

TPO 20

READING

Westward migration

Paragraph 1

1. What can be inferred from paragraph 1 about western farmers prior to 1815?

- A. They had limited their crop production to wheat, corn, tobacco, and cotton.
- B. They were able to sell their produce at high prices.
- C. They had not been successful in raising cattle.
- D. They did not operate in a national market economy.

2. What is the purpose of the statement, “whereas in 1810 only a seventy of the American people lived west of Appalachian Mountains, by 1840 more than a third lived there”?

- A. To illustrate that generally population shifts occur rapidly
- B. To correct a mistaken impression of American agriculture from 1810 to 1840
- C. To emphasize the range and speed with which the westward migration occurred
- D. To demonstrate how attractive the Appalachian Mountains were to Americans

Paragraph 2

3. The word ‘fringes’ in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. Borders
- B. Groups
- C. Types

The story of the westward movement of population in the United States is, in the main, the story of the expansion of American agriculture—of the development of new areas for the raising of livestock and the cultivation of wheat, corn, tobacco, and cotton. After 1815 improved transportation enabled more and more western farmers to escape a self-sufficient way of life and enter a national market economy during periods when commodity prices were high, the rate of westward migration increased spectacularly. “Old America seemed to be breaking up and moving westward,” observed an English visitor in 1817, during the first great wave of migration. Emigration to the west reached a peak in the 1830’s. whereas in 1810 only a seventy of the American people lived west of the Appalachian mountains, by 1840 more than a third lived there.

Why were these hundreds of thousands of settlers—most of them farmers, some of them artisans—drawn away from the cleared fields and established cities and villages of the

D. Directions

4. According to paragraph 2, all of the following are reasons why Americans migrated westward EXCEPT

- A. The desire to move from one place to the next
- B. The hope of improving their socioeconomic status
- C. The opportunity to change jobs
- D. The need to escape religious or political crises

East? Certain characteristics of American society help to explain this remarkable migration. The European ancestors of some Americans had for centuries lived rooted to the same village or piece of land until some religious, political, or economic crisis uprooted them and drove them across the Atlantic. Many of those who experienced this sharp break thereafter lacked the ties that had bound them and their ancestors to a single place. Moreover, European society was relatively stratified; occupation and social status were inherited. In American society, however, the class structure was less rigid; some people changed occupations easily and believed it was their duty to improve their social and economic position. As a result, many Americans were an inveterately restless, rootless, and ambitious people. Therefore, these social and economic position. As a result, many Americans were an inveterately restless, rootless, and ambitious people. Therefore, these social traits helped to produce the nomadic and daring settlers who kept pushing westward beyond the fringes of settlement. In addition, there were other immigrants who migrated west in search of new homes, material success, and better lives.

Paragraph 3

5. 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

The west had plenty of attractions: the alluvial river bottoms, the fecund soils of the rolling forest lands, the black loams of the prairies

information.

- A. Because the West had more rivers and forests than the East, its soil was more productive.
- B. The fertile soils of the West drew farmers from regions with barren soils.
- C. Farmers living in western areas of the United States were more affected by soil erosion than farmers living in eastern areas.
- D. The soil in western areas of the United States was richer than soil in eastern areas.

6. According to paragraph 3, what was the significance of the land law passed in 1820?

- A. It granted government-supported loans to farmers.
- B. It provided farmland at an affordable price.
- C. It required banks to offer loans to farmers.
- D. It enabled farmers to sell their land for a profit.

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

- A. Growth
- B. Cooperation
- C. Importance
- D. Success

Paragraph 4

8. Paragraph 4 suggests that turnpikes affected farmers by

- A. Making the price of grain uniform for both eastern and western farmers
- B. Making western farm products more profitable than eastern farm products.
- C. Allowing farmers to drive their

were tempting to New England farmers working their rock, sterile land and to southeastern farmers plagued with soil depletion and erosion. In 1820 under a new land law, a farm could be bought for 100. The continued proliferation of banks made it easier for those without cash to negotiate loans in paper money. Western farmers borrowed with the confident expectation that the exploding economy would keep farm prices high, thus making it easy to repay loans when they fell due.

Transportation was becoming less of a problem of those who wished to move west and for those who wished to move west and for those who had far surpluses to send to market. ■Prior to 1815, western farmers who did not live on navigable

livestock across mountain trails

D. Allowing a greater number of farmers to sell their farm products in a commercial market

Paragraph 5

9. The word “superseded” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. Replaced
- B. Reformed
- C. Equaled
- D. Increased

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

- A. Collected shifted
- B. Shifted
- C. Transported
- D. Sold

11. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 5 about flatboats and keelboats?

- A. They ceased to be used as soon as the first turnpikes were built.
- B. They were slower and more expensive to operate than steamboats.
- C. They were used for long distance but not for regional transportation.
- D. They were used primarily on the Erie Canal.

12. Paragraph 5 mentions that the Erie Canal led to a reduction in all of the following EXCEPT

- A. The length of the route that goods from the West traveled across to reach eastern markets

waterways were connected to them only by dirt roads and mountain trails.■ Livestock could be driven across the mountains, but the cost of transporting bulky grains in this fashion was several times greater than their value in eastern markets.■ The first step toward an improvement of western transportation was the construction of turnpikes.■ These roads made possible a reduction in transportation costs and thus agriculture along their routes.

Two other developments presaged the end of the era of turnpikes and started a transportation revolution that resulted in increased regional specialization and the growth of a national market economy. First came the steamboat; although flatboats and keelboats continued to be important until the 1850's, steamboats eventually superseded all other craft in the carrying of passengers and freight. Steamboats were not only faster but also transported upriver freight for about one tenth of what it had previously cost on hand-propelled keelboats. Next came the Erie canal, an enormous project in its day, spanning about 350 miles. After the canal went into operation, the cost per mile of transporting a ton of freight from Buffalo to New York City declined from nearly 20 cents to less than 1 cent. Eventually, the western states diverted much of their produce from the rivers to the Erie Canal, a shorter route to eastern markets.

- B. The cost of transporting freight
- C. The price of produce from western states
- D. The amount of produce from western states that was shipped on rivers

13. In fact, goods could be shipped more cheaply across the much greater distance of the Atlantic Ocean than they could from western New York to coastal cities.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square(■)to insert the sentence in the passage.

14. The westward movement of population across the United States led to expanded agricultural production.

Answer Choices

- A. The desire to improve their livelihood often inspired people to move west.
- B. Among the people who moved to the western United States were a number of artisans.
- C. The fertility of western farmland as well as favorable government policies supported agricultural gains.
- D. Steamboats were originally used to transport passengers rather than freight.
- E. Commercial farming in the West was greatly enhanced by improvements in land and water transportation.
- F. The transportation revolution resulted in regional economies that operated independently of a national market economy.

Early settlements in southwest Asia

Paragraph 1

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

The universal global warming at the

- A. Numerous
- B. Regular
- C. Very important
- D. Very positive

2. Major climatic changes occurred by the end of the Ice Age in all of the following geographic areas EXCEPT

- A. temperate regions of Asia
- B. southwestern Asia
- C. North America
- D. Europe

Q3 The phrase “this remarkable change” in the passage refers to

- A. warming at the end of the Ice Age
- B. shifts in mountain snow lines
- C. the movement of people from farms to villages
- D. a dramatic increase in the population

Paragraph 2:

4. The word ‘exploited’ in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. explored
- B. utilized
- C. inhabited
- D. improved

5. Why does the author mention “seashells, stone bowls, and artifacts made of obsidian”?

- A. to give examples of objects obtained through trade with other societies.
- B. to illustrate the kinds of objects that are preserved in a cool climate
- C. to provide evidence that the organization of work was specialized
- D. to give examples of the artistic ability of local populations.

end of the ice age had dramatic effects on temperate regions of Asia, Europe, and North America. Ice sheets retreated and sea level rose.■ The climatic changes in southwestern Asia were more subtle, in that they involved shifts in mountain snow lines, rainfall patterns, and vegetation cover. ■ However, these same cycles of change and had momentous impacts on the sparse human populations of the region.■ At the end of the Ice Age, no more than a few thousand foragers lived along the eastern Mediterranean coast, in the Jordan and Euphrates valleys. Within 2,000 years, the human population of the region numbered in the tens of thousands, all as a result of village life and farming.■ Thanks to new environmental and archaeological discoveries, we now know something about this remarkable change in local life.

Pollen samples from freshwater lakes in Sria and elsewhere tell us forest cover expanded rapidly at the end of the Ice Age, for the southwestern Asian climate was still cooler and considerably wetter than today. Many areas were richer in animal and plant species than they are now, making them highly favorable for human occupation. About 9000 B.C., most human settlements lay in the area along the Mediterranean coast and in the Zagros Mountains of Iran and their foothills. Some local areas, like the Jordan River valley, the middle Euphrates valley, and some Zagros valleys, were more densely populated than elsewhere. Here more sedentary and more complex societies flourished. These people exploited the landscape intensively, foraging on hill slopes for

Paragraph 3

6. The word “cramped” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. primitive
- B. secure
- C. extended
- D. confined

7. Paragraph 3 suggests which of the following about the settlement of Abu Hureyra?

- A. The settlement was inhabited by small groups of people from nearby areas.
- B. Small bands of people migrated in and out of the settlement.
- C. The location of the settlement made permanent development difficult.
- D. The easy availability of food led to the growth of the settlement.

Paragraph 4

8. The word “shifts” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. Effects
- B. Similarities
- C. Changes
- D. Exceptions

9. Paragraph 4 suggests that the people of Abu

wild cereal grasses and nuts, while hunting gazelle and other game on grassy lowlands and in river valleys. Their settlements contain exotic objects such as seashells, stone bowls, and artifacts made of obsidian (volcanic glass), all traded from afar. This considerable volume of intercommunity exchange brought a degree of social complexity in its wake.

Thanks to extremely fine-grained excavation and extensive use of flotation methods (through which seeds are recovered from soil samples), we know a great deal about the foraging practices of the inhabitants of Abu Hureyra in Syria’s Euphrates valley. Abu Hureyra was founded about 9500B.C., a small village settlement of cramped pit dwellings (houses dug partially in the soil) with reed roofs supported by wooden uprights. For the next 1,500 years, its inhabitants enjoyed a somewhat warmer and damper climate than today, living in a well-wooded steppe area where wild cereal grasses were abundant. They subsisted off spring migrations of Persian gazelles from the south. With such a favorable location, about 300 to 400 people lived in a sizable, permanent settlement. They were no longer a series of small bands but lived in a large community with more elaborate social organization, probably grouped into clans of people of common descent.

The flotation samples from the excavations allowed botanists to study shifts in plant-collection habits as if they were looking through a telescope at a changing landscape. Hundreds of tiny plant remains show how the inhabitants exploited nut harvests in nearby

Hureyra abandoned their long-established settlement because

- A. The inhabitants had cleared all the trees from the forests
- B. Wild cereal grasses took over pistachio and oak forests
- C. People wanted to explore new areas
- D. Lack of rain caused food shortages

Paragraph 5:

10. According to paragraph 5, after 7000B.C. the settlement of Abu Hureyra differed from earlier settlements at that location in all of the following EXCEPT

- A. The domestication of animals
- B. The intensive hunting of gazelle
- C. The size of the settlement
- D. The design of the dwellings

1.1 The word "abruptly" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. Informally
- B. Briefly
- C. Suddenly
- D. Surprisingly

12 .Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information I the highlighted sentence in the passage?

Incorrect choices change the meaning in important was or leave out essential information.

- A. In many areas besides Abu Hureyra, complex factors led to new economies including the herding of domestic stock.
- B. In Ain Ghazal and Syria domestic stock was more important that it was at Abu Hureyra.
- C. Once early methods of herding animals improved, new economies were adopted.
- D. Many complex theories attempt to explain the early domestication of animals.

pistachio and oak forests. However, as the climate dried up, the forests retreated from the vicinity of the settlement. The inhabitants turned to wild cereal grasses instead, collecting them by the thousands, while the percentage of nuts in the diet fell. By 8200B.C., drought conditions were so severe that the people abandoned their long-established settlement, perhaps dispersing into smaller camps.

Five centuries later, about 7700B.C., a new village rose on the mound. At first the inhabitants still hunted gazelle intensively. Then, about 7000 B.C., within the space of a few generations, the switched abruptly to herding domesticated goats and sheep and to growing einkorn, pulses, and other cereal grasses. Abu Hureyra grew rapidly until it covered nearly 30 acres. It was a close-knit community of rectangular, one-story mud-brick houses, joined by narrow lanes and courtyards, finally abandoned about 5000 B.C.. Many complex factors led to the adoption of the new economies, not only at Abu Hureyra, but at many other locations such as 'Ain Ghazal, also in Syria, where goat toe bones showing the telltale marks of abrasion caused by foot tethering (binding)' testify to early herding of domestic stock.

13 .Look at the four squares(■)that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

One of the major effects was the rapid growth of the human population itself.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square(■) to insert the sentence in the passage.

14 .At the end of the Ice Age, patterns of human settlement changed in southwestern Asia.

Answer Choices

- A. Wild cereals, grasses, and nuts were changed for exotic objects.
- B. Changes in climatic conditions made southwestern Asia highly beneficial to human occupants.
- C. Social organization in Abu Hureyra decreased as the population grew.
- D. The favorable location of Abu Hureyra kept the city from experiencing hardship during drought years.
- E. Within 2,000 years, populations in southwestern Asia greatly increased in number.
- F. In rich, fertile areas permanent societies evolved to a high level of complexity.

The universal global warming at the end of the ice age had dramatic effects on temperate regions of Asia, Europe, and North America. Ice sheets retreated and sea level rose.■ The climatic changes in southwestern Asia were more subtle, in that they involved shifts in mountain snow lines, rainfall patterns, and vegetation cover. ■ However, these same cycles of change and had **momentous** impacts on the sparse human populations of the region.■ At the end of the Ice Age, no more than a few thousand foragers lived along the eastern Mediterranean coast, in the Jordan and Euphrates valleys. Within 2,000years, the human population of the region numbered in the tens of thousands, all as a result of village life and farming.■ Thanks to new environmental and archaeological discoveries, we now know something about this **remarkable change** in local life.

Fossil preservation

Paragraph 1

1. The word “agencies” in the passage is

When one considers the many ways by which organisms are completely destroyed after death, it is

closest in meaning to

- A. Combinations
- B. Problems
- C. Forces
- D. Changes

2. In paragraph 1, what is the author's purpose in providing examples of how organisms are destroyed?

- A. To emphasize how surprising it is that so many fossils exist
- B. To introduce a new geologic theory of fossil preservation
- C. To explain why the fossil record until now has remained incomplete
- D. To compare how fossils form on land and in water

3. The word "terrestrial" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. Land
- B. Protected
- C. Alternative
- D. Similar

Paragraph 2

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

- A. When snail or clam shells are left behind, they must be empty in order to remain durable and resist dissolution.
- B. Although snail and clam shells are durable and resist dissolving, over time

remarkable that fossils are as common as they are. Attack by scavengers and bacteria, chemical decay, and destruction by erosion and other geologic agencies make the odds against preservation very high. However, the chances of escaping complete destruction are vastly improved if the organism happens to have a mineralized skeleton and dies in a place where it can be quickly buried by sediment. Both of these conditions are often found on the ocean floors, where shelled invertebrates (organisms without spines) flourish and are covered by the continuous rain of sedimentary particles. Although most fossils are found in marine sedimentary rocks, they also are found in terrestrial deposits left by streams and lakes. On occasion, animals and plants have been preserved after becoming immersed in tar or quicksand, trapped in ice or lava flows, or engulfed by rapid falls of volcanic ash.

The term "fossil" often implies petrification, literally a transformation into stone. After the death of an organism, the soft tissue is ordinarily consumed by scavengers and bacteria. They empty shell of a snail or clam may be left behind, and if it is sufficiently durable and resistant to dissolution, it may remain basically unchanged for a long period of time. Indeed, unaltered shells of marine invertebrates are known from deposits over 100 million years old.

they slowly begin to change.

C. Although the soft parts of snails or clams dissolve quickly, their hard shells resist dissolution for a long time.

D. Empty snail or clam shells that are strong enough not to dissolve may stay in their original state for a long time.

5. Why does the author mention “aragonite” in the passage?

A. To emphasize that some fossils remain unaltered for millions of years.

B. To contrast fossil formation in organisms with soft tissue and in organisms with hard shells

C. To explain that some marine organisms must undergo chemical changes in order to fossilize

D. To explain why fossil shells are more likely to survive than are fossil skeletons.

Paragraph 3

6. The word “enhance” in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. Control

B. Limit

C. Combine

D. Increase

7. Which of the following best explains the process of permineralization mentioned in paragraph 3?

A. Water containing calcium carbonate circulates through a shell and deposits sediment.

B. Liquid containing chemicals hardens an already existing fossil structure.

C. Water passes through sediment surrounding a fossil and removes its

In many marine creatures, however, the skeleton is composed of mineral variety of calcium carbonate called aragonite. Although aragonite has the same composition as the more familiar mineral known as calcite, it has a different crystal form, is relatively unstable, and in time changes to the more stable calcite.

Many other processes may alter the shell of the clam or snail and enhance its chances for preservation. Water containing dissolved silica, calcium carbonate, or iron may circulate through the enclosing sediment and be deposited in cavities such as narrow cavities and canals in bone once occupied by blood vessels and nerves. In such cases, the original composition of the bone or shell remains, but the fossil is made harder and more durable. This addition of a chemically precipitated substance into the shell is termed “permineralization.”

chemical content.

D. A chemical substance enters a fossil and changes its shape.

Paragraph 4

8. The word “precise” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. Complex
- B. Quick
- C. Exact
- D. Reliable

Paragraph 5

9. Paragraph 5 suggests which of the following about the carbonization process?

- A. It is completed soon after an organism dies.
- B. It does not occur in hard-shell organisms.
- C. It sometimes allows soft-tissued organisms to be preserved with all their parts.
- D. It is a more precise process of preservation than is replacement.

Paragraph 6

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

- A. Completion
- B. Variety
- C. Possibility
- D. Speed

Petrifaction may also involve a simultaneous exchange of the original substance of a dead plant or animal with mineral matter of a different composition. This process is termed “replacement” because solutions have dissolved the original material and replaced it with an equal volume of the new substance. Replacement can be a marvelously precise process, so that details of shell ornamentation, tree rings in wood, and delicate structures in bone are accurately preserved.

■Another type of fossilization, known as carbonization, occurs when soft tissues are preserved as thin film of carbon.■ Leaves and tissue of soft-bodied organisms such as jellyfish or worms may accumulate, become buried and compressed, and lose their volatile constituents.■ The carbon often remains behind as a blackened silhouette.■

Although it is certainly true that the possession of hard parts enhances the prospect of preservation, organisms having soft tissues and

Paragraph 7

11. According to paragraph 7, how do environments containing oxygen affect fossil preservation?

- A. They increase the probability that soft-tissued organisms will become fossils.
- B. They lead to more bacteria production.
- C. They slow the rate at which clay and silt are deposited.
- D. They reduce the chance that animal remains will be preserved.

12. According to the passage, all of the following assist preservation EXCEPT

- A. The presence of calcite in an organism's skeleton
- B. The presence of large open areas along an ocean floor
- C. The deposition of a fossil in sticky substances such as sap or tar
- D. The rapid burial of an organism under layers of silt

13. Look at the four squares that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage. But the evidence of past organic life is not limited to petrification. Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square■ to insert the sentence in the passage.

organs are also occasionally preserved. Insects and even small invertebrates have been found preserved in the hardened resins of conifers and certain other trees. X-ray examination of thin slabs of rock sometimes reveals the ghostly outlines of tentacles, digestive tracts, and visual organs of a variety of marine creatures. Soft parts, including skin, hair, and viscera of ice age mammoths, have been preserved in frozen soil or in the oozing tar of oil seeps.

The probability that actual remains of soft tissue will be preserved is improved if the organism dies in an environment of rapid deposition and oxygen deprivation. Under such conditions, the destructive effects of bacteria are diminished. The middle Eocene Messel shale (from about 48 million years ago) of Germany accumulated in such an environment. The shale was deposited in an oxygen-deficient lake where lethal gases sometimes bubbled up and killed animals. Their remains accumulated on the floor of the lake and were then covered by clay and silt. Among the superbly preserved Messel fossils are insects with iridescent exoskeletons (hard outer coverings), frogs with skin and blood vessels intact, and even entire small mammals with preserved fur and soft tissue.

14. The remains of ancient life are amazingly well preserved in the form of fossils.

Answer choices

A. Environmental characteristics like those present on ocean floors increase the likelihood that plant and animal fossils will occur.

B. Fossils are more likely to be preserved in shale deposits than in deposits of clay and silt.

C. The shells of organisms can be preserved by processes of chemical precipitation or mineral exchange.

D. Freezing enables the soft parts of organisms to survive longer than the hard parts.

E. Comparatively few fossils are found in the terrestrial deposits of streams and lakes.

F. Thin films of carbon may remain as an indication of soft tissue or actual tissue may be preserved if exposure to bacteria is limited.

■ Another type of fossilization, known as carbonization, occurs when soft tissues are preserved as thin film of carbon. ■ Leaves and tissue of soft-bodied organisms such as jellyfish or worms may accumulate, become buried and compressed, and lose their volatile constituents. ■ The carbon often remains behind as a blackened silhouette. ■

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LISTENING

1. Why does the man go to talk to the woman?

- A. To find out if he can get extended borrowing privileges
- B. To find out if he needs to immediately return a book he borrowed
- C. To find out why he has to pay a library fine
- D. To find out why his borrowing privileges have been suspended

2. What will the man probably do today? Click on 2 answers.

- A. Get photocopies of a book chapter
- B. Find out who requested his book
- C. Borrow additional books
- D. Renew the book Modern Social Problems

3. What is the woman trying to explain when she mentions students who have lost their borrowing privileges?

- A. Why the man should not photocopy part of the book
- B. The reasons for one of the library's policies
- C. What will happen if the man does not return the book
- D. The reason the man has to fill out a form

4. How does the man probably feel at the end of the conversation?

- A. Annoyed that he has to pay a fine on the book
- B. Upset that he is losing his library privileges
- C. Glad that he can keep the book for two more weeks
- D. Less worried about having to return the book

5. Why does the woman say this

- A. To make sure she understands what the man's problem is
- B. To encourage the man to return the book to the library soon
- C. To check whether the man has already returned the book
- D. To see if the man is familiar with the library's policy

6. What is the main topic of the lecture?

- A. The reasons people are not always truthful in conversations

- B. The need for greater regulation of language used in advertising
- C. The need for maximum precision and detail in everyday conversation
- D. The role of certain rules in determining what a speaker means

7. According to the professor, what helps speakers keep conversations from proceeding too slowly?

- A. The ability to make inferences according to the Gricean Maxims
- B. The ability to effectively distinguish truth from falsehood
- C. The willingness to acknowledge that a Gricean Maxim has been violated
- D. The willingness to ignore the Gricean Maxims on occasion

8. For each of the following, indicate whether or not it reflects one of the Gricean Maxims that the professor mentions. (Click on any choice that does and leave the rest unchecked.) Click on as many answers as apply.

- A. Try to make the topic interesting
- B. Avoid making claims that are false.
- C. Make comments as informative as necessary.
- D. Make as few assumptions as possible.
- E. Make comments relate to previous statements.

9. Why does the professor describe a letter of recommendation?

- A. To point out differences between written statements and spoken statements
- B. To illustrate how people may be deceived in a business environment
- C. To show how violating a Maxim may contribute to a statement's meaning
- D. To prove that lying is sometimes considered acceptable

10. What does the professor imply about advertisers?

- A. They are less likely than politicians to violate a Gricean Maxim.
- B. They realize that consumers know whether an advertisement violates a Maxim.
- C. They often make use of the Gricean Maxims to express humor.
- D. They realize that consumers make false inferences from advertisements.

11. What type of Maxim does the professor illustrate with this example:

- A. Manner
- B. Quality

- C.Quantity
- D.Relevance

12. What is the lecture mainly about?

- A.The effect of ice ages on the development of agriculture
- B.A theory about a change in Earth's climate cycle
- C.Strategies to prevent Earth from entering another ice age
- D.Some effects of industrialization on Earth's atmosphere

13. What does the professor imply about Earth's climate over the last several million years?

Click on 2 answers.

- A.Ice ages have alternated with warmer periods.
- B.Recent ice ages have not been as cold as earlier ice ages.
- C.Interglacial periods have become cooler and cooler overtime.
- D.Previous interglacial periods were shorter than the current interglacial period.

14. According to the professor, what factor is extending the duration of the current interglacial period?

- A.A shift in the locations of wetlands and forests
- B.The relatively mild temperatures of the most recent ice age
- C.The increased absorption of certain atmospheric gases by farm crops
- D.An increase in the quantity of certain gases in Earth's atmosphere

15. According to the professor, what activities associated with the beginnings of agriculture may have slowed or prevented the onset of a predicted ice age? Click on 2 answers.

- A.The clearing of trees
- B.The burning of fossil fuels
- C.The domestication of certain animals
- D.The cultivation of certain grains

16. What is the professor's attitude toward industrialization?

- A.He thinks that its effect on Earth's climate will decrease overtime.
- B.He is worried that it may speed the arrival of the next ice age.
- C.He thinks that it may reduce the effect of agriculture on Earth's climate.
- D.He is unsure about its long-term effects on Earth's climate.

17. What does the professor imply when he says this

- A.Theorists sometimes make careless predictions.
- B.Theorists were unaware of some of the effects of human activities.
- C.Technology of the 1970s was not sophisticated enough to detect the earliest stages of an ice age.
- D.Scientists in the 1970s overestimated the speed at which ice ages progress.

18. Why does the professor want to talk to the student?

- A.To discuss her application to graduate school
- B.To discuss a possible internship at the school's library
- C.To encourage her to increase the scope of her research project
- D.To suggest some changes to improve her research project

19. According to the professor, what information should be included in the student's application?

- A.The amount of money she will need for her research
- B.The amount of time she will need to complete her project
- C.A summary of research already conducted on the topic
- D.Reasons why she chose that particular topic

20. Why does the professor mention a university in Boston?

- A.He used to be a professor at that university.
- B.He thinks the student may find useful material there.
- C.He has plans to visit the university soon.
- D.He thinks the student should attend a conference there.

21. What does the professor say he will do for the student?

- A.Help her determine details for a research budget
- B.Assist her with her graduate school inquiry
- C.Talk to her about ways of expanding her project
- D.Write a letter of recommendation for her

22. Why does the professor say this

- A.He thinks the fund is rather limited.

- B. He agrees that the fund's name is rather long.
- C. He thinks the student needs help with her project.
- D. He is surprised that the student is not familiar with the fund

23. What is the lecture mainly about?

- A. The role played by folktales in contemporary Norwegian society
- B. A description of the major types of Norwegian folktales
- C. A comparison of Norwegian folktales and Norwegian folk legends
- D. An illustration of the differences between oral literature and written literature

24. What does the professor find appealing about folk legends?

- A. They are very imaginative.
- B. They are somewhat realistic.
- C. They stress what is important in a culture.
- D. They show similarities between otherwise diverse societies.

25. How is the story of the bear and the fox characteristic of Norwegian animal stories?

- A. It explains the origin of a physical characteristic of an animal.
- B. It uses animal behavior to explain human characteristics.
- C. It shows how animals were domesticated by people.
- D. It contains episodes of animals changing into people.

26. Why does the professor mention a folktale called east of the Sun and West of the Moon?

Click on 2 answers.

- A. To point out conventions found in most folktales
- B. To point out differences between animal stories and comical stories
- C. To give an example of a transformation story
- D. To give an example of a story published in the first collection of Norwegian folktales

27. What does the professor say about the characters in Norwegian Folktales?

- A. They usually behave in playful and amusing ways.
- B. They usually behave the way that real Norwegian people behave.
- C. Most are giants, trolls, or dragons.
- D. Most are based on actual historical figures.

28. What does the professor imply happened as a result of the Romantic movement's spreading to Norway?

- A.Children's literature became less popular.
- B.Attempts were made to modernize the plots of traditional folktales.
- C.Folktales began to be regarded as an important aspect of Norwegian culture.
- D.Folktales in Norway became more similar to folktales from other parts of Europe.

29. What is the lecture mainly about?

- A.Typical features of the snowshoe hare that do not result from adaptation
- B.Various strategies used by snowshoe hares to find food during the winter
- C.Characteristics that snowshoe hares have developed in response to their environment
- D.Interactions between snowshoe hares and human populations in the state of Maine

30. According to the professor, what causes the snowshoe hare's fur to begin turning white?

- A.A decrease in the hours that the Sun is up each day
- B.A sudden drop in temperature
- C.The increasing amount of snow on the ground
- D.The changing nature of the food supply

31. Why might an early snowfall be a particularly dangerous time for the snowshoe hare?

- A.Its feet would not yet have grown to resemble snowshoes.
- B.Its babies would not yet be able to keep themselves warm.
- C.Its chances of being seen by a predator are much higher.
- D.It might not be able to locate where it stored its food supply.

32. The professor implies that the snowshoe hare has an advantage over other animals because of its unusual feet. What is that advantage?

- A.It can reach food in higher locations better than its competitors.
- B.It can stay warm in cold weather longer than its competitors.
- C.It can outrun its predators in deep snow.
- D.It can dig under the snow to hide from its predators.

33. The professor explains that the snowshoe hare's food supply is available year-round. What does the availability of food allow the snowshoe hare to do?

- A.Store body fat for the cold months
- B.Remain lightweight through the winter
- C.Give birth during the winter
- D.Grow fur quickly during the first year after birth

34. Why does the student say this

- A.He wants to support the professor's point with an example.
- B.He is grateful the professor has answered his question.
- C.The professor's explanation contradicts his own experience.
- D.The professor may not believe he is telling the truth.

SPEAKING

1. Choose a quality you think makes someone a valuable member of a team. Explain why you think it is an important quality for a team or group member to have. 【人物】

2. Some people prefer to learn about current events from watching television news programs. Others prefer to read about current events in newspapers or on the Internet. Which do you think is better watching the news or reading the news? Explain why? 【prefer】

3. Energy costs reach sky-high levels

Heating prices, and the university's heating bills, reached record-high levels this year. In an effort to reduce heating costs, the university plans to lower the temperature in all classroom buildings on weekends and on weekdays after five P.M., when the day's classes have officially ended. Because classes will not be in session at these times, the reduced heat should have no negative impact on students and their studies. The university considers it essential that the cost-saving measures not interfere with student activities.

The woman expresses her opinion about the plan described in the article. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.

4. Franchising

Many popular and well-known business chains, such as fast food restaurants, use a practice known as franchising. In franchising, someone who wants to open a store or restaurant pays an established company for the right to use the company's name and sell the company's products. Selling an established, in-demand product that has immediate name recognition benefits the new business by reducing the risk that the business will fail. In exchange, the new business agrees to follow all of the standard practices of the company with the same it wants to use.

Use the example given by the professor, explain how franchising works

5. Briefly summarize the woman's problem, then state which solution you would recommend. Explain the reasons for your recommendation.

6. Using points and examples from the talk, describe the two defense mechanisms mentioned by the professor.

WRITING

TASK 1

In the United States, it had been common practice since the late 1960s not to suppress natural forest fires. The “let it burn” policy assumed that forest fire would burn themselves out quickly, without causing much damage. However, in the summer of 1988, forest fires in Yellowstone, the most famous national park in the country, burned for more than two months and spread over a huge area, encompassing more than 800,000 acres. Because of the large scale of the damage, many people called for replacing the “let it burn” policy with a policy of extinguishing forest fires as soon as they appeared. Three kinds of damage caused by the “let it burn” policy were emphasized by critics of the policy.

First, Yellowstone fires caused tremendous damage to the park’s trees and other vegetation. When the fires finally died out, nearly one third of Yellowstone’s land had been scorched. Trees were charred and blackened from flames and smoke. Smaller plants were entirely incinerated. What had been a national treasure now seemed like a devastated wasteland.

Second, the park wildlife was affected as well. Large animals like deer and elk were seen fleeing the fire. Many smaller species were probably unable to escape. There was also concern that the destruction of habitats and the disruption of food chains would make it impossible for the animals that survived the fire to return.

Third, the fires compromised the value of the park as a tourist attraction, which in turn had negative consequences for the local economy. With several thousand acres of the park engulfed in flames, the tourist season was cut short, and a large number of visitors decided to stay away. Of course, local businesses that depended on park visitors suffered as a result.

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

TASK 2

Successful people try new things and take risks rather than only doing what they know

