

福建师范大学硕士生入学考试试卷

专业名称：比较文学与世界文学（英），英语语言文学，外国语言学及应用语言学

考试科目编号：617

考试科目：英语综合

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考生请注意：本卷满分为150分，考试时间为3小时。

须在考点提供的《答题纸》上作答，否则无效。

I. Literature

Directions: Match up the authors in the right hand-column and their corresponding works in the left-hand column by indicating them on the Answer Sheet. (15 points with 1 point for each)

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. T.S. Eliot | A. The Cantos |
| 2. Hemingway | B. Songs of Innocence |
| 3. Oscar Wilde | C. The Wife of Bath's Tale |
| 4. Scott Fitzgerald | D. The Sound and the Fury |
| 5. William Blake | E. The Picture of Dorian Gray |
| 6. John Fowels | F. The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock |
| 7. William M Thackeray | G. Death, Be Not Proud |
| 8. Geoffrey Chaucer | H. A Farewell to Arms |
| 9. John Donne | I. The French Lieutenant's Woman |
| 10. William Faulkner | J. The Country Wife |
| 11. William Wycherley | K. Vanity Fair |
| 12. Doris Lessing | L. The Grapes of Wrath |
| 13. Horace Walpole | M. The Great Gatsby |
| 14. Ezra Pound | N. The Castle of Otranto |
| 15. John Steinbeck | O. Golden Notebook |

II. Linguistics

Directions: Complete the following statements according to your understanding of modern linguistics, filling in each blank with as many words as is required. (15 points with 1 point for each)

16. As modern linguistics aims to describe and analyze the language people actually use, and not to lay down rules for "correct" linguistic behavior, it is said to be _____
A. prescriptive B. communicative C. descriptive D. dative

17. In semantic studies, _____ refers to the inherent meaning of the linguistic form.
A. reference B. sense C. synonym D. homonymy
18. The branch of linguistics that studies how context influences the way speakers interpret sentences is called _____.
A. semantics B. sociolinguistics C. pragmatics D. psycholinguistics
19. According to Krashen, _____ refers to the gradual and subconscious development of ability in the first language by using it naturally in daily communicative situations.
A. learning B. competence C. performance D. acquisition
20. Chomsky uses the term _____ to refer to the actual realization of a language user's knowledge of the rules of his language in linguistic communication.
A. langue B. competence C. parole D. performance
21. _____ is focused on a particular phase, usually the current phase, of the development of the language.
A. Synchronic Linguistics B. Diachronic Linguistics
C. Microlinguistics D. Macrolinguistics
22. The abstract linguistic system shared by all the members of a speech community is called _____.
A. langue B. parole C. language D. linguistics
23. _____ refer to the defining properties of human language that distinguish it from any animal system of communication.
A. Language B. Displacement C. Duality D. Design features
24. The key difference between semantics and pragmatics is whether the study of meaning is in _____ or not.
A. a sentence B. context C. reading D. interview
25. We view _____ as the study of the relationship between language and mind, especially language acquisition and learning, and language comprehension and production.
A. language B. linguistics C. psycholinguistics D. applied linguistics
26. The fact that different languages have different words for the same object is good proof that human language is _____.
A. arbitrary B. non-arbitrary C. logical D. non-productive
27. The utterance "We're already working 25 hours a day, eight days a week." obviously violates the maxim of _____.
A. quality B. quantity C. relation D. manner
28. _____ is the branch of grammar that studies the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed.
A. morphology B. semantics C. syntax D. linguistics

29. _____ is the smallest unit in terms of relationship between expression and content, a unit which cannot be divided without destroying or drastically altering the meaning, whether it is lexical or grammatical.
A. Word B. Sound C. Morpheme D. Root
30. _____, as one of the design features of the human language, refers to the fact that one can talk about things that are not present, as easily as he does things present.
A. Duality B. Productivity C. Displacement D. Cultural transmission

III. Vocabulary

Part A Directions: Replace the underlined parts in each sentence with a **phrasal verb** as suggested by the verb given in parenthesis. Each phrasal verb should carry in effect the same meaning as the underlined part in its corresponding sentence. (5 points with 1 point for each)

Sample: He has been investigated and found blameless.

Sample Answer: looked into (A phrasal verb =A verb +a particle or particles)

31. The English did not intend to surrender. (give)
32. There are not enough copies to distribute. (go)
33. I hope that you guys will produce your own ideas. (come)
34. I enjoy singing every day. (feel)
35. I just want to vomit for such a long journey by coach. (throw)

Part B Directions: Each sentence below has one blank or two blanks, each blank indicating that something is missing. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole. (30 points with 1 point for each)

36. Early critics of Emily Dickinson's poetry mistook for simplemindedness the surface of artlessness that in fact she constructed with such _____.
[A] astonishment
[B] vexation
[C] allusion
[D] cunning
37. Under ethical guidelines recently adopted by the National Institutes of Health, human genes are to be manipulated only to correct diseases for which _____ treatments are unsatisfactory.
[A] similar
[B] most
[C] dangerous

- [D] alternative
38. Winsor McCay, the cartoonist, could draw with incredible ____: his comic strip about Little Nemo was characterized by marvelous draftsmanship and sequencing.
- [A] sincerity
[B] efficiency
[C] virtuosity
[D] rapidity
39. The Chinese, who began systematic astronomical and weather observations shortly after the ancient Egyptians, were assiduous record-keepers, and because of this, can claim humanity's longest continuous _____ of natural events.
- [A] defiance
[B] documentation
[C] maintenance
[D] theory
40. Although the passage of years has softened the initially hostile reaction to his poetry, even now only a few independent observers _____ his works.
- [A] praise
[B] revile
[C] scrutinize
[D] criticize
41. Because they had expected the spacecraft Voyager 2 to be able to gather data only about the planets Jupiter and Saturn, scientists were _____ the wealth of information it sent back from Neptune twelve years after leaving Earth.
- [A] disappointed in
[B] concerned about
[C] confident in
[D] elated by
42. Contrary to the popular conception that it is powered by conscious objectivity, science often operates through error, happy accidents, _____ and persistence in spite of mistakes.
- [A] facts
[B] controls
[C] hunches
[D] deductions
43. Word order in a sentence was much freer in Old French than it is in French today, this _____ disappeared as the French language gradually lost its case distinctions.
- [A] restriction
[B] license

- [C] similarity
[D] rigidity
44. Congress is having great difficulty developing a consensus on energy policy, primarily because the policy objectives of various members of Congress rest on such _____ assumptions.
[A] commonplace
[B] trivial
[C] explicit
[D] divergent
45. The labor union and the company's management, despite their long history of unfailingly acerbic disagreement on nearly every issue, have nevertheless reached an unexpectedly _____, albeit still tentative, agreement on next year's contract.
[A] swift
[B] onerous
[C] hesitant
[D] reluctant
46. Old age, even in cultures where it is _____, is often viewed with _____.
[A] venerated...ambivalence
[B] rare...surprise
[C] ignored...condescension
[D] feared...dismay
47. Although normally _____, Alison felt so strongly about the issue that she put aside her reserve and spoke up at the committee meeting.
[A] diffident
[B] contentious
[C] facetious
[D] presumptuous
48. The corporation expects only _____ increases in sales next year despite a yearlong effort to revive its retailing business.
[A] unquestionable
[B] sequential
[C] modest
[D] exaggerated
49. She writes across generational lines, making the past so _____ that our belief that the present is the true locus of experience is undermined.
[A] complex
[B] distant
[C] vivid

- [D] mysterious
50. It is difficult to distinguish between the things that charismatic figures do _____ and those that are carefully contrived for effect.
- [A] formally
[B] publicly
[C] prolifically
[D] spontaneously
51. The development of containers, possibly made from bark or the skins of animals, although this is a matter of _____, allowed the extensive sharing of forage foods in prehistoric human societies.
- [A] record
[B] fact
[C] degree
[D] conjecture
52. Although the young violinist's _____ performance, with the orchestra demonstrated his technical competence, his uninspired style and lack of interpretive maturity labeled him as a novice musician rather than as a truly _____ performer.
- [A] spectacular...conventional
[B] blundering...artistic
[C] marginal...inept
[D] steady...accomplished
53. In some cultures the essence of magic is its traditional integrity; it can be efficient only if it has been _____ without loss from primeval times to the present practitioner.
- [A] conventionalized
[B] realized
[C] transmitted
[D] manipulated
54. Many more eighteenth-century novels were written by women than by men, but this dominance has, until very recently, been regarded merely as _____ fact, a bit of arcane knowledge noted only by bibliographers.
- [A] a controversial
[B] a statistical
[C] an analytical
[D] an explicit
55. Just as the authors' book on eels is often a key text for courses in marine vertebrate zoology, their ideas on animal development and phylogeny _____ teaching in this area.
- [A] prevent

- [B] defy
[C] replicate
[D] inform
56. If those large publishers that respond solely to popular literary trends continue to dominate the publishing market, the initial publication of new writers will depend on the writers' willingness to ____ popular tastes.
[A] struggle against
[B] cater to
[C] admire
[D] flout
57. Although strong legal remedies for nonpayment of child support are ____, the delay and expense associated with these remedies make it ____ to develop other options.
[A] unpopular...useful
[B] required...impossible
[C] available...imperative
[D] unavailing...impractical
58. Demonstrating a mastery of innuendo, he issued several ____ insults in the course of the evening's conversation.
[A] blunt
[B] boisterous
[C] fallacious
[D] veiled
59. Paradoxically, England's colonization of North America was ____ by its success: the increasing prosperity of the colonies diminished their dependence upon, and hence their loyalty to, their home country.
[A] demonstrated
[B] determined
[C] altered
[D] undermined
60. As is often the case with collections of lectures by ____ authors, the book as a whole is ____, although the individual contributions are outstanding in themselves.
[A] different...disconnected
[B] incompetent...abysmal
[C] famous...systematic
[D] mediocre...unexciting
61. Although some consider forcefulness and ____ to be two traits desirable to the same degree, I think that making a violent effort is much less useful than maintaining a steady one.

- [A] promptness
[B] persistence
[C] aggression
[D] skillfulness
62. The popularity of pseudoscience and quack medicines in the nineteenth century suggests that people were very _____ but the gullibility of the public today makes citizens of yesterday look like hard-nosed _____.
- [A] cautious...educators
[B] sophisticated...realists
[C] rational...pragmatists
[D] credulous...skeptics
63. Though environmentalists have targeted some herbicides as potentially dangerous, the manufacturers, to the environmentalists' dismay, _____ the use of these herbicides on lawns.
- [A] defy
[B] defer
[C] defend
[D] assail
64. The form and physiology of leaves vary according to the _____ in which they develop: for example, leaves display a wide range of adaptations to different degrees of light and moisture.
- [A] relationship
[B] species
[C] sequence
[D] environment
65. The children's _____ natures were in sharp contrast to the even-tempered dispositions of their parents.
- [A] mercurial
[B] blithe
[C] phlegmatic
[D] introverted

Part C Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word in capital letters. Since some of the questions require you to distinguish shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is the best. (10%, one point for each)

66. SHALLOW:
[A] arbitrary
[B] painstaking
[C] profound
[D] restive
67. PERPETUAL:
[A] antecedent
[B] coincident
[C] intermittent
[D] precipitous
68. COVERT:
[A] acquainted
[B] acclaimed
[C] spontaneous
[D] open
69. EXUDE:
[A] absorb
[B] ignite
[C] infest
[D] depress
70. CONTINUITY:
[A] disjunction
[B] disability
[C] discomfort
[D] deceit
71. LETHARGY:
[A] flexibility
[B] adequacy
[C] toughness
[D] vigor
72. HAVEN:
[A] challenging puzzle
[B] gloomy cavern
[C] dangerous place
[D] deserted building
73. HEGEMONY:
[A] lack of authority
[B] lack of energy

- [C] lack of precision
- [D] lack of confidence

74. SYMMETRY:

- [A] separateness
- [B] corruption
- [C] mutability
- [D] disproportion

75. DIVERGENCE:

- [A] peacefulness
- [B] control
- [C] stipulation
- [D] unification

IV. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Each passage in this part is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. (75 points with 1.5 point for each)

Questions 76-80

In 1803 the United States negotiated the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France for \$15 million. With a stroke of a pen America doubled in size, making it one of the largest nations in the world. The sale included over 600 million acres at a cost of less than 3 cents an acre in what today is the better part of 13 states between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. For President Thomas Jefferson it was a diplomatic and political triumph. In one fell swoop the purchase of Louisiana ended the threat of war with France and opened up the land west of the Mississippi to settlement. By any measure the purchase of Louisiana was the most important action of Jefferson's two terms as president. Jefferson knew that acquiring the very heart of the American continent would prove to be the key to the future of the United States.

Initially Jefferson sent his minister to France, Robert Livingston, offered Napoleon \$2 million for a small tract of land on the lower Mississippi. There, Americans could build their own seaport. Impatient at the lack of news, Jefferson sent James Monroe to Paris to offer \$10 million for New Orleans and West Florida. Almost at the same time, and unknown to Jefferson, France had offered all of Louisiana to Livingston for \$15 million.

Though the transaction was quickly sealed, there were those who objected to the purchase on the grounds that the Constitution did not provide for purchasing territory. However, Jefferson temporarily set aside his idealism to tell his supporters in Congress

that "what is practicable must often control what is pure theory." The majority agreed. Jefferson later admitted that he had stretched his power "till it cracked" in order to buy Louisiana, the largest single land purchase in American history.

76. What is the passage mainly about?
- [A] Jefferson's most important action during two terms as President.
 - [B] How America doubled in size overnight, through its largest single land purchase.
 - [C] Testing the United States Constitution.
 - [D] Jefferson and his most important action of the Purchase of Louisiana.
77. According to the passage, ___ was paid for each acre of land?
- [A] less than 3 cents
 - [B] 8 cents
 - [C] 15 million dollars
 - [D] over 600 million dollars
78. Which of the following, according to the passage, is NOT true?
- [A] Jefferson acted outside his constitutional powers.
 - [B] Congress did not fully support Jefferson.
 - [C] Jefferson sent Robert Livingston to France with an offer for New Orleans and West Florida.
 - [D] America wanted to build its own seaport.
79. The word "idealism" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to ___.
- [A] vision
 - [B] principles
 - [C] realism
 - [D] philosophy
80. According to the passage, the word "power" the last paragraph refers to Jefferson using ___.
- [A] the negotiations
 - [B] constitutional power
 - [C] his idealism
 - [D] practical power

Questions 81-83

In relation to the social aspects of language, it may well be suggested that English speakers fall into three categories: the assured, the anxious and the indifferent. At one end of this scale, we have the people who have "position" and "status", and who therefore do not feel they need worry much about their use of English. Their education and occupation make them confident of speaking an unimpeachable form of English: no

fear of being criticized or corrected is likely to cross their minds, and this gives their speech that characteristically unselfconscious and easy flow which is often envied.

At the other end of the scale, we have an equally imperturbable band, speaking with a similar degree of careless ease, because even if they are aware that their English is condemned by others, they are supremely indifferent to the fact. The Mrs Mops of this world have active and efficient tongues in their heads, and if we happened not to like their ways of saying things, well, we can "lump it". That is their attitude. Curiously enough, writers are inclined to represent the speech of both these extreme parties with -in' for ing. On the one hand, "we're goin' huntin', my dear sir"; on the other, "we're goin' racin', mate."

In between, according to this view, we have a far less fortunate group, the anxious. These actively try to suppress what they believe to be bad English and assiduously cultivate what they hope to be good English. They live their lives in some degree of nervousness over their grammar, their pronunciation, and their choice of words: sensitive, and fearful of betraying themselves. Keeping up with the Joneses is measured not only in houses, furniture, refrigerators, cars, and clothes, but also in speech.

And the misfortune of the "anxious" does not end with their inner anxiety. Their lot is also the open or veiled contempt of the "assured" on one side of them and of the "indifferent" on the other.

It is all too easy to raise an unworthy laugh at the anxious. The people thus uncomfortably stilted on linguistic high heels so often form part of what is, in many ways, the most admirable section of any society; the ambitious, tense, inner-driven people, who are bent on "going places and doing things". The greater the pity, then, if a disproportionate amount of their energy goes into what Mr Sharpless called "this shabby obsession" with variant forms of English—especially if the net result is (as so often) merely to sound affected and ridiculous. "Here", according to Bacon, "is the first distemper of learning, when men study words and not matter...It seems to me that Pygmalion's frenzy is a good emblem...of this vanity: for words axe but the images of matter; and except they have life of reason and invention, to fall in love with them is to fall in love with a picture."

81. The attitude held by the assured towards language is ____.
- [A] critical [B] anxious
[C] self-conscious [D] nonchalant
82. The anxious are considered a less fortunate group because ____.
- [A] they feel they are socially looked down upon
[B] they suffer from internal anxiety and external attack
[C] they are inherently nervous and anxious people
[D] they are unable to meet standards of correctness

83. The author thinks that the efforts made by the anxious to cultivate what they believe is good English are ____.
- [A] worthwhile [B] meaningless
[C] praiseworthy [D] irrational

Questions 84-89

The ocean bottom—a region nearly 2.5 times greater than the total land area of the Earth—is a vast frontier that even today is largely unexplored and uncharted. Until about a century ago, the deep-ocean floor was completely inaccessible, hidden beneath waters averaging over 3,600 meters deep. Totally without light and subjected to intense pressures hundreds of times greater than at the Earth's surface, the deep-ocean bottom is a hostile environment to humans, in some ways as forbidding and remote as the void of outer space.

Although researchers have taken samples of deep-ocean rocks and sediments for over a century, the first detailed global investigation of the ocean bottom did not actually start until 1968, with the beginning of the National Science Foundation's Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP). Using techniques first developed for the offshore oil and gas industry, the DSDP's drill ship, the *Glomar Challenger*, was able to maintain a steady position on the ocean's surface and drill in very deep waters, extracting samples of sediments and rock from the ocean floor.

The *Glomar Challenger* completed 96 voyages in a 15-year research program that ended in November 1983. During this time, the vessel logged 600,000 kilometers and took almost 20,000 core samples of seabed sediments and rocks at 624 drilling sites around the world. The *Glomar Challenger*'s core samples have allowed geologists to reconstruct what the planet looked like hundreds of millions of years ago and to calculate what it will probably look like millions of years in the future. Today, largely on the strength of evidence gathered during the *Glomar Challenger*'s voyages, nearly all earth scientists agree on the theories of plate tectonics and continental drift that explain many of the geological processes that shape the Earth.

The cores of sediment drilled by the *Glomar Challenger* have also yielded information critical to understanding the world's past climates. Deep-ocean sediments provide a climatic record stretching back hundreds of millions of years, because they are largely isolated from the mechanical erosion and the intense chemical and biological activity that rapidly destroy much land-based evidence of past climates. This record has already provided insights into the patterns and causes of past climatic change—information that may be used to predict future climates.

84. The author refers to the ocean bottom as a "frontier" because it _____.
[A] is not a popular area for scientific research
[B] contains a wide variety of life forms
[C] attracts courageous explorers
[D] is an unknown territory
85. The word "inaccessible" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
[A] unrecognizable
[B] unreachable
[C] unusable
[D] unsafe
86. The author mentions outer space in paragraph 1 because _____.
[A] the Earth's climate millions of years ago was similar to conditions in outer space
[B] it is similar to the ocean floor in being alien to the human environment
[C] rock formations in outer space are similar to those found on the ocean floor
[D] techniques used by scientists to explore outer space were similar to those used in ocean exploration
87. Which of the following is true of the Glomar Challenger?
[A] It is a type of submarine.
[B] It is an ongoing project.
[C] It has gone on over 100 voyages.
[D] It made its first DSDP voyage in 1968.
88. The Deep Sea Drilling Project was significant because it was _____.
[A] an attempt to find new sources of oil and gas
[B] the first extensive exploration of the ocean bottom
[C] composed of geologists from all over the world
[D] funded entirely by the gas and oil industry
89. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as being a result of the Deep Sea Drilling Project?
[A] Geologists were able to determine the Earth's appearance hundreds of millions of years ago.
[B] Two geological theories became more widely accepted by scientists.
[C] Information was revealed about the Earth's past climatic changes.
[D] Geologists observed forms of marine life never before seen.

Questions 90-93

Elizabeth Hazen and Rachel Brown copatented one of the most widely acclaimed

wonder drugs of the post-Second World War years. Hazen and Brown's work was stimulated by the wartime need to find a cure for the fungus infections that afflicted many military personnel. Scientists had been feverishly searching for an antibiotic toxic enough to kill the fungi but safe enough for human use, since, unfortunately, the new "wonder drugs" such as penicillin and streptomycin killed the very bacteria in the body that controlled the fungi. It was to discover a fungicide without that double effect that Brown, of New York State's Department of Health Laboratories at Albany, and Hazen, senior microbiologist at the Department of Health in New York, began their long-distance collaboration. Based upon Hazen's previous research at Columbia University, where she had built an impressive collection of fungus cultures, both were convinced that an antifungal organism already existed in certain soils.

They divided the work. Hazen methodically screened and cultured scores of soil samples, which she then sent to her partner, who prepared extracts, isolated and purified active agents, and shipped them back to New York, where Hazen could study their biological properties. On a 1948 vacation, Hazen fortuitously collected a clump of soil from the edge of W. B. Nourse's cow pasture in Fauquier County, Virginia, that, when tested, revealed the presence of the microorganisms. In farm owner Nourse's honor, Hazen named it *Streptomyces noursei*, and within a year the two scientists knew that the properties of their substance distinguished it from previously described antibiotics. After further research they eventually reduced their substance to a fine, yellow powder, which they first named "fungiciden," then renamed "nystatin" (to honor the New York State laboratory) when they learned the previous name was already in use. Of their major discovery, Brown said lightly that it simply illustrated "how unpredictable consequences can come from rather modest beginnings."

90. What is the main topic of the passage?
- [A] The lives of Hazen and Brown.
 - [B] The development of a safe fungicide.
 - [C] The New York State Department of Health.
 - [D] The development of penicillin.
91. What can be inferred from the passage about penicillin?
- [A] It effectively treats fungus infections.
 - [B] It was developed before nystatin.
 - [C] It was developed the Second World War.
 - [D] One of the by-products is nystatin.
92. Why does the author mention Columbia University?
- [A] Hazen and Brown developed nystatin there.
 - [B] Brown was educated there.
 - [C] Hazen did research there.

[D] It awarded a prize to Hazen and Brown.

93. Who was W. B. Bourse?

[A] A microbiologist.

[B] A teacher of Hazen's.

[C] A collector of fungi.

[D] A farmer.

Questions 94-100

Despite the road improvements of the turnpike era (1790-1830), Americans continued as in colonial times to depend wherever possible on water routes for travel and transportation. The larger rivers, especially the Mississippi and the Ohio, became increasingly useful as steamboats grew in number and improved in design. River boats carried to New Orleans the corn and other crops of northwestern farmers, the cotton and tobacco of southwestern planters. From New Orleans, ships took the cargoes on to eastern seaports. Neither the farmers of the west nor the merchants of the east were completely satisfied with this pattern of trade. Farmers could get better prices for their crops if the alternative existed of sending them directly eastward to market, and merchants could sell larger quantities of their manufactured goods if these could be transported more directly and more economically to the west. New waterways were needed. Sectional jealousies and constitutional scruples stood in the way of action by the federal government, and necessary expenditures were too great for private enterprise. If extensive canals were to be dug, the job would be up to the various states.

New York was the first to act. It had the natural advantage of a comparatively level route between the Hudson River and Lake Erie, through the only break in the entire Appalachian Mountain chain. Yet the engineering tasks were imposing. The distance was more than 350 miles, and there were ridges to cross and a wilderness of woods and swamps to penetrate. The Erie Canal, begun in 1817 and completed in 1825, was by far the greatest construction job that Americans had ever undertaken. It quickly proved a financial success as well. The prosperity of the Erie encouraged the state to enlarge its canal system by building several branches.

The range of the New York canal system was still further extended when the states of Ohio and Indiana, inspired by the success of the Erie Canal, provided water connections between Lake Erie and the Ohio River.

94. What does the passage suggest was the principal route for transporting crops to the east prior to 1825?

[A] River to road.

[B] Canal to river.

- [C] River to ocean.
[D] Road to canal.
95. It can be inferred from the passage that shipping cargo east by way of New Orleans was _____.
[A] advantageous for manufacturers
[B] inexpensive for merchants
[C] not economical for farmers
[D] considered economical by the government
96. Which of the following products would a northwestern farmer in the early nineteenth century be most likely to purchase from the east?
[A] Grain.
[B] Vegetables.
[C] Textiles.
[D] Fruit.
97. According to the passage, where was the Erie Canal located?
[A] Between Ohio and Indiana
[B] Along the Appalachian Mountains
[C] Between Lake Erie and the Ohio River
[D] Across New York State
98. The word "penetrate" paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
[A] cut down
[B] go through
[C] fill up
[D] take over
99. According to the passage, Indiana and Ohio supported the development of the New York canal system by _____.
[A] helping to build the Erie Canal
[B] building branches to connect it with the Ohio River
[C] providing much of the water for the Erie Canal
[D] contributing financially to the construction costs
100. What does the paragraph following the passage probably discuss?
[A] Industry on Lake Erie
[B] Canals in Ohio and Indiana
[C] Sectional jealousies in Indiana and Ohio
[D] Travel on the Erie Canal

Questions 101-106

The medieval artists didn't know about perspective; they didn't want to make their

people look like real, individual people in a real, individual scene. They wanted to show the truth, the eternal quality of their religious stories. So these artists didn't need to know about perspective.

In the European Renaissance period, artists wanted to show the importance of the individual person and his or her possessions and surroundings. A flat medieval style couldn't show this level of reality and the artists needed a new technique. It was the Italian artist Brunelleschi who discovered the technique of perspective drawing. At first the artists of the Renaissance only had single-point perspective. Later they realized that they could have two-pointed perspective and still later multi-point perspective.

With two-point perspective they could turn an object (like a building) at an angle to the picture and draw two sides of it. The technique of perspective which seems so natural to us now is an invented technique, a part of the "grammar of painting". Like all bits of grammar there are exceptions about perspective. For example, only vertical and horizontal surfaces seem to meet on eye level. Sloping roof tops don't meet on eye level.

For 500 years, artists in Europe made use of perspective drawing in their pictures. Nevertheless, there are a range of priorities that artists take in displaying individual styles. Crivelli wanted to show depth in his picture and he used a simple single-point perspective. Cezanne always talked about space and volume. Van Gogh, like some of the other painters of the Impressionist period, was interested in Japanese prints. And Japanese artists until this century were always very strong designers of "flat" pictures. Picasso certainly made pictures which have volume and depth. However, he wanted to keep our eyes on the surface and to remind us that his paintings are paintings and not illusions.

It is technically easy to give an illusion of depth. However, a strong two dimensional design is just as important as a feeling of depth, and perhaps more important.

101. The passage mainly discusses _____.
[A] the difference between medieval and Renaissance art
[B] how the technique of perspective influenced the modern art
[C] the discovery of the technique of perspective
[D] the contribution of Renaissance artists
102. According to the passage, which is the main concern for medieval artists?
[A] The individual person and his/her possessions and surroundings.
[B] Real people, real scenes.
[C] Eternal timeless truth of the earth.
[D] Themes of religious stories.
103. The discovery of perspective was the result of _____.

- [A] Renaissance artists' to prove that the medieval artists could show level of reality
[B] the need to turn an object at an angle and draw more than one side of it
[C] the subject being shifted from religious stories to individual person and surroundings
[D] natural evolution of human senses
104. The word "grammar" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
[A] construction [B] grammatical rules
[C] rules and regulations [D] tones and volume
105. The following artists' priorities in style shift away from perspective except _____.
[A] Crivelli [B] Cezanne
[C] Japanese artists [D] Brunelleschi
106. It can be inferred from the passage that Renaissance artists _____.
[A] embraced the medieval style of eternal truth
[B] needed to develop a new approach towards painting to show a new level of reality
[C] were inspired by vertical and horizontal surfaces in inventing the technique of perspective
[D] saw two dimensional design more important than a feeling of depth

Questions 107-112

People of Hispanic origin were on the North American continent centuries before settlers arrived from Europe in the early 1600s and the thirteen colonies joined together to form the United States in the late 1700s. The first census of the new nation was conducted in 1790, and counted about four million people, most of whom were white. Of the white citizens, more than 80% traced their ancestry back to England. There were close to 700,000 slaves and about 60,000 "free Negroes". Only a few Native American Indians who paid taxes were included in the census count, but the total Native American population was probably about one million.

By 1815, the population of the United States was 8.4 million. Over the next 100 years, the country took in about 35 million immigrants, with the greatest numbers coming in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In 1882, 40,000 Chinese arrived, and between 1900 and 1907, there were more than 30,000 Japanese immigrants. But by far, the largest numbers of the new immigrants were from central, eastern, and southern Europe.

An enormous amount of racial and ethnic assimilation has taken place in the United States. In 1908, playwright Israel Zangwill first used the term "melting pot" to describe

the concept of a place where many races melted in a crucible and re-formed to populate a new land. Some years during the first two decades of the 20th century, there were as many as one million new immigrants per year, an astonishing 1 percent of the total population of the United States.

In 1921, however, the country began to limit immigration, and the Immigration Act of 1924 virtually closed the door. The total number of immigrants admitted per year dropped from as many as a million to only 150,000. A quota system was established that specified the number of immigrants that could come from each country. It heavily favored immigrants from northern and western Europe and severely limited everyone else. This system remained in effect until 1965, although after World War II, several exceptions were made to the quota system to allow in groups of refugees.

107. Why did the author write the passage?
- [A] To outline the ways immigration has been restricted.
 - [B] To emphasize the impact of migrants from Europe.
 - [C] To explain and give examples of the concept of a "melting pot".
 - [D] To summarize the main features of immigration.
108. According to the passage, which ancestry predominated at the time of the first census?
- [A] Native Americans.
 - [B] Negroes.
 - [C] English.
 - [D] Hispanic.
109. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?
- [A] A quota system was in place from 1908.
 - [B] A peak period of immigration was in the late 1800s and early 1900s.
 - [C] Slaves were not counted in the first census.
 - [D] Only those who paid taxes were included in the first census.
110. The number of immigrants taken in over the 100 years to 1915 was _____.
- [A] probably about 1 million
 - [B] about 35 million
 - [C] 8.4 million
 - [D] about 4 million
111. Which of the following is NOT true about immigrants?
- [A] They were subjected to an official quota in the Immigration Act from 1924.
 - [B] During the 1900s immigrants numbered 1 percent of the total population.
 - [C] Settlers of Hispanic origin arrived centuries before those from Europe.
 - [D] Numbers began to be limited from 1921.
112. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- [A] Preserving a developing "American" culture was a major factor leading to the introduction of the quota system.
- [B] Racial and ethnic assimilation did not occur as planned.
- [C] Racial and ethnic tensions would have increased if the quota system had not been introduced.
- [D] The quota system was introduced to limit population growth.

Questions 113-120

A folk culture is small, isolated, cohesive, conservative, nearly self-sufficient group that is homogeneous in custom and race, with a strong family or clan structure and highly developed rituals. Order is maintained through sanctions based in the religion or family, and interpersonal relationships are strong. Tradition is paramount, and change comes infrequently and slowly. There is relatively little division of labor into specialized duties. Rather, each person is expected to perform a great variety of tasks, though duties may differ between the sexes. Most goods are handmade, and a subsistence economy prevails. Individualism is weakly developed in folk cultures, as are social classes. Unaltered folk cultures no longer exist in industrialized countries such as the United States and Canada. Perhaps the nearest modern equivalent in Anglo-America is the Amish, a German American farming sect that largely renounces the products and labor saving devices of the industrial age. In Amish areas, horse-drawn buggies still serve as a local transportation device, and the faithful are not permitted to own automobiles. The Amish's central religious concept of Demut, "humility", clearly reflects the weakness of individualism and social class so typical of folk cultures, and there is a corresponding strength of Amish group identity. Rarely do the Amish marry outside their sect. The religion, a variety of the Mennonite faith, provides the principal mechanism for maintaining order.

By contrast, a popular culture is a large heterogeneous group, often highly individualistic and constantly changing. Relationships tend to be impersonal, and a pronounced division of labor exists, leading to the establishment of many specialized professions. Secular institutions of control such as the police and army take the place of religion and family in maintaining order, and a money-based economy prevails. Because of these contrasts, "popular" may be viewed as clearly different from "folk". The popular is replacing the folk in industrialized countries and in many developing nations. Folk-made objects give way to their popular equivalent, usually because the popular item is more quickly or cheaply produced, is easier or time saving to use, or lends more prestige to the owner.

113. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- [A] Two decades in modern society.
 - [B] The influence of industrial technology.
 - [C] The characteristics of "folk" and "popular" societies.
 - [D] The specialization of labor in Canada and the United States
114. The word "homogeneous" in line 2 is closest in meaning to ____.
- [A] uniform
 - [B] general
 - [C] primitive
 - [D] traditional
115. Which of the following is typical of folk cultures?
- [A] There is a money-based economy.
 - [B] Social change occurs slowly.
 - [C] Contact with other cultures is encouraged.
 - [D] Each person develops one specialized skill.
116. What does the author imply about the United States and Canada?
- [A] They value folk cultures.
 - [B] They have no social classes.
 - [C] They have popular cultures.
 - [D] They do not value individualism.
117. What is the main source of order in Amish society?
- [A] The government.
 - [B] The economy.
 - [C] The clan structure.
 - [D] The religion.
118. Which of the following statements about Amish beliefs does the passage support?
- [A] A variety of religious practices is tolerated.
 - [B] Individualism and competition are important.
 - [C] Premodern technology is preferred.
 - [D] People are defined according to their class.
119. Which of the following would probably NOT be found in a folk culture?
- [A] A carpenter.
 - [B] A farmer.
 - [C] A weaver.
 - [D] A banker.
120. Which of the following is NOT given as a reason why folk-made objects are replaced by mass-produced objects?
- [A] Cost.
 - [B] Prestige.
 - [C] Quality.
 - [D] Convenience.

Questions 121-125

The human criterion for perfect vision is 20/20 for reading the standard lines on a Snellen eye chart without a hitch. The score is determined by how well you read lines of letters of different sizes from 20 feet away. But being able to read the bottom line on the eye chart does not approximate perfection as far as other species are concerned. Most birds would consider us very visually handicapped. The hawk, for instance, has such sharp eyes that it can spot a dime on the sidewalk while perched on top of the Empire State Building. It can make fine visual distinctions because it is blessed with one million cones per square millimeter in its retina. And in water, humans are farsighted, while the kingfisher, swooping down to spear fish, can see well in both the air and water because it is endowed with two foveae – areas of the eye, consisting mostly of cones, that provide visual distinctions. One foveae permits the bird, while in the air, to scan the water below with one eye at a time. This is called monocular vision. Once it hits the water, the other fovea joins in, allowing the kingfisher to focus both eyes, like binoculars, on its prey at the same time. A frog's vision is distinguished by its ability to perceive things as a constant motion picture. Known as "bug detectors", a highly developed set of cells in a frog's eyes responds mainly to moving objects. So, it is said that a frog sitting in a field of dead bugs wouldn't see them as food and would starve.

The bee has a "compound" eye, which is used for navigation. It has 15,000 facets that divide what it sees into a pattern of dots, or mosaic. With this kind of vision, the bee sees the sun only as a single dot, a constant point of reference. Thus, the eye is a superb navigational instrument that constantly measures the angle of its line of flight in relation to the sun. A bee's eye also gauges flight speed. And if that is not enough to leave our 20/20 "perfect vision" paling into insignificance, the bee is capable of seeing something we can't – ultraviolet light. Thus, what humans consider to be "perfect vision" is in fact rather limited when we look at other species. However, there is still much to be said for the human eye. Of all the mammals, only humans and some primates can enjoy the pleasures of color vision.

121. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- [A] Limits of the human eye.
- [B] Perfect vision.
- [C] Different eyes for different uses.
- [D] Eye variation among different species.

122. According to the passage, why might birds and animals consider humans very visually handicapped?

- [A] Humans can't see very well in either air or water.
- [B] Human eyes are not as well suited to our needs.

- [C] The main outstanding feature of human eyes is color vision.
[D] Human eyes can't do what their eyes can do.
123. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
[A] Kingfishers have monocular vision.
[B] Bees see patterns of dots.
[C] Hawks' eyes consist mostly of cones that can allow it to scan with one eye at a time.
[D] Humans are farsighted in water.
124. The phrase "paling into insignificance" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____
[A] fading away [B] of less importance
[C] without colored light [D] being reduced to little importance
125. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
[A] Eyes have developed differently in each species.
[B] Bees have the most complex eye.
[C] Humans should not envy what they don't need.
[D] Perfect vision is not perfect.

The best of luck to you all