

Questions 1-9

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 (5) 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 (10) 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.

(15) 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 (20) 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 (25) 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.

1. The author refers to the ocean bottom as a "frontier" in line 2 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

2. The word "inaccessible" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
- (A) unrecognizable
 - (B) unreachable

- (C) unusable
- (D) unsafe

3. The author mentions outer space in line 7 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

4. 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.

5. The word "extracting " in line 13 is closest in meaning to

- (A) breaking
- (B) locating
- (C) removing
- (D) analyzing

6. 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

7. The word "strength" in line 21 is closest in meaning to

- (A) basis
- (B) purpose
- (C) discovery
- (D) endurance

8. The word "they " in line 26 refers to

- (A) years
- (B) climates

- (C) sediments
- (D) cores

9. 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 10-21

Basic to any understanding of Canada in the 20 years after the Second World War is the country's impressive population growth. For every three Canadians in 1945, there were over five in 1966. In September 1966 Canada's population passed the 20 million mark. Most of this surging growth came from natural increase. The depression of the (5) 1930's and the war had held back marriages, and the catching-up process began after 1945. The baby boom continued through the decade of the 1950's, producing a population increase of nearly fifteen percent in the five years from 1951 to 1956. This rate of increase had been exceeded only once before in Canada's history, in the decade before 1911, when the prairies were being settled. Undoubtedly, the good economic (10) conditions of the 1950's supported a growth in the population, but the expansion also derived from a trend toward earlier marriages and an increase in the average size of families. In 1957 the Canadian birth rate stood at 28 per thousand, one of the highest in the world.

After the peak year of 1957, the birth rate in Canada began to decline. It continued (15) falling until in 1966 it stood at the lowest level in 25 years. Partly this decline reflected the low level of births during the depression and the war, but it was also caused by changes in Canadian society. Young people were staying at school longer, more women were working; young married couples were buying automobiles or houses before starting families; rising living standards were cutting down the size of families. (20) It appeared that Canada was once more falling in step with the trend toward smaller families that had occurred all through the Western world since the time of the Industrial Revolution.

Although the growth in Canada's population had slowed down by 1966 (the increase the first half of the 1960's was only nine percent), another large population (25) wave was coming over the horizon. It would be composed of the children of the children who were born during the period of the high birth rate prior to 1957.

10. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Educational changes in Canadian society
- (B) Canada during the Second World War
- (C) Population trends in postwar Canada
- (D) Standards of living in Canada

11. According to the passage, when did Canada's baby boom begin?

- (A) In the decade after 1911
- (B) After 1945
- (C) During the depression of the 1930's
- (D) In 1966

12. The word "five" in line 3 refers to

- (A) Canadians
- (B) years
- (C) decades
- (D) marriages

13. The word "surging" in line 4 is closest in meaning to

- (A) new
- (B) extra
- (C) accelerating
- (D) surprising

14. The author suggests that in Canada during the 1950's

- (A) the urban population decreased rapidly
- (B) fewer people married
- (C) economic conditions were poor
- (D) the birth rate was very high

15. The word "trend " in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- (A) tendency
- (B) aim
- (C) growth
- (D) directive

16. The word "peak" in line 14 is closest in meaning to

- (A) pointed
- (B) dismal
- (C) mountain
- (D) maximum

17. When was the birth rate in Canada at its lowest postwar level?

- (A) 1966
- (B) 1957
- (C) 1956
- (D) 1951

18. The author mentions all of the following as causes of declines in population growth after 1957

EXCEPT

- (A) people being better educated
- (B) people getting married earlier
- (C) better standards of living
- (D) couples buying houses

19. It can be inferred from the passage that before the Industrial Revolution

- (A) families were larger
- (B) population statistics were unreliable
- (C) the population grew steadily
- (D) economic conditions were bad

20. The word "It" in line 25 refers to

- (A) horizon
- (B) population wave
- (C) nine percent
- (D) first half

21. The phrase "prior to " in line 26 is closest in meaning to

- (A) behind
- (B) since
- (C) during
- (D) preceding

Questions 22-30

Are organically growth foods the best food choices? The advantages claimed for such foods over conventionally growth and marketed food products are now being debated. Advocates of organic foods---- a term whose meaning varies greatly ---- frequently proclaim that such products are safer and more nutritious than others. (5) The growing interest of consumers in the safety and nutritional quality of the typical North American diet is a welcome development. However, much of this interest has been sparked by sweeping claims that the food supply is unsafe or inadequate in meeting nutritional needs. Although most of these claims are not

supported by scientific evidence, the preponderance of written material advancing (10) such claims makes it difficult for the general public to separate fact from fiction. As a result, claims that eating a diet consisting entirely of organically grown foods prevents or cures disease or provides other benefits to health have become widely publicized and form the basis for folklore.

Almost daily the public is besieged by claims for "no-aging" diets, new vitamins, (15) and other wonder foods. There are numerous unsubstantiated reports that natural vitamins are superior to synthetic ones, that fertilized eggs are nutritionally superior to unfertilized eggs, that untreated grains are better than fumigated grains, and the like. One thing that most organically grown food products seem to have in common is that they cost more than conventionally grown foods. But in many cases consumers are (20) misled if they believe organic foods can maintain health and provide better nutritional quality than conventionally grown foods. So there is real cause for concern if consumers, particularly those with limited incomes, distrust the regular food supply and buy only expensive organic foods instead.

22. The word "Advocates" in line 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- (A) Proponents
- (B) Merchants
- (C) Inspectors
- (D) Consumers

23. In line 4, the word "others" refers to

- (A) advantages
- (B) advocates
- (C) organic foods
- (D) products

24. The "welcome development" mentioned in line 6 is an increase in

- (A) interest in food safety and nutrition among North Americans
- (B) the nutritional quality of the typical North American diet
- (C) the amount of healthy food grown in North America
- (D) the number of consumers in North America

25. According to the first paragraph, which of the following is true about the term "organic foods"?

- (A) It is accepted by most nutritionists
- (B) It has been used only in recent years.
- (C) It has no fixed meaning.
- (D) It is seldom used by consumers.

26. The word "unsubstantiated" in line 15 is closest in meaning to

- (A) unbelievable
- (B) uncontested
- (C) unpopular
- (D) unverified

27. The word "maintain" in line 20 is closest in meaning to

- (A) improve
- (B) monitor
- (C) preserve
- (D) restore

28. The author implies that there is cause for concern if consumers with limited incomes buy organic foods instead of conventionally growth foods because

- (A) organic foods can be more expensive but are often no better than conventionally grown foods
- (B) many organic foods are actually less nutritious than similar conventionally grown foods
- (C) conventionally growth foods are more readily available than organic foods
- (D) too many farmers will stop using conventional methods to grow food crops

29. According to the last paragraph, consumers who believe that organic foods are better than conventionally grown foods are often

- (A) careless
- (B) mistaken
- (C) thrifty
- (D) wealthy

30. What is the author's attitude toward the claims made by advocates of health foods?

- (A) Very enthusiastic
- (B) Somewhat favorable
- (C) Neutral
- (D) Skeptical

Key: DBBDC BACDC BACDA DABAB DADAC DCABD

Part 1

Questions 31-40

There are many theories about the beginning of drama in ancient Greece. The one most widely accepted today is based on the assumption that drama evolved from ritual. The argument for this view goes as follows. In the beginning, human beings viewed the natural forces of the world, even the seasonal changes, as unpredictable, and they (5) sought through various means, to control these unknown and feared powers. Those measures which appeared to bring the desired results were then retained and repeated until they hardened into fixed rituals. Eventually stories arose which explained or veiled the mysteries of the rites. As time passed some rituals were abandoned, but the stories, later called myths, persisted and provided material for art and drama. (10) Those who believe that drama evolved out of ritual also argue that those rites contained the seed of theater because music, dance, masks, and costumes were almost always used. Furthermore, a suitable site had to be provided for performances, and when the entire community did not participate, a clear division was usually made between the "acting area" and the "auditorium." In addition, there were performers, (15) and since considerable importance was attached to avoiding mistakes in the enactment of rites, religious leaders usually assumed that task. Wearing masks and costumes, they often impersonated other people, animals, or supernatural beings, and mimed the desired effect-success in hunt or battle, the coming rain, the revival of the Sun-as an actor might. Eventually such dramatic representations were separated from religious (20) activities.

Another theory traces the theater's origin from the human interest in storytelling. According to this view, tales (about the hunt, war, or other feats) are gradually elaborated at first through the use of impersonation, action, and dialogue by a narrator and then through the assumption of each of the roles by a different person. A closely (25) related theory traces theater to those dances that are primarily rhythmical and gymnastic or that are imitations of animal movements and sounds.

31. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The origins of theater
- (B) The role of ritual in modern dance
- (C) The importance of storytelling
- (D) The variety of early religious activities

32. The word "they" in line 4 refers to

- (A) seasonal changes
- (B) natural forces
- (C) theories
- (D) human beings

33. What aspect of drama does the author discuss in the first paragraph?

- (A) The reason drama is often unpredictable

- (B) The seasons in which dramas were performed
- (C) The connection between myths and dramatic plots
- (D) The importance of costumes in early drama

34. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a common element of theater and ritual?

- (A) Dance
- (B) Costumes
- (C) Music
- (D) Magic

35. The word "considerable" in line 15 is closest in meaning to

- (A) thoughtful
- (B) substantial
- (C) relational
- (D) ceremonial

36. The word "enactment" in line 15 is closest in meaning to

- (A) establishment
- (B) performance
- (C) authorization
- (D) season

37. The word "they" in line 16 refers to

- (A) mistakes
- (B) costumes
- (C) animals
- (D) performers

38. According to the passage, what is the main difference between ritual and drama?

- (A) Ritual uses music whereas drama does not.
- (B) Ritual is shorter than drama.
- (C) Ritual requires fewer performers than drama.
- (D) Ritual has a religious purpose and drama does not.

39. The passage supports which of the following statements?

- (A) No one really knows how the theater began.
- (B) Myths are no longer represented dramatically.
- (C) Storytelling is an important part of dance.
- (D) Dramatic activities require the use of costumes.

40. Where in the passage does the author discuss the separation of the stage and the audience?

- (A) Lines 8-9
- (B) Lines 12-14
- (C) Lines 19-20
- (D) Lines 22-24

Questions 41-50

Staggering tasks confronted the people of the United States, North and South, when the Civil War ended. About a million and a half soldiers from both sides had to be demobilized, readjusted to civilian life, and reabsorbed by the devastated economy. Civil government also had to be put back on a peacetime basis and interference from (5) the military had to be stopped.

The desperate plight of the South has eclipsed the fact that reconstruction had to be undertaken also in the North, though less spectacularly. Industries had to adjust to peacetime conditions: factories had to be retooled for civilian needs.

Financial problems loomed large in both the North and the South. The national debt (10) had shot up from a modest \$565 million in 1861, the year the war started, to nearly \$3 billion in 1865, the year the war ended. This was a colossal sum for those days but one that a prudent government could pay. At the same time, war taxes had to be reduced to less burdensome levels.

Physical devastation caused by invading armies, chiefly in the South and border (15) states, had to be repaired. This herculean task was ultimately completed, but with discouraging slowness.

Other important questions needed answering. What would be the future of the four million black people who were freed from slavery? On what basis were the Southern states to be brought back into the Union?

(20) What of the Southern leaders, all of whom were liable to charges of treason? One of these leaders. Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, was the subject of an insulting popular Northern song, "Hang Jeff Davis from a Sour Apple Tree." and even children sang it. Davis was temporarily chained in his prison cell during the early days of his two-year imprisonment. But he and the other Southern (25) leaders were finally released, partly because it was unlikely that a jury from Virginia, a Southern Confederate state, would convict them. All the leaders were finally pardoned by President Johnson in 1868 in an effort to help reconstruction efforts proceed with as little bitterness as possible.

41. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Wartime expenditures
- (B) Problems facing the United States after the war
- (C) Methods of repairing the damage caused by the war

(D) The results of government efforts to revive the economy

42. The word "Staggering" in line 1 is closest in meaning to

- (A) specialized
- (B) confusing
- (C) various
- (D) overwhelming

43. The word "devastated" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- (A) developing
- (B) ruined
- (C) complicated
- (D) fragile

44. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the damage in the South is correct?

- (A) It was worse than in the North.
- (B) The cost was less than expected.
- (C) It was centered in the border states.
- (D) It was remedied rather quickly.

45. The passage refers to all of the following as necessary steps following the Civil War EXCEPT

- (A) helping soldiers readjust
- (B) restructuring industry
- (C) returning government to normal
- (D) increasing taxes

46. The word "task" in line 15 refers to

- (A) raising the tax level
- (B) sensible financial choices
- (C) wise decisions about former slaves
- (D) reconstruction of damaged areas

47. Why does the author mention a popular song in lines 22-23

- (A) To give an example of a Northern attitude towards the South
- (B) To illustrate the Northern love of music
- (C) To emphasize the cultural differences between the North and the South

(D) To compare the Northern and Southern presidents

48. The word "them" in line 26 refers to

- (A) charges
- (B) leaders
- (C) days
- (D) irons

49. Which of the following can be inferred from the phrase "...it was unlikely that a jury from Virginia, a Southern Confederate state, would convict them" (lines 25-26)?

- (A) Virginians felt betrayed by Jefferson Davis.
- (B) A popular song insulted Virginia.
- (C) Virginians were loyal to their leaders.
- (D) All of the Virginia military leaders had been put in chains.

50. It can be inferred from the passage that President Johnson pardoned the Southern leaders in order to

- (A) raise money for the North
- (B) repair the physical damage in the South
- (C) prevent Northern leaders from punishing more Southerners
- (D) help the nation recover from the war

Part 2

Questions 1-13

Atmospheric pressure can support a column of water up to 10 meters high. But plants can move water much higher: the sequoia tree can pump water to its very top, more than 100 meters above the ground. Until the end of the nineteenth century, the movement of water in trees and other tall plants was a mystery. Some botanists (5) hypothesized that the living cells of plants acted as pumps. But many experiments demonstrated that the stems of plants in which all the cells are killed can still move water to appreciable heights. Other explanations for the movement of water in plants have been based on root pressure, a push on the water from the roots at the bottom of the plant. But root pressure is not nearly great enough to push water to the tops of tall (10) trees. Furthermore, the conifers, which are among the tallest trees, have unusually low root pressures.

If water is not pumped to the top of a tall tree, and if it is not pushed to the top of a tall tree, then we may ask: How does it get there? According to the currently accepted cohesion-tension theory, water is pulled there. The pull on a rising column of water in a (15) plant results from the evaporation of water at the top of the plant. As water is lost from

the surface of the leaves, a negative pressure, or tension, is created. The evaporated water is replaced by water moving from inside the plant in unbroken columns that extend from the top of a plant to its roots. The same forces that create surface tension in any sample of water are responsible for the maintenance of these unbroken columns (20) of water. When water is confined in tubes of very small bore, the forces of cohesion (the attraction between water molecules) are so great that the strength of a column of water compares with the strength of a steel wire of the same diameter. This cohesive strength permits columns of water to be pulled to great heights without being broken.

1. How many theories does the author mention?

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four

2. The passage answers which of the following questions?

- (A) What is the effect of atmospheric pressure on foliage?
- (B) When do dead cells harm plant growth?
- (C) How does water get to the tops of trees?
- (D) Why is root pressure weak?

3. The word "demonstrated" in line 6 is closest in meaning to

- (A) ignored
- (B) showed
- (C) disguised
- (D) distinguished

4. What do the experiments mentioned in lines 5-7 prove?

- (A) Plant stems die when deprived of water.
- (B) Cells in plant stems do not pump water.
- (C) Plants cannot move water to high altitudes.
- (D) Plant cells regulate pressure within stems.

5. How do botanists know that root pressure is not the only force that moves water in plants?

- (A) Some very tall trees have weak root pressure.
- (B) Root pressures decrease in winter.
- (C) Plants can live after their roots die.
- (D) Water in a plant's roots is not connected to water in its stem.

6. Which of the following statements does the passage support?

- (A) Water is pushed to the tops of trees.
- (B) Botanists have proven that living cells act as pumps.
- (C) Atmospheric pressure draws water to the tops of tall trees.
- (D) Botanists have changed their theories of how water moves in plants.

7. The word "it" in line 12 refers to

- (A) top
- (B) tree
- (C) water
- (D) cohesion-tension theory

8. The word "there" in line 14 refers to

- (A) treetops
- (B) roots
- (C) water columns
- (D) tubes

9. What causes the tension that draws water up a plant?

- (A) Humidity
- (B) Plant growth
- (C) Root pressure
- (D) Evaporation

10. The word "extend" in line 18 is closest in meaning to

- (A) stretch
- (B) branch
- (C) increase
- (D) rotate

11. According to the passage, why does water travel through plants in unbroken columns?

- (A) Root pressure moves the water very rapidly.
- (B) The attraction between water molecules is strong.
- (C) The living cells of plants push the water molecules together.
- (D) Atmospheric pressure supports the columns.

12. Why does the author mention steel wire in line 22?
(A) To illustrate another means of pulling water
(B) To demonstrate why wood is a good building material
(C) To indicate the size of a column of water
(D) To emphasize the strength of cohesive forces in water

13. Where in the passage does the author give an example of a plant with low root pressure?
(A) Lines 3-4
(B) Lines 5-7
(C) Lines 10-11
(D) Lines 12-13

Questions 14-22

Mass transportation revised the social and economic fabric of the American city in three fundamental ways. It catalyzed physical expansion, it sorted out people and land uses, and it accelerated the inherent instability of urban life. By opening vast areas of unoccupied land for residential expansion, the omnibuses, horse railways, commuter (5) trains, and electric trolleys pulled settled regions outward two to four times more distant from city centers than they were in the premodern era. In 1850, for example, the borders of Boston lay scarcely two miles from the old business district; by the turn of the century the radius extended ten miles. Now those who would afford it could live far removed from the old city center and still commute there for work, shopping, and (10) entertainment. The new accessibility of land around the periphery of almost every major city sparked an explosion of real estate development and fueled what we now know as urban sprawl. Between 1890 and 1920, for example, some 250,000 new residential lots were recorded within the borders of Chicago, most of them located in outlying areas. Over the same period, another 550,000 were plotted outside the city (15) limits but within the metropolitan area. Anxious to take advantage of the possibilities of commuting, real estate developers added 800,000 potential building sites to the Chicago region in just thirty years-lots that could have housed five to six million people.

Of course, many were never occupied; there was always a huge surplus of (20) subdivided, but vacant, land around Chicago and other cities. These excesses underscore a feature of residential expansion related to the growth of mass transportation: urban sprawl was essentially unplanned. It was carried out by thousands of small investors who paid little heed to coordinated land use or to future land users. Those who purchased and prepared land for residential purposes, (25) particularly land near or outside city borders where transit lines and middle-class inhabitants were anticipated, did so to create demand as much as to respond to it. Chicago is a prime example of this process. Real estate subdivision there proceeded much faster than population growth.

14. With which of the following subjects is the passage mainly concerned?

- (A) Types of mass transportation
- (B) Instability of urban life
- (C) How supply and demand determine land use
- (D) The effects of mass transportation on urban expansion

15. The author mentions all of the following as effects of mass transportation on cities EXCEPT

- (A) growth in city area
- (B) separation of commercial and residential districts
- (C) changes in life in the inner city
- (D) increasing standards of living

16. The word "vast" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- (A) large
- (B) basic
- (C) new
- (D) urban

17. The word "sparked" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- (A) brought about
- (B) surrounded
- (C) sent out
- (D) followed

18. Why does the author mention both Boston and Chicago?

- (A) To demonstrate positive and negative effects of growth
- (B) To show that mass transit changed many cities
- (C) To exemplify cities with and without mass transportation
- (D) To contrast their rates of growth

19. The word "potential" in line 16 is closest in meaning to

- (A) certain
- (B) popular
- (C) improved
- (D) possible

20. The word "many" in line 19 refers to

- (A) people
- (B) lots
- (C) years
- (D) developers

21. According to the passage, what was one disadvantage of residential expansion?

- (A) It was expensive.
- (B) It happened too slowly.
- (C) It was unplanned.
- (D) It created a demand for public transportation.

22. The author mentions Chicago in the second paragraph as an example of a city

- (A) that is large
- (B) that is used as a model for land development
- (C) where land development exceeded population growth
- (D) with an excellent mass transportation system

Key:

Part 1: ADCDB BDDAB BDBAD DABCD

Part 2: CCBBA DCADA BDCDD AABDB CC

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waters averaging over 3,600 meters deep. Totally without light and subjected to intense

(5) 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

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- (B) It is an ongoing project.
- (C) It has gone on over 100 voyages.
- (D) It made its first DSDP voyage in 1968.

5. The word "extracting " in line 13 is closest in meaning to

- (A) breaking
- (B) locating

- (C) removing
- (D) analyzing

6. 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

7. The word "strength" in line 21 is closest in meaning to

- (A) basis
- (B) purpose
- (C) discovery
- (D) endurance

8. The word "they " in line 26 refers to

- (A) years
- (B) climates
- (C) sediments
- (D) cores

9. 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 10-21

Basic to any understanding of Canada in the 20 years after the Second World War is the country's impressive population growth. For every three Canadians in 1945, there were over five in 1966. In September 1966 Canada's population passed the 20 million mark. Most of this surging growth came from natural increase. The depression of the

(5) 1930's and the war had held back marriages, and the catching-up process began after

1945. The baby boom continued through the decade of the 1950's, producing a population increase of nearly fifteen percent in the five years from 1951 to 1956. This rate of increase had been exceeded only once before in Canada's history, in the decade

before 1911. when the prairies were being settled. Undoubtedly, the good economic (10) conditions of the 1950's supported a growth in the population, but the expansion also

derived from a trend toward earlier marriages and an increase in the average size of families. In 1957 the Canadian birth rate stood at 28 per thousand, one of the highest in the world.

After the peak year of 1957, the birth rate in Canada began to decline. It continued (15) falling until in 1966 it stood at the lowest level in 25 years. Partly this decline reflected

the low level of births during the depression and the war, but it was also caused by changes in Canadian society. Young people were staying at school longer, more women were working; young married couples were buying automobiles or houses before starting families; rising living standards were cutting down the size of families.

(20) It appeared that Canada was once more falling in step with the trend toward smaller

families that had occurred all through the Western world since the time of the Industrial Revolution.

Although the growth in Canada's population had slowed down by 1966 (the increase the first half of the 1960's was only nine percent), another large population (25) wave was coming over the horizon. It would be composed of the children of the children who were born during the period of the high birth rate prior to 1957.

10. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Educational changes in Canadian society
- (B) Canada during the Second World War
- (C) Population trends in postwar Canada
- (D) Standards of living in Canada

11. According to the passage, when did Canada's baby boom begin?

- (A) In the decade after 1911
- (B) After 1945

(C) During the depression of the 1930's

(D) In 1966

12. The word "five" in line 3 refers to

(A) Canadians

(B) years

(C) decades

(D) marriages

13. The word "surging" in line 4 is closest in meaning to

(A) new

(B) extra

(C) accelerating

(D) surprising

14. The author suggests that in Canada during the 1950's

(A) the urban population decreased rapidly
decreased rapidly

(B) fewer people married

(C) economic conditions were poor

(D) the birth rate was very high

15. The word "trend " in line 11 is closest in meaning to

(A) tendency

(B) aim

(C) growth

(D) directive

16. The word "peak" in line 14 is closest in meaning to

(A) pointed

(B) dismal

(C) mountain

(D) maximum

17. When was the birth rate in Canada at its lowest postwar level?

(A) 1966

(B) 1957

- (C) 1956
- (D) 1951

18. The author mentions all of the following as causes of declines in population growth after 1957

EXCEPT

- (A) people being better educated
- (B) people getting married earlier
- (C) better standards of living
- (D) couples buying houses

19. It can be inferred from the passage that before the Industrial Revolution

- (A) families were larger
- (B) population statistics were unreliable
- (C) the population grew steadily
- (D) economic conditions were bad

20. The word "It" in line 25 refers to

- (A) horizon
- (B) population wave
- (C) nine percent
- (D) first half

21. The phrase "prior to " in line 26 is closest in meaning to

- (A) behind
- (B) since
- (C) during
- (D) preceding

Questions 22-30

Are organically growth foods the best food choices? The advantages claimed for such foods over conventionally growth and marketed food products are now being debated. Advocates of organic foods---- a term whose meaning varies greatly ---- frequently proclaim that such products are safer and more nutritious than others.

(5) The growing interest of consumers in the safety and nutritional quality of the typical North American diet is a welcome development. However, much of this interest has been sparked by sweeping claims that the food supply is unsafe or inadequate in meeting nutritional needs. Although most of these claims are not supported by scientific evidence, the preponderance of written material advancing

(10) such claims makes it difficult for the general public to separate fact from fiction. As a result, claims that eating a diet consisting entirely of organically grown foods prevents or cures disease or provides other benefits to health have become widely publicized and form the basis for folklore.

Almost daily the public is besieged by claims for "no-aging" diets, new vitamins, (15) and other wonder foods. There are numerous unsubstantiated reports that natural vitamins are superior to synthetic ones, that fertilized eggs are nutritionally superior to unfertilized eggs, that untreated grains are better than fumigated grains, and the like.

One thing that most organically grown food products seem to have in common is that they cost more than conventionally grown foods. But in many cases consumers are

(20) misled if they believe organic foods can maintain health and provide better nutritional

quality than conventionally grown foods. So there is real cause for concern if consumers,

particularly those with limited incomes, distrust the regular food supply and buy only expensive organic foods instead.

22. The word "Advocates" in line 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- (A) Proponents
- (B) Merchants
- (C) Inspectors
- (D) Consumers

23. In line 4, the word "others" refers to

- (A) advantages
- (B) advocates
- (C) organic foods
- (D) products

24. The "welcome development" mentioned in line 6 is an increase in

- (A) interest in food safety and nutrition among North Americans
- (B) the nutritional quality of the typical North American diet
- (C) the amount of healthy food grown in North

America

(D) the number of consumers in North America

25. According to the first paragraph, which of the following is true about the term "organic foods"?

(A) It is accepted by most nutritionists

(B) It has been used only in recent years.

(C) It has no fixed meaning.

(D) It is seldom used by consumers.

26. The word "unsubstantiated" in line 15 is closest in meaning to

(A) unbelievable

(B) uncontested

(C) unpopular

(D) unverified

27. The word "maintain" in line 20 is closest in meaning to

(A) improve

(B) monitor

(C) preserve

(D) restore

28. The author implies that there is cause for concern if consumers with limited incomes buy organic foods instead of conventionally growth foods because

(A) organic foods can be more expensive but are often no better than conventionally grown foods

(B) many organic foods are actually less nutritious than similar conventionally grown foods

(C) conventionally growth foods are more readily available than organic foods

(D) too many farmers will stop using conventional methods to grow food crops

29. According to the last paragraph, consumers who believe that organic foods are better than conventionally grown foods are often

(A) careless

(B) mistaken

- (C) thrifty
- (D) wealthy

30. What is the author's attitude toward the claims made by advocates of health foods?

- (A) Very enthusiastic
- (B) Somewhat favorable
- (C) Neutral
- (D) Skeptical

Key: DBBDC BACDC BACDA DABAB DADAC DCAB