

TPO 23

READING

Paragraph 1:

1. The word “enormous” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. growing
 - B. frightening
 - C. very large
 - D. strictly controlled

Paragraph 2:

2. The word “surpass” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. remain below
 - B. be higher than
 - C. add to
 - D. come close to
3. According to paragraph 2, how soon heat from a warmed house reaches the outside air greatly affected by
- A. how well the house is heated
 - B. how well the house is insulated
 - C. how many adults live in the house
 - D. how much sunshine the house receives

Paragraph 3:

4. According to paragraph 3, each of the following contributes to making urban areas warmer than the surrounding countryside EXCEPT
- A. the fuel burned by motor vehicles
 - B. the capacity to store heat of the materials

Urban Climates

The city is an extraordinary processor of mass and energy and has its own metabolism. A daily input of water, food, and energy of various kinds is matched by an output of sewage, solid waste, air pollutants, energy, and materials that have been transformed in some way. The quantities involved are enormous. Many aspects of this energy use affect the atmosphere of a city, particularly in the production of heat.

In winter the heat produced by a city can equal or surpass the amount of heat available from the Sun. All the heat that warms a building eventually transfers to the surrounding air, a process that is quickest where houses are poorly insulated. But an automobile produces enough heat to warm an average house in winter, and if a house were perfectly insulated, one adult could also produce more than enough heat to warm it. Therefore, even without any industrial production of heat, an urban area tends to be warmer than the countryside that surrounds it.

The burning of fuel, such as by cars, is not the only source of this increased heat. Two other factors contribute to the higher overall temperature in cities. The first is the heat capacity of the materials that constitute the city, which is typically dominated by concrete and asphalt.

used in building a city

C. the easy flow of heat into the ground in city areas covered by vegetation

D. the repeated reflection of solar radiation back and forth among buildings

5. According to paragraph 3, why do materials in the countryside have a lower heat capacity than materials in cities do?

A. In the countryside the Sun is the only important source of heat.

B. Construction materials in the city are not as good at keeping buildings warm as they are in the countryside.

C. In the countryside the solar heat that flows into the ground flows out again quickly.

D. Countryside vegetation prevents heat from being trapped in the ground.

6. How is paragraph 3 organized?

A. It describes two factors that contribute to the increased heat of cities and then provides two causes for the second factor.

B. It describes two causes discovered in an early analysis of the increased heat of cities.

C. It describes two factors that contribute to the increased heat of cities and two other factors that work against it.

D. It describes two well-established causes of the increased heat of cities and other two whose roles are less well understood.

Paragraph 4:

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

A. location

B. history

C. temperature

During the day, heat from the Sun can be conducted into these materials and stored—to be released at night. But in the countryside materials have a significantly lower heat capacity because a vegetative blanket prevents heat from easily flowing into and out of the ground. The second factor is that radiant heat coming into the city from the Sun is trapped in two ways: (1) by a continuing series of reflection among the numerous vertical surfaces that buildings present and (2) by the dust dome, the cloudlike layer of polluted air that most cities produce. Shortwave radiation from the Sun passes through the pollution dome more easily than outgoing longwave radiation does; the latter is absorbed by the gaseous pollutants of the dome and reradiated back to the urban surface.

Cities, then, are warmer than the surrounding rural areas, and together they produce a phenomenon known as the urban heat island. Heat islands develop best under particular conditions associated with light winds, but they can form almost any time. The precise

D. shape

8. According to paragraph 4, what can explain the substantial differences in temperature between one area and other within a well-developed heat island?

A. The overall size of the heat island that includes the two reasons

B. The intensify of the heat island that includes the two areas

C. Differences between the two areas in the general level of activity, including traffic

D. Differences between the two areas in the insulation materials used in construction

9. Paragraph 4 supports the idea that a city's heat-island intensity would increase if

A. the city went into an economic decline and lost population

B. the city's economy shifted from heavy industry to health care and education

C. there was an upward trend in the average age of the city's residents

D. repair work on the streets slowed traffic throughout the city

Paragraph 5:

10. According to paragraph 5, surfaces in the city are generally drier than surfaces in the countryside between periods of rainfall because

A. in the city gentle rain is much more common than heavy rain

B. high temperatures in the city speed up the process of evaporation

C. in the city there are longer periods of dry weather between episodes of rain

D. rainwater in the city cannot soak into most surfaces and quickly runs off

configuration of a heat island depends on several factors. For example, the wind can make a heat island stretch in the direction it blows. When a heat island is well developed, variations can be extreme; in winter, busy streets in cities can be 1.7°C warmer than the side streets. Areas near traffic lights can be similarly warmer than the areas between them because of the effect of cars standing in traffic instead of moving. The maximum differences in temperature between neighboring urban and rural environments is called the heat-island intensity for that region. In general, the larger the city, the greater its heat-island intensity. The actual level of intensity depends on such factors as the physical layout, population density, and productive activities of a metropolis.

The surface-atmosphere relationships inside metropolitan areas produce a number of climatic peculiarities. For one thing, the presence or absence of moisture is affected by the special qualities of the urban surface. With much of the built-up landscape impenetrable by water, even gentle rain runs off almost immediately from rooftops, streets, and parking lots. Thus, city surfaces, as well as the air above them, tend to be drier between episodes of rain; with little water available for the cooling process of

11. The word “modified” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. changed
- B. blocked
- C. increased
- D. weakened

12. According to paragraph 5, which of the following is a factor responsible for the greater air turbulence in urban environments?

- A. The high speed of the winds travelling above cities
- B. The greater rainfall totals recorded in cities
- C. Attempts to reduce urban air pollution
- D. The effects of tall buildings on airflow

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

Another possibility is for the heat island to be stretched along the course of major rivers, since large waterways typically have a warming effect on the air directly above them.

Where would the sentence best fit?

14. Cities create climatic conditions of their own through their physical structure and urban activities.

Answer Choices

- A. The amount of heat produced in a city will be reduced when cities use the heat from cars to warm homes.
- B. The built-up landscape of the city readily becomes a heat island, with greater water runoff and special climatic conditions such as low relative humidity and increased air turbulence.

evaporation, relative humidities are usually lower. Wind movements are also modified in cities because buildings increase the friction on air flowing around them. This friction tends to slow the speed of winds, making them far less efficient at dispersing pollutants. On the other hand, air turbulence increases because of the effect of skyscrapers on airflow. Rainfall is also increased in cities. The cause appears to be in part greater turbulence in the urban atmosphere as hot air rises from the built-up surface.

Cities, then, are warmer than the surrounding rural areas, and together they produce a phenomenon known as the urban heat island. Heat islands develop best under particular conditions associated with light winds, but they can form almost any time. ■The precise configuration of a heat island depends on several factors. ■For example, the wind can make a heat island stretch in the direction it blows. ■When a heat island is well developed, variations can be extreme; in winter, busy streets in cities can be 1.7°C warmer than the side streets. ■Areas near traffic lights can be similarly warmer than the areas between them because of the effect of cars standing in traffic instead of moving. The maximum differences in temperature between

C. The materials from which cities are built and the effects of pollution domes help make urban areas warmer than rural areas.

D. Cities tend to be warmer than their surrounding areas, in part because they produce heat by burning fuel for heating, powering vehicles, and industrial production.

E. In most cities, the heating that results from solar radiation is intensified by carbon dioxide, a gas that is present at very high concentrations in cities' atmospheres.

During periods without rainfall, the air in cities heats up and causes winds to slow down, with the result that pollutants are not dispersed.

neighboring urban and rural environments is called the heat-island intensity for that region. In general, the larger the city, the greater its heat-island intensity. The actual level of intensity depends on such factors as the physical layout, population density, and productive activities of a metropolis.

Paragraph 1:

1. By indicating that production was in line with market demands the author means that Dutch farmers were able to

A. exceed other European countries in agricultural production

B. produce crops that were similar to those popular in other European countries

C. supply sufficient quantities of the agricultural products that the Dutch population wanted to buy

D. satisfy the demand for high quality agricultural products from the Baltic region

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

Seventeenth-Century Dutch Agriculture

Agriculture and fishing formed the primary sector of the economy in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century. Dutch agriculture was modernized and commercialized new crops and agricultural techniques raised levels of production so that they were in line with market demands, and cheap grain was imported annually from the Baltic region in large quantities. According to estimates, about 120,000 tons of imported grain fed about 600,000 people: that is about a third of the Dutch population. Importing the grain, which would have been expensive and time consuming for the Dutch to have produced themselves, kept the price of grain low and thus stimulated individual

out essential information.

A. Buying imported grain led to the Dutch demanding that other foodstuffs and consumer goods be imported.

B. Because the Dutch were able to import inexpensive grain, they had money available to create a demand for other food products and consumer goods.

C. Keeping the price of grain low was a primary goal of the Dutch at a time when they could not produce enough grain to provide for all their needs.

D. The demand for other foodstuffs and consumer goods forced the Dutch to import grain and other products at a time when maintaining low prices was especially important.

Paragraph 2:

3. The phrase “Apart from” in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. Besides

B. Despite

C. As a result of

D. Instead of

4. According to paragraph 2, the increases demands on Dutch agriculture made by urban consumers had which of the following results?

A. Seasonal shortages of the products consumers most wanted

B. Increased production of high-quality grain products

C. Raised prices charged by peasants to urban consumers

D. Different ways of caring for dairy-producing animals

Paragraph 3:

demand for other foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Apart from this, being able to give up labor-intensive grain production freed both the land and the workforce for more productive agricultural divisions. The peasants specialized in livestock husbandry and dairy farming as well as in cultivating industrial crops and fodder crops: flax, madder, and rape were grown, as were tobacco, hops, and turnips. These products were bought mostly by urban businesses. There was also a demand among urban consumers for dairy products such as butter and cheese, which, in the sixteenth century, had become more expensive than grain. The high prices encouraged the peasants to improve their animal husbandry techniques; for example, they began feeding their animals indoors in order to raise the milk yield of their cows.

In addition to dairy farming and

5. The word “consumption” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. sale
- B. storage
- C. exportation
- D. utilization

6. According to paragraph 3, the modernization of agriculture in the Netherlands was evident in all of the following ways EXCEPT:

- A. The production of fruits and vegetables became a commercial venture.
- B. The wealthy stopped growing fruits and vegetables in their gardens and grew flowers instead.
- C. Horticultural produce was transported to city markets by water.
- D. Many more people were able to afford to eat fresh fruits and vegetables.

Paragraph 4:

7. Select the TWO answer choices that, according to paragraph 4, indicate two methods people used to increase the productivity of their land. To receive credit you must select TWO answers

- A. They planted different crops in different sections of the farm each year.
- B. They used improved irrigation methods to increase the yield of crops.
- C. They increased the use of fertilizers to supply more nutrients to plants.
- D. They used new horticultural practices to produce different varieties of plants in the same section of the farm.

cultivating industrial crops, a third sector of the Dutch economy reflected the way in which agriculture was being modernized-horticulture. In the sixteenth century, fruit and vegetables were to be found only in gardens belonging to wealthy people. This changed in the early part of the seventeenth century when horticulture became accepted as an agricultural sector. Whole villages began to cultivate fruit and vegetables. The produce was then transported by water to markets in the cities, where the consumption of fruit and vegetables was no longer restricted to the wealthy.

As the demand for agricultural produce from both consumers and industry increased, agricultural land became more valuable and people tried to work the available land more intensively and to reclaim more land from wetlands and lakes. In order to increase production on existing land, the peasants made more use of crop rotation and, in particular, began to apply animal waste to the soil regularly, rather than leaving the fertilization process up to the grazing livestock. For the first time industrial waste, such as ash from the soap-boilers, was collected in the cities and sold in the country as artificial fertilizer. The increased yield and price of land justified reclaiming and draining even more land.

Paragraph 5:

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

- A. merchants
- B. hectares
- C. windmills
- D. drainage pumps

9. According to paragraph 5, which of the following was an important reason why land-reclamation projects in the first half of the seventeenth century proceeded rapidly?

- A. Windmills became powerful enough to run drainage pumps efficiently.
- B. Merchants invested large amounts of money in reclamation.
- C. High interest rates discouraged people from buying land already available.
- D. Reclaimed land was much more suitable for agriculture than the existing land.

10. The word “legendary” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. continuous
- B. well documented
- C. famous
- D. expensive

Paragraph 6:

11. The word “astonishing” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. incredible
- B. unfortunate
- C. predicted
- D. evident

12. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- A. A presentation of a theory and the evidence in favor of it
- B. A general statement followed by examples

The Dutch battle against the sea is legendary. Noorderkwartier in Holland, with its numerous lakes and stretches of water, was particularly suitable for land reclamation and one of the biggest projects undertaken there was the draining of the Beemster lake which began in 1608. The richest merchants in Amsterdam contributed money to reclaim a good 7,100 hectares of land. Forty-three windmills powered the drainage pumps so that they were able to lease the reclamation to farmers as early as 1612, with the investors receiving annual leasing payments at an interest rate of 17 percent. Land reclamation continued, and between 1590 and 1665, almost 100,000 hectares were reclaimed from the wetland areas of Holland, Zeeland, and Friesland. However, land reclamation decreased significantly after the middle of the seventeenth century because the price of agricultural products began to fall, making land reclamation far less profitable in the second part of the century.

Dutch agriculture was finally affected by the general agricultural crisis in Europe during the last two decades of the seventeenth century. However, what is astonishing about this is not that Dutch agriculture was affected by critical phenomena such as a decrease in sales and production, but the fact that the crisis appeared only relatively late in Dutch agriculture. In Europe as a whole, the exceptional reduction in the population and the related fall in demand for grain since the beginning of the seventeenth

and relevant details

C. An analysis of a problem and its solution

D. A series of statements leading to a conclusion

century had caused the price of agricultural products to fall. Dutch peasants were able to remain unaffected by this crisis for a long time because they had specialized in dairy farming, industrial crops, and horticulture. However, toward the end of the seventeenth century, they too were overtaken by the general agricultural crisis.

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

Some villages specialized in growing cabbages and carrots; others grew onions, mustard, and coriander; and still others produced fruit and cultivated trees in nurseries.

Where would the sentence best fit?

14. Agriculture formed one of the primary sectors of the economy in seventeenth-century Netherlands.

A. The Baltic region produced large quantities of grain for export to other regions, including the Netherlands.

B. The richest people grew enough fruits and vegetables to supply the entire country with fresh produce.

C. An agricultural crisis that began in Europe did not affect Dutch land-reclamation projects.

D. Specialization in dairy farming, industrial crops, and horticulture allowed the Dutch to be more productive than some other regions in Europe.

E. Land reclamation and improvement allowed

In addition to dairy farming and cultivating industrial crops, a third sector of the Dutch economy reflected the way in which agriculture was being modernized-horticulture. ■ In the sixteenth century, fruit and vegetables were to be found only in gardens belonging to wealthy people. ■ This changed in the early part of the seventeenth century when horticulture became accepted as an agricultural sector. ■ Whole villages began to cultivate fruit and vegetables. ■ The produce was then transported by water to markets in the cities, where the consumption of fruit and vegetables was no longer restricted to the wealthy.

the Dutch to meet demands for their agricultural products.

Because the Dutch had specialized their agricultural output they were less susceptible to the crisis that Europe experienced from the beginning of the century.

Paragraph 1:

1. The word “infrequent” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. puzzling
- B. uncommon
- C. questionable
- D. undocumented

2. According to paragraph 1, the twentieth-century approach to studying Australian rock art was different from earlier approaches because the twentieth-century approach

- A. recognized that many different groups of Aborigines created Australian rock art
- B. concentrated on a limited range of Aboriginal rock art
- C. examined Aboriginal art from an Aboriginal rather than from a European perspective
- D. focused more intensely on understanding and documenting rock art

Paragraph 2:

3. The word “relatively” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. completely
- B. comparatively
- C. apparently

Rock Art of the Australia Aborigines

Ever since European first explored Australia, people have been trying to understand the ancient rock drawings and carvings created by the Aborigines, the original inhabitants of the continent. Early in the nineteenth century, encounters with Aboriginal rock art tended to be infrequent and open to speculative interpretation, but since the late nineteenth century, awareness of the extent and variety of Australian rock art has been growing. In the latter decades of the twentieth century there were intensified efforts to understand and record the abundance of Australian rock art.

The systematic study of this art is a relatively new discipline in Australia. Over the past four decades new discoveries have steadily added to the body of knowledge. The most significant data have come from a concentration on

D. particularly

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

- A. indicate
- B. apply
- C. identify
- D. repeat

Paragraph 3:

5. The word “revised” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. discussed
- B. raised
- C. challenged
- D. changed

Paragraph 4:

6. 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 ways or leave out essential information

- A. The oldest rock art sites have simpler motifs than the best known sites of Panaramitee North.
- B. Because motifs primarily associated with the Panaramitee region are common in the oldest sites the term Panaramitee style has become the general term for rock art of this type.
- C. Because the Panaramitee style is so common in the older sites, researchers have described it most extensively.

three major questions. First, what is the age of Australian rock art? Second, what is its stylistic organization and is it possible to discern a sequence or a pattern of development between styles? Third, is it possible to interpret accurately the subject matter of ancient rock art, bring to bear all available archaeological techniques and the knowledge of present-day Aboriginal informants?

The age of Australia’s rock art is constantly being revised, and earlier datings have been proposed as the result of new discoveries. Currently, reliable scientific evidence dates the earliest creation of art on rock surfaces in Australia to somewhere between 30,000 and 50,000 years ago. This in itself is an almost incomprehensible span of generations, and one that makes Australia’s rock art the oldest continuous art tradition in the world.

Although the remarkable antiquity of Australia’s rock art is now established, the sequences and meanings of its images have been widely debated. Since the mid-1970s, a reasonably stable picture has formed of the organization of Australian rock art. In order to create a sense of structure to this picture, researchers have relied on a distinction that still underlies the forms of much indigenous visual culture—a distinction between geometric and figurative elements. Simple geometric repeated patterns—circles, concentric circles, and lines—constitute the iconography

D. The motifs carved in the rocky surface of the Panaramitee region make up the oldest form of rock art discovered in Australia.

7. According to paragraph 4, researchers have organized and structured Australian rock art by distinguishing between which of the following?

- A. Images found at Panaramitee North and images found in other parts of Australia
- B. Images found in a particular type of rock layer and images found in other types of rock layers
- C. Images that have geometric elements and images that have figurative elements
- D. Images that are typically found and image that are rarely found

8. According to paragraph 4, all of the following are signs of the great age of the Panaramitee engravings EXCEPT:

- A. The engravings consisted of simple animal drawings.
- B. The engravings were covered with a layer of a substance known as “desert varnish”.
- C. Local Aborigines who were asked knew nothing about the origin of the engravings.
- D. Geologic changes had occurred after the engravings were made.

9. Why does the author include information about Tasmania in paragraph 4?

- A. To provide evidence that the Panaramitee style is widespread and of great age
- B. To prove that Aboriginal Australians could not have made the carvings in Tasmania
- C. To indicate how researchers have determined how long ago Tasmania separated from the mainland
- D. To illustrate the importance of geometric rock art to tourism in Tasmania

(characteristic images) of the earliest rock-art sites found across Australia. The frequency with which certain simple motifs appear in these oldest sites has led rock-art researchers to adopt a descriptive term—the Panaramitee style—a label which takes its name from the extensive rock pavements at Panaramitee North in desert South Australia, which are covered with motifs pecked into the surface. Certain features of these engravings lead to the conclusion that they are of great age—geological changes had clearly happened after the designs had been made and local Aboriginal informants, when first questioned about them, seemed to know nothing of their origins. Furthermore, the designs were covered with “desert varnish,” a glaze that develops on rock surfaces over thousands of years of exposure to the elements. The simple motifs found at Panaramitee are common to many rock-art sites across Australia. Indeed, sites with engravings of geometric shapes are also to be found on the island of Tasmania, which was separated from the mainland of the continent some 10,000 years ago.

Paragraph 5:

10. According to paragraph 5, the complex figurative style differs from the geometric style in that the complex figurative style

- A. varies significantly from region to region
- B. is more meaningful
- C. appears on only a few types of rocks
- D. has changed little overtime

11. According to paragraph 5, Lesley Maynard made which of the following suggestions about Australian rock art?

- A. There were a pattern of human figures being represented in a more complex style than animal figures.
- B. Australian archaeology should concentrate on determining the sequence of styles that led up to the Panaramitee style.
- C. The great antiquity of Australian rock art would probably make it impossible to determine the ages of the various styles found in rock art.
- D. The geometric style of Australian rock art was replaced by increasingly complex figurative styles.

12. In paragraph 5, the author indicates that twentieth century art has shown that naturalism does not necessarily follow abstraction in some kind of predetermined sequence in order to

- A. emphasize that it may not be possible to determine what the figures in ancient rock art represent
- B. suggest a reply to those who have questioned Maynard's interpretation of the sequence of Australian rock art
- C. provide a counterexample to Maynard's interpretation of the sequence of Australian rock art
- D. indicate that twentieth century art is more

In the 1970s when the study of Australian archaeology was in an exciting phase of development, with the great antiquity of rock art becoming clear. Lesley Maynard, the archaeologist who coined the phrase "Panaramitee style," suggested that a sequence could be determined for Australian rock art, in which a geometric style gave way to a simple figurative style (outlines of figures and animals), followed by a range of complex figurative styles that, unlike the pan-Australian geometric tradition tended to much greater regional diversity. While accepting that this sequence fits the archaeological profile of those sites, which were occupied continuously over many thousands of years a number of writers have warned that the underlying assumption of such a sequence—a development from the simple and the geometric to the complex and naturalistic—obscures the cultural continuities in Aboriginal Australia, in which geometric symbolism remains fundamentally important. In this context the simplicity of a geometric motif may be more apparent than real. Motifs of seeming simplicity can encode complex meanings in Aboriginal Australia. And has not twentieth-century art shown that naturalism does not necessarily follow abstraction in some kind of predetermine sequence?

advanced than ancient rock art

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

While a great deal of information exists, the answers to these questions are not yet definitive.

Where would the sentence best fit?

14. Interest in the rock art of the original inhabitants of Australia has grown over the last two centuries.

A. Late nineteenth century studies of Aboriginal rock art failed to recognize that a variety of styles existed.

B. The extreme age of the earliest Aboriginal rock art has been established but the interpretation of rock art images is still debated.

C. A sequence from geometric to more representative art fits many sites but does not necessarily indicate a progression from simple to complex meaning.

D. In determining the way in which Australian rock art was organized, archaeologists have made little distinction between geometric and figurative elements.

E. Older examples of rock art consist of simple, repeated geometric patterns while later rock art includes figures and animals.

F. Aboriginal informants were able to explain the meanings of ancient rock art symbols.

Paragraph 2: Third, is it possible to interpret accurately the subject matter of ancient rock art, bring to bear all available archaeological techniques and the knowledge of present-day Aboriginal informants? ■

Paragraph 3: The age of Australia's rock art is constantly being revised, and earlier datings have been proposed as the result of new discoveries. ■Currently, reliable scientific evidence dates the earliest creation of art on rock surfaces in Australia to somewhere between 30,000 and 50,000 years ago. ■This in itself is an almost incomprehensible span of generations, and one that makes Australia's rock art the oldest continuous art tradition in the world. ■

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LISTENING

1. What is the cause of the student's problem?
 - A. She missed the deadline for submitting her announcement to the university web site
 - B. She did not include enough information in her announcement.
 - C. The editors of the university web site did not post her announcement
 - D. The university web site will not be available to students for several days.

2. What did the student's group have to promise the author in order to get him to visit the university?
 - A. That he would have a large audience for his reading
 - B. That his books would be advertised on the university web site
 - C. That the French Department would pay his travel expenses
 - D. That he would also be able to speak at another nearby university

3. What does the man imply about the editors of the university' web site?
 - A. They are sometimes careless in their handling of students.
 - B. They sometimes revise students' announcements before posting them.
 - C. They routinely try to predict student interest in upcoming events.
 - D. They usually attend the events advertised on the web site.

4. What does the man suggest the student do?
 - A. Postpone the event until next week
 - B. Advertise the event on a more specialized web site
 - C. Explain her situation to the editors of the university web site
 - D. Create a poster to advertise the event

5. Why does the student say this
 - A. To suggest that the man contact the French Department
 - B. To express her frustration with the French Department's requirements for funding
 - C. To assure the man that the event has the support of the French Department
 - D. To explain why she is asking the man for additional funding

6. What is the lecture mainly about?
 - A. The methods archaeologists used to reconstruct the Antikythera Mechanism

- B. The influence the Antikythera Mechanism has had on the study of physics
- C. A research project in the combined fields of archaeology, physics, and mathematics
- D. An archaeological discovery that challenged an accepted historical view

7. According to the professor, how did the Antikythera Mechanism work?
- A. Dials on the device could be turned to calculate a ship's location at sea
 - B. The device was used to operate a larger computing system
 - C. A system of gears rotated the images located on the case
 - D. Light from the Sun illuminated particular indicators on the case throughout the day

8. What is the professor's attitude about the proposition that the Antikythera Mechanism is over two thousand years old?
- A. She is confident that the dating is accurate.
 - B. She is sure the dating will be revised in the future.
 - C. She is surprised that the dating remains inconclusive.
 - D. She believes that additional testing will be needed to confirm the dating

9. According to the professor, why is it unusual to discover a bronze artifact from ancient Greece?
- A. Bronze objects were often recycled.
 - B. Bronze corrodes underwater very quickly
 - C. Ancient Greeks had limited access to bronze
 - D. Artists of ancient Greece preferred to work with other materials

10. How were archaeologists able to determine how the Antikythera Mechanism operated?
- A. By comparing it to similar devices used 1,000 years later
 - B. By using gamma rays to see inside of the mechanism
 - C. By referring to ancient Greek writings about the mechanism
 - D. By consulting with colleagues in the field of physics

11. What does the professor imply about the ancient Greeks when she says this
- A. They were the first to observe the irregularity in the Moon's orbit.
 - B. They might not have been the inventors of the Antikythera Mechanism
 - C. They were more scientifically advanced than is commonly thought.
 - D. They appeared to have made some errors in their calculations.

12. What is the lecture mainly about?

- A. Ways of identifying different types of clouds
- B. Recent research findings about the causes of global warming
- C. The impact of clouds on global temperatures
- D. The impact of human activity on cloud formation

13. According to the professor, what is Earth's radiation budget?

- A. The average temperature difference between land masses and bodies of water
- B. The balance between incoming solar energy and reflected solar energy
- C. The percentage of incoming solar energy that gets trapped in clouds
- D. The portion of marine species that has been affected by global warming

14. Why does the professor discuss albedo?

- A. To point out that different surfaces have different reflective properties
- B. To suggest that the reflective surfaces on Earth should be increased
- C. To demonstrate how a cloud's thickness is measured
- D. To explain why clear air reflects a large amount of solar energy back to space

15. What can be inferred from the lecture about the effects of different types of clouds on Earth's climate?

- A. Low, thick clouds increase ocean temperatures much more than high, thin clouds do
- B. The cooling effect of low, thick clouds is stronger overall than the heating effect of high, thin clouds
- C. The effect of low, thick clouds is understood better than the effect of high, thin clouds.
- D. The effect of low, thick clouds is much more variable than the effect of high, thin clouds.

16. What does the professor say about microscopic plants in the ocean near Antarctica?

- A. They have been raising the ocean's albedo.
- B. Their population is increasing due to global warming.
- C. They grow more rapidly when cloud cover is thin.
- D. They produce a chemical that leads to cloud formation

17. Why does the professor say this

- A. To reintroduce a topic from a previous lecture

- B. To correct a common misunderstanding
- C. To encourage students to express their own opinions
- D. To revise his previous response to a student's question

18. Why does the man go to see the professor?

- A. To discuss a grade he received on a paper
- B. To get advice about which course he should take next term
- C. To ask a question about a reading assignment
- D. To request permission to take an advanced course

19. Why did the professor assign "Araby" instead of another short story from Dubliners?

- A. It is not related to the other stories in the collection.
- B. It is the shortest story in the collection.
- C. It is told from the narrators point of view.
- D. It is organized in a predictable way.

20. What is the professor's attitude when she discusses the master writer seminar'?

- A. She is surprised that more students do not enroll in it.
- B. She is excited because she learns a great deal from her students.
- C. She is pleased because it gives students a strong foundation in literary theory and criticism
- D. She is disappointed that she does not get to teach it as often as she would like.

21. What does the man imply when he mentions the papers he has written?

- A. He feels ready to study literature that is more challenging.
- B. He understands what he must do to improve his grades.
- C. He already appreciates the uniqueness of James Joyce's novels
- D. He is trying to match his literary style to James Joyce's.

22. What does the professor say about the course on nineteenth-century novels?

- A. It is one of the courses that she will be teaching next term.
- B. It is offered at a time of day that will work with the man's schedule.
- C. It is a natural progression from the course the man is taking now.
- D. It will compare nineteenth-century novels with a James Joyce novel.

23. What is the lecture mainly about?

- A. Parts of the dolphin's anatomy that allow it to navigate
- B. Two different types of communication used by dolphins
- C. The way that dolphins store air while swimming underwater
- D. The meanings of different signals used by dolphins

24. Why does the professor discuss the speed at which sound travels?

- A. To describe why sounds made under water can travel long distances
- B. To show why a person cannot hear a dolphin well when it is under water
- C. To compare the speed of two different sounds made by dolphins
- D. To explain how sound waves behave when crossing from one medium into another

25. What is the dolphin's melon?

- A. An oval-shaped bone that lets the dolphin hear sounds
- B. An organ made of fat tissue that helps a dolphin send sound waves
- C. An air-filled cavity that lets the dolphin breathe underwater
- D. An organ filled with water that helps the dolphin measure depth

26. What is the dolphin's jaw able to do?

- A. Send rapid clicking sounds into water
- B. Increase the speed of sounds
- C. Receive sound waves that have reflected off objects
- D. Force water through the nasal sacs and out the blowhole

27. How does the professor organize the information in the lecture?

- A. By describing a phenomenon and the physical structures that make it possible
- B. By describing several of the dolphin's senses and their relative usefulness
- C. By contrasting how the dolphin makes two different types of sounds
- D. By describing an old theory and then a new theory

28. Why does the professor say this

- A. To find out whether students are familiar with the lecture topic
- B. To mention a related topic that will not be discussed in detail
- C. To mention a common misconception about dolphin vocalizations
- D. To point out a primary function of dolphin blowholes

29. What is the main purpose of the lecture?

- A. To discuss some films the class will be viewing
- B. To help prepare students for a class assignment
- C. To compare two types of filmmaking techniques
- D. To talk about the history of screen dance

30. Why does the professor say that facial expressions are relatively unimportant in live performances?

- A. To point out that dancing and acting have many differences
- B. To emphasize that screen dancers should not be concerned about their facial expressions
- C. To give an example of a weakness of modern choreography
- D. To suggest a reason why dancers might want to participate in a screen dance

31. How does the professor try to make students feel more confident about their assignment? Click on 2 answers

- A. He tells them they will be able to practice editing films.
- B. He tells them that technical assistance is available if they need it
- C. He tells them they will not be graded on the technical aspects of their film.
- D. He tells them that editing techniques are easy to learn.

32. Why does the professor talk about a dancer entering and exiting a frame?

- A. To explain one way of creating a sense of flow in a screen dance
- B. To point out that some screen dances are filmed on a stage
- C. To help explain why screen dance is becoming more popular
- D. To remind students to follow safety guidelines when filming a screen dance

33. According to the professor, what does screen dance offer to viewers that live dance does not?

- A. A chance to see different types of dances being performed at the same time
- B. An opportunity to share the enthusiasm dancers have for their art
- C. A way to see how dance has changed over time
- D. A more convenient way to watch dance

34. What is the professor's opinion about the future impact of screen dance?

- A. It will inspire some stage choreographers to change their methods.
- B. It will eventually replace live dance.
- C. It will probably build new audiences for live dance.
- D. It will probably discourage some people from entering the dance profession

SPEAKING

1. There can be several advantages to spending time living in another country. Talk about one advantage and explain how living in another country provides that advantage. Use details and examples in your response. 【事件】

2. Some people enjoy spending their free time alone in activities such as reading, thinking, or writing. Others enjoy spending their free time in shared activities with other people. Which do you prefer and why? 【prefer】

3. No More International News

For the past few years, the daily campus newspaper has included a one-page international news section covering a few of the major stories in world news. Starting next month, the section will be eliminated. One of the reasons the newspaper editors gave for the decision to cut the section is that other news sources are better able to provide wider and more up-to-date international news coverage. The editors also noted that the change would create space for a new calendar page that will list events and activities around campus.

The woman expresses her opinion about the plan announced in the article. Briefly summarize the plan. Then state her opinion about the plan and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.

4. Reference Groups

Our thinking and behavior are often influenced by other people. When we admire and respect someone, we naturally try to imitate their behavior and attitudes. Groups of people whom we admire and whose behavior and attitudes we tend to imitate are known as reference groups. Reference groups provide a model--a frame of reference--that can shape how we think and behave. Over the course of a lifetime, we may be influenced by many different reference groups. As we grow older, or encounter new circumstances, our reference groups may change, and our attitudes and behavior may change accordingly.

Using the example from the lecture, explain how people's behavior is affected by reference groups.

5. Briefly summarize the problem the speakers are discussing. Then state which solution you would recommend. Explain the reasons for your recommendation.

6. Using the examples of the Venus flytrap and the sundew, describe two ways that carnivorous plants get their nutrients.

WRITING

TASK 1

Populations of the yellow cedar, a species of tree that is common in northwestern North America, have been steadily declining for more than a century now, since about 1880. Scientists have advanced several hypotheses explain this decline.

One hypothesis is that the yellow cedar decline may be caused by insect parasites, specifically the cedar bark beetle. This beetle is known to attack cedar trees; the beetle larvae eat the wood. There have been recorded instances of sustained beetle attacks overwhelming and killing yellow cedars, so this insect is a good candidate for the cause of the tree's decline.

A second hypothesis attributes the decline to brown bears. Bears sometimes claw at the cedars in order to eat the tree bark, which has a high sugar content. In fact, the cedar bark can contain as much sugar as the wild berries that are a staple of the bears' diet. Although the bears' clawing is unlikely to destroy trees by itself, their aggressive feeding habits may critically weaken enough trees to be responsible for the decline.

The third hypothesis states that gradual changes of climate may be to blame. Over the last hundred years, the patterns of seasonal as well as day-to-day temperatures have changed in northwestern North America. These changes have affected the root systems of the yellow cedar trees: the fine surface roots now start growing in the late winter rather than in the early spring. The change in the timing of root growth may have significant consequences. Growing roots are sensitive and are therefore likely to suffer damage from partial freezing on cold winter nights. This frozen root damage may be capable of undermining the health of the whole tree, eventually killing it.

Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they support/contradict specific points made in the reading passage.

TASK 2

In today's world, it is more important to work quickly and risk making mistakes than to work slowly and make sure that everything is correct.