shelters are designed to fulfill play a strong role in determining their appearance and thus, in part, their artistic character. So do the methods of construction available and practicable at any given moment. The strikingly new forms of architecture that appeared in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries were built to meet the needs of industry and of commerce based on industry, in a society whose essential character and internal relationships had been sharply transformed by the

Industrial Revolution. About the middle of the nineteenth century, mechanized industrial production began to demand large, well-lighted interiors in which manufacturing could be carried on. The administration of giant industrial and commercial concerns required office buildings of unprecedented size, containing suites of offices easily accessible to employees and customers. The marketing of industrial products necessitated large-scale storage spaces, and enormous shops selling under one roof a wide variety of items. Industrial and commercial pressures drew increasing populations to urban centers, and traditional housing was no longer adequate to contain them. Mechanized transportation of industrial products and industrial and business personnel was essential. Leisure-time entertainment and cultural activities for the vast new urban populations required still a different kind of structure. Hence, the characteristic new architectural forms of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries have been the factory, the multistory office building, the warehouse, the department store, the apartment house, the

railway station, the large theater, and the gigantic sports stadium. None of these could have been built on the desired scale by traditional construction methods.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Various types of traditional building materials strongly influenced modern architectural design.
- (B) Changing architectural styles affected the character of cities.
- (C) New architectural forms evolved in response to the changing needs of society.
- (D) Technological advances affected conventional methods of building construction.**

2. The author uses the expression “rightly so” in line 1 in order to

- (A) introduce an opinion that differs from that of W. R. Dalzell.
- (B) provide examples of architecture that are indispensable.
- (C) show agreement with the way W. R. Dalzell has described architecture.**
- (D) indicate that architectural design must reflect artistic qualities.

3. The word “strikingly” in line 5 is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) aggressively
- (B) specifically
- (C) noticeably**
- (D) occasionally

4. According to the passage, which of the following motivated the “new forms of architecture” mentioned in line 5 ?

- (A) The increased wealth of citizens.
- (B) The Industrial Revolution.**
- (C) Competitive international trade.
- (D) Changing ideas about artistic merit.

5. It can be inferred that the demand for “large, well-lighted interiors” mentioned in line 10 resulted in the construction of

- (A) offices**
- (B) factories
- (C) warehouses
- (D) department stores

6. The phrase "carried on" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- (A) conducted (B) supervised
(C) moved about (D) improved

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

- (A) identified (B) replaced
(C) required (D) supplied

8. It can be inferred from the passage that all of the following occurred as a result of the Industrial Revolution EXCEPT

- (A) considerable societal changes.
(B) office buildings larger than any ever built before.
(C) storage and marketing of industrial products.
(D) a decrease in leisure activities.

9. The word "them" in line 17 refers to

- (A) items (B) pressures
(C) populations (D) centers

10. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the effect of the Industrial Revolution on transportation systems?

- (A) Traditional methods of transportation were adequate for workers to get to their jobs.
(B) Faster, more efficient methods of transportation were required for the production and distribution of goods.
(C) Manufacturers could not produce sufficiently large quantities of goods to support the costs of railroad transportation.
(D) Only the most essential products required new, mechanized methods of transportation.

11. The word "Hence" in line 20 is closest in meaning to

- (A) moreover (B) nevertheless
(C) in contrast (D) for these reasons

Passage 39

The first scientific attempt at coaxing moisture from a cloud was in 1946, when scientist Vincent Schaefer dropped 3 pounds of dry ice from an airplane into a cloud and, to his delight, produced snow. The success of the experiment was modest, but it **spawned** optimism among farmers and ranchers around the country. It seemed to them that science had finally triumphed over weather.

Unfortunately, it didn't work out that way. Although there were many cloud-seeding operations during the late 1940s and the 1950s, no one could say whether they had any effect on precipitation. Cloud seeding, or weather modification as it came to be called, was clearly more complicated than had been thought. It was not until the early 1970s that enough experiments had been done to understand the processes involved. What these studies indicated was that only certain types of clouds are amenable to seeding. One of the most responsive is the winter orographic cloud, formed when air currents encounter a mountain slope and rise. If the temperature in such a cloud is right, seeding can increase snow yield by 10 to 20 per cent. There are two major methods of weather modification. In one method, silver iodide is burned in propane-fired ground generators. The smoke rises into the clouds where the tiny silver-iodide particles act as nuclei for the formation of ice crystals. The alternate system uses airplanes to deliver dry-ice pellets. Dry ice does not provide ice-forming nuclei. Instead, it lowers the temperature near the water droplets in the clouds so that they freeze instantly – a process called spontaneous nucleation. Seeding from aircraft is more efficient but also more expensive.

About 75 percent of all weather modification in the United States takes place in the Western states. With the population of the West growing rapidly, few regions of the world require more water. About 85 per cent of the waters in the rivers of the West comes from melted snow. As one expert put it, the water problems of the future may make the energy problems of the 70s seem like child's play to solve. That's why the U.S. bureau of Reclamation, along with state governments, municipal water districts, and private interests such as ski areas and agricultural cooperatives, is putting increased effort into cloud-seeding efforts. Without consistent and heavy snowfalls in the Rockies and Sierras, the west would literally dry up. The most intensive efforts to produce precipitation were during the West's disastrous snow drought of 1976-1977. It is impossible to judge the efficiency of weather modification based on one crash program, but most experts think that such hurry-up programs are not very effective.

1. What is the main subject of the text?

(A) the scientific contributions of Vincent Schaefer.

(B) developments in methods of increasing precipitation.

(C) the process by which snow crystals form.

(D) the effects of cloud seeding.

2. The word spawned (given in the text in Italics) is closest in meaning to...

(A) intensified (B) reduced (C) preceded **(D) created**

3. After the cloud-seeding operations of the late 1940s and the 1950s, the farmers and ranchers mentioned in the first paragraph probably felt.....

(A) triumphant (B) modest **(C) disappointed** (D) optimistic

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the text about the term weather modification?

(A) It is not as old as the term cloud seeding.

(B) It has been in use since at least 1946.

(C) It refers to only one type of cloud seeding.

(D) It was first used by Vincent Schaefer.

5. According to the passage, winter orographic clouds are formed.....

(A) on relatively warm winter days.

(B) over large bodies of water.

(C) during intense snow storms.

(D) when air currents rise over mountains.

6. To which of the following does the underlined word they (given in the text in Italics) refer?

(A) water droplets

(B) clouds

(C) ice-forming nuclei

(D) airplanes

7. When clouds are seeded from the ground, what actually causes ice crystals to form?

(A) propane

(B) silver-iodide smoke

(C) dry-ice pellets

(D) nuclear radiation

8. Clouds would most likely be seeded from airplanes when.....

(A) it is important to save money.

(B) the process of spontaneous nucleation cannot be employed.

(C) the production of precipitation must be efficient.

(D) temperatures are lower than usual.

9. About what percentage of the western United States' water supply comes from run-off from melted snow?

(A) 10 percent

(B) 20 percent

(C) 75 percent

(D) 85 percent

10. What does the author imply about the energy problems of the 1970s?

(A) They were caused by a lack of water.

(B) They took attention away from water problems.

(C) They may not be as critical as water problems will be in the future.

(D) They were thought to be minor at the time but turned out to be serious.

11. The author mentions agricultural cooperatives as an example of

- (A) state government agencies
- (B) private interests**
- (C) organizations that compete with ski areas for water
- (D) municipal water districts

12. It can be inferred from the passage that the weather-modification project of 1976-77 was.....

- (A) put together quickly**
- (B) a complete failure
- (C) not necessary
- (D) easy to evaluate

Passage 40

In the years leading up to the First World War, the realist tradition in the United States was given new life within the ranks of the so-called Ashcan School, a term that loosely describes a group of artists in New York who favored, as the name implies, commonplace subjects, even ones that emphasized the seedy aspects of daily life. In an era when the United States was shifting from an agricultural to an industrially based economy, artists turned to the vitality of the city for their themes, sometimes documenting the lives of the nation's urban inhabitants with a literalness that shocked viewers accustomed to the bland generalizations of academic art. Thus, the first modern American revolution in painting in the early twentieth century was not away from, but toward, realism. The developments toward realism and new pictorial subject matter introduced by this revolution are explained in part by the fact that the academic spirit had become anathema to many young painters by the beginning of the twentieth century, when the professional survival of an artist was largely contingent on membership in the National Academy of Design, the American equivalent of the French Academy of Aits. The

National Academy of Design perpetuated the Traditions of the French Academy, such as annual juried exhibitions. Although it merged with the more tolerant Society of American Artists in 1907, it remained steadfastly intolerant of new developments.

At the same time, important venues in New York, particularly Alfred Stieglitz's gallery known as 291 and in 1913, the gigantic exhibition of modern art known as the Armory Show, introduced European modernists to American audiences and nurtured a number of American artists committed not to realism but to experimental art. During the 1930's, the country's focus turned inward, giving rise to new varieties of realist art based on intrinsically American themes. These were practiced by the so-called Regionalists, who recorded the rural life of the Midwest, and the more politically engaged Social Realists, who documented the social consequences of extreme economic change. Also a fertile period for American photography, the era before the Second World War witnessed the development of photojournalism, as well as social documentary and advertising photography.

1. What aspect of twentieth-century art in the United States does the passage mainly discuss?

(A) The realistic representation of urban life in the years before the First World War.

(B) the limitations of early twentieth-century academic art.

(C) The development of realism from the early twentieth century to the Second World War.

(D) The influence of European art on American art between the First and the Second World Wars.

2. The word "bland" in line 6 is closest in meaning to.....

(A) thoughtless

(B) regulated

(C) false

(D) dull

3. According to the passage, all of the following are characteristics of the Ashcan School EXCEPT

- (A) a preference for everyday subjects
- (B) the representation of agricultural life**
- (C) an untraditional approach to art
- (D) a tendency to disturb many viewers

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the first modern American revolution in painting

- (A) was unusual in turning toward realism rather than away from it.**
- (B) was a reaction against the literalness of academic art.
- (C) was similar in its realism to artistic revolutions in other parts of the world.
- (D) was strongly influenced by earlier developments away from realism.

5. Which of the following developments in the art world contributed to a renewal of realism in the early twentieth century?

- (A) The organization of annual juried exhibitions
- (B) The rejection of academic art by young painters**
- (C) The joining of two important artistic societies
- (D) The increasing recognition of artists as professionals

6. The phrase "contingent on" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- (A) unrelated to
- (B) separate from
- (C) expanded on
- (D) dependent on**

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

- (A) started
- (B) influenced
- (C) continued**
- (D) changed

8. The word it in line 13 refers to

- (A) the Society of American Artists
- (B) the French Academy of Arts
- (C) the professional survival of - an artist
- (D) the National Academy of Design**

9. Why does the author mention the Armory Show in lines 16?

- (A) To explain why most American artists rejected the influence of European experimental art.
- (B) To explain why politically engaged art developed in the United States during the 1930's.
- (C) To give an example of an exhibition that introduced modern European artists.
- (D) To argue that American painters were not sufficiently exposed to experimental art.

10. According to the passage, the Regionalist (line 19) were artists who

- (A) documented the lives of urban inhabitants
- (B) portrayed life in the countryside
- (C) recorded the social consequences of economic change
- (D) were not committed to realism in their art

11- The word "witnessed" in line 22 is closest in meaning to.....

- (A) opposed
- (B) observed
- (C) influenced
- (D) resulted in

Passage 41

Scientists have experimented with a new procedure for alleviating the damage caused by strokes. Strokes are frequently caused by a blood clot lodging in the tree of arteries in the head, choking the flow of blood. Some brain cells die as a direct result of the stroke, but others also die over several hours because the proteins spilling out of the first cells that die trigger a chemical chain reaction that kills the neighboring cells. The current method of reducing the amount of damage is to give a clot dissolver, known as TPA, as soon as possible. But generally TPA is not given to the patient until he or she reaches the hospital, and it still does not immediately stop the damage. The new technology, still in the research stage, involves chilling the area or the entire patient. It is already known that when an organ is cooled, damage is slowed. This is why sometimes a person who has fallen into an icy pond is not significantly harmed after being warmed up again. The biggest issue is the method of cooling.

5. According to the passage, all of the following are true except that

A. some cells die immediately when a person has a stroke, and others die later.

B. cells die only as a direct result of the stroke

C. the protein from dead cells kills other cells.

D. TPA is effective in removing blood clots.

6. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Causes and effects of strokes.

B. New pharmaceutical methods for reducing stroke damage that are being researched.

C. A new method of cooling the body to reduce stroke damage that is being researched.

D. The dangers of cooling the body.

7. The word substantial in the fifth paragraph is closest in meaning to.....

A. considerable.

B. slight.

C. unsubstantiated.

D. effective.

8. In the passage, the author implies that.....

A. the internal chilling process has not been proven yet.

B. drug therapy properly addresses all the problems of stroke victims.

C. chilling the head alone is viable.

D. nothing is likely to reduce the chain reaction problem.

9. The author describes a person falling into cold water in order to.....

A. evoke sympathy.

B. show that cooling a body does not necessarily harm it.

C. show how one who falls into cold water could also benefit from the internal chilling research.

D. describe the warming process.

10. The author implies that.....

A. the catheter is moved all the way to the brain.

B. the artery in the leg connects directly to the brain.

C. the artery in the leg connects to the vena cava. the artery in the leg connects to the vena cava.

D. the goal is to chill the brain directly with the catheter.

11. When the author states that the catheter is threaded to the vena cava, the author means that.....

A. the catheter is sewn to the vena cava.

B. the catheter is inserted into the body at the vena cava area.

C. the catheter becomes attached to the vena cava because of the cold.

D. the doctor moves the catheter slowly through the artery to the vena cava.

12. The author implies that hypothermia is caused by.....

A. the body becoming cold.

B. A stroke

C. the body becoming warm.

D. drugs.

13. According to the passage, doctors prefer to keep the patient awake in order to....

A. monitor vital signs with equipment.

B. watch the patient.

C. talk to the patient.

D. find out if the procedure is painful.

Passage 42

The pain of a migraine headache can virtually disable a person who suffers from it. Millions and millions of people suffer from migraines, although many of them do not even recognize that a migraine is different from a regular headache. A migraine is not at all the same as a normal headache, and it seems to have a very physical cause. One symptom of a migraine is a precursor, which is a visual aura before an attack. Yet only about a third of patients actually experience that, and it is therefore not a requirement in the diagnosis. Other symptoms include increased pain when a person moves, nausea, and sensitivity to light and sound. Scientists now believe that migraines are caused, not by abnormal blood vessels as previously believed, but instead by a unique electrical disorder of brain cells. Physicians used to treat migraines with medicine to constrict blood vessels because of the belief that dilated blood vessels were the cause. The new research has been enhanced by imaging devices that allow scientists to watch patients' brains during an attack. The results show that sufferers have abnormally excitable neurons, or brain nerve cells. Prior to the attack, the neurons suddenly fire off electrical pulses at the back of the brain, which ripple like waves on a lake after a stone hits the water. They ripple across the top and then the back of the brain, ultimately affecting the brain stem where the pain centers are located. The pain then generates possibly from the brain stem itself or from blood vessels inflamed by the rapidly changing blood flow, or perhaps from both. Scientists have experimented by applying a powerful magnet to stimulate the neurons and discovered that some people's brains react differently than others'. When stimulation was applied to the brains of people who had suffered migraines, they saw the initial aura, and some actually suffered migraines. When the same stimulation was applied to the brains of people who had never suffered migraines, they realized no effect and the neuron showed no change. Scientists and doctors continue to work on the research in an attempt to find the perfect treatment. It is considered important to treat migraines because it is believed that prolonged untreated attacks could cause physical changes in the brain leading to chronic pain.

1. The word it in the first sentence refers to

- A. pain. **B. migraine** C. person. D. suffering

2. The author implies that a migraine.....

- A. is just a strong headache.
B. can be treated with regular aspirin.
C. Is caused by the same things that cause a headache.
D. has a specific scientific cause, unlike a headache.

3. The author indicates that the precursor to a migraine

- A. is a fiction.
B. happens to all migraine sufferers.
C. occurs during or after the attack.
D. is something some sufferers see before an attack.

4. The author implies that in the past scientists had thought migraines were caused by

- A. neuron firings.
B. stress.
C. constricted blood vessels.
D. expanded blood vessels.

5. The prior treatment for migraines included medicine that.....

- A. eliminated any pain.
B. tightened blood vessels.
C. eliminated the aura.
D. eliminated stress.

6. The word enhanced in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to

- A. hindered. **B. augmented.**
C. described. D. studied.

7. The new research indicates that the neurons in the brain of migraine sufferers....

- A. have more electrical charge than those of people who do not suffer migraines.
- B. tend to fire in an unusual pattern when a migraine begins.**
- C. do not react.
- D. have no effect on migraines.

8. Scientists have recently learned more about the cause of migraines from

- A. using imaging devices that allow one to watch the neurons.**
- B. taking blood tests.
- C. giving patients aspirin and watching for results.
- D. asking patients to describe the symptoms.

9. The author indicates that researchers have determined that.....

- A. neurons fire suddenly and follow a specific pattern when a migraine is coming.**
- B. magnetic fields in the environment cause migraines.
- C. everybody is susceptible to migraines.
- D. they know what stimuli cause the neurons to react.

10. The author describes the firing of the neurons during a migraine as

- A. random.
- B. moving in a specific order along the brain towards the brain stem like ripples of water.**
- C. unrelated to the migraine itself.
- D. starting at the brain stem and radiating towards the top of the head.

11. According to the passage, what is the significance of an attack reaching the brain stem?

- A. It is insignificant.
- B. The brain stem is the location of pain centers.**
- C. The stem is at the bottom of the brain.
- D. An attack on the brain stem causes migraines.

12. According to the passage, now that scientists know that unusual neurons in certain people are the cause of migraines, they

- A. know all they need to know about the cause of migraines.
- B. have developed medicine to permanently reverse the neurons' charge.

C. still do not know exactly what causes the pain.

D. know that the defective neurons reside in the brain stem.

13. Scientists have caused neurons to react by applying.....

A. drugs.

B. a magnetic field.

C. electric charges.

D. imaging.

14. The best title for this passage would be what?

A. Imaging As a Means of Studying Migraines

B. How Migraines and Headaches are Different

C. New Evidence of How Migraines Are Formed

D. New Treatments for Migraines

15. Researchers believe that long-term migraine sufferers

A. are susceptible to illness.

B. can suffer physical changes in the brain and be in chronic pain.

C. are not following instructions about their environment.

D. can take a migraine medicine and avoid problems in the future

Passage 43

Andy Warhol, known chiefly as a painter, was a leader of the Pop art movement of the 1960s. Working in a collective known as "The Factory," he used the process of silk screening to reproduce recognized American cultural images and icons, such as soap pad boxes and celebrity photographs. This mechanical process **made the point** that the painted image was **mundane** and the artist detached. Warhol is also known for his films, such as Chelsea Girls (1966) and Blue Movie (1969). Some of his movies are incredibly long--more than 24 hours. In 1966 in New York City, Warhol worked with the Factory and the rock band the Velvet Underground to produce a multimedia event called "Andy Warhol Uptight." He produced the

velvet undergrounds first album in 1967 and took part in the Exploding Plastic Inevitable, a twelve person team that produced multimedia events combining film, photographs, music, lights, and dance, His main contributions to modern American art are his invention of the artist as an impersonal agent and his role as a **catalyst**, for many other artists. After he was shot and nearly killed in 1968, Warhol was less active. He died in 1987.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?

- A. the Pop art movement of the 1960s.
- B. the collective known as "The Factory" .
- C. the art and life of Andy Warhol.**
- D. the Exploding Plastic Inevitable.

2. In paragraph 1, what does "this mechanical process" refer to?

- A. image
- B. icon
- C. box
- D. silk-screening**

3. "Made the point" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. inserted
- B. ignored
- C. implied**
- D. provided

4. The word "mundane" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- A. big
- B. fascinating
- C. simple
- D. ordinary**

5. According to the passage, Warhol worked in all of the following media EXCEPT...

- A. collage**
- B. music
- C. painting
- D. film

6. Which recording group does the passage say Andy Warhol supported?

- A. Uptight
- B. Exploding Plastic Inevitable
- C. The Velvet Underground**
- D. The Chelsea Girls

7. In paragraph 3, the word "catalyst" means

- (A) activating force (B) destructive tendency
(C) unwilling participant (D) prolific composer

8. When was Warhol nearly killed?

- A 1987 B 1968 C 1966 D 1963

9. Which of the following statements would the author of this passage most probably agree with?

A. Warhol has had great impact with his ideas about the modern artist's role in society.

B. Andy Warhol's silkscreens are his greatest contribution to modern American art

C. An attack on his life ended Warhol's career before he attained success.

D. Since Andy Warhol did his artwork in collaboration with others, this achievements do not mean very much

10. All of the following statements about Andy Warhol are true EXCEPT

A. He was a pop artist.

B. He directed movies.

C. He died of a gunshot wound.

D. He was supportive of many artists.

Passage 44

In addition to the great ridges and volcanic chains, the oceans conceal another form of undersea mountains: the strange guyot, or flat-topped seamount. No marine geologist even suspected the existence of these isolated mountains until they were discovered by geologist

Harry H. Hess in 1946. He was serving at the time as naval Officer on a ship equipped with a fathometer. Hess named these truncated peaks for the nineteenth-century Swiss-born geologist Arnold Guyot, who had served on the faculty of Princeton University for thirty years. Since then, hundreds of guyots have been discovered in every ocean but the Arctic. Like offshore canyons, guyots present a challenge to oceanographic theory. They are believed to be extinct volcanoes. Their flat tops indicate that they once stood above or just below the surface, where the action of waves leveled off their peaks. Yet today, by definition, their summits are at least 600 feet below the surface, and some are as deep as 8,200 feet. Most lie between 3,200 feet and 6,500 feet. Their tops are not really flat but slope upward to a low pinnacle at the center. Dredging from the tops of guyots has recovered basalt and coral **rubble**, and that would be expected from the eroded tops of what were once islands. Some of this material is over 80 million years old. Geologists think the drowning of the guyots involved two processes: The great weight of the volcanic mountains depressed the sea her beneath them, and the level of the sea rose a number of times, especially when the last Ice Age ended, some 8.000 to 11 000 years ago

1. What is the author's main purpose in writing this.....

- (A) To trace the career of Arnold Guyot.
- (B) To describe feature of the undersea world.**
- (C) To present the results of recent geologic research,
- (D) To discuss underwater ridges and volcano chains

2. The word "conceal" is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- (A) Contain
- (B) Erode
- (C) Hide**
- (D) Create

3. The passage implies that guyots were first detected by means of...

- (A) a fathometer**
- (B) computer analysis
- (C) a deep-sea diving expedition
- (D) research submarines

4. The author indicates that Arnold Guyot

- (A) was Harry Hess's instructor . (B) invented the fathometer.
(C) named the guyot after himself. (D) taught at Princeton.

5. What does the passage say about the Arctic Ocean?

- (A) The first guyot was discovered there.
(B) No guyots have ever been found there.
(C) There are more guyots there than in any other ocean.
(D) it is impossible that guyots were ever formed there.

6. The author states that offshore canyons and guyots have which of the following characteristics in common?

- (A) Both are found on the ocean floor near continental shelves.
(B) Both present oceanographers with a mystery.
(C) Both were formed by volcanic activity.
(D) Both were, at one time, above the surface of the sea.

7. According to the passage, most guyots are found at a depth of ...

- (A) Less than 600 feet. (B) Between 600 and 3,200 feet.
(C) between 3,200 and 6,500 feet (D) more than 8,200 feet

8. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "rubble"?

- (A) Fragments (B) Mixture (C) columns (D) Core

9. According to the passage, which of the following two processes were involved in the submersion of Guyots?

- (A) Erosion and volcanic activity.
(B) The sinking of the sea floor and the rising of sea level

(C) Mountain building and the action of ocean currents

(D) High tides and earthquakes

10. According to the passage, when did sea level significantly rise?

(A) In 1964

(B) in the nineteenth century

(C) From 8,000 to 11,000 years

(D) 80 million years ago

Passage 45

The education of deaf people has a long history. Some educators preferred to teach sign language, a method of communication with one's hands. While others emphasized to teach deaf people to speak. The first known teacher of the deaf was Pedro Ponce De Leon, a Benedictine monk, who **tutored** children of the in the 1570s. He had some in teaching deaf children to speak and write. A former pupil of his that Ponce de Leon used both a manual Alphabet and oral methods.

Thirty years later in France, Juan Bonet and Manuel Ramirez de carrion worked with a young child who his hearing. Bonet later wrote and the first book on teaching the deaf. Bonet taught his pupil a signed that is very close to the one used today in the United States. In 1775 in paris, Abbe Charles Michel de l'Epee a free school for deaf pupils that taught sign language. Over the school for deaf people that taught sign language. Over the next several decades, this school's method of teaching students sign language became famous as the "French method". In Ameca, the first school for deaf students was not founded April 15, 1817, probably because that was when an American city had a concentration of people large enough to sustain a permanent **institution**. Thomas Gallaudet fornded this first school, the American Asylum for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, in Hartford, connecticut, and now called the American School for the Deaf. Gallaudet hired a deaf French man, Laurent Clerc, to teach at his school.

Clerc created the sign language system used in the school, and many of the first teachers in his techniques. Thus, Clerc was one of the most **influential** education in early American deaf education. In 1857, Edward Minor Gallaudet, a son of Thomas Gallaudet, became principal of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Washington, DC, which eventually became Gallaudet college, the only liberal arts institution for the deaf. Edward Gallaudet **advocated** a combination of oral and manual methods of deaf education.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?

- (A) the "French" method of educating deaf students.
- (B) the oral method of deaf education.
- (C) Gallaudet College.
- (D) the history of deaf education.**

2. Why is Pedro Ponce de Leon mentioned?

- (A) He was the first known teacher of the deaf.**
- (B) He advocated a combination of oral and manual methods.
- (C) He taught a manual alphabet similar to the one used today in the United States.
- (D) He was an influential educator at Gallaudet College.

3. The word "tutored**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?**

- (A) taught**
- (B) supported
- (C) led
- (D) encouraged

4. According to the passage, what was the principle achievement of Juan Bonet?

- (A) He taught sign language at a free school.
- (B) He was the first to combine oral and manual methods.
- (C) He wrote the first book on educating the deaf.**
- (D) He opened the first American school for the deaf.

5. "This school's method" in paragraph 2 refers to which school?

(A) Ponce de Leon's school.

(B) Charles Michel de l'Epee's school.

(C) Gallaudet College.

D) Laurent Clerc's school.

6. In lines paragraph 3, the word "institution" refers to.....

(A) a large group of people

(B) a method of teaching

(C) a hospital

(D) a school

7. Why does the author suggest that the first school for the deaf was opened in 1817?

(A) because a president ordered it.

(B) because they wanted to use the French method.

(C) because there was a considerable population of deaf people.

(D) because Laurent Clerc was a great teacher.

8. "influential" in paragraph 3 means.....

(A) convincing

(B) positive

(C) important

(D) noticeable

9. What is the distinction of Gallaudet College?

(A) It is the first school to use the French Method.

(B) It used a combination of a manual alphabet and oral methods.

(C) It is the only liberal arts college for deaf students.

(D) It is located in Washington D.C.

10. Advocated in line 51 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

(A) predicted

(B) donated

(C) classified

(D) promoted

11. The tone of the passage can best be described.....

(A) angry

(B) informative

(C) urgent

(D) argumentative

Passage 46

The process for making a coin is quite complicated, and many types of errors can be made during the procedure. Coin collectors study the errors because they can dramatically affect the value of a coin. That is, some kinds of errors are considered interesting and add value to a collected coin. Some errors will affect only one or a few coins, while **others** will affect all coins made at a given time. While the word error is generally a negative concept, it can be a positive concept to a coin collector because it makes the coin interesting and more valuable, unlike damage to the coin after it is in circulation or the cleaning of a coin, both of which **detract** from its value.

After an artist creates the drawing that will appear on a coin, a die is made in plastic or plaster from the drawing. The die is a mirror image of the coin. Where there is a raised area on the coin, there is a depressed area on the die, 'and vice versa. The die is then transferred to a metal pattern in order to create a master die. The dies, one for the front of the coin and one for the back, are placed in a coin press. The metal in the coin comes from a large metal piece called a planchet, which is used at room temperature rather than melted. A feed mechanism passes planchets through the coin press. The two dies, surrounded by collars, strike the planchet, which causes the softer planchet metal to flow into all the design cavities of the die up to the collars, resulting in the flat or reeded edge of the coin.

Sometimes errors take place on the planchet itself. Normally, because the strip of planchet material is used on only one or a few coins, an error on the planchet will only affect one or a few coins. The types of errors possible on the planchet include: an improper mixture of the alloy used to make the planchet; damaged, defective or incomplete planchets, or

unstruck planchets. The alloy mix error occurs when the wrong metals or wrong percentages of metals go into the alloy mix, resulting in discoloration. A defective planchet may be scratched or dented. Specialists can sometimes tell whether the scratch or dent occurred prior to or after the strike, and it might make a difference to a collector. Planchets are cut from strips through a rough punch, like cutting cookies out of dough, so there may be overlaps into already punched areas.

A die error occurs during the creation of the die or by a change or alteration after it is created. Because one die is used on many coins, the error will be reflected on every coin struck by that die. Common errors affecting the die are: errors in engraving: die cracks and die breaks; dents, gouges, and scratches, and the polishing of the die. The earliest dies were made by hand using engraving tools to cut the design directly into the die. Many errors were made in the dies themselves, and often have no significant value. Sometimes these errors appear as a date on top of another date, known as counting, or as a ghost or duplicate image. A die crack will result in a raised irregular line on the coin metal above the normal surface of the coin, while a die break is a raised, irregular area of coin metal above the normal surface of the coin. Scratches, dents, and other marks on the die will transfer to the coin when it is struck.

Another type of error is a striking error, which occurs only when the planchet is actually struck by the dies. This type of error is commonly caused by misaligned or rotated dies, multiple or double strikes, or similar problems. It is important to be sure that the die for the front of the coin is exactly opposite the die of the reverse.

1. The author explains that collectors often view errors in minting coins as

- A. detracting from the coin's value.
- B. not affecting the coin's value.
- C. adding to the coin's value.
- D. causing a coin to be reminted.

2. The author explains that an error on the die will affect

A. more coins than an error on the planchet.

B. fewer coins than an error on the planchet.

C. no coins.

D. only coins within collars.

3. The word others in the first paragraph refers to

A. kinds of errors.

B. values.

C. collectors.

D. coins.

4. The word detract in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to.....

A. increase.

B. reduce.

C. affect.

D. have no effect.

5. The author implies that cleaning a coin after it is minted

A. has no effect on the coin's value.

B. increases the coin's value.

C. increases demand for the coin.

D. decreases the coin's value.

6. The passage states that a die is made of plastic or plaster and a master die is made of

A. plaster.

B. plastic.

C. metal.

D. lanchet.

7. According to the passage, the image on a die is

A. affected by the color of the planchet.

B. impossible to see.

C. identical to the coin's image.

D. the exact opposite of the coin's image.

8. According to the passage, after the master die is created it is

A. placed in a coin press.

B. attached to a planchet.

C. colored

D. transferred to a plaster mold.

9. The author describes a planchet as a

A. die.

B. piece of metal that will become the coin.

C. collar.

D. coin press.

10. According to the passage, what is true about the planchet when the die strikes it to create a coin?

A. The planchet has been heated.

B. The planchet is the same temperature as the room.

C. The planchet has already been struck.

D. The planchet has been cooled.

11. The design or flat edge on the rim of the coin is caused by the metal of the planchet flowing against

A. a collar.

B. a coin press.

C. the die.

D. the mold.

12. According to the passage, an error in the planchet could result in

A. an identical defect on multiple coins.

B. no effect on the coin.

C. breakage of the die.

D. discoloration of the coin.

13. The author uses the analogy of cutting cookie dough to explain how the

A. die strike the planchet.

B. die are made.

C. planchet is cut from the strip.

D. planchet is rolled through the machine.

14. A crack in the die will result in.....

A. an indentation in the coin.

B. a raised line on the face of the coin.

C no effect on the coin.

D. a discoloration on the face of the coin.

15. The author implies that errors in the die are often made by.....

A. errors in the planchets.

B. humans.

C. errors in the collar.

D. cracks in the planchet

Passage 47

A new procedure has been developed to treat aneurysms, particularly those that occur near the brain stem, where surgery is dangerous. Aneurysms are blood sacs formed by enlargement of the weakened wall of arteries or veins. **They** are dangerous and thus must generally be removed before they cause **considerable** damage. If **one** ruptures, it can cause strokes or fatal hemorrhaging, the latter of which occurs in 50 percent of all patients. Before rupturing, an aneurysm frequently shows no sign or symptom that it exists. Brain aneurysms occur in approximately 5 percent of the population. Most patients are between 40 and 65 years old, with hemorrhages most prevalent in those between 50 and 54.

The new procedure involves inserting a soft, flexible micro-catheter through the femoral artery in the groin area and **snaking** it up through blood vessels to the brain. Inside the catheter is a small, coiled wire, which can be extruded after it reaches its destination. After the coil is outside the catheter, a low voltage electrical current is applied, and the coil detaches at a preset solder point. Additional coils are snaked through the catheter and also detached at the site, creating a basket, or metal framework, which causes the blood to clot around it. The

microcatheter is **withdrawn**, the clot remains, and the healed aneurysm no longer is exposed to the stress that can cause another rupture.

The procedure lasts two hours, which is half as long as invasive surgery, and recovery time is generally limited to a few days instead of a few weeks. The procedure was discovered in the 1990s, was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in 1995, and is available in various hospitals where there are advanced neurology departments and Specialists trained in the procedure.

Many lives have been saved by use of the procedure, because the alternative would have been to watch and wait rather than risk the hazards of surgery.

1. The author implies that the procedure described is useful for

- A. all aneurysms.
- B. aneurysms that occur anywhere in the brain.
- C. aneurysms that occur near the brain stem only.**
- D. aneurysms that occur near large blood vessels.

2. The word They in the first paragraph refers to

- A. aneurysms.**
- B. brain stems.
- C. surgeries.
- D. procedures.

3. The word considerable in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to

- A. slight.
- B. kind.
- C. significant.**
- D. recurring.

4. The word one in the first paragraph refers to.....

- A. brain stem.
- B. aneurysm.**
- C. procedure.
- D. surgery.

5. The word snaking in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to

- A. meandering.**
- B. extruding.
- C. living.
- D. damaging.

6. The word **withdrawn** in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to

- A. removed. B. too large. C. charged. D. inserted.

7. An **aneurysm** is most similar to

- A. an ulcer. B. a hernia. C. a heart attack. D. cancer.

8. The author indicates that half of the patients who have a brain aneurysm could also have

- A. a stroke. B. a seizure.
C. a heart attack. D. hemorrhaging that results in death.

9. The author indicates that the point of creating a basket near the aneurysm is to.....

- A. catch the aneurysm when it breaks off.
B. serve as a base for a blood clot to form.
C. dissolve the aneurysm.
D. provide a means of studying the aneurysm.

10. The author indicates that the femoral artery is.....

- A. small. B. in the upper thigh.
C. in the brain. D. connected to the brain.

11. The author states that the electrical charge is applied in order to.....

- A. stimulate the brain.
B. stimulate the aneurysm.
C. dissolve the aneurysm.
D. separate the coil from the wire.

12. The author implies that the wire breaks off

- A. randomly.
- B. by being cut with an additional tool.
- C. at a predetermined and prepared location on the wire.**
- D. inside the micro-catheter.

13. According to the passage, traditional surgical techniques take.....

- A. longer and require more recuperation time than the new procedure.**
- B. longer but require less recuperation time than the new procedure.
- C. less time and require less recuperation time than the new procedure.
- D. less time but require longer recuperation time than the new procedure.

14. The author implies that the new procedure.....

- A. can be performed at any hospital.
- B. is performed only at hospitals containing the required equipment and certified doctors.**
- C. is performed by certified doctors but requires no special equipment.
- D. is performed by any surgeon using special equipment.

Passage 48

Sometimes people worry about the germs that they come into contact with daily. In fact, most people would be surprised to learn just how many microbes actually **inhabit** a human's body at any given time, in addition to the larger visitors that come around occasionally.

Such natural species that regularly come into contact with our bodies include mites, lice, yeast, and fungus, just to name a few. We are, in fact, an ecosystem much like a rain forest is to the natural flora and fauna that call it home.

Lice, or nits, are particularly horrible to even think about. To learn that one's child has been found in school with head lice can cause trauma and **shame**. People think that having lice is a symptom of being unclean, although one can be infected by contact with somebody else who has them. Although lice are not that common in general circles, children can easily acquire them just because of **their** close contact with other children at school or play. Some large cities host high priced nit pickers who make a living removing head lice from children.

Mites on the human body are much more common, and cleanliness does not eliminate the chance of having them. They are also microscopic, so they are invisible to the naked eye. There are a number of different species of mites, two of which have the human face as their natural habitat, particularly the skin of the forehead. **Others** are very content among human hair, living among the follicles of the eyelashes, eyebrows, and scalp hair.

Not all such inhabitants are harmful. In fact, even the annoying mite lives on dead skin cells, actually doing us a favor by removing them. The dreaded dust mite, for example, blamed for causing allergies, removes dead skin from bed coverings. And harmless bacteria often keep potentially harmful bacteria from being able to survive. So people should not try to eliminate mites from their bodies, although some have tried. Some sufferers of obsessive/compulsive disorder have scrubbed themselves raw trying to eliminate all scavengers from their bodies, only to damage their skin, and all to no avail.

Certain types of yeast also regularly live on the human body, sometimes causing annoyances. One common type lives on the oil produced in the skin of the face or scalp, causing a condition known as pityriasis versicolor, which is a scaling and discoloration of the skin.

Ailments such as athlete's foot are caused by a fungus that grows in warm, moist conditions. To avoid them or avoid a recurrence, patients are encouraged keep their feet dry and cool, which of course may not be easy, depending on one's work or personal habits. Ringworm is also a fungus acquired by contact with keratin-rich soil in many parts of the world.

Besides the tiny inhabitants, we are also regularly harassed by insects that feed off of our bodies, like mosquitoes, ticks, and fleas, which sometimes deposit harmful illnesses at the

same time they probe the skin for the blood on which they live. Mosquitoes have been known to cause malaria and yellow fever as well as encephalitis. Fleas have transmitted bubonic plague, and ticks have caused lime disease.

Just like a river, an ocean, a rain forest, or any other ecological wonder in which numerous species survive, feeding upon other inhabitants, our bodies are natural providers of nutrition and life for various small and microscopic species.

1. The word inhabit in the second sentence is closest in meaning to.....

- A. escape. **B. live in** C. feed on. D. abuse.

2. The author's main point is.....

- A. to describe the dangerous ailments that can result from insects and microbes.
B. to describe how the human body is host to a number of different harmful and harmless inhabitants and visitors.
C. to warn people about the dangers of being attacked by small life forms.
D. to describe how to rid oneself of bacteria and insects.

3. The author infers that lice and mites are different in that.....

- A. mites are totally unavoidable, while lice may be avoidable.**
B. lice are not harmful, but mites are.
C. mites live only on the skin, and lice live only in the hair.
D. mites are treatable, and lice are not.

4. The word shame in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to.....

- A. embarrassment.** B. anger. C. disbelief. D. contentment.

5. The word their in the second paragraph refers to.....

- A. lice's. **B. children's.** C. circles'. D. schools'

6. The word others in the third paragraph refers to

- A. foreheads. B. follicles. C. habitats. **D. mite species**

7. The author indicates that lice are also known as.....

A. nits.

B. microbes.

C. yeast.

D. ticks.

8. The author indicates that a nit picker is.....

A. somebody who is afraid of mites.

B. somebody who removes lice professionally.

C. a doctor who treats patients for infection.

D. somebody who has been bitten by a tick.

9. The author infers that.....

A. being host to insects and microbes is unwise.

B. being host to insects and microbes is inevitable.

C. one can avoid infestation by microbes.

D. insects are the cause of microbial infestation.

10. What does the author mean by the statement Not all such inhabitants are harmful at the beginning of the fourth paragraph?

A. Mites are the same as yeast.

B. Mites actually are beneficial because they remove dead skin particles from the body and habitat.

C. Some mites eat other harmful mites.

D. The diseases mites carry do not pass to humans.

Passage 49

Hummingbirds are small, often brightly colored birds of the family Trochilidae that live exclusively in the Americas. About 12 species are found in North America, but only the ruby-throated hummingbird breeds in eastern North America and is found from Nova Scotia to Florida. The greatest variety and number of species are found in South America. Another

hummingbird species is found from southeastern Alaska to northern California. Many hummingbirds are **minute**. But even the giant hummingbird found in western South America, **which** is the largest known hummingbird, is only about 8 inches long and weighs about two-thirds of an ounce. The smallest species, the bee hummingbird of Cuba and the Isle of Pines, measures slightly more than 5.5 centimeters and weighs about two grams.

Hummingbirds' bodies are compact, with strong muscles. They have wings shaped like blades. Unlike the wings of other birds, hummingbird wings connect to the body only at the shoulder joint, which allows them to fly not only forward but also straight up and down, sideways, and backward. Because of their unusual wings, hummingbirds can also hover in front of flowers, so they can suck nectar and find insects. The hummingbird's bill, adapted for securing nectar from certain types of flowers, is usually rather long and always slender, and it is curved slightly downward in many species.

The hummingbird's body feathers are **sparse** and more like scales than feathers. The unique character of the feathers produces brilliant and iridescent colors, resulting from the refraction of light by the feathers. Pigmentation of other feathers also contributes to the unique color and look. Male and female hummingbirds look alike in some species but different in most species; males of most species are extremely colorful. The rate at which a hummingbird beats its wings does not vary, regardless of whether it is flying forward, flying in another direction, or merely hovering. But the rate does vary with the size of the bird - the larger the bird, the lower the rate, ranging from 80 beats per second for the smallest species to 10 times per second for larger species. Researchers have not yet been able to record the speed of the wings of the bee hummingbird but imagine that they beat even faster.

Most hummingbirds, especially the smaller species, emit scratchy, twittering, or squeaky sounds. The wings, and sometimes the tail feathers, often produce humming, hissing, or popping sounds, which apparently function much as do the songs of other birds.

1. According to the passage, where are hummingbirds found?

- A. Throughout the world
- B. In South America only
- C. In North America only
- D. In North and South America

2. The author indicates that the rubythroated hummingbird is found.....

- A. throughout North America.
- B. in California
- C. in South America.
- D. in the eastern part of North America.

3. The word minute in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to.....

- A. extremely tiny.
- B. extremely fast.
- C. unique.
- D. organized.

4. The word which in the second paragraph refers.....

- A. western South America.
- B. the giant hummingbird.
- C. all hummingbirds.
- D. Florida hummingbirds

5. What does the author imply about the rate hummingbirds' wings beat?

- A. Although the bee hummingbird is the smallest, its wings don't beat the fastest.
- B. The hummingbird's wings beat faster when it is sucking nectar than when it is just flying.
- C. The rate is not much different than that of other birds of its size.
- D. The speed at which a bee hummingbird's wings beat is not actually known.

6. The author indicates that a hummingbird's wings are different from those of other birds because.....

- A. they attach to the body at one point only.
- B. they attach to the body at more points than other birds.
- C. they attach and detach from the body.
- D. they are controlled by a different section of the brain.

7. The author implies that the hummingbird's unique wing structure makes it similar to what type of vehicle?

- A. A helicopter B. A sea plane C. A jet airplane D. A rocket

8. The word bill in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to

- A. beak. B. body. C. tail. D. wing.

9. The word sparse in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to

- A. meager. B. thick. C. fishlike. D. unique.

10. According to the passage, what causes the unique color and look of hummingbirds?

A. The color of the feathers.

B. The structure of the feathers as well as pigmentation.

C. The rapidity of flight.

D. The pigmentation of the body.

11. The author indicates that hummingbirds emit noise from their.....

A. wing and possibly tail movement.

B. unique vocal chords.

C. song only.

D. wing movement only.

Passage 50

Bees, classified into over 10,000 species, are insects found in almost every part of the world except the northernmost and southernmost regions. One commonly known species is the honeybee, the only bee that produces honey and wax, Humans use the wax in making candles, lipsticks, and other products, and they use the honey as a food. While gathering the nectar and pollen with which they make honey, bees are simultaneously helping to fertilize the flowers on which they land.

Many fruits and vegetables would not survive if bees did not carry the pollen from blossom to blossom. Bees live in a structured environment and social structure within a hive, which is a nest with storage space for the honey. The different types of bees each perform a unique function. The worker bee carries nectar to the hive in a special stomach called a honey stomach. Other workers make beeswax and shape it into a honeycomb, which is a waterproof mass of six-sided compartments, or cells. The queen lays eggs in completed cells. As the workers build more cells, the queen lays more eggs.

All workers, like the queen, are female, but the workers are smaller than the queen. The male honeybees are called drones; they do no work and cannot sting. They are developed from unfertilized eggs, and their only job is to impregnate a queen. The queen must be fertilized in order to lay worker eggs. During the season when less honey is available and the drone is of no further use, the workers block the drones from eating the honey so that they will starve to death.

1. Which of the following is the best title for this reading?

- A. The Many Species of Bees
- B. The Useless Drone
- C. The Honeybee its Characteristics and Usefulness
- D. Making Honey

2. The word species in the first sentence is closest in meaning to.....

- A. mates.
- B. varieties.
- C. killers.
- D. enemies.

3. The word which in the fourth sentence refers to.....

- A. fertilizer.
- B. flowers.
- C. honey.
- D. bees.

4. The word simultaneously in the fourth sentence is closest in meaning to.....

- A. stubbornly.
- B. concurrently.
- C. skillfully.
- D. diligently.

5. According to the passage, a hive is

A. a type of honey.

B. a nest.

C. a type of bee.

D. a storage space.

6. According to the passage, the drone.....

A. collects less honey than workers.

B. mates with the queen and has no other purpose.

C. comes from eggs fertilized by other drones.

D. can be male or female.

7. The author implies that.....

A. bees are unnecessary in the food chain.

B. drones are completely dispensable.

C. the queen can be a worker.

D. drones are never females.

8. According to the passage, honey is carried to the hive in a honey stomach by the ...

A. queens.

B. drones.

C. males.

D. workers.

9. In what way does the reading imply that bees are useful in nature?

A. They pollinate fruit and vegetable plants.

B. They make marvelous creations from wax.

C. They kill the dangerous drones.

D. They create storage spaces.

10. All of the following are characteristic of a honeycomb except

A. it contains hexagonal sections.

B. it is made of honey.

C. it is made of wax.

D. it is impermeable.

11. The passage implies that bees can be found in each of the following parts of the world except

A. Africa.

B. China.

C. Europe.

D. Antarctica.

12. It can be inferred from the reading that beeswax.....

A. absorbent.

B. pliable.

C. complex in structure.

D. sweet.

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