**Quiz 2**

**Part I Vocabulary**

1. In microeconomic theory, the basic questions of what and how much to produce are assumed to be determined by the**aggregate** preferences of all consumers.

A. collective B. advocate C. random D. diverse

2. It is in reality a university college, for though it was originally intended to have the power of conferring degrees, it was subsequently **affiliated** to the New Zealand University.

A. accredited B. attached C. adjacent D. adverse

3. But we must bear in mind that one very important consequence of the Viking raids was to **annihilate** the geographical remoteness which had hitherto separated Denmark from the Christian world.

A. acclaim B. abolish C. abound D. amend

4. Springsteen had been politically **ambivalent** until this incident, aligning himself with veterans’ groups and local food banks but refusing to back political candidates from either party.

A. prejudiced B. racial C. determined D. indecisive

5. In its simplest form, a repeater is an electrical device used on a copper-based network that receives a signal through one cable connection, **amplifies** it, and transmits it out through another connection.

A. magnify B. enforce C. agitate D. aggravate

6. The first method of history is to take an **arbitrarily** selected series of continuous events and examine it apart from others, though there is and can be no beginning to any event, for one event always flows uninterruptedly from another.

A. willfully B. selectively C. alternatively D. allegedly

7. During his residence at Hamilton, besides the **arduous** duties of medical practice, he found time to devote to the study of the natural sciences, and especially of chemistry.

A. demanding B. bizarre C. laborious D. aquatic

8. Such bodies, established to appraise land for railway purposes, to **apportion**receipts and expenditures of interstate traffic, and in a general way to supervise railway transportation, had been in existence in New England before 1860, one of the earliest being that of Rhode Island in 1839.

A. ascribe B. allocate C. allude D. afflict

9. She forced herself to continue to the apartment's entrance and flung open the door, revealing a hall with **auxiliary** lighting reflecting off a white marble floor.

A. artificial B. amendable C. accessory D. anonymous

10. The high commissioner, true to his reputation as a prudent statesman and **astute** politician, showed great skill in dealing with the situation.  
A. ambitious B. aspiring C. shrewd D. ardent

**Part II Reading Comprehension**

1. In 1970 geologists Kenneth J. Hsu and William B.F. Ryan were collecting research data while aboard the oceanographic research vessel Glomar Challenger. An objective of this particular cruise was to investigate the floor of the Mediterranean and to resolve questions about its geologic history. One question was related to evidence that the invertebrate fauna (animals without spines) of the Mediterranean had changed abruptly about 6 million years ago. Most of the older organisms were nearly wiped out, although a few hardy species survived. A few managed to migrate into the Atlantic. Somewhat later, the migrants returned, bringing new species with them. Why did the near extinction and migrations occur?

Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as a change that occurred in the fauna of the Mediterranean?

○Most invertebrate species disappeared during a wave of extinctions.

○A few hardy species wiped out many of the Mediterranean’s invertebrates.

○Some invertebrates migrated to Atlantic Ocean.

○New species of fauna populated the Mediterranean when the old migrants returned.

2. Glaciers are slowly moving masses of ice that have accumulated on land in areas where more snowfalls during a year than melts. Snow falls as hexagonal crystals, but once on the ground, snow is soon transformed into a compacted mass of smaller, rounded grains. As the air space around them is lessened by compaction and melting, the grains become denser. With further melting, refreezing, and increased weight from newer snowfall above, the snow reaches a granular recrystallized stage intermediate between flakes and ice known as firn. With additional time, pressure, and refrozen meltwater from above, the small firn granules become larger, interlocked crystals of blue glacial ice. When the ice is thick enough, usually over 30 meters, the weight of the snow and firn will cause the ice crystals toward the bottom to become plastic and to flow outward or downward from the area of snow accumulation.

According to paragraph 1, which of the following does NOT describe a stage in the development of firn?

○Hexagonal crystals become larger and interlock to form a thick layer.

○Snow crystals become compacted into grains.

○Granules recrystallize after melting, refreezing, and further compaction.

○Grains become denser owing to reduced air space around them.

3. On certain sites, particularly in South America, savanna formation seems related to frequent cutting and burning of moist forests for pastureland. Increase in pastureland and subsequent overgrazing have resulted in an expansion of savanna. The thin upper layer of humus (decayed organic matter) is destroyed by cutting and burning. Humus is necessary for rapid decomposition of leaves by bacteria and fungi and for recycling by surface roots. Once the humus layer disappears, nutrients cannot be recycled and leach from the soil, converting soil from fertile to infertile and making it suitable only for savanna vegetation. Forests on white, sandy soil are most susceptible to permanent alteration.

According to paragraph 6, human activity affects soils in all of the following ways EXCEPT

○Decomposition of leaves occurs too fast for surface roots to obtain nutrients.

○Nutrients are not recycled.

○Humus is destroyed.

○certain soils become unable to support vegetation other than savanna vegetation.

4. A green iceberg that stranded just west of the Amery Ice Shelf showed two distinct layers: bubbly blue-white ice and bubble-free green ice separated by a one-meter- long ice layer containing sediments. The green ice portion was textured by seawater erosion. Where cracks were present, the color was light green because of light scattering; where no cracks were present, the color was dark green. No air bubbles were present in the green ice, suggesting that the ice was not formed from the compression of snow but instead from the freezing of seawater. Large concentrations of single-celled organisms with green pigments (coloring substances) occur along the edges of the ice shelves in this region, and the seawater is rich in their decomposing organic material. The green iceberg did not contain large amounts of particles from these organisms, but the ice had accumulated dissolved organic matter from the seawater. It appears that unlike salt, dissolved organic substances are not excluded from the ice in the freezing process. Analysis shows that the dissolved organic material absorbs enough blue wavelengths from solar light to make the ice appear green.

Chemical evidence shows that platelets (minute flat portions) of ice form in the water and then accrete and stick to the bottom of the ice shelf to form a slush (partially melted snow). The slush is compacted by an unknown mechanism, and solid, bubble-free ice is formed from water high in soluble organic substances. When an iceberg separates from the ice shelf and capsizes, the green ice is exposed.

Which of the following is NOT explained in the passage?

○Why blocks of ice break off where glaciers meet the ocean

○Why blocks of shelf ice sometimes capsize after breaking off

○Why green icebergs are commonly produced in some parts of Antarctica

○Why green icebergs contain large amounts of dissolved organic pigments

5. From north to south in the Yucatan Peninsula, where the Maya lived, rainfall ranges from 18 to 100 inches (457 to 2,540 millimeters) per year, and the soils become thicker, so that the southern peninsula was agriculturally more productive and supported denser populations. But rainfall in the Maya homeland is unpredictably variable between years; some recent years have had three or four times more rain than other years. As a result, modern farmers attempting to grow corn in the ancient Maya homelands have faced frequent crop failures, especially in the north. The ancient Maya were presumably more experienced and did better, but nevertheless they too must have faced risks of crop failures from droughts and hurricanes.

Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 2 as a difference between the northern and southern Yucatan Peninsula?

○The annual rainfall was greater in the south.

○The population density was lower in the north.

○Agricultural productivity was greater in the south

○Rainfall was more unpredictable and variable in the south.