

25. Mercury and alcohol are widely used in thermometers because their volume increases uniform with temperature.
 A B C
 D
26. An organ is a group of tissues capable to perform some special function, as for example, the heart, the liver, or the lungs.
 A B C
 D
27. Insulin, it is used to treat diabetes and is secured chiefly from the pancreas of cattle and hogs.
 A B C D
28. In autumn, brilliant yellow, orange, and red leaves are commonly to both the Sweet Gum tree and the Maple.
 A B C
 D
29. The rate of the heartbeat has been controlled by a small node of nerve-like muscle tissue called the pacemaker.
 A B C
 D
30. Each salmon remember the precise taste of the water in which it hatched.
 A B C D
31. For a rattlesnake a dozen or so meals a year are quite suffience.
 A B C D
32. If a baby is held up that the sole of the foot touches a flat surface, well-coordinated walking movements will be triggered.
 A B
 C D
33. Although polyester was very popular and it is still used in making clothing, cloth made of natural fibers is more fashionable today.
 A B C D
34. Diamonds that is not good enough to be made into gems are used in industry for cutting and drilling.
 A B C
 D
35. Metals such as iron and magnesium are quite common, but are mostly found in silicates, making them so expensive to extract.
 A B C
 D
36. Alligators are not long on the endangered list.
 A B C D
37. Limestone formations growing downward from the roofs of caves they are stalactites.
 A B C D
38. The manage of a small business requires either education or experience in sales or accounting.
 A B C D
39. While viewing objects under a microscope, Robert Hooke discovered that all living things were made up cells.
 A B
 C D

40. In supply-side economics, a balanced budget results from reducing in government
A B C
spending.
D

C. Choose the best choice with the nearest meaning to the underlined word and mark your answer sheet.

41. Even if the weather's awful there's lots to do to enjoy our holiday.
a. terrible b. rainy
c. terrific d. chilly
42. A key task in teaching is to get pupils to perceive for themselves the relationship between success and effort.
a. remember b. relieve
c. realize d. reconsider
43. Be reasonable! We can't work late every night.
a. thankful b. logical
c. responsible d. serious
44. The prospect of failure made him afraid.
a. falsehood b. likelihood
c. diversity d. repetition
45. It scared him to learn about his brother's terrible accident.
a. threatened b. influenced
c. infected d. frightened
46. He watched the still water over the side of the boat.
a. calm b. dirty
c. contaminated d. wavy
47. The government is determined to tackle inflation.
a. solve b. appeal
c. respond d. confront
48. He expressed his appreciation for what his colleagues had done for him.
a. acceptance b. annoyance
c. gratitude d. animosity
49. Eventually your child will leave home to lead her own life as a fully independent adult.
a. Otherwise b. Ultimately
c. Nevertheless d. Gradually
50. The movie bears little resemblance to the original novel.
a. exactness b. reputation
c. similarity d. praise
51. The destructive winds cut off many trees during the storm last night.
a. demanding b. inductive
c. active d. devastating
52. The girls stood there, gazing around the building, trying to picture life fifty years before.
a. wandering b. staring
c. strolling d. playing
53. He throws his hands open in a gesture which clearly indicates his relief.
a. motion b. way
c. indicator d. signal

70. Mr. Ahmadi was seriously crippled in an accident and had to leave his job.
- a. scowled
 - b. uttered
 - c. injured
 - d. compelled

D. Read the following passages carefully. Then choose the best answer to each question and mark your answer sheet.

Health food addicts have at last gained the support of the National Academy of Sciences in the argument about the relationship between diet and cancer. The National Academy has issued a 500-page report called "Diet, Nutrition and Cancer" that recommends dietary strategies for protecting yourself from cancer. For example, they advise you to reduce your consumption of fat, as in meat and butter, and increase your intake of vitamin C, as in grapefruit and cabbage. More beta-carotene, a type of vitamin A in yellow and green vegetables, should be added to your diet as well.

71. What can you infer that health food addicts have claimed?
- a. They needed confirmation from the Academy of Sciences.
 - b. People need to eat better.
 - c. People should cut down their consumption of fat and vitamins.
 - d. People who eat nutritious food are less likely to get cancer.
72. What foods apparently fight cancer?
- a. fat and vitamins A and C
 - b. meat, grapefruit, and cabbage
 - c. fruits and vegetables
 - d. junk foods
73. The majority of people reading this passage would infer that the Academy of Sciences is
- a. an association of nutrition professors
 - b. a reliable scientific organization
 - c. a company that manufactures health food
 - d. a publisher of scientific journals
74. You can infer from this passage that
- a. nothing has been proven in regard to the effect of diet upon the development of cancer
 - b. experiments were performed on groups of people to show the effect of nutrition on cancer
 - c. health food addicts had already proven that good nutrition prevents cancer
 - d. there is no way to prevent cancer

Scientists claim that air pollution causes a decline in the world's average air temperature. In order to prove that theory, ecologists have turned to historical data in relation to especially huge volcanic eruptions. They suspect that volcanoes effect weather changes that are similar to air pollution.

One source of information is the effect of the eruption of Tambora, a volcano in Sumbawa, the Dutch East Indies, in April 1815. The largest recorded volcanic eruption, Tambora threw 150 million tons of fine ash into the stratosphere. The ash from a volcano spreads worldwide in a few days and remains in the air for years. Its effect is to turn incoming solar radiation into space and thus cool the earth. For example, records of weather in England show that between April and November 1815, the average temperature had fallen 4.5°F. During the next twenty-four months, England suffered one of the coldest periods of its history. Farmers' records from April 1815 to December 1818 indicate frost throughout the spring and summer and sharp

decreases in crop and livestock markets. Since there was a time lag of several years between cause and effect, by the time the world agricultural commodity community had deteriorated, no one realized the cause.

Ecologists today warn that we face a twofold menace. The ever-present possibility of volcanic eruptions, such as that of Mt. St. Helens in Washington, added to man's pollution of the atmosphere with oil, gas, coal, and other polluting substances, may bring us increasingly colder weather.

75. It is believed that the earth gets colder when ...
 - a. volcanoes erupt
 - b. the air is polluted by modern man
 - c. the rays of the sun are turned into space
 - d. all of the above
76. The effects of Tambora's eruption were ...
 - a. felt mainly in the Dutch East Indies
 - b. of several days' duration worldwide
 - c. evidence of pollution's cooling the earth
 - d. immediately evident to the world's scientists
77. The cause of cold weather in England from 1815 to 1818 was ...
 - a. decreased crop and livestock production
 - b. volcanic ash in the atmosphere
 - c. pollution caused by the Industrial Revolution
 - d. its proximity to the North Sea
78. No one realized the cause of the deterioration of the world agricultural commodity market because ...
 - a. there was a long delay between cause and effect
 - b. the weather is beyond our comprehension
 - c. weather forecasts were inaccurate
 - d. ecologists didn't exist until modern times

Although stage plays have been set to music since the era of the ancient Greeks, when the dramas of Sophocles and Aeschylus were accompanied by lyres and flutes, the usually accepted date for the beginning of opera as we know it is 1600. As a part of the celebration of the marriage of King Henry IV of France to the Italian aristocrat Maria de Medici, the Florentine composer Jacopo Peri produced his famous *Euridice*, generally considered to be the first opera. Following his example, a group of Italian musicians, poets, and noblemen called the Camerata began to revive the style of musical story that had been used in Greek tragedy. The Camerata took most of the plots of their operas from Greek and Roman history and mythology, beginning the process of creating an opera by writing libretto or drama that could be used to establish the framework for the music. They called their compositions *opera in musica* or musical works. It is from this phrase that the word "opera" was borrowed and abbreviated.

For several years, the center of opera was Florence in northern Italy, but gradually, during the baroque period, it spread throughout Italy. By the late 1600s, operas were being written and performed in many places throughout Europe, especially in England, France, and Germany. However, for many years, the Italian opera was considered the ideal, and many non-Italian composers continued to use Italian librettos. The European form deemphasized the dramatic aspect of the Italian model. New orchestral effects and even ballet were introduced under the guise of opera.

Composers gave in to the demands of singers, writing many operas that were little more than a succession of brilliant tricks for the voice, designed to showcase the splendid voices of the singers who had requested them. It was thus that complicated arias, recitatives, and duets evolved. The aria, which is a long solo, may be compared to a song in which the characters express their thoughts and feelings. The recitative, which is also a solo of sorts, is a recitation set to music, the purpose of which is to continue the story line. The duet is a musical piece written for two voices, a musical device that may serve the function of either an aria or a recitative within the opera.

79. This passage is a summary of
- a. opera in Italy
 - b. the Camerata
 - c. the development of opera
 - d. *Euridice*
80. According to this passage, when did modern opera begin?
- a. in the time of the ancient Greeks
 - b. in the fifteenth century
 - c. at the beginning of the sixteenth century
 - d. at the beginning of the seventeenth century
81. The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to
- a. opera
 - b. date
 - c. era
 - d. music
82. The author suggests that *Euridice* was produced
- a. in France
 - b. originally by Sophocles and Aeschylus
 - c. without much success
 - d. for the wedding of King Henry IV
83. What was the Camerata?
- a. a group of Greek musicians
 - b. musicians who developed a new musical drama based upon Greek drama
 - c. a style of music not known in Italy
 - d. the name given to the court of King Henry IV
84. The word "plots" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
- a. locations
 - b. instruments
 - c. stories
 - d. inspiration
85. From what did the term "opera" derive?
- a. Greek and Roman history and mythology
 - b. Non-Italian composers
 - c. The Italian phrase that means "musical works"
 - d. The ideas of composer Jacopo Peri

Very few people in the modern world obtain their food supply by hunting and gathering in the natural environment surrounding their homes. This method of harvesting from nature's provision, however, is not only the oldest known subsistence strategy, but also the one that has been practiced continuously in some parts of the world for at least the last two million years. It was, indeed, the only way to obtain food until rudimentary farming and very crude methods for the domestication of animals were introduced about 10,000 years ago.

Because hunter-gatherers have fared poorly in comparison with their agricultural cousins, their numbers have dwindled, and they have been forced to live in the marginal wastelands. In higher latitudes, the shorter growing season has restricted the availability of plant life. Such conditions have caused a greater dependence on

hunting and, along the coasts and waterways, on fishing. The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants. In short, the environmental differences have restricted the diet and have limited possibilities for the development of subsistence societies.

Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors. We know from observation of modern hunter-gatherers in both Africa and Alaska that a society based on hunting and gathering must be very mobile. Following the food supply can be a way of life. If a particular kind of wild herding animal is the basis of the food for a group of people, those people must move to stay within reach of those animals. For many of the native people of the great central plains of North America, following the buffalo, who were in turn following the growth of grazing foods, determined their way of life.

For gathering societies, seasonal changes mean a great deal. While the entire community camps in a central location, a smaller party harvests the food within a reasonable distance from the camp. When the food in the area is exhausted, the community moves on to exploit another site. We also notice a seasonal migration pattern evolving for most hunter-gatherers, along with a strict division of labor between men and women. These patterns of behavior may be similar to those practiced by humankind during the Paleolithic Period.

86. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
- a. Hunter-gatherers
 - b. The Paleolithic Period
 - c. Subsistence farming
 - d. Marginal environments
87. Which is the oldest subsistence strategy?
- a. migrating
 - b. domesticating animals
 - c. farming
 - d. hunting and gathering
88. The word "dwindled" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
- a. disagreed
 - b. decreased
 - c. disappeared
 - d. died
89. In paragraph 2, the author explains that hunters and gatherers in lower latitudes found
- a. more animals to hunt
 - b. more coasts and waterways for fishing
 - c. a shorter growing season
 - d. a large variety of plant life
90. Why does the author mention contemporary hunter-gatherers in paragraph 3?
- a. their seasonal migration patterns are important
 - b. studying them gives us insights into the lifestyle of prehistoric people
 - c. there are very few examples of modern hunter-gatherer societies
 - d. their societies are quite different from those of their ancestors
91. The word "exploit" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
- a. use
 - b. find
 - c. take
 - d. prepare
92. What does the author mean by the statement "While the entire community camps in a central location, a smaller party harvests the food within a reasonable distance from the camp"?
- a. everyone is involved in hunting and gathering the food for the community
 - b. when the food has been harvested, the community has a celebration
 - c. a small group hunts and gathers food near the camp
 - d. the reason that the community harvests the food is that it is near the camp

93. All of the patterns of behavior for hunter-gatherers are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT
- a. a small group plants food near the camp
 - b. the group moves when the food supply is low
 - c. men and women each have specific roles
 - d. the seasons dictate the movement of the group
94. Which of the following sentences should NOT be included in a summary of the passage?
- a. hunter-gatherers are mobile, tending to migrate seasonally
 - b. Hunter-gatherers share different responsibilities between men and women
 - c. Hunter-gatherers camp in a central location
 - d. Hunter-gatherers have many social celebrations

Until the 1970s, the pattern of early marine animal evolution seemed to be well established. Most present-day animal phyla had appeared during the "Cambrian explosion", an extraordinary burgeoning of multi-cellular life in the warm seas of the Cambrian period, between 570 and 500 million years ago. It was assumed that, despite the very large number of species that appeared during the Cambrian explosion, nearly all fit into the same rather small number of phyla that exist today. Each phylum – a group of organisms with the same basic pattern of organization, such as the radial symmetry of jellyfish and other coelenterates or the segmented structure of worms and other annelids – was seen as evolutionarily stable. Innumerable individual species have arisen and dies out, but development and extinction were assumed to take place within existing phyla; the elimination of entire phyla was thought to be extremely rare.

However, a diverse group of marine fossils, known collectively as the "Problematica", presented difficulties for this interpretation. The Problematica show patterns of organization so bizarre that it is hard to fit any of them into present-day phyla. They include the banana-shaped *Tullimonstrum* and the spiked, spiny *Hallucigenia*, creatures whose very names reflect the classifier's discomfort. The "Ediacaran Fauna", which respired, absorbed nutrients, and eliminated wastes directly through their external surfaces, are also included among the Problematica. Theirs was an approach taken by only a few modern multicelled creatures (such as tapeworms) that are otherwise totally unlike them.

Recently, several theorists have argued that the Problematica are not just hard to classify – they are evidence that the conventional view of the Cambrian explosion is wrong. They contend that the Cambrian explosion represented the simultaneous appearance of a much larger number of animal phyla than exists today. Each was a separate "experiment" in basic body design, and the Cambrian seas teemed with many different phyla, or basic body plans, each represented by only a few species. Today, the number of phyla has fallen drastically, but each surviving phylum contains a much larger number of species. The Problematica, then, were not unsuccessful variants within present-day phyla; each represented a distinct phylum in its own right.

Revisionists and conventional theorists agree that modern marine species are products of natural selection. But the revisionists contend that the selection process eliminated not only particular unfavorable traits, but entire body plans and approaches to survival. The Ediacaran fauna, for example, represented a particular structural solution to the basic problems of gas and fluid exchange with the environment. This approach to body engineering was discarded at the same time as the Ediacaran fauna themselves were wiped out; given the improbability of duplicating an entire body plan

through chance mutation, it was unlikely that this particular approach would ever be tried again.

95. The author implies that revisionists would view efforts to classify the Problematica in present-day phyla
- a. enthusiastically
 - b. optimistically
 - c. skeptically
 - d. with indifference
96. The description in the latter half of the second paragraph of how the Ediacaran fauna carried out respiration, absorption, and excretion tends to support the view that they
- a. were probably not members of any present-day phyla
 - b. could not absorb or excrete fluids
 - c. were members of the same phylum as Tullimonstrum
 - d. were closely related to tapeworms
97. The passage implies that present-day phyla contain
- a. species more dissimilar than many phyla in the Cambrian period
 - b. many species showing basic structural similarities
 - c. species that undergo no evolutionary change
 - d. species that have existed continuously since the Cambrian period
98. The author mentions coelenterates and annelids in order to give examples of
- a. phyla that dies out because their body plans were not viable
 - b. the structural patterns characteristic of some modern phyla
 - c. phyla that are closely related to the Problematica
 - d. phyla that have evolved since the Cambrian period
99. The passage implies that conventional and revisionist theorists disagree about all of the following EXCEPT
- a. the accuracy of the conventional view of early marine evolution
 - b. the probable number of marine animal phyla during the Cambrian period
 - c. the likelihood of entire phyla becoming extinct
 - d. the applicability of the theory of natural selection to the Cambrian period
100. According to the passage, the Problematica are difficult to classify because
- a. their shapes and species are usual
 - b. some of them eliminate nutrients and wastes
 - c. some of them functioned physiologically differently from modern organisms
 - d. they became extinct at the end of the Cambrian period

GOOD LUCK!