

Questions 1-10

The discovery of gold in California on the western coast of North America in 1848, and the resulting migration of people to the region, had a great impact on newspapers. Throughout the gold-mining districts, almost every boomtown had its paper. Most of the mining-district papers, of course, were not published for very long, partly because of the mobility of their subscribers.

As gold poured into San Francisco, the city's financial and cultural wealth multiplied. No one made a fortune in journalism in this period, but that was largely because so many tried. By 1859, just ten years after the gold discovery, 132 periodicals were started in San Francisco alone, and the total number of their proprietors, editors, and reporters was more than 1,000. They were printed in six different languages and represented eight religious denominations and seven political parties. In 1859 there were 12 San Francisco daily newspapers, most notably the Alta California, the Herald, the Call, and the Bulletin.

Poetry, short stories, and other literary pieces often appeared in the early newspapers. The scenes of California, and the experiences of getting there and living there, were so often extraordinary and dramatic that they cried out for description. A literary weekly, the Golden Era, flourished from its first day of publication in 1852 and soon had more subscribers than any other paper on the Pacific coast. Much of its success was due to the enthusiasm of one of its young editors, Rollin M. Daggett, who traveled throughout the mining districts to sell subscriptions and also wrote many of the sketches describing the miners' lives. Though it paid nothing for poetry and only five dollars a column for prose, nearly every writer who achieved any reputation in California during this period had taken the opportunity of publishing in it. The tone of the Golden Era was informal to the point of breeziness, and this gave it a popular appeal that enabled it to outlast a number of its competitors, including several that aspired to higher literary levels.

What is the main idea presented in the passage?

- A. Newspapers were the primary source of literature in nineteenth-century California.
- B. The discovery of gold in California led to an era in which journalism flourished there.
- C. Few newspapers published in California after the discovery of gold had any lasting significance.
- D. The Golden Era was the most important of California's newspapers in the last half of the nineteenth century.

According to the author, what caused the increase in the number of newspapers in late-nineteenth-century California?

- A. The great number of artists and writers living in San Francisco
- B. An increase in population due to economic development
- C. The ease of earning a good living in journalism
- D. The desire of many Californians to read newspapers in different languages

According to the first paragraph, what was one reason newspapers in the mining districts often had a short life?

- A. Readers quickly lost interest in the stories the newspapers printed.
- B. The mining district newspapers could not compete with national newspapers.
- C. The newspapers had difficulty maintaining a reliable supply of printing materials.
- D. Readers of the newspapers frequently moved away.

According to the second paragraph, the fact that so many newspapers were being published had the result that

- A. journalists had to write in different languages
- B. many newspapers had to move outside of San Francisco
- C. it was difficult for journalists to make a lot of money
- D. journalists actively participated in a wide range of political parties

What can be inferred from the second paragraph about the population of California in the late nineteenth century?

- A. It was the wealthiest in the United States.
- B. Its size quickly began to decline.
- C. It consisted of many people who could not read.
- D. It was made up of people from many different backgrounds.

The word "notably" is closest in meaning to

- A. significantly
- B. believably
- C. historically
- D. originally

The word "pieces" is closest in meaning to

- A. portions
- B. skills
- C. works
- D. events

According to the third paragraph, all of the following are true about the Golden Era EXCEPT:

- A. It was immediately successful.
- B. It was published daily in San Francisco.
- C. It paid little for the material it published.
- D. An editor's efforts contributed to its popularity.

The word "it" refers to

- A. the Golden Era
- B. California
- C. this period
- D. the opportunity

The phrase "aspired to" is closest in meaning to

- A. deserved
- B. announced
- C. sought
- D. criticized

Questions 11-21

Many animals migrate seasonally, often dividing the year between two separate habitats. In some cases, the distance between the two habitats may be enormous. For a seabird known as the **arctic tern**, this distance is half the circumference of the world. It breeds near the North Pole, and it winters in Antarctica. The long-distance migrations of African hoofed animals are another good example.

In the Serengeti region of Africa, hoofed animals such as zebras, wildebeests, and Thomson's gazelles spend the dry season (July to December) feeding in open thorn woodland. There, **due to** low rainfall, their movement is limited to the vicinity of water holes. When the first rains come in December, the herds move into the central plains of the Serengeti, and they continue to seek new vegetation after the rains have ended.

The direction of the animals' movements is determined simply by their attraction to areas where rain can be seen or heard falling. The sequence in which the different species migrate is determined by food requirements that are specific to **each**. In the Serengeti, the sequence is generally zebras first, wildebeests second, gazelles third. **Analyses** of their stomach contents have shown that zebras consume a high proportion of grass-stem material. By trampling the grass and removing the tough stems, zebras expose the herb layer so that wildebeests, which feed mainly on grass leaf, can then move in. The **joint** action of the zebras and wildebeests exposes the broad-leafed plant layer preferred by the gazelles. By following the rains, the zebras continually move from a depleted habitat to one with fresh, abundant vegetation. In their turn, the wildebeests and gazelles take advantage of the selective feeding of the previous species and also move from poor to good habitats.

The survival value of such seasonal return migration is illustrated by mortality (death) rates for migrant and nonmigrant species. The most important factor affecting mortality in migrants is hunting by other animals. Few of them die of starvation. In nonmigrants such as impalas and warthogs, however, the opposite is true.

What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The seasonal migration patterns of certain animals
- B. The reasons for the seasonal migration of the arctic tern
- C. How some animals prepare to migrate
- D. Survival rates of animals that migrate seasonally

The author mentions the **arctic tern** as an example of a species that

- A. completes its migration over a two-year period
- B. breeds and winters in the same location
- C. breeds more than once a year
- D. migrates over a great distance

The phrase "**due to**" is closest in meaning to

- A. because of
- B. in addition to
- C. despite
- D. at times of

It can be inferred from the second paragraph that the movement of hoofed animals in the Serengeti is influenced by

- A. the behavior of other animals
- B. the size of herds
- C. the search for warm, dry areas
- D. weather patterns

The word "**each**" refers to

- A. direction
- B. sequence
- C. species
- D. requirement

The word "**Analyses**" is closest in meaning to

- A. lists
- B. studies
- C. details
- D. searches

The word "**joint**" is closest in meaning to

- A. combined
- B. feeding
- C. careless
- D. earlier

According to the third paragraph, where can the grass leaf eaten by wildebeests be found?

- A. Above the grass-stem material
- B. In the herb layer
- C. In the broad-leafed plant layer
- D. Under the broad-leafed plant layer

According to the third paragraph, what is the effect of the zebras' eating habits?

- A. There is not enough food left for other animals
- B. It is easier for other animals to get the food they need.
- C. The herb and broad-leafed plant layers dry out.
- D. The habitat of nonimmigrant animals is damaged.

The third paragraph is organized in terms of

- A. causes of a recent change
- B. how events in a series are related to one another
- C. a comparison of several theories
- D. conclusions based on an experiment

The fourth paragraph suggests that

- A. impalas are usually hunted by warthogs
- B. migrate seasonally over long distances
- C. have a higher survival rate than warthogs do
- D. starve more often than migrant species do

Questions 22-30

We must remember that most of the masterpieces produced in the Western world in the past five hundred years or so have been largely concerned with representing or approximating the natural appearance of things in the form of portraits, landscapes, still lifes, or other representational forms. Their subject matter is important; in one way or another they do inform us about the period that produced them. Although at times the subject may seem remote from our own experience, the more fully we understand what **it** is about, the better we can appreciate the artist's message.

In the long run, then, art and history are closely interwoven strands in the seamless fabric of culture. Quite aside from their purely visual attractions, the paintings and drawings, the engravings and sculptures created in colonies that later became part of the United States reveal aspects of American experience that can be recalled by no other **means**. As Americans learn more about the history of American art, their self-understanding increases. For generation after generation, their art has been the **mirror** of themselves as a people; year by year lives and **outlooks are never less than the sum of the past**.

Conditions of life in colonial times and for some years afterward did not encourage any rapid development of the fine arts. Without the patronage of royalty, a monied aristocracy, and an established church, which in other times and places provided substantial financial support, artists in these colonies worked **under certain handicaps** that were peculiar to the New World. There were neither public art museums nor academies nor private collections of any consequence in North America; no art school yet provided systematic, qualified instruction for the aspiring student. To understand the refinements of the artists' calling as these had been perfected over the long past, to get expert instruction in the traditional techniques of their craft, and to enter fully into their artistic heritage, artists had to turn to Europe; or they had to work things out for themselves as best they could. Actually, a surprising number of first-rate artists did in fact teach themselves to paint and draw and sculpt.

The word "**it**" refers to

- A. appearance
- B. one way
- C. subject
- D. experience

The word "means" is closest in meaning to

- A. method
- B. fact
- C. income
- D. people

The word "mirror" is closest in meaning to

- A. instrument
- B. calculator
- C. deception
- D. representation

What does the author mean by stating that "outlooks are never less than the sum of the past"?

- A. People are often preoccupied with ancient works of art.
- B. Past experiences form the basis for understanding present experiences.
- C. The more people know about the history of art, the more they want to learn.
- D. People are never completely satisfied with the way things are.

What is the main idea of the first two paragraphs?

- A. Studying the works of art of a group of people helps us understand their culture.
- B. Artists and historians should avoid critiquing each other's work.
- C. Artwork from the distant past holds greater value than more recently produced art.
- D. The study of art can be enhanced by a study of mathematics.

The reference to working "under certain handicaps" indicates that colonial artists

- A. lacked certain advantages enjoyed by artists in other places
- B. often had difficulty working quickly enough
- C. had immigrated to the New World for political or religious reasons
- D. possessed a peculiarly restrictive legal status in the New World

What does the author say about self-taught artists in the American colonies?

- A. Some of them were very skillful.
- B. They worked together with remarkable cooperation.
- C. They were astonished at their own success.
- D. Many of them developed similar styles.

A paragraph following the passage would most likely discuss

- A. the earliest public art museums in North America
- B. techniques of portrait painting
- C. the modern market for early American art
- D. some examples of colonial American artists

In what kind of publication did the passage most likely appear?

- A. An art instruction manual
- B. An art history textbook
- C. An autobiography by a famous colonial artist
- D. A book about the psychological dimensions of art

Questions 31-41

Desertification is caused by human activities that turn productive land into poorly productive or nonproductive land. It is a process of land degradation that leads to a reduction in or destruction of the land's ability to sustain plant and animal life, including human life. It often occurs in the semiarid margins of deserts, sometimes even extending into the moister, subhumid lands.

Several different types of land abuse, each involving damage to the vegetative cover, can start desertification. These include overgrazing, disruption of the vegetative cover by plowing, and damage to it by road construction and mining operations. The results include the appearance of undesirable plants, exposure of the soil to erosion, loss of soil moisture, increase of salts in the soil, and lowered fertility of the land.

One of the mistaken beliefs about desertification is that it spreads from a desert center. Actually, the close presence of a desert has little direct relation to the process. It can start in a semiarid or subhumid climate because of land abuse and spread outward with continued abuse. A second misconception about desertification is that it is caused by droughts. Droughts increase the vulnerability of land, but well-tended land will survive a drought and recover. A combination of land abuse during good years and continued abuse during drought years will inevitably lead to desertification.

All the continents, except Antarctica, are affected to a greater or lesser extent by desertification. Although reliable estimates of the total land surface involved are difficult to gather, at least a hundred countries are directly affected. The United Nations estimates that desertification, from slight to severe, affects 45 million square kilometers of the world's land surface, an area totaling approximately the size of North America and Australia combined. The United Nations also estimates that each year about 210,000 square kilometers of formerly productive land becomes essentially useless, and that another 60,000 square kilometers is converted to barren desert.

What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The spread of deserts in North America and Australia
- B. The process of desertification and its consequences
- C. The conversion of desert land into productive land
- D. Ways of avoiding desertification

According to the second paragraph, the various types of land abuse have which of the following in common?

- A. They start slowly but then rapidly progress.
- B. They are caused by particular plowing methods.
- C. They are made worse by particular mining operations.
- D. They involve changes to the plant life of the area.

The word "it" refers to

- A. land abuse
- B. plowing
- C. overgrazing
- D. vegetative cover

Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the second paragraph as being a result of land abuse?

- A. The transformation of coarse soil into fine soil
- B. A decrease in the amount of water in the soil
- C. Changes in the chemical composition of the soil
- D. The wearing away of soil by forces of nature

The word "misconception" is closest in meaning to

- A. problem
- B. recent idea
- C. incorrect understanding
- D. disagreement

According to the passage, all of the following statements about desertification are true EXCEPT:

- A. It can occur in moist as well as dry areas.
- B. It can be prevented during droughts if land is cared for properly.
- C. It sometimes results in the growth of new kinds of plants in the affected area.
- D. It is usually caused by the expansion of a desert center.

The word "slight" is closest in meaning to

- A. obvious
- B. mild
- C. ordinary
- D. sensitive

The author mentions "North America and Australia" in order to

- A. provide an idea of the amount of land affected by desertification
- B. show how climatic changes affect desertification in specific continents
- C. provide examples of areas where desertification has been successfully reversed
- D. provide examples of continents greatly affected by desertification

The word "formerly" is closest in meaning to

- A. normally
- B. practically
- C. highly
- D. previously

The word "essentially" is closest in meaning to

- A. increasingly
- B. basically
- C. quickly
- D. eventually

Where in the passage does the author list different human activities that cause land abuse?

- A. Paragraph 1
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. Paragraph 3
- D. Paragraph 4

Questions 42-50

In Western Europe and the United States by the end of the eighteenth century, school was not yet a necessary part of every child's upbringing. Instead, apprenticeship—the agreement of a highly skilled artisan (known as a "master") to train a learner in an art or trade—was the model for learning every kind of skill. A "skill" included not only crafts like plumbing or carpentry, but also endeavors such as music, painting, sculpture, textile manufacturing, and business management. Although most apprenticeships appear to have begun at the age of fourteen, this stipulation was not **rigid** and was only occasionally enforced by law. The normal length of an apprenticeship, another matter **treated** with considerable flexibility, was seven years. The period of apprenticeship roughly matched the long period of post-elementary schooling today (**high school and college in the United States**). Ideally, every child went through a seven-year period of dependency and training of one sort or another, and the ideal remains to this day. In practice, however, apprenticeship could last anywhere from a few months to seventeen years.

Since most apprentices lived in their master's households, the master filled the double role of teacher and parent. Standard apprenticeship contracts in the eighteenth century required apprentices to obey all the masters' "lawful commands" faithfully, serve them dutifully, and preserve their trade secrets. Certain behavior was forbidden, including marriage during the apprenticeship period. In return, as all books of advice admonished, the master was to be a good parent. One strongly worded guidebook emphasized that the master was accountable for the youth, who must be looked after as well as the master's own children.

To be an apprentice was a mark neither of lowly status nor of privilege. It was roughly analogous to modern compulsory education, and indeed in some places the law did make apprenticeship compulsory. Individual experience, however, varied a great deal. Orphans, for example, became apprentices as the final step in the authorities' supervision of their welfare, but whether they got much training is questionable. In contrast, apprentices placed with wealthy masters such as those in the great merchant guilds of London often paid high fees in exchange for rigorous training.

Which of the following aspects of eighteenth-century apprenticeship does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The availability of different types of apprenticeships
- B. The role and functioning of the apprenticeship system
- C. The variety of apprenticeship programs
- D. The similarities between school and apprenticeship

The word "rigid" is closest in meaning to

- A. firm
- B. written
- C. correct
- D. necessary

The word "treated" is closest in meaning to

- A. expanded
- B. described
- C. reported
- D. handled

Why does the author mention "high school and college in the United States"?

- A. To describe an advantage of formal schooling
- B. To compare "post-elementary schooling" in Western Europe and the United States
- C. To clarify what is meant by "post-elementary schooling"
- D. To explain various school choices available to students

All of the following are mentioned in the second paragraph as obligations of an apprentice

- A. following the master's orders
- B. not disclosing secrets about the craft
- C. not marrying while an apprentice
- D. looking after the children in the household

Which of the following statements about masters is supported by the information in the second paragraph?

- A. They were responsible for arranging marriages for their apprentices.
- B. They often got involved in illegal transactions.
- C. They often regarded apprentices as family members.
- D. They were expected to write guidebooks for apprentices.

By stating "To be an apprentice was a mark neither of lowly status nor of privilege," the author means that apprenticing

- A. was carefully regulated by law
- B. was a form of training accepted by different social classes
- C. became a symbol of distinction for many people
- D. created great hardships for many families

The word "It" refers to

- A. being an apprentice
- B. being marked
- C. being low in status
- D. being privileged

Which of the following statements about apprenticeship is supported by the information in the third paragraph?

- A. Apprentices were highly valued in urban areas.
- B. Apprentices were trained according to uniform standards.
- C. The cost of apprenticeship varied according to where the apprentice was placed.
- D. Authorities questioned apprentices when the apprentices had finished their training.