

TPO70

R1

The Development of Chinese Dynasties

Paragraph1: The centralized dynasties that ruled ancient China were a product of the terrain and climate of the Asian continent. China is isolated from the rest of the Eastern hemisphere by formidable natural barriers of mountains on the west and southwest as well as the Gobi Desert on the north. To the east lies the Pacific Ocean. Although China's separation was not total-trade goods, people, and ideas moved back and forth between China, India, and Central Asia--in many respects its development was distinctive.

Paragraph2: In its formative years, Chinese civilization had been influenced by the contributing factors of the Yellow River region, the land of the loess. It is generally understood that the river, running through a vast area where the fine and porous soil accounts for the large silt content in its current, has a constant tendency to clog its own course and cause dikes to break and enormous inundations to occur. The problem cannot be dealt with locally. ■ This predicament has a historical origin that can be traced at least to the Spring and Autumn period (722 -481 B.C.), when in 652 B.C. Duke Huan of Qi convened his league of states. ■ A mutual pledge by all participants is recorded in various sources as "not to execute improper dikes" and "not to hinder the water flow." ■ The stone inscriptions of his own achievements erected by the first emperor of the Qin dynasty (221- 207B.C.) are reproduced in The Records of History. ■ One of the meritorious deeds that he credited to himself was the "neutralization of the barriers that obstructed water flows." These and other references are evidence that China's political unification, achieved in the B.C. era, had come under the pressing demand for a coordinated effort in dealing with the flood problem, which, over and above technical considerations, has remained in force for the past 2,000 years

Paragraph3 : A second factor compelling China to proceed to an early national unification and to follow it with political centralization was the effect of monsoon rain on agriculture. The summer monsoon in China comes from the direction of the Philippine Sea. It by itself does not give rain. The moisture in the air current depends upon winds blowing from west to east and northeast, lifting it to an altitude to be cooled; only then does rain come down from condensation. This climatic arrangement subjects agricultural crops of the nation to the synchronization of two sets of variables. When the two kinds of currents miss each other, drought sets in. When they repeatedly converge over a specific area, flood and inundation are the inevitable result. It is not uncommon for lack of rain and too much rain simultaneously to victimize two or more parts of China. Only an enormous empire in

control of vast resources can deal with the situation. The requirement imposed by the power of nature was felt, too, during the B.C. era. In one ancient text we read many stories about wars between the principalities during times of natural disaster. The scholar Yao Shanyu, working from ancient summaries, calls attention to the fact that in the 2,117 years under study, 1,621 floods and 1,392 droughts caused damage serious enough to be reported by the imperial courts.

Paragraph4 : Further ruling out the possibility of a decentralized China was the potential threat of nomads. The traditional line of defense that China erected in the north along the steppe-a vast grass-covered plain- customarily referred to as the Great Wall, was by no means' fixed. The territories north and west of the Great Wall, having an annual rainfall of less than fifteen inches and therefore inadequate for cultivation, remained a grazing ground for the nomads. In times of bad weather and in periods of China's disunity, these nomads had a tendency to execute large scale invasions. This was a problem whose cause was so deeply rooted in geography that the Chinese were not able to solve it merely through military offensives. Long-term experience taught them ,to put the regional and local government under a strong center, allowing national defense to dictate a degree of homogeneity and uniformity in order to survive.

1. According to paragraph 2, how does silt affect the Yellow River?
 - A. The large amount of silt causes the river to dry up
 - B. The buildup of silt blocks the flow of water
 - C. The silt blows across the river into vast areas
 - D. The flow of silt damages the soil around the river
2. The word "execute in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - A. move
 - B. produce
 - C. design
 - D. include
3. Why does the author mention "Duke Huan" and " the first emperor of the Qin dynasty" in the passage?
 - A. To question the accuracy of the available historical evidence about ancient China
 - B. B. To contrast the methods these rulers used to control water flow
 - C. To indicate the efficiency of laws in ancient China
 - D. To provide evidence for a claim made about the development of Chinese political unification

4. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. Historical references show that for 2,000 years flooding has continued, despite coordinated efforts of government agencies.
- B. Evidence shows that centralized political organization was necessary to deal with vast flooding problems, which still occur in modern times
- C. The floods that are referred to in historical documents have weakened the political unification of China for the past 2,000 years.
- D. As shown in historical records, political unification of China was achieved despite flood problems, which have taken 2,000 years to overcome

5. The word "inevitable" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. certain
- B. common
- C. unfortunate
- D. additional

6. Paragraph 3 supports which of the following statements about the 2,117 years studied by Yao Shanyu?

- A. Extensive documentation shows that both flooding and droughts frequently concerned the leaders of the nation.
- B. During this period, droughts caused more serious damage than floods did
- C. Natural disasters occurred more frequently in the B.C. era than in modern times
- D. Ancient summaries contained inaccurate information about natural disasters

7. According to paragraph 4, what was one drawback of China's traditional line of defense?

- A. It was built by a decentralized Chinese 'state
- B. It did not always protect the land from invasion
- C. It was erected in the northernmost area of the country
- D. It used up much cultivated land.

8. According to paragraph 4, nomadic invasions of China occurred during periods of bad weather and

- A. large scale crop failures
- B. sudden population .increase within nomad groups
- C. disorganization of government
- D. physical breakdown of the Great Wall

9. Look at the four squares■that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Nevertheless, records indicate that this agreement did not provide a final solution to the problem.

Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square 1 to add the sentence to the passage.

Paragraph2: In its formative years, Chinese civilization had been influenced by the contributing factors of the Yellow River region, the land of the loess. It is generally understood that the river, running through a vast area where the fine and porous soil accounts for the large silt content in its current, has a constant tendency to clog its own course and cause dikes to break and enormous inundations to occur. The problem cannot be dealt with locally. ■This predicament has a historical origin that can be traced at least to the Spring and Autumn period (722 -481 B.C.), when in 652 B.C. Duke Huan of Qi convened his league of states. ■A mutual pledge by all participants is recorded in various sources as "not to execute improper dikes" and "not to hinder the water flow." ■The stone inscriptions of his own achievements erected by the first emperor of the Qin dynasty (221- 207B.C.) are reproduced in The Records of History. ■One of the meritorious deeds that he credited to himself was the "neutralization of the barriers that obstructed water flows." These and other references are evidence that China's political unification, achieved in the B.C. era, had come under the pressing demand for a coordinated effort in dealing with the flood problem, which, over and above technical considerations, has remained in force for the past 2,000 years

A number of factors influenced the development of centralized rule in ancient China.

10. Answer Choices :

- A. National organization was necessary to manage river flow and prevent flooding,
- B. Central organization was needed to process the heavy inflow of goods and people from India and Central Asia.
- C. Defense against invasions from the north required a uniform national response.
- D. Natural disasters caused by persistent weather patterns required response from a centralized government.
- E. Agricultural production required a centrally organized distribution system.
- F. The predicament that Yellow River has a constant tendency to clog its own course and cause dikes to break has a historical origin that can be traced at least to the Spring and Autumn period

R2

Nineteenth-Century Theories of Mountain Formation

Paragraph1: One of the central scientific questions of nineteenth-century geology was the origin of mountains. How were they formed? What process squeezed and folded rocks like bread dough? What made Earth's surface move? Most theories invoked terrestrial contraction as a causal force. It was widely believed that Earth had formed as a hot, incandescent body and had been steadily cooling since the beginning of geological time. Because most materials contract as they cool, it seemed logical to assume that Earth had been contracting as it cooled, too. As it did, its surface would have deformed, producing mountains.

Paragraph2: In Europe, Austrian geologist Eduard Suess (1831-1914) popularized the image of Earth as a drying apple: as the planet contracted, its surface wrinkled to accommodate the diminished surface area. Suess assumed that Earth's initial crust was continuous but broke apart as the interior shrank. The collapsed portions formed the ocean basins; the remaining elevated portions formed the continents. With continued cooling, the original continents became unstable and collapsed to form the next generation of ocean floor, and what had formerly been ocean now became dry land. Over the course of geological history, there would be a continual interchange of land and sea, a periodic rearrangement of the landmasses.

Paragraph3: The interchangeability of continents and oceans explained a number of other perplexing geological observations, such as the presence of marine fossils on land (which had long before puzzled Leonardo da Vinci) and the extensive interleaving of marine and terrestrial sediments in the stratigraphic record. Suess's theory also explained the striking similarities of fossils in parts of Africa and South America. Indeed, in some cases the fossils seemed, to be identical, even though they were found thousands of miles apart. These similarities had been recognized since the mid-nineteenth century, but they had been made newly problematic by Darwin's theory of evolution. If plants and animals had evolved independently in different places within diverse environments, then why did they look so similar? Suess explained this conundrum by attributing these similar species to an early geological age when the continents were contiguous in an ancient supercontinent called Gondwanaland.

Paragraph4: Suess's theory was widely discussed and to varying degrees accepted in Europe, but in North America geologist James Dwight Dana (1813-1895) had developed a different version of contraction theory. Dana suggested that the continents had formed early in Earth history, when low-temperature minerals such as quartz and feldspar had solidified. Then the globe continued to cool and contract, until the high-temperature minerals such as olivine and pyroxene finally solidified-on the Moon, to form the lunar craters; on Earth, to form the ocean basins. As

contraction continued after Earth was solid, its surface began to deform. The boundaries between continents and oceans were most affected by the pressure," and so mountains began to form along continental margins. With continued contraction came continued deformation, but with the continents and oceans always in the same relative positions. Although Dana's theory was a version of contraction, it came to be known as permanence theory, because it viewed continents and oceans as globally permanent features.

Paragraph5: In North America permanence theory was linked to the theory of subsidence (or sinking) of sedimentary basins along continental margins. This idea was developed primarily by paleontologist James Hall (1811-1898), who noted that beneath the forest cover, the Appalachian Mountains of North America were built up of folded layers of shallow-water sedimentary rocks, thousands of feet thick. How did these sequences of shallow-water deposits form? How were they folded and uplifted into mountains? Hall suggested that materials eroded off the continents accumulated in the adjacent marginal basins, causing the basins to subside. ■ Subsidence allowed more sediment to accumulate, causing more subsidence, until finally the weight of the pile caused the sediments to be heated, converted to rock, and then uplifted into mountains. ■ Dana modified Hall's view by arguing that thick sedimentary piles were not the cause of subsidence but the result of it. ■ Either way, the theory provided a concise explanation of how thick sequences of shallow-water rocks could accumulate, but was vague on the question of how they were transformed into mountain belts. ■

1. According to paragraph 1, most nineteenth-century theories of mountain formation were based on which of the following ideas?

- A. The heat released at the time of Earth's formation caused rocks to fold.
- B. Earth's surface expanded and stretched because the planet had become hot.
- C. Earth's surface shrank and deformed as the planet cooled over time.
- D. Movements of Earth's surface due to frequent expansion and contraction pushed rocks upward.

2. For which of the following purposes did Suess use the image of "a drying apple"?

- A. To show that Earth's crust had to have been continuous at first
- B. To show how the processes that led to the formation of ocean basins differed from those that led to the formation of continents
- C. To prove that Earth's continents and ocean floors were not stable
- D. To explain how Earth's surface wrinkled over a shrunken interior

3. According to paragraph 3, how did Suess explain the occurrence of similar fossils on various continents?

- A. Continents and oceans exchanged materials, so the fossil record was not unique to a specific region.
- B. Initially the landmasses that make up today's continents were one continuous landmass.
- C. The species associated with these fossils gradually spread across the world's continents.
- D. Coastal terrestrial sediments contained similar fossils across continents.

4. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. The presence of marine fossils on land as well as the distribution of marine and terrestrial sediments had long been a mystery to Leonardo da Vinci.
- B. The interchangeability of the continents and oceans as well as other geological observations had long been a source of confusion.
- C. The continual rearrangement of land and sea provided an explanation for some other mysterious geological observations.
- D. The interchangeability of continents and oceans explained the absence of fossils or sediments in oceans.

5. Why does the author mention "Darwin's theory of evolution" in the passage?

- A. To explain why fossils in the stratigraphic record seemed to be identical
- B. To indicate that other scientists did not accept Suess's theory of interchangeability
- C. To point out a complication that Suess had to resolve for his theory to be valid
- D. To prove that similar species had existed on different continents at an early geological age

6. Select the TWO answer choices that mention how Dana's theory about Earth's contraction described in paragraph 4 was different from Suess's theory described in paragraph 2. To receive credit, you must select TWO answers

- A. According to Dana, continents formed before ocean basins.
- B. According to Dana, continents and ocean basins maintained the same relative positions.
- C. According to Dana, Earth stopped contracting after its surface cooled and became solid.
- D. According to Dana, mountains were formed by the cooling of high-temperature minerals.

7. The word "adjacent" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. open
- B. extra
- C. deep
- D. nearby

8. According to paragraph 5, which of the following led James Hall to propose a theory of subsidence?

- A. The gradual sinking of the Appalachian Mountains resulting from the forests covering them
- B. The existence of sedimentary basins along continental margins
- C. The apparent subsidence of mountains due to erosion
- D. The notion that the Appalachian Mountains are formed of thick, folded layers of sedimentary rock

9. Look at the four squares ■ that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

More acceptable explanations of how mountains actually formed emerged after the development of the theory of plate tectonics.

Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square to add the sentence to the passage.

Paragraph5: In North America permanence theory was linked to the theory of subsidence (or sinking) of sedimentary basins along continental margins. This idea was developed primarily by paleontologist James Hall (1811-1898), who noted that beneath the forest cover, the Appalachian Mountains of North America were built up of folded layers of shallow-water sedimentary rocks, thousands of feet thick. How did these sequences of shallow-water deposits form? How were they folded and uplifted into mountains? Hall suggested that materials eroded off the continents accumulated in the adjacent marginal basins, causing the basins to subside. ■ Subsidence allowed more sediment to accumulate, causing more subsidence, until finally the weight of the pile caused the sediments to be heated, converted to rock, and then uplifted into mountains. ■ Dana modified Hall's view by arguing that thick sedimentary piles were not the cause of subsidence but the result. of it. ■ Either way, the theory provided a concise explanation of how thick sequences of shallow-water rocks could accumulate, but was vague on the question of how they were transformed into mountain belts. ■

During the nineteenth century, several prominent geologists attempted to explain the origin of mountains on Earth.

Answer Choices

- A. Many scientists believed that mountains were formed early in geological time while Earth was still a hot body.
- B. Continents may have developed early with the formation of rocks and remained constant while mountains formed at their edges as Earth shrank.
- C. One theory postulated that sedimentary rock forming at the edge of continents first sank under its own weight, then rose to form mountains.
- D. It was suggested that as Earth's hot crust cooled, it cracked and formed interchanging continents and oceans.
- E. Some mountainous areas are made up of layers of sedimentary rocks, which may explain how mountains rose as Earth cooled.
- F. The presence of marine fossils on land and of similar fossils in different parts of the world resulted from the early formation of a supercontinent.



R3

Functionalism

Paragraph1: In biology, different parts of an organism may be described by their functions, or the parts they play in maintaining the life of the whole organism. Functionalism in social science similarly looks for the role (function) some aspect of culture or social life plays in maintaining a system. Two quite different schools of functionalism arose in conjunction with two British anthropologists - Bronislaw Malinowski (1884-1942) and A. R. Radcliffe-Brown (1881-1955).

Paragraph2: Malinowski's version of functionalism assumes that all cultural traits serve the needs of individuals in a society-that is, the function of a cultural trait is its ability to satisfy some basic or derived need of the members of the group. The basic needs include nutrition, reproduction, bodily comfort, safety, relaxation, movement, and growth. Some aspects of the culture satisfy these basic needs. In doing so they give rise to derived needs that must also be satisfied. For example, cultural traits that satisfy the basic need for food give rise to the secondary, or 'derived, need for cooperation in food collection or production. Societies will in turn develop forms of political organization and social control that guarantee the required cooperation. How did Malinowski explain such things as religion and magic? He suggested that since humans always live with a certain amount of uncertainty and anxiety, they need stability and continuity. Religion and magic are functional in that they serve those needs.

Paragraph3: Unlike Malinowski, Radcliffe-Brown felt that the various aspects of 'social behavior maintain a society's social structure rather than satisfying individual needs. By social structure he meant the total network of existing social relationships in a society. Since Radcliffe-Brown's version of functionalism emphasized the social structure as the system to be maintained through the development of supporting rules, practices, and customs, the term "structural functionalism" is often used to describe his approach.

Paragraph4: An example of Radcliffe-Brown's structural-functionalist approach is his analysis of the ways in which different societies' deal with the tensions that are likely to develop among people related through marriage. To reduce potential tension between in-laws, he suggested, societies do one of two things. They may develop strict rules forbidding the persons involved ever to interact face to face (as do the Navajos, for example, in requiring a man to avoid his mother-in-law), or they may allow mutual disrespect and teasing between the in-laws. Radcliffe-Brown suggested that avoidance is likely to occur between in-laws of different generations, whereas disrespectful teasing is likely between in-laws of the same generation. Both avoidance and teasing, he suggested, are ways to avoid real conflict and help maintain the social structure.

Paragraph5: The major objection to Malinowski's functionalism is that it cannot readily account for cultural variation. Most of the needs he identified-such as the need for food-are universal: all societies must deal with them if they are to survive. Thus, while the functionalist approach may tell us why all societies engage in food getting, it cannot tell why different societies have different food-getting practices. In other words, functionalism does not explain why certain specific cultural patterns arise to fulfill a need that might be fulfilled just as easily by any of a number of alternative possibilities.

Paragraph6: A major problem of the structural-functionalist approach is that it is difficult to determine whether a particular custom is in fact functional in the sense of contributing to the maintenance of the social system. In biology the contribution an organ makes to the health or life of an animal can be assessed by removing it. ■ But we cannot subtract a cultural trait from a society to see if the trait really does contribute to the maintenance of that group. ■ It is conceivable that certain customs within the society may be neutral or even detrimental to its maintenance. ■ We cannot assume that all of a society's customs are functional merely because the society is functioning at the moment. ■ And even if we are able to assess whether a particular custom is functional, this theoretical orientation fails to deal with the question of why a particular society chooses to meet its structural needs in a particular way. A given problem does not necessarily have only one solution. We still must explain why one of several possible solutions is chosen.

1. According to paragraph 2, all of the following statements are true about Malinowski's version of functionalism EXCEPT:

- A. It argues that religion and magic help people to feel safe and secure.
- B. It recognizes that secondary needs emerge when cultural traits satisfy a basic need.
- C. It is based on the principle that the cultural attributes of a society exist to meet the needs of individuals in that society.
- D. It claims that forms of political organization and social control only develop after all the basic needs of a society have been met

2. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. The analysis of rules, practices, and customs improved Radcliffe- Brown's approach to the study of functional structuralism.
- B. The term "structural functionalism" is used for Radcliffe-Brown's view that the function of rules, practices, and customs is to maintain social structure.
- C. Radcliffe- Brown's version of functionalism, "structural functionalism," supports

the development of social structure by maintaining rules, practices, and customs.

D. Rules, practices, and customs are features of Radcliffe-Brown's structural functionalism.

3. According to paragraph 4, the Navajo custom that requires a man to avoid interaction with his mother-in-law serves to

- A. allow for teasing between family members of different generations
- B. show how societies differ in dealing with relationships between in-laws
- C. minimize the chance of conflict between people related to one another through marriage
- D. distinguish marital relationships from other social relationships within the community

4. According to paragraph 5, what fact does Malinowski's theory apparently overlook?

- A. Certain cultural patterns are common to all societies.
- B. Societies differ in their approach to a particular social activity.
- C. All societies need some degree of cultural variation in order to survive.
- D. Different societies have different opinions about what constitutes a basic need.

5 The word "detrimental" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. irrelevant
- B. harmful
- C. supportive
- D. decisive

6. The word "orientation" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. Introduction
- B. Perspective
- C. Hypothesis
- D. Statement

7. According to paragraphs 5 and 6, which of the following is a shortcoming of both Malinowski's and Radcliffe-Brown's versions of functionalism?

- A. Neither of their approaches recognizes the importance of social institutions in maintaining the stability of a society.
- B. Neither of their approaches recognizes the importance of cultural practices to provide for the basic needs of a society.
- C. Neither of their approaches is able to explain why a society changes its basic

cultural institutions, solutions, and practices.

D. Neither of their approaches is able to explain why a society develops its particular cultural institutions, solutions, and practices.

7. Why does the author begin the passage by discussing a concept from biology?

- A. To provide an analogy to the way functionalists in social science think of a society
- B. To argue that societies depend on cultural traits for their maintenance in the same way that organisms depend on their parts for survival.
- C. To compare the parts of an organism with the social roles of people
- D. To imply that early functionalists were influenced by biology

9. Look at the four squares that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Its removal is possible because it is a physical structure with defined boundaries.

Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square to add the sentence to the passage.

Paragraph6: A major problem of the structural-functionalist approach is that it is difficult to determine whether a particular custom is in fact functional in the sense of contributing to the maintenance of the social system. In biology the contribution an organ makes to the health or life of an animal can be assessed by removing it. ■ But we cannot subtract a cultural trait from a society to see if the trait really does contribute to the maintenance of that group. ■ It is conceivable that certain customs within the society may be neutral or even detrimental to its maintenance. ■ We cannot assume that all of a society's customs are functional merely because the society is functioning at the moment. ■ And even if we are able to assess whether a particular custom is functional, this theoretical orientation fails to deal with the question of why a particular society chooses to meet its structural needs in a particular way. A given problem does not necessarily have only one solution. We still must explain why one of several possible solutions is chosen.

10. Answer Choices

- A. Maintains that cultures protect themselves against disruptive forces by developing particular rules, practices, and customs
- B. Maintains that a culture's solutions to existing tensions produce further conflicts that must then be dealt with
- C. Maintains that cultural traits serve the needs of individuals in a society

- D. Regards a society's customs and institutions as having roles analogous to the organs of a plant or animal
- E. Maintains that higher-level social structures arise out of the need to efficiently organize efforts to meet basic needs
- F. Maintains that a society's customs serve to maintain its social structure

Only Malinowski's School

答案: CE

Only Radcliffe-Brown's School

答案: AF

Both Schools

答案: D

