

TPO 10

READING

Chinese Pottery

China has one of the world's oldest continuous civilizations—despite invasions and occasional foreign rule. A country as vast as China with so long-lasting a civilization has a complex social and visual history, within which pottery and porcelain play a major role.

Paragraph 2:

1. The word status in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - A. origin
 - B. importance
 - C. quality
 - D. design

2. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true of Chinese ceramics?
 - A. The function of ceramics remained the same from dynasty to dynasty.
 - B. The use of ceramics as trade objects is better documented than the use of ceramics as ritual objects.
 - C. There was little variation in quality for any type of ceramics over time.
 - D. Some religious sculptures were made using the earthenware type of ceramics.

Paragraph 3:

3. The word evolve in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - A. divided

The function and status of ceramics in China varied from dynasty to dynasty, so they may be utilitarian, burial, trade-collectors', or even ritual objects, according to their quality and the era in which they were made. The ceramics fall into three broad types—earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain—for vessels, architectural items such as roof tiles, and modeled objects and figures. In addition, there was an important group of sculptures made for religious use, the majority of which were produced in earthenware.

The earliest ceramics were fired to earthenware temperatures, but as early as the fifteenth century B.C., high-temperature stonewares were being made with glazed surfaces.

- B. extended
- C. developed
- D. vanished

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. While stonewares and porcelains are found throughout most historical periods, religious sculpture is limited to the ancient period.
- B. Religious sculpture was created in most periods, but its history is less clear than that of stonewares or porcelains because some old forms continued to be used even when new ones were developed.
- C. While stonewares and porcelains changed throughout history, religious sculpture remained uniform in form and use.
- D. The historical development of religious sculpture is relatively unclear because religious sculptures sometimes resemble earthenware architectural ornaments.

5. Paragraph 3 supports all of the following concerning the history of the ceramic industry in China EXCEPT:

- A. The earliest high-fired ceramics were of poor quality.
- B. Ceramics produced during the Tang and Ming dynasties sometimes incorporated multiple colors.
- C. Earthenware ceramics were produced in China before stonewares were.
- D. The Song dynasty period was notable

During the Six Dynasties period (AD 265-589), kilns in north China were producing high-fired ceramics of good quality. Whitewares produced in Hebei and Henan provinces from the seventh to the tenth centuries evolved into the highly prized porcelains of the Song dynasty (AD. 960-1279), long regarded as one of the high points in the history of China's ceramic industry. The tradition of religious sculpture extends over most historical periods but is less clearly delineated than that of stonewares or porcelains, for it embraces the old custom of earthenware burial ceramics with later religious images and architectural ornament.

Ceramic products also include lead-glazed tomb models of the Han dynasty, three-color lead-glazed vessels and figures of the Tang dynasty, and Ming three-color temple ornaments, in which the motifs were outlined in a raised trail of slip- as well as the many burial ceramics produced in imitation of vessels made in materials of higher intrinsic value.

for the production of high quality porcelain ceramics.

Paragraph 4:

6. The word instigate in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. improved
 - B. investigated
 - C. narrowed
 - D. caused
7. According to paragraph 4, one consequence of the trade of Chinese ceramics was
- A. The transfer of a distinctive blue pigment from China to the Middle East
 - B. An immediate change from earthenware production to porcelain production in European countries
 - C. Chinese production of wares made for the European market
 - D. A decreased number of porcelain vessels available on the European market

Trade between the West and the settled and prosperous Chinese dynasties introduced new forms and different technologies. One of the most far-reaching examples is the impact of the fine ninth-century AD. Chinese porcelain wares imported into the Arab world. So admired were these pieces that they encouraged the development of earthenware made in imitation of porcelain and instigated research into the method of their manufacture. From the Middle East the Chinese acquired a blue pigment—a purified form of cobalt oxide unobtainable at that time in China—that contained only a low level of manganese. Cobalt ores found in China have a high manganese content, which produces a more muted blue-gray color. In the seventeenth century, the trading activities of the Dutch East India Company resulted in vast quantities of decorated Chinese porcelain being brought to Europe, which stimulated and influenced the work of a wide variety of wares, notably Delft. The Chinese themselves adapted many specific vessel forms from the West, such as bottles with long spouts, and designed a range of decorative patterns especially for the European market.

Just as painted designs on Greek pots may seem today to be purely

Paragraph 5:

8. The word whereas in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. while
 - B. previously
 - C. surprisingly
 - D. because
9. In paragraph 5, the author compares the designs on Chinese pots to those on Greek pots in order to
- A. emphasize that while Chinese pots were decorative, Greek pots were functional
 - B. argue that the designs on Chinese pots had specific meanings and were not just decorative
 - C. argue that twentieth-century scholars are better able to understand these designs than were ancient scholars
 - D. explain how scholars have identified the meaning of specific images on Chinese pots
10. Which of the following is mentioned in paragraph 5 as being symbolically represented on Chinese ceramics?
- A. Chinese rulers
 - B. love of homeland
 - C. loyalty to friends
 - D. success in trade
11. Paragraph 5 suggests which of the following about the decorations on Chinese pottery?
- A. They had more importance for aristocrats than for ordinary citizens.
 - B. Their significance may have remained clear had the Chinese not come under foreign influence.

decorative, whereas in fact they were carefully and precisely worked out so that at the time, their meaning was clear, so it is with Chinese pots. To twentieth-century eyes, Chinese pottery may appear merely decorative, yet to the Chinese the form of each object and its adornment had meaning and significance. The dragon represented the emperor, and the phoenix, the empress; the pomegranate indicated fertility, and a pair of fish, happiness; mandarin ducks stood for wedded bliss; the pine tree, peach, and crane are emblems of long life; and fish leaping from waves indicated success in the civil service examinations. Only when European decorative themes were introduced did these meanings become obscured or even lost.

- C. They contain some of the same images that appear on Greek pots
- D. Their significance is now as clear to twentieth century observers as it was to the early Chinese.

Paragraph 6:

12. The word **these** in the passage refers to
- A. religious ceremonies
 - B. descriptions
 - C. types of ware
 - D. pots

From early times pots were used in both religious and secular contexts. The imperial court commissioned work and in the Yuan dynasty (A.D. 1279-1368) an imperial ceramic factory was established at Jingdezhen. Pots played an important part in some religious ceremonies. Long and often lyrical descriptions of the different types of ware exist that assist in classifying pots, although **these** sometimes confuse an already large and complicated picture.

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

Foreign trade was also responsible for certain innovations in coloring.

Where could the sentence best fit?

14. Ceramics have been produced in China for a very long time.

-
-
-

Answer choices

- A. The Chinese produced earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain pottery and they

Paragraph 4: Trade between the West and the settled and prosperous Chinese dynasties
introduced new forms and different technologies. One of the most far-reaching examples is the impact of the fine ninth-century AD. Chinese porcelain wares imported into the Arab world. ■So admired were these pieces that they encouraged the development of earthenware made in imitation of porcelain and instigated research into the method of their manufacture. ■From the Middle East the Chinese acquired a

used their ceramics for a variety of utilitarian, architectural, and ceremonial purposes.

B.The shape and decoration of ceramics produced for religious use in China were influenced by Chinese ceramics produced for export.

C.As a result of trade relations. Chinese ceramic production changed and Chinese influenced the ceramics production of other countries

D.Chinese burial ceramics have the longest and most varied history of production and were frequently decorated with written texts that help scholars date them.

E.Before China had contact with the West, the meaning of various designs used to decorate Chinese ceramics was well understood.

F.Ceramics made in imperial factories were used in both religious and non-religious contexts

blue pigment—a purified form of cobalt oxide unobtainable at that time in China—that contained only a low level of manganese. Cobalt ores found in China have a high manganese content, which produces a more muted blue-gray color. ■In the seventeenth century, the trading activities of the Dutch East India Company resulted in vast quantities of decorated Chinese porcelain being brought to Europe, which stimulated and influenced the work of a wide variety of wares, notably Delft. ■The Chinese themselves adapted many specific vessel forms from the West, such as bottles with long spouts, and designed a range of decorative patterns especially for the European market.

Paragraph 1:

1. According to paragraph 1, which of the following must we find out in order to determine the impact of human activities upon climate?

- A. The major changes in climate over the past millennia
- B. The degree to which the climate varies naturally
- C. The best method for measuring climatic change
- D. The millennium when humans began to interfere with the climate

Variations in the Climate

One of the most difficult aspects of deciding whether current climatic events reveal evidence of the impact of human activities is that it is hard to get a measure of what constitutes the natural variability of the climate. We know that over the past millennia the climate has undergone major changes without any significant human intervention. We also know that the global climate system is immensely complicated and that everything is in some way

connected, and so the system is capable of fluctuating in unexpected ways. We need therefore to know how much the climate can vary of its own accord in order to interpret with confidence the extent to which recent changes are natural as opposed to being the result of human activities.

Paragraph 2:

2. According to paragraph 2, an advantage of proxy records over instrumental records is that
- A. they are more-reliable measures of climatic variability in the past century
 - B. they provide more-accurate measures of local temperatures
 - C. they provide information on climate fluctuations further back in time
 - D. they reveal information about the human impact on the climate

Paragraph 3:

3. 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. Because physical and chemical properties of substances are unchanging, they are useful records of climate fluctuations over time
 - B. For hundreds or thousands of years, people have been observing changes in the chemical and physical properties of substances in order to infer climate change
 - C. Because it takes long periods of time for the climate to change, systematic changes

Instrumental records do not go back far enough to provide us with reliable measurements of global climatic variability on timescales longer than a century. What we do know is that as we include longer time intervals, the record shows increasing evidence of slow swings in climate between different regimes. To build up a better picture of fluctuations appreciably further back in time requires us to use proxy records.

Over long periods of time, substances whose physical and chemical properties change with the ambient climate at the time can be deposited in a systematic way to provide a continuous record of changes in those properties overtime, sometimes for hundreds or thousands of years.

Generally, the layering occurs on an annual basis, hence the observed changes in the records can be dated. Information on temperature, rainfall, and other aspects of the climate that can be inferred from the systematic changes in

in the properties of substances are difficult to observe.

D. Changes in systematically deposited substances that are affected by climate can indicate climate variations over time.

4. According to paragraph 3, scientists are able to reconstruct proxy temperature records by

- A. studying regional differences in temperature variations
- B. studying and dating changes in the properties of substances
- C. observing changes in present day climate conditions
- D. inferring past climate shifts from observations of current climatic changes

properties is usually referred to as proxy data. Proxy temperature records have been reconstructed from ice core drilled out of the central Greenland ice cap, calcite shells embedded in layered lake sediments in Western Europe, ocean floor sediment cores from the tropical Atlantic Ocean, ice cores from Peruvian glaciers, and ice cores from eastern Antarctica.

While these records provide broadly consistent indications that temperature variations can occur on a global scale, there are nonetheless some intriguing differences, which suggest that the pattern of temperature variations in regional climates can also differ significantly from each other.

Paragraph 4:

5. The word **striking** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. noticeable
 - B. confusing
 - C. true
 - D. unlikely

What the proxy records make abundantly clear is that there have been significant natural changes in the climate over timescales longer than a few thousand years. Equally **striking**, however, is the relative stability of the climate in the past 10,000 years (the Holocene period).

Paragraph 3:

Paragraph 4:

6. According to paragraphs 3 and 4, proxy data have suggested all of the following about the climate EXCEPT:

- A. Regional climates may change overtime.
- B. The climate has changed very little in

the past 10,000 years.

- C. Global temperatures vary more than regional temperatures.
- D. Important natural changes in climate have occurred over large timescales.

Paragraph 5:

7. The word **erratic** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. dramatic
- B. important
- C. unpredictable
- D. common

8. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 5 as natural causes of climate change EXCEPT

- A. atmospheric changes
- B. the slow movement of landmasses
- C. fluctuations in the amount of ice and snow
- D. changes in ocean activity

To the extent that the coverage of the global climate from these records can provide a measure of its true variability, it should at least indicate how all the natural causes of climate change have combined. These include the chaotic fluctuations of the atmosphere, the slower but equally **erratic** behavior of the oceans, changes in the land surfaces, and the extent of ice and snow. Also included will be any variations that have arisen from volcanic activity, solar activity, and, possibly, human activities.

Paragraph 6:

9. According to paragraph 6, which of the following is true of computer models of the global climate?

- A. The information they produce is still limited.
- B. They are currently most useful in understanding past climatic behaviors.
- C. They allow researchers to interpret the data obtained from proxy records.
- D. They do not provide information about regional climates

One way to estimate how all the various processes leading to climate variability will combine is by using computer models of the global climate. They can do only so much to represent the full complexity of the global climate and hence may give only limited information about natural variability. Studies suggest that to date the variability in computer simulations is considerably smaller than in data obtained from the proxy records.

Paragraph 7:

10. The word **deliberations** in the

In addition to the internal variability of the global climate

passage is closest in meaning to

- A. records
- B. discussions
- C. results
- D. variations

11. The word **invoked** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. demonstrated
- B. called upon
- C. supported
- D. expected

12. What is the author's purpose in presenting the information in paragraph 7?

- A. To compare the influence of volcanoes and solar activity on climate variability with the influence of factors external to the global climate system
- B. To indicate that there are other types of influences on climate variability in addition to those previously discussed
- C. To explain how external influences on climate variability differ from internal influences
- D. To argue that the rapid warming of Earth in recent decades cannot be explained

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

Indeed, the contribution of volcanoes and solar activity would more likely have been to actually reduce the rate of warming slightly.

Where would the sentence best fit?

14. A number of different and complex

system itself, there is the added factor of external influences, such as volcanoes and solar activity .There is a growing body of opinion that both these physical variations have a measurable impact on the climate.

Thus we need to be able to include these in our **deliberations**. Some current analyses conclude that volcanoes and solar activity explain quite a considerable amount of the observed variability in the period from the seventeenth to the early twentieth century's, but that they cannot be **invoked** to explain the rapid warming in recent decades.

Paragraph 7: In addition to the internal variability of the global climate system itself, there is the added factor of external influences, such as volcanoes and solar activity .■There is a growing body of opinion that both these physical variations have a measurable impact

factors influence changes in the global climate over long periods of time.

Answer choices

- A. In the absence of instrumental records, proxy data allow scientists to infer information about past climates.
- B. Scientists see a consistent pattern in the global temperature variations that have occurred in the past.
- C. Computer models are used to estimate how the different causes of climate variability combine to account for the climate variability that occurs.
- D. Scientists have successfully separated natural climate variation from changes related to human activities.
- E. Scientists believe that activities outside the global climate system, such as volcanoes and solar activity may have significant effects on the system.
- F. Scientists have concluded that human activity accounts for the rapid global warming in recent decades.

on the climate. ■ Thus we need to be able to include these in our deliberations. ■ Some current analyses conclude that volcanoes and solar activity explain quite a considerable amount of the observed variability in the period from the seventeenth to the early twentieth century's, but that they cannot be invoked to explain the rapid warming in recent decades.■

Seventeenth-Century European Economic Growth

In the late sixteenth century and into the seventeenth, Europe continued the growth that had lifted it out of the relatively less prosperous medieval period (from the mid 400s to the late 1400s). Among the key factors behind this growth were increased agricultural productivity and an expansion of

Paragraph 1:

1. According to paragraph 1, what was true of Europe during the medieval period?
 - A. Agricultural productivity declined.
 - B. There was relatively little economic growth.
 - C. The general level of prosperity

declined.

D. Foreign trade began to play an important role in the economy.

2. The word **key** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. historical
- B. many
- C. important
- D. hidden

Paragraph 2:

3. According to paragraph 2, one effect of the desire to increase food production was that

- A. land was cultivated in a different way
- B. more farmers were needed
- C. the rural economy was weakened
- D. forests and wetlands were used for farming

trade.

Populations cannot grow unless the rural economy can produce enough additional food to feed more people. During the sixteenth century, farmers brought more land into cultivation at the expense of forests and fens (low-lying wetlands). Dutch land reclamation in the Netherlands in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries provides the most spectacular example of the expansion of farmland: the Dutch reclaimed more than 36.000 acres from 1590 to 1615 alone.

Much of the potential for European economic development lay in what at first glance would seem to have been only sleepy villages. Such villages, however, generally lay in regions of relatively advanced agricultural production, permitting not only the survival of peasants but also the accumulation of an agricultural surplus for investment. They had access to urban merchants, markets, and trade routes.

Paragraph 3:

4. According to paragraph 3, what was one reason villages had such great economic potential?

- A. Villages were located in regions where agricultural production was relatively advanced.
- B. Villages were relatively small in population and size compared with urban areas.
- C. Some village inhabitants made investments in industrial development.

D. Village inhabitants established markets within their villages.

Paragraph 4:

5. Paragraph 4 supports the idea that increased agricultural production was important for the expansion of industry primarily because it
- A. increased the number of available workers in rural areas
 - B. provided new types of raw materials for use by industry
 - C. resulted in an improvement in the health of the rural cottage workers used by manufacturers
 - D. helped repair some of the ravages of the Thirty Years' War

6. The word **meager** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. very necessary
- B. very low
- C. traditional
- D. primary

Paragraph 5:

7. Why does the author mention that English and Dutch ships carrying rye from the Baltic states reached Spain and Portugal?

- A. To suggest that England and the Netherlands were the two most important trading nations in seventeenth-century Europe
- B. To suggest how extensive trading relations were
- C. To contrast the importance of agricultural products with manufactured products

Increased agricultural production in turn facilitated rural industry, an intrinsic part of the expansion of industry. Woolens and textile manufacturers, in particular, utilized rural cottage (in-home) production, which took advantage of cheap and plentiful rural labor. In the German states, the ravages of the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) further moved textile production into the countryside. Members of poor peasant families spun or wove cloth and linens at home for scant remuneration in an attempt to supplement **meager** family income.

More extended trading networks also helped develop Europe's economy in this period. English and Dutch ships carrying rye from the Baltic states reached Spain and Portugal. Population growth generated an expansion of small-scale manufacturing, particularly of handicrafts, textiles, and metal production in England, Flanders, parts of northern Italy, the southwestern German states, and parts of Spain. Only iron smelting and mining required marshaling a significant amount of capital (wealth

D.To argue that shipping introduced a range of new products

invested to create more wealth).

Paragraph 6:

8. By including the quotation in paragraph 6 by the financier from Antwerp, the author is emphasizing that
- A. sailing was an important aspect of the economy
 - B. increasing the number of water routes made trade possible
 - C. bills of exchange were necessary for successful trading
 - D. financiers often exaggerated the need for bills of exchange

9. According to paragraph 6, merchants were able to avoid the risk of carrying large amounts of gold and silver by
- A. using third parties in Marseille to buy goods for them
 - B. doing all their business by using Dutch currency
 - C. paying for their purchases through bills of exchange
 - D. waiting to pay for goods until the goods had been delivered

The development of banking and other financial services contributed to the expansion of trade. By the middle of the sixteenth century, financiers and traders commonly accepted bills of exchange in place of gold or silver for other goods. Bills of exchange, which had their origins in medieval Italy, were promissory notes (written promises to pay a specified amount of money by a certain date) that could be sold to third parties. In this way, they provided credit. At mid-century, an Antwerp financier only slightly exaggerated when he claimed, "One can no more trade without bills of exchange than sail without water." Merchants no longer had to carry gold and silver over long, dangerous journeys. An Amsterdam merchant purchasing soap from a merchant in Marseille could go to an exchanger and pay the exchanger the equivalent sum in guilders, the Dutch currency. The exchanger would then send a bill of exchange to a colleague in Marseille, authorizing the colleague to pay the Marseille merchant in the merchant's own currency after the actual exchange of goods had taken place.

Paragraph 7:

10. According to paragraph 7, until the eighteenth century, it was the principal function of which of the following to

Bills of exchange contributed to the development of banks, as exchangers began to provide loans. Not until the eighteenth century, however, did such banks as the Bank

provide funds for the state?

- A. Bills of exchange
- B. Exchangers who took loans
- C. Banks
- D. Business investment

of Amsterdam and the Bank of England begin to provide capital for business investment. Their principal function was to provide funds for the state.

Paragraph 8:

11. The phrase an English innovation in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. a new development introduced by the English
 - B. an arrangement found only in England
 - C. a type of agreement negotiated in English
 - D. a type of partnership based on English law

The rapid expansion in international trade also benefited from an infusion of capital, stemming largely from gold and silver brought by Spanish vessels from the Americas. This capital financed the production of goods, storage, trade, and even credit across Europe and overseas. Moreover an increased credit supply was generated by investments and loans by bankers and wealthy merchants to states and by joint-stock partnerships - an English innovation (the first major company began in 1600). Unlike short-term financial cooperation between investors for a single commercial undertaking, joint-stock companies provided permanent funding of capital by drawing on the investments of merchants and other investors who purchased shares in the company.

12. According to paragraph 8, each of the following was a source of funds used to finance economic expansion EXCEPT
- A. groups of investors engaged in short-term financial cooperation
 - B. the state
 - C. wealthy merchants
 - D. joint-stock companies

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

They could also avoid having to identify and assess the value of a wide variety of coins issued in many different places.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Paragraph 6: The development of banking and other financial services contributed to the expansion of trade. By the middle of the sixteenth century, financiers and traders commonly accepted bills of exchange in place of gold or silver for

14. In late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century Europe, increased agricultural production and the expansion of trade were important in economic growth

Answer choices

- A. Bringing more land under cultivation produced enough food to create surpluses for trade and investment as well as for supporting the larger populations that led to the growth of rural industry.
- B. Most rural villages established an arrangement with a nearby urban center that enabled villagers to take advantage of urban markets to sell any handicrafts they produced.
- C. Increases in population and the expansion of trade led to increased manufacturing, much of it small-scale in character but some requiring significant capital investment.
- D. Increased capital was required for the production of goods, for storage, for trade, and for the provision of credit throughout of Europe as well as distant markets overseas.
- E. Bills of exchange were invented in medieval Italy but became less important as banks began to provide loans for merchants.
- F. The expansion of trade was facilitated by developments in banking and financial services and benefited from the huge influx of capital in the form of gold silver from the Americans.

other goods. Bills of exchange, which had their origins in medieval Italy, were promissory notes (written promises to pay a specified amount of money by a certain date) that could be sold to third parties. In this way, they provided credit. ■ At mid-century, an Antwerp financier only slightly exaggerated when he claimed, "One can no more trade without bills of exchange than sail without water." ■ Merchants no longer had to carry gold and silver over long, dangerous journeys. ■ An Amsterdam merchant purchasing soap from a merchant in Marseille could go to an exchanger and pay the exchanger the equivalent sum in guilders, the Dutch currency. ■ The exchanger would then send a bill of exchange to a colleague in Marseille, authorizing the colleague to pay the Marseille merchant in the merchant's own currency after the actual exchange of goods had taken place.

LISTENING

1. Why does the student go to see the professor?

- A. To discuss the latest trends in the photography shows
- B. To find out why some of her work was not selected for a show
- C. To discuss how to get her photographs exhibited
- D. To find out about a student photography show on campus

2 According to the professor, what is the best way to create work that is likely to be chosen for a show

- A. By taking photographs that fit with current trends
- B. By following one's own artistic views
- C. By consulting experienced photographers
- D. By learning what gallery owners are interested in

3 What does the professor imply about photography created outside of the classroom

- A. It is usually technically stronger than work created for a class
- B. It tends to be more interesting than class work
- C. It faces increased pressure to be trendy
- D. It is more likely to be exhibited than is work created for a class

4. According to the professor, what are two ways young photographers can market their work. Click on 2 answers

- A. Share examples of their work with others
- B. Hire a professional agent to sell their work
- C. Display their work in places other than gallery
- D. Ask a professor to recommend their work to gallery owners

5. Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question. Why does the student say this

- A. To ask the professor to reevaluate her work
- B. To indicate that she understands the importance of sharing her work
- C. To show that she disagrees with the professor's opinion
- D. To suggest that her work has met the professor's criteria

6 What is the lecture mainly about

- A. Recent fossil evidence connecting whales and the hippopotamus
- B. Difficulties in the determining the evolutionary history of whales
- C. Similarities among ancient ancestors of whales

D. Similarities between whales and other modern-day animals

7 According to the professor, what three aspects of the Ambulocetus fossil make Ambulocetus a likely bridge between land mammals and sea mammals? Click on 3 answers

- A. It had an elongated skeletal structure
- B. It strongly resembled a modern hippopotamus
- C. It had an unusually kind and thin tail for a whale
- D. It had limbs that could have been used for walking
- E. Its skull had ear bones characteristic of land mammals

8 According to the professor, what does the discovery of Ambulocetus mean to researchers?

- A. It fills a gap in the fossil evidence for whale evolution
- B. It has become less significant since the discovery of Basilosaurus
- C. It calls into doubt the theory that whale evolved from land mammals
- D. It suggests that whales evolved more recently than was previously believed

9 What evidence suggests that whale are descendants of the hippopotamus

- A. Similarities between hippopotamus fossils and the Ambulocetus fossil
- B. Similarities in the genes of hippopotamuses and whales
- C. Similarities in the habitats of modern hippopotamuses and ancient whales
- D. Similarities in the skeletal structures of modern hippopotamuses and ancient whales

10 What is the professor's opinion about recent genetic studies relating to whale evolution?

- A. They solve a long-standing mystery involving fossil evidence
- B. They contain significant errors
- C. They present evidence that conflicts with fossil evidence.
- D. The findings of the various studies should not have surprised researchers

11. What does DNA evidence indicate about relationships among whales?

- A. All modern whales descend from sperm whales
- B. Differences among toothed whales are less significant than was previously thought
- C. Not all toothed whales are closely related
- D. Sperm whale are more closely related to killer whales than was previously thought

12 What is the main purpose of the lecture ?

- A. To describe the trade in food crops between Europe and Americas
- B. To describe the introduction of American food crops to Europeans
- C. To describe the influence of American food crops on traditional Europeans
- D. To describe the difficulties of growing American food crops in European climates

13 What does the professor imply about certain plants in the nightshade family?

- A. They grow best in Mediterranean climates
- B. Their leaves are high in nutritional value
- C. They were mistakenly believed to be related to potatoes
- D. They are dangerous when eaten by human beings

14 What does the professor imply about Thomas Jefferson's attitude toward tomatoes?

- A. It was typical of his unconventional way of thinking
- B. It helped to advance his political career
- C. It changed the eating habits of North Americans
- D. It helped to make tomatoes popular in Europe

15 According to the professor, what was the long-effect of the introduction of American corn and potatoes to Europe?

- A. It had a negative effect on the nutritional intake of people living near the Mediterranean Sea
- B. It contributed to a shift in the balance of power from southern Europe to northern Europe
- C. It encouraged the development of new types of cuisine in southern Europe
- D. It led to the failure of many native European grain crops

16 According to the professor, what is one of the reasons why potatoes became popular in Ireland?

- A. Potatoes were more nourishing than native Irish food crops
- B. Potatoes grew better at higher altitudes than native Irish crops
- C. Political leaders in Ireland encouraged the cultivation of potatoes
- D. People in Ireland were not aware that potatoes are members of the nightshade family

17. Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question. What can be inferred about the professor when she says this

- A. She expects the student to provide an answer to her question
- B. She is surprised by the student's question

- C. She thinks that she knows what the student was going to ask
- D. She expects other students in the class to express their opinions

18. Why does the student go to the bookstore

- A. To purchase a book by Jane Bowles
- B. To find out which books he need for a course
- C. To return a book that was originally assigned for a course
- D. To find out how to order a book for a course

19. What is the store's policy about giving refunds on books? Click on 2 answers

- A. Books that are not for a specific course will receive a store credit instead of a refund
- B. Course textbooks can be returned for a full refund early in the school semester
- C. All books must be returned within two weeks to be eligible for a full refund
- D. Only books that are in new condition will get a full refund

20. Why is the professor not going to discuss the book by Jane Bowles in the class?

- A. There is not enough time left in the semester
- B. Not all of the students were able to get a copy of the book
- C. The professor miscalculated the difficulty level of the book
- D. The book was not on the course syllabus

21. What does the woman imply about the book written by Jane Bowles

- A. It is worth reading
- B. It focuses on a serious topic
- C. She is not familiar with it
- D. She read it for a literature class

22. Why does the man mean when he says this

- A. He thinks the store's policy is too strict.
- B. He is happy that the woman has agreed to his request
- C. He is surprised at the woman's suggestion.
- D. He is annoyed that he needs to give the woman more information

23. What is the main purpose of the lecture?

- A. To discuss environment phenomena that have changed the phosphorus cycle
- B. To illustrate how interrupting the phosphorus cycle can affect the environment
- C. To describe how phosphorus ends up in the atmosphere
- D. To explain how phosphorus gets recycled in the environment

24. Which human activities that influence the phosphorus cycle does the professor mention? Click on 2 answers

- A. Fishing
- B. Building dams on rivers
- C. Polluting the oceans
- D. marking and using fertilizer

25. Why does the professor discuss underwater volcanoes?

- A. To describe the location of most of the phosphorus on Earth
- B. To point out the difficulty of studying the phosphorus cycle
- C. To describe a step in the phosphorus cycle
- D. To illustrate the differences between two phases in the phosphorus cycle

26. What can be inferred about the professor's view on phosphorus getting washed into rivers?

- A. She is unconcerned because phosphorus is a beneficial nutrient
- B. She is concerned about the quantity of phosphorus entering the waterways
- C. She thinks that the amount of research conducted on the topic is excessive
- D. She is frustrated that most of her students are unaware of the phenomenon

27. What comparison does the professor make involving phosphorus and nitrogen?

- A. Sediment on the ocean floor contains more nitrogen than phosphorus
- B. The atmosphere contains more nitrogen than phosphorus
- C. Nitrogen requires more time to get recycled than phosphorus does
- D. Phosphorus is more important than nitrogen to the development of fish

28. What does the professor mean when she says this

- A. She realizes that the students are struggling with the concept
- B. She is surprised that the student knew the answer to her question
- C. She thinks that the answer to the question is obvious
- D. She thinks that this phase of the cycle has an unusual name

29. What is the main purpose of the lecture?

- A. To discuss possible explanations for childhood amnesia
- B. To describe key features of childhood amnesia
- C. To explain methods of testing memory in children of different ages
- D. To discuss why the ability recall memories diminishes as a person ages

30. Why does the professor ask student about their earliest memories?

- A. To help students relate to the topic she is about to discuss
- B. To establish that people vary in the time of their earliest memory
- C. To introduce the connection between language and memory
- D. To point out a common theme in the earliest memories of most people

31. What does the professor imply about some of the explanations for childhood amnesia that she describes?

- A. They can never be proved or disproved
- B. They were formed without proper evidence
- C. They explain only certain types of childhood amnesia
- D. They are contradicted by her own research

32. The professor mentions some commonly held explanations for childhood amnesia. Indicate whether each of the following is one of the explanations she mentions. Click in the correct box for each phrase. This item is worth 2 points

Yes

No

- A. Early memories are repressed
- B. Young children have few experiences to remember
- C. Young children are unable to form memories
- D. Children lose memories at a faster rate than adults
- E. Young children do not make an effort to remember events

33. How was recall tested in children without language ability?

- A. By recording children's responses to familiar faces
- B. By observing children's reaction to a repeated series of actions
- C. By having children imitate each other's actions

D. By having children imitate an ordered sequence of actions

34. The professor mention a study in the 1980s that tested memory in children under age 3 .What did the researchers conclude from this study?

- A. Young children don't develop the capacity for recall until after age 3
- B. Piaget's theory linking language development to memory was incorrect
- C. Young children typically remember events for about nine months
- D. The formation of memories is dependent upon language development

SPEAKING

1. Talk about a time when you accomplished something you did not think you could do. What did you accomplish? Why did you think you could not do it? 【事件】
2. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Use details and examples to explain your answer. 【agree】
3. Student Art Display

The university is currently considering possible locations on campus for displaying paintings and other artwork by students. I think the lobby at the entrance to the student center would be a great location. Since many students pass through the Student center every day, artwork displayed in the lobby would be viewed by hundreds of people. Also, because the whole front of the building is made of glass window, the lobby is filled with natural light. This makes it perfect for displaying artwork, which should have plenty of light to be seen and appreciated.

Sincerely yours, Paul Sands.

Briefly summarize the proposal in the student's letter. Then state her opinion about the proposal and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.

4. Entertainment Merchandising

An effective, widely used marketing practice in the entertainment industry is entertainment merchandising. Entertainment merchandising is a form of marketing in which the brand or image from one product is also used to sell another. The practice of entertainment merchandising often occurs in connection with movies and television shows, especially those associated with children. For example, the success of a popular children's television show may result in the marketing of toys that are designed to look like characters in the show. Or the situation may be reversed when a children's television show is written to include characters that are based on already-popular toys.

Using the example from the lecture, explain the concept of entertainment merchandising.

5. Briefly summarize the woman's problem. Then state which solution you would recommend and explain the reasons for your recommendation.
6. Using points from the lecture, explain why researchers think that babies may feel empathy.

WRITING

TASK 1

The sea otter is a small mammal that lives in waters along the western coast of North America from California to Alaska. When some sea otter populations off the Alaskan coast started rapidly declining a few years ago, it caused much concern because sea otters play an important ecological role in the coastal ecosystem. Experts started investigating the cause of the decline and quickly realized that there were two possible explanations: environmental pollution or attacks by predators. Initially, the pollution hypothesis seemed the more likely of the two.

The first reason why pollution seemed the more likely cause was that there were known sources of it along the Alaskan coast, such as oil rigs and other sources of industrial chemical pollution. Water samples from the area revealed increased levels of chemicals that could decrease the otters' resistance to life-threatening infections and thus could indirectly cause their deaths.

Second, other sea mammals such as seals and sea lions along the Alaskan coast were also declining, indicating that whatever had endangered the otters was affecting other sea mammals as well. This fact again pointed to environmental pollution, since it usually affects the entire ecosystem rather than a single species. Only widely occurring predators, such as the orca (a large predatory whale), could have the same effect, but orcas prefer to hunt much larger prey, such as other whales.

Third, scientists believed that the pollution hypothesis could also explain the uneven pattern of otter decline: at some Alaskan locations the otter populations declined greatly, while at others they remained stable. Some experts explained these observations by suggesting that ocean currents or other environmental factors may have created uneven concentrations of pollutants along the coast.

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

TASK 2

Playing computer games is a waste of time. Children should not be allowed to play them.

