
TPO 2

READING

THE ORIGINS OF CETACEANS

Paragraph 1:

Directions: Mark your answer by filling in the oval next to your choice.

1. In paragraph 1, what does the author say about the presence of a blowhole in cetaceans?
 - A. It clearly indicates that cetaceans are mammals.
 - B. It cannot conceal the fact that cetaceans are mammals.
 - C. It is the main difference between cetaceans and land-dwelling mammals.
 - D. It cannot yield clues about the origins of cetaceans.
2. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about early sea otters?
 - A. It is not difficult to imagine what they looked like
 - B. There were great numbers of them.
 - C. They lived in the sea only.
 - D. They did not leave many fossil remains.

It should be obvious that cetaceans-whales, porpoises, and dolphins-are mammals. They breathe through lungs, not through gills, and give birth to live young. Their streamlined bodies, the absence of hind legs, and the presence of a fluke¹ and blowhole² cannot disguise their affinities with land dwelling mammals. However, unlike the cases of sea otters and pinnipeds (seals, sea lions, and walruses, whose limbs are functional both on land and at sea), it is not easy to envision what the first whales looked like. Extinct but already fully marine cetaceans are known from the fossil record. How was the gap between a walking mammal and a swimming whale bridged? Missing until recently were fossils clearly intermediate, or transitional, between land mammals and cetaceans.

Very exciting discoveries have finally allowed scientists to reconstruct the most likely origins of cetaceans. In 1979, a team looking for fossils in northern Pakistan found what proved to be the oldest fossil whale. The fossil was officially named *Pakicetus* in honor of the country where the discovery was made. *Pakicetus* was found embedded in rocks formed from river deposits that were 52 million years old. The river that formed these deposits was actually not far from an ancient ocean known as the Tethys Sea.

Paragraph 3:

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

- A. Exact
- B. Scarce

The fossil consists of a complete

- C. Valuable
- D. Initial

4. *Pakicetus* and modern cetaceans have similar
- A. Hearing structures
 - B. Adaptations for diving
 - C. Skull shapes
 - D. Breeding locations

5. The word “it” in the passage refers to
- A. *Pakicetus*
 - B. Fish
 - C. Life
 - D. Ocean

Paragraph 4:

6. The word “exposed” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. Explained
 - B. Visible
 - C. Identified
 - D. Located
7. The hind leg of *Basilosaurus* was a significant find because it showed that *Basilosaurus*
- A. Lived later than *Ambulocetus natans*
 - B. Lived at the same time as *Pakicetus*
 - C. Was able to swim well
 - D. Could not have walked on land
8. It can be inferred that *Basilosaurus* bred and gave birth in which of the following locations
- A. On land
 - B. Both on land and at sea
 - C. In shallow water
 - D. In a marine environment

skull of an archaeocyte, an extinct group of ancestors of modern cetaceans. Although limited to a skull, the *Pakicetus* fossil provides precious details on the origins of cetaceans. The skull is cetacean-like but its jawbones lack the enlarged space that is filled with fat or oil and used for receiving underwater sound in modern whales. *Pakicetus* probably detected sound through the ear opening as in land mammals. The skull also lacks a blowhole, another cetacean adaptation for diving. Other features, however, show experts that *Pakicetus* is a transitional form between a group of extinct flesh-eating mammals, the mesonychids, and cetaceans. It has been suggested that *Pakicetus* fed on fish in shallow water and was not yet adapted for life in the open ocean. It probably bred and gave birth on land.

Another major discovery was made in Egypt in 1989. Several skeletons of another early whale, *Basilosaurus*, were found in sediments left by the Tethys Sea and now exposed in the Sahara desert. This whale lived around 40 million years ago, 12 million years after *Pakicetus*. Many incomplete skeletons were found but they included, for the first time in an archaeocyte, a complete hind leg that features a foot with three tiny toes. Such legs would have been far too small to have supported the 50-foot-long *Basilosaurus* on land. *Basilosaurus* was undoubtedly a fully marine whale with possibly nonfunctional, or vestigial, hind legs.

Paragraph 5:

An even more exciting find was

9. Why does the author use the word “luckily” in mentioning that the *Ambulocetus natans* fossil included hind legs?

- A. Fossil legs of early whales are a rare find.
- B. The legs provided important information about the evolution of cetaceans.
- C. The discovery allowed scientists to reconstruct a complete skeleton of the whale.
- D. Until that time, only the front legs of early whales had been discovered.

10. 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. Even though *Ambulocetus* swam by moving its body up and down, it did not have a backbone.
- B. The backbone of *Ambulocetus*, which allowed it to swim, provides evidence of its missing fluke.
- C. Although *Ambulocetus* had no fluke, its backbone structure shows that it swam like modern whales.
- D. By moving the rear parts of their bodies up and down, modern whales swim in a different way from the way *Ambulocetus* swam.

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

- A. Staying afloat
- B. Changing direction
- C. Decreasing weight
- D. Moving forward

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

This is a question that has puzzled scientists for ages.

Where would the sentence best fit?

13-14.

This passage discusses fossils that help to explain the likely origins of cetaceans-whales,

reported in 1994, also from Pakistan. The now extinct whale *Ambulocetus natans* ("the walking whale that swam") lived in the Tethys Sea 49 million years ago. It lived around 3 million years after *Pakicetus* but 9 million before *Basilosaurus*. The fossil luckily includes a good portion of the hind legs. The legs were strong and ended in long feet very much like those of a modern pinniped. The legs were certainly functional both on land and at sea. The whale retained a tail and lacked a fluke, the major means of locomotion in modern cetaceans. The structure of the backbone shows, however, that *Ambulocetus* swam like modern whales by moving the rear portion of its body up and down, even though a fluke was missing. The large hind legs were used for propulsion in water. On land, where it probably bred and gave birth, *Ambulocetus* may have moved around very much like a modern sea lion. It was undoubtedly a whale that linked life on land with life at sea

Fluke: the two parts that constitute the large triangular tail of a whale

- 1. "Blowhole: a hole in the top of the head used for breathing

Paragraph 1: Extinct but already fully marine cetaceans are known from the fossil record. ■How was the gap

porpoises, and dolphins.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

- A. Recent discoveries of fossils have helped to show the link between land mammals and cetaceans.
- B. The discovery of *Ambulocetus natans* provided evidence for a whale that lived both on land and at sea.
- C. The skeleton of *Basilosaurus* was found in what had been the Tethys Sea, an area rich in fossil evidence.
- D. *Pakicetus* is the oldest fossil whale yet to be found.
- E. Fossils thought to be transitional forms between walking mammals and swimming whales were found.
- F. *Ambulocetus*' hind legs were used for propulsion in the water.

between a walking mammal and a swimming whale bridged? ■Missing until recently were fossils clearly intermediate, or transitional, between land mammals and cetaceans.■Very exciting discoveries have finally allowed scientists to reconstruct the most likely origins of cetaceans. ■In 1979, a team looking for fossils in northern Pakistan found what proved to be the oldest fossil whale.

DESERT FORMATION

Paragraph 1:

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

- A. Restricted
- B. Endangered
- C. Prevented
- D. Rejected

The deserts, which already occupy approximately a fourth of the Earth's land surface, have in recent decades been increasing at an alarming pace. The expansion of desertlike conditions into areas where they did not previously exist is called desertification. It has been estimated that an additional one-fourth of the Earth's land surface is threatened by this process.

Desertification is accomplished primarily through the loss of stabilizing natural vegetation and the subsequent accelerated erosion of the soil by wind and water. In some cases the loose soil is blown completely away, leaving a stony surface. In other cases, the finer particles may be removed, while the sand-sized particles are accumulated to form mobile hills or ridges of sand.

Paragraph 3:

2. According to paragraph 3, the loss of natural vegetation has which of the following consequences for soil?

- A. Increased stony content
- B. Reduced water absorption
- C. Increased numbers of spaces in the soil
- D. Reduced water runoff

Even in the areas that retain a soil cover, the reduction of vegetation typically results in the loss of the soil's ability to absorb substantial quantities of water. The impact of raindrops on the loose soil tends to transfer fine clay particles into the tiniest soil spaces, sealing them and producing a surface that allows very little water penetration. Water absorption is greatly reduced; consequently runoff is increased, resulting in accelerated erosion rates. The gradual drying of the soil caused by its diminished ability to absorb water results in the further loss of vegetation, so that a cycle of progressive surface deterioration is established.

In some regions, the increase in desert areas is occurring largely as the result of a trend toward drier climatic conditions. Continued gradual global warming has produced an increase in aridity for some areas over the past few thousand years. The process may be accelerated in subsequent decades if global warming resulting from air pollution seriously increases.

Paragraph 5:

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

- A. Fragile
- B. Predictable
- C. Complex
- D. Valuable

4. According to paragraph 5, in dry periods, border areas have difficulty

- A. Adjusting to stresses created by settlement
- B. Retaining their fertility after desertification
- C. Providing water for irrigating crops
- D. Attracting populations in search of food and fuel

There is little doubt, however, that desertification in most areas results primarily from human activities rather than natural processes. The semiarid lands bordering the deserts exist in a delicate ecological balance and are limited in their potential to adjust to increased environmental pressures. Expanding populations are subjecting the land to increasing pressures to provide them with food and fuel. In wet periods, the land may be able to respond to these stresses. During the dry periods that are common phenomena along the desert margins, though, the pressure on the land is often far in excess of its diminished capacity, and desertification results.

Paragraph 6:

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

- A. Openly
- B. Impressively
- C. Objectively
- D. Increasingly

6. According to paragraph 6, which of the following is often associated with raising crops?

- A. Lack of proper irrigation techniques
- B. Failure to plant crops suited to the particular area
- C. Removal of the original vegetation
- D. Excessive use of dried animal waste

7. The phrase “devoid of” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. Consisting of
- B. Hidden by
- C. Except for
- D. Lacking in

Paragraph 9:

8. According to paragraph 9, the ground’s absorption of excess water is a factor in desertification because it can

- A. Interfere with the irrigation of land
- B. Limit the evaporation of water

Four specific activities have been identified as major contributors to the desertification processes: overcultivation, overgrazing, firewood gathering, and overirrigation. The cultivation of crops has expanded into progressively drier regions as population densities have grown. These regions are especially likely to have periods of severe dryness, so that crop failures are common. Since the raising of most crops necessitates the prior removal of the natural vegetation, crop failures leave extensive tracts of land devoid of a plant cover and susceptible to wind and water erosion.

■ The raising of livestock is a major economic activity in semiarid lands, where grasses are generally the dominant type of natural vegetation. ■ The consequences of an excessive number of livestock grazing in an area are the reduction of the vegetation cover and the trampling and pulverization of the soil. ■ This is usually followed by the drying of the soil and accelerated erosion. ■

Firewood is the chief fuel used for cooking and heating in many countries. The increased pressures of expanding populations have led to the removal of woody plants so that many cities and towns are surrounded by large areas completely lacking in trees and shrubs. The increasing use of dried animal waste as a substitute fuel has also hurt the soil because this valuable soil conditioner and source of plant nutrients is no longer being returned to the land.

The final major human cause of desertification is soil salinization resulting from overirrigation. Excess water from irrigation sinks down into the water table. If no drainage system exists, the water table rises, bringing dissolved salts to the surface. The water evaporates and the salts are left behind, creating a white crustal layer that prevents air and

- C. Require more absorption of air by the soil
- D. Bring salts to the surface

9. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as contributing to desertification EXCEPT

- A. Soil erosion
- B. Global warming
- C. Insufficient irrigation
- D. The raising of livestock

Paragraph 10:

10. 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. Desertification is a significant problem because it is so hard to reverse and affects large areas of land and great numbers of people.
- B. Slowing down the process of desertification is difficult because of population growth that has spread over large areas of land.
- C. The spread of deserts is considered a very serious problem that can be solved only if large numbers of people in various countries are involved in the effort.
- D. Desertification is extremely hard to reverse unless the population is reduced in the vast areas affected.

11. It can be inferred from the passage that the author most likely believes which of the following about the future of desertification?

- A. Governments will act quickly to control further desertification.
- B. The factors influencing desertification occur in cycles and will change in the future.
- C. Desertification will continue to increase.
- D. Desertification will soon occur in all areas of the world.

Paragraph 7:

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

water from reaching the underlying soil.

The extreme seriousness of desertification results from the vast areas of land and the tremendous numbers of people affected, as well as from the great difficulty of reversing or even slowing the process. Once the soil has been removed by erosion, only the passage of centuries or millennia will enable new soil to form. In areas where considerable soil still remains, though, a rigorously enforced program of land protection and cover-crop planting may make it possible to reverse the present deterioration of the surface.

■ The raising of livestock is a major economic activity in semiarid lands, where grasses are generally the dominant type of natural vegetation. ■ The consequences of an excessive number of

This economic reliance on livestock in certain regions makes large tracts of land susceptible to overgrazing.

Where would the sentence best fit?

13-14. Many factors have contributed to the great increase in desertification in recent decades.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

- A. Growing human populations and the agricultural demands that come with such growth have upset the ecological balance in some areas and led to the spread of deserts.
- B. As periods of severe dryness have become more common, failures of a number of different crops have increased.
- C. Excessive numbers of cattle and the need for firewood for fuel have reduced grasses and trees, leaving the land unprotected and vulnerable.
- D. Extensive irrigation with poor drainage brings salt to the surface of the soil, a process that reduces water and air absorption.
- E. Animal dung enriches the soil by providing nutrients for plant growth.
- F. Grasses are generally the dominant type of natural vegetation in semiarid lands.

livestock grazing in an area are the reduction of the vegetation cover and the trampling and pulverization of the soil. ■ This is usually followed by the drying of the soil and accelerated erosion. ■

EARLY CINEM

Paragraph 1:

1. According to paragraph 1, all of the following were true of viewing films in Kinetoscope parlors EXCEPT:

- A. One individual at a time viewed a film.
- B. Customers could view one film after another.
- C. Prizefights were the most popular subjects for films.
- D. Each film was short.

The cinema did not emerge as a form of mass consumption until its technology evolved from the initial "peepshow" format to the point where images were projected on a screen in a darkened theater. In the peepshow format, a film was viewed through a small opening in a machine that was created for that purpose. Thomas Edison's peepshow device, the Kinetoscope, was introduced to the public in 1894. It was designed for use in Kinetoscope parlors, or arcades, which contained only a few individual

machines and permitted only one customer to view a short, 50-foot film at any one time. The first Kinetoscope parlors contained five machines. For the price of 25 cents (or 5 cents per machine), customers moved from machine to machine to watch five different films (or, in the case of famous prizefights, successive rounds of a single fight).

Paragraph 2:

2. The author discusses phonograph parlors in paragraph 2 in order to
- A. Explain Edison's financial success
 - B. Describe the model used to design Kinetoscope parlors
 - C. Contrast their popularity to that of Kinetoscope parlors
 - D. Illustrate how much more technologically advanced Kinetoscope parlors were

3. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence from the passage?

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

- A. Edison was more interested in developing a variety of machines than in developing a technology based on only one.
- B. Edison refused to work on projection technology because he did not think exhibitors would replace their projectors with newer machines.
- C. Edison did not want to develop projection technology because it limited the number of machines he could sell.
- D. Edison would not develop projection technology unless exhibitors agreed to purchase more than one projector from him.

Paragraph 3:

4. The word “readily” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. Frequently
 - B. Easily
 - C. Intelligently

These Kinetoscope arcades were modeled on phonograph parlors, which had proven successful for Edison several years earlier. In the phonograph parlors, customers listened to recordings through individual ear tubes, moving from one machine to the next to hear different recorded speeches or pieces of music. The Kinetoscope parlors functioned in a similar way. Edison was more interested in the sale of Kinetoscopes (for roughly \$1,000 apiece) to these parlors than in the films that would be run in them (which cost approximately \$10 to \$15 each). He refused to develop projection technology, reasoning that if he made and sold projectors, then exhibitors would purchase only one machine-a projector-from him instead of several.

Exhibitors, however, wanted to maximize their profits, which they could do more readily by projecting a handful of films to hundreds of customers at a time (rather than one at a time) and by charging 25 to 50 cents admission. About a year after the opening of the first

D. Obviously

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

- A. Criticism
- B. Leadership
- C. Help
- D. Approval

Paragraph 4:

6. According to paragraph 4, how did the early movies differ from previous spectacles that were presented to large audiences?

- A. They were a more expensive form of entertainment.
- B. They were viewed by larger audiences.
- C. They were more educational.
- D. They did not require live entertainers.

Paragraph 5:

7. According to paragraph 5, what role did early exhibitors play in the presentation of movies in theaters?

- A. They decided how to combine various components of the film program.
- B. They advised film-makers on appropriate movie content.
- C. They often took part in the live-action performances.
- D. They produced and prerecorded the material that was shown in the theaters.

Kinetoscope parlor in 1894, showmen such as Louis and Auguste Lumiere, Thomas Armat and Charles Francis Jenkins, and Orville and Woodville Latham (with the assistance of Edison's former assistant, William Dickson) perfected projection devices. These early projection devices were used in vaudeville theaters, legitimate theaters, local town halls, makeshift storefront theaters, fairgrounds, and amusement parks to show films to a mass audience.

With the advent of projection in 1895-1896, motion pictures became the ultimate form of mass consumption. Previously, large audiences had viewed spectacles at the theater, where vaudeville, popular dramas, musical and minstrel shows, classical plays, lectures, and slide-and-lantern shows had been presented to several hundred spectators at a time. But the movies differed significantly from these other forms of entertainment, which depended on either live performance or (in the case of the slide-and-lantern shows) the active involvement of a master of ceremonies who assembled the final program.

Although early exhibitors regularly accompanied movies with live acts, the substance of the movies themselves is mass-produced, prerecorded material that can easily be reproduced by theaters with little or no active participation by the exhibitor. Even though early exhibitors shaped their film programs by mixing films and other entertainments together in whichever way they thought would be most attractive to audiences or by accompanying them with lectures, their creative control remained limited. What audiences came to see was the technological marvel of the movies; the lifelike reproduction of the commonplace motion of trains, of waves striking the shore, and of people walking in the street; and the magic made possible by trick photography and the manipulation

of the camera.

With the advent of projection, the viewer's relationship with the image was no longer private, as it had been with earlier peepshow devices such as the Kinetoscope and the Mutoscope, which was a similar machine that reproduced motion by means of successive images on individual photographic cards instead of on strips of celluloid. It suddenly became public—an experience that the viewer shared with dozens, scores, and even hundreds of others. At the same time, the image that the spectator looked at expanded from the minuscule peepshow dimensions of 1 or 2 inches (in height) to the life-size proportions of 6 or 9 feet.

Paragraph 6:

8. Which of the following is mentioned in paragraph 6 as one of the ways the Mutoscope differed from the Kinetoscope?

- A. Sound and motion were simultaneously produced in the Mutoscope.
- B. More than one person could view the images at the same time with the Mutoscope.
- C. The Mutoscope was a less sophisticated earlier prototype of the Kinetoscope.
- D. A different type of material was used to produce the images used in the Mutoscope.

9. The word “it” in the passage refers to

- A. The advent of projection
- B. The viewer's relationship with the image
- C. A similar machine
- D. Celluloid

10. According to paragraph 6, the images seen by viewers in the earlier peepshows, compared to the images projected on the screen, were relatively

- A. Small in size
- B. Inexpensive to create
- C. Unfocused
- D. Limited in subject matter

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

- A. Was enlarged
- B. Was improved
- C. Was varied
- D. Was rejected

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

When this widespread use of projection technology began to hurt his Kinetoscope business, Edison acquired a projector developed by Armat and introduced it as “Edison’s latest marvel, the Vitascope.”

Where would the sentence best fit?

Paragraph 3: ■Exhibitors, however, wanted to maximize their profits, which they could do more readily by projecting a handful of films to hundreds of customers at a time (rather than one at a time) and by charging 25 to 50 cents admission. ■About a year after the opening of the first Kinetoscope parlor in 1894, showmen such as Louis and

13.

The technology for modern cinema evolved at the end of the nineteenth century.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

- A. Kinetoscope parlors for viewing films were modeled on phonograph parlors.
- B. Thomas Edison's design of the Kinetoscope inspired the development of large screen projection.
- C. Early cinema allowed individuals to use special machines to view films privately.
- D. Slide-and-lantern shows had been presented to audiences of hundreds of spectators.
- E. The development of projection technology made it possible to project images on a large screen.
- F. F. Once film images could be projected, the cinema became form of mass consumption.

Auguste Lumiere, Thomas Armat and Charles Francis Jenkins, and Orville and Woodville Latham (with the assistance of Edison's former assistant, William Dickson) perfected projection devices. ■These early projection devices were used in vaudeville theaters, legitimate theaters, local town halls, makeshift storefront theaters, fairgrounds, and amusement parks to show films to a mass audience.■

~~~~~

~~~~~

LISTENING

1. Why does the man go to see his professor?

- A. To borrow some charts and graphs from her
- B. To ask her to explain some statistical procedures
- C. To talk about report he is writing
- D. To discuss a grade he got on a paper

2. What information will the man include in his report? Click in the correct box for each phrase. This question worth 2 points

Include in report

Not include in report

- A. Climate charts
- B. Interviews with meteorologists
- C. Journals notes
- D. Statistical tests

3. Why does the professor tell the man about the appointment at the doctor's office?

- A. To demonstrate a way of remembering things
- B. To explain why she needs to leave soon
- C. To illustrate a point that appears in his report
- D. To emphasize the importance of good health

4. What does the professor offer to do for the man?

- A. Help him collect more data in other areas of the state
- B. Submit his research findings for publication

- C. Give him the doctor's telephone number
- D. Review the first version of his report

5. Why does the professor say this?

- A. To question the length of the paper
- B. To offer encouragement
- C. To dispute the data sources
- D. To explain a theory

6. What is the professor mainly discussing?

- A. The development of motor skills in children
- B. How psychologists measure muscle activity in the throat
- C. A theory about the relationship between muscle activity and thinking
- D. A study on deaf people's problem-solving techniques

7. Why does the professor say this?

- A. To give an example of a laryngeal habit
- B. To explain the meaning of a term
- C. To explain why he is discussing laryngeal habits
- D. To remind students of a point he had discussed previously

8. Why does the professor say about people who use sign language?

- A. It is not possible to study their thinking habits
- B. They exhibit laryngeal habits
- C. The muscles in their hands move when they solve problems

D. They do not exhibit ideomotor action

9. What point does the professor make when he refers to the university library?

- A. A study on problem solving took place there
- B. Students should go there to read more about behaviorism
- C. Students' eyes will turn toward it if they think about it
- D. He learned about William James' concept of thinking there

10. The professor describes a magic trick to the class, what does the magic trick demonstrate?

- A. An action people make that they are not aware of
- B. That behaviorists are not really scientists
- C. How psychologists study children
- D. A method for remembering locations

11. What is the professor's opinion of the motor theory of thinking?

- A. Most of the evidence he has collected contradicts it
- B. It explains adult behavior better than it explains child behavior
- C. It is the most valid theory of thinking at the present time
- D. It cannot be completely proved or disproved

12. What aspect of Manila hemp fibers does the professor mainly discuss in the lecture?

- A. Similarities between cotton fibers and manila hemp fibers
- B. Various types of manila hemp fibers
- C. The economic importance of Manila hemp fibers
- D. A use of Manila hemp fibers

13. Why does the professor mention going away for the weekend?

- A. To tell the class a joke
- B. To apologize for not completing some work
- C. To introduce the topic of the lecture
- D. To encourage students to ask about her trip

14. What does the professor imply about the name Manila hemp?

- A. It is a commercial brand name
- B. Part of the name is inappropriate
- C. The name has recently changed
- D. The name was first used in the 1940's

15. Why does the professor mention the Golden Gate Bridge?

- A. To demonstrate a disadvantage of steel cables
- B. To give an example of the creative use of color
- C. To show that steel cables are able to resist salt water
- D. To give an example of a use of Manila hemp

16. According to the professor, what was the main reason that many ships used Manila hemp ropes instead of steel cables?

- A. Manila hemp was cheaper
- B. Manila hemp was easier to produce
- C. Manila hemp is more resistant to salt water
- D. Manila hemp is lighter in weight

17. According to the lecture, what are two ways to increase the strength of rope made from Manila hemp fibers? Click on 2 answers

- A. Coat the fibers with zinc-based paint
- B. Combine the fibers into bundles
- C. Soak bundles of fibers in salt water
- D. Twist bundles of fibers

18. What are the students mainly discussing? Click on 2 answers

- A. Their courses for next semester
- B. Their plans for the weekend
- C. A poetry club
- D. A class assignment

19. What does the man plan to do at the end of the month?

- A. Register for classes
- B. Finish writing his master's thesis
- C. Leave his job at the coffee shop
- D. Take a short vacation

20. Why does the man talk to the woman about the "Poetry Kitchen"?

- A. To find out how often the club meets
- B. To inform her that the date of the next meeting has changed
- C. To complain that not enough people are reading their poems
- D. To encourage her to attend

21. What is the woman's attitude toward participating in the poetry club?

- A. She is looking forward to hearing her professor's poetry
- B. She is interested in attending but she has no time
- C. She thinks the poetry that is read there is not very good
- D. She used to participate but did not enjoy it

22. What will the students do in the summer?

- A. They will both take courses
- B. They will both have full-time jobs
- C. They will travel to England together
- D. They will teach a class together

23. What is the main purpose of the lecture?

- A. To illustrate the importance of extrinsic values
- B. To explain Aristotle's views about the importance of teaching
- C. To explain why people change what they value
- D. To discuss Aristotle's views about human happiness

24. The professor gives examples of things that have value for her. Indicate for each example what type of value it has for her. Click in the correct box. This question is worth 2 points.

Only extrinsic value

Only intrinsic value

- A. Both extrinsic and intrinsic value
- B. Teaching

- C. Exercise
- D. Health
- E. Playing a musical instrument

25. Why is happiness central to Aristotle's theory?

- A. Because it is so difficult for people to attain
- B. Because it is valued for its own sake by all people
- C. Because it is a means to a productive life
- D. Because most people agree about what happiness is

26. According to the professor, why does Aristotle think that fame cannot provide true happiness?

- A. Fame cannot be obtained without help from other people
- B. Fame cannot be obtained by all people
- C. Fame does not last forever
- D. People cannot share their fame with other people

27. What does the professor mean when she says this?

- A. Teaching is not a highly valued profession in society
- B. She may change professions in order to earn more money
- C. The reason she is a teacher has little to do with her salary
- D. More people would become teachers if the salary were higher

28. What is Bode's law?

- A. A law of gravitation
- B. An estimate of the distance between Mars and Jupiter

- C. A prediction of how many asteroids there are
- D. A pattern in the spacing of the planets

29. Why does the professor explain Bode's Law to the class?

- A. To describe the size of the asteroids
- B. To explain who the asteroids belt was discovered
- C. To explain how gravitational forces influence the planets
- D. To describe the impact of telescopes on astronomy

30. How does the professor introduce Bode's Law?

- A. By demonstrating how it is derived mathematically
- B. By describing the discovery of Uranus
- C. By drawing attention to the inaccuracy of a certain pattern
- D. By telling the names of several of the asteroids

31. According to the professor, what two factors contributed to the discovery of the asteroid Ceres?
Click on 2 answers

- A. Improved telescopes
- B. Advances in mathematics
- C. The discovery of a new star
- D. The position of Uranus in a pattern

32. What does the professor imply about the asteroid belt?

- A. It is farther from the Sun than Uranus
- B. Bode believed it was made up of small stars

- C. It is located where people expected to find a planet
- D. Ceres is the only one of the asteroids that can be seen without a telescope

33. Why does the professor say this?

- A. To introduce an alternative application of Bode's Law
- B. To give an example of what Bode's law cannot explain
- C. To describe the limitations of gravitational theory
- D. To contrast Bode's Law with a real scientific law

SPEAKING

1. Choose a place you go to often that is important to you and explain why it is important. Please include specific details in your explanation. 【地点】
2. Some college students choose to take courses in a variety of subject areas in order to get a broad education. Others choose to focus on a single subject area in order to have a deeper understanding of that area. Which approach to course selection do you think is better for students and why? 【prefer】
3. Bus Service Elimination Planned

The university has decided to discontinue its free bus service for students. The reason given for this decision is that few students ride the buses and the buses are expensive to operate. Currently, the buses run from the center of campus past university buildings and through some of the neighborhoods surrounding the campus. The money saved by eliminating the bus service will be used to expand the overcrowded student parking lots.

The man expresses his opinion of the university's plan to eliminate the bus service. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

4. Social interaction

People deal with each other every day. This interaction is at the heart of social life. The study of social interaction is concerned with the influence people have over one another's behavior. People take each other into account in their daily behavior and in fact, the very presence of others can affect behavior. For example, one principle of social interaction, audience effects, suggests that individuals' work is affected by their knowledge that they are visible to others, that the presence of others tends to alter the way people behave or perform an activity.

Explain how the examples of tying shoes and learning to type demonstrate the principle of audience effects.

5. The speakers discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem and the two solutions. Then explain what you think the woman should do and why.
6. Using points and examples from the talk, explain the two definitions of money presented by the professor.

WRITING

TASK 1

In many organizations, perhaps the best way to approach certain new projects is to assemble a group of people into a team. Having a team of people attack a project offers several advantages. First of all, a group of people has a wider range of knowledge, expertise, and skills than any single individual is likely to possess. Also, because of the numbers of people involved and the greater resources they possess, a group can work more quickly in response to the task assigned to it and can come up with highly creative solutions to problems and issues. Sometimes these creative solutions come about because a group is more likely to make risky decisions that an individual might not undertake. This is because the group spreads responsibility for a decision to all the members and thus no single individual can be held accountable if the decision turns out to be wrong.

Taking part in a group process can be very rewarding for members of the team. Team members who have a voice in making a decision will no doubt feel better about carrying out the work that is entailed by the decision than they might doing work that is imposed on them by others. Also, the individual team member has a much better chance to “shine”, to get his or her contributions and ideas not only recognized but recognized as highly significant, because a team’s overall results can be more far-reaching and have greater impact than what might have otherwise been possible for the person to accomplish or contribute working alone.

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

TASK 2

Always telling the truth is the most important consideration in any relationship between people.
