

VOCABULARY AND READING COMPREHENSION

SECTION ①
1-20

This section is designed to measure your comprehension of standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

Directions: In questions 1-20, each sentence has an underlined word or phrase. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You are to choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Sample Answer

Example

Having served previously as counselor to President Richard M. Nixon, Anne Armstrong was appointed ambassador to Great Britain in 1976.

- (A) loyally
- (B) ably
- (C) often
- (D) earlier

The best answer is (D) because "Having served earlier as counselor to President Richard M. Nixon, Anne Armstrong was appointed ambassador to Great Britain in 1976" is closest in meaning to the original sentence. Therefore, you should choose answer (D).

Now begin work on the questions.

1. Although the first stock exchange in the United States was established in 1791, the concept of such an exchange can be traced back to the twelfth century.
 - (A) idea
 - (B) wealth
 - (C) site
 - (D) control
2. Gallup, New Mexico, a city that borders on a large Navajo Indian reservation, is recognized as the American Indian capital of the United States.
 - (A) advertised
 - (B) known
 - (C) visible
 - (D) registered
3. Gold and silver are rarely used in their pure forms.
 - (A) hardly ever
 - (B) no longer
 - (C) industrially
 - (D) extravagantly
4. It was long believed that the bed of the Pacific Ocean was like a great sunken plain.
 - (A) water
 - (B) salt
 - (C) furniture
 - (D) bottom
5. Ernest Hemingway joined the Toronto Star in 1921 as an eager twenty-year-old journalist whose name had not yet appeared in print.
 - (A) criticized
 - (B) began to work for
 - (C) subscribed to
 - (D) purchased
6. In his earliest works, choreographer Paul Taylor's use of ordinary gestures and postures puzzled some audiences.
 - (A) bored
 - (B) confused
 - (C) offended
 - (D) delighted
7. The telegraph was the fastest means of long-distance communication during much of the nineteenth century.
 - (A) converter
 - (B) repair
 - (C) development
 - (D) method
8. A motto is a short phrase or sentence that states a guiding principle.
 - (A) recalls
 - (B) contradicts
 - (C) expresses
 - (D) clarifies
9. As part of their training, some artists reproduce famous paintings.
 - (A) examine
 - (B) copy
 - (C) compare
 - (D) rearrange
10. Employment opportunities in the transportation industry rose markedly between 1960 and 1968.
 - (A) significantly
 - (B) gradually
 - (C) irregularly
 - (D) unexpectedly
11. The artifacts of silver in such different fields as photography and solar energy makes it a precious as well as a precious metal.
 - (A) an antique
 - (B) a flexible
 - (C) a valuable
 - (D) a glossy
12. Polar bears are well equipped for life in the perpetual ice and snow of the far north.
 - (A) empty
 - (B) forgotten
 - (C) permanent
 - (D) freezing
13. Deficit spending, which occurs when a government spends more than it takes in, is one of the causes of inflation.
 - (A) receives
 - (B) acknowledges
 - (C) budgets
 - (D) charges
14. When human beings first turned to farming, they became intensely concerned with the phenomenon of rain.
 - (A) deeply
 - (B) necessarily
 - (C) suddenly
 - (D) unexpectedly
15. The growth of medical specialties has resulted in gigingly ill patients receiving much more effective treatment than ever before.
 - (A) intermittently
 - (B) mildly
 - (C) moderately
 - (D) gravely
16. Wally Carter wrote about immigrant women who braved the arduous and lonely life of the prairies.
 - (A) foreign
 - (B) restless
 - (C) solitary
 - (D) hazardous
17. A fuel-injection system in an internal-combustion engine disperses fuel more evenly for greater power.
 - (A) discreetly
 - (B) equally
 - (C) slowly
 - (D) efficiently
18. The colors of the sky are among the most accurate weather indicators.
 - (A) common
 - (B) controversial
 - (C) reliable
 - (D) obsolete
19. Scientists have detected a black hole five million times as massive as our Sun at the center of the galaxy.
 - (A) photographed
 - (B) investigated
 - (C) discovered
 - (D) reported
20. Human exposure to lead comes primarily from house dust or yard soil contaminated by tiny shavings of lead paint.
 - (A) compounds
 - (B) fragments
 - (C) fumes
 - (D) layers

Sec. 2
1-10

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. For questions 1-10 you are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all questions about the information in a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Questions 1-10

The agricultural revolution in the nineteenth century involved two things: the invention of labor-saving machinery and the development of scientific agriculture. Labor-saving machinery naturally appeared first where labor was scarce. "In Europe," said Thomas Jefferson, "the object is to make the most of their land, labor being abundant; here it is to make the most of our labor, land being abundant." It was in the United States, therefore, that the great advances in nineteenth-century agricultural machinery first came.

At the opening of the century, with the exception of a crude plow, farmers could have carried practically all of the existing agricultural implements on their backs; by 1860, most of the machinery in use today had been designed in an early form. The most important of the early inventions was the iron plow. As early as 1790 Charles Newbold of New Jersey had been working on the idea of a cast-iron plow and spent his entire fortune in introducing his invention. The farmers, however, were not interested in it, claiming that the iron poisoned the soil and made the weeds grow. Nevertheless, many people devoted their attention to the plow, until in 1869 James Oliver of South Bend, Indiana, turned out the first chilled-steel plow.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - (A) The need for agricultural advances to help feed a growing population
 - (B) The development of safer machines demanded by the labor movement
 - (C) Machinery that contributed to the agricultural revolution
 - (D) New Jersey as a leader in the agricultural revolution
2. The word "astonishing" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) unsurprisingly
 - (B) gradually
 - (C) apparently
 - (D) safely
3. The expression "make the most" of in line 4 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) get the best yield from
 - (B) raise the price of
 - (C) exaggerate the worth of
 - (D) earn a living on
4. Which of the following can be inferred from what Thomas Jefferson said (lines 3-5)?
 - (A) Europe was changing more quickly than the United States.
 - (B) Europe had greater need of farm machinery than the United States did.
 - (C) The United States was steadily running out of good farmland.
 - (D) There was a shortage of workers on United States farms.
5. The word "here" in line 4 refers to
 - (A) Europe
 - (B) United States
 - (C) New Jersey
 - (D) Indiana
6. What point is the author making by stating that farmers could carry nearly all their tools on their backs?
 - (A) Farmers had few tools before the agricultural revolution.
 - (B) People in the United States were traditionally self-reliant.
 - (C) Life on the farm was extremely difficult.
 - (D) New tools were designed to be portable.
7. When was the iron plow invented?
 - (A) In 1790
 - (B) In the early 1800's
 - (C) In 1869
 - (D) In the early 1900's
8. According to the passage, which of the following statements about Charles Newbold is true?
 - (A) He was James Oliver's assistant.
 - (B) He was born in Europe.
 - (C) He was opposed to scientific agriculture.
 - (D) He spent his own money to promote his invention.
9. The word "it" in line 12 refers to
 - (A) scientific agriculture
 - (B) James Oliver's invention
 - (C) the cast-iron plow
 - (D) Charles Newbold's fortune
10. Why did farmers reject Newbold's plow?
 - (A) Their horses were frightened by it.
 - (B) They preferred lighter tools.
 - (C) It was too expensive.
 - (D) They thought it would ruin the land.

Sec. 2 11-20

Questions 11-20

According to some scientists, migratory birds should be able to withstand the winter. A bird's feathery coat is good insulation against the cold. Because a bird is warm-blooded, its body temperature always remains constant, even if the temperature of its surroundings changes.

- (13) The factors that trigger migratory behavior in birds are difficult to explain. This behavior seems to be instinctive, not learned. For example, many raven species leave their summer homes while the weather is still warm and the food supply plentiful. Young arctic terns born at the Arctic breeding grounds will take off with the flock for distant lands they have never seen.
- (14) Bird migrations are probably regulated by the glandular system. Scientists suspect that the changing length of the day is the factor that triggers migratory behavior. In an experiment, migratory birds were kept in artificially lighted rooms. It was found that if periods of darkness were lengthened proportionately, the glands of the birds became active. These glands secrete hormones, which are chemicals that control numerous body functions. Shorter periods of daylight seem to change the hormone balance of birds, so that they require more fat. This stored fat is the fuel that provides the energy for a long flight. The same experiment revealed that the birds became more excited as the artificial night was lengthened. It is probably no coincidence that most flocks begin their migratory flight during the night.

11. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 (A) Common migratory paths for birds
 (B) Why birds migrate
 (C) Species of birds that do not migrate
 (D) Migration in cold climates
12. The word "withstand" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
 (A) prefer
 (B) tolerate
 (C) regulate
 (D) understand
13. According to the passage, which of the following protect birds against cold weather?
 (A) Glands
 (B) Hormones
 (C) Feathers
 (D) Artificial light
14. The word "constant" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 (A) inviolable
 (B) persistent
 (C) predictable
 (D) responsive
15. The word "fat" in line 3 refers to
 (A) temperature
 (B) cold
 (C) food
 (D) bird
16. In lines 7-9, the author mentions young arctic terns as an example of birds that
 (A) do not migrate
 (B) breed during migration
 (C) migrate instinctively
 (D) adapt to the cold
17. The word "they" in line 10 refers to
 (A) glands
 (B) birds
 (C) body functions
 (D) hormones
18. According to the passage, birds exposed to longer periods of darkness experience all of the following changes EXCEPT
 (A) activated glands
 (B) excited behavior
 (C) retention of more fat
 (D) increased appetite
19. In the experiment mentioned in the passage, the scientists adjusted the birds'
 (A) food supply
 (B) body temperature
 (C) exposure to light
 (D) brain chemistry
20. Where in the passage does the author provide the evidence that enables birds to fly long distances?
 (A) Lines 2-4
 (B) Lines 5-7
 (C) Lines 10-11
 (D) Lines 16-17

Questions 21-30

There were two widely divergent influences on the early development of statistical methods. Statistics had a mother who was dedicated to keeping orderly records of government's units (state and statistics come from the same Latin root, *status*) and a gentlemanly gambling father who relied on mathematics to increase his skill at playing the odds in games of chance. The influence of the mother on the offspring, statistics, is represented by counting, measuring, describing, tabulating, ordering, and the taking of censuses — all of which led to modern descriptive statistics. From the influence of the father came modern inferential statistics, which is based squarely on theories of probability.

Descriptive statistics involves tabulating, depicting, and describing collections of data. These data may be quantitative, such as measures of height, intelligence, or grade level — variables that are characterized by an underlying continuum — or the data may represent qualitative variables, such as sex, college major, or personality type. Large masses of data must generally undergo a process of summarization or reduction before they are comprehensible. Descriptive statistics is a tool for describing or summarizing or reducing to comprehensible form the properties of an otherwise unwieldy mass of data.

Inferential statistics is a formalized body of methods for solving another class of problems that present great difficulties for the unaided human mind. This general class of problems characteristically involves attempts to make predictions using a sample of observations. For example, a school superintendent wishes to determine the proportion of children in a large school system who come to school without breakfast, have been vaccinated for flu, or whatever. Having a little knowledge of statistics, the superintendent would know that it is unnecessary and inefficient to question each child; the proportion for the entire district could be estimated fairly accurately from a sample of as few as 100 children. Thus, the purpose of inferential statistics is to predict or estimate characteristics of a population from a knowledge of the characteristics of only a sample of the population.

sec. 2
21-30

21. With what is the passage mainly concerned?
 (A) The drawbacks of descriptive and inferential statistics
 (B) Applications of inferential statistics
 (C) The development and use of statistics
 (D) How to use descriptive statistics
22. The word "divergent" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
 (A) different
 (B) distributed
 (C) recorded
 (D) prominent
23. According to the first paragraph, counting and census-taking are associated with
 (A) inferential statistics
 (B) descriptive statistics
 (C) unknown variables
 (D) qualitative changes
24. Why does the author mention the "mother" and "father" in the first paragraph?
 (A) To point out that parents can teach their children statistics.
 (B) To introduce inferential statistics.
 (C) To explain that there are different kinds of variables.
 (D) To present the background of statistics in a humorous and understandable way.
25. The word "squarely" in line 8 could best be replaced by
 (A) solidly
 (B) geometrically
 (C) rectangularly
 (D) haphazardly
26. Which of the following is NOT given as an example of a qualitative variable?
 (A) Gender
 (B) Height
 (C) College major
 (D) Type of personality
27. The word "they" in line 13 refers to
 (A) variables
 (B) masses
 (C) descriptive statistics
 (D) properties
28. Which of the following statements about descriptive statistics is best supported by the passage?
 (A) It reduces large amounts of data to a more comprehensible form.
 (B) It is based on probability.
 (C) It can be used by people with little knowledge of mathematics.
 (D) It measures only qualitative differences.
29. The word "unwieldy" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
 (A) unmanageable
 (B) unpredictable
 (C) understandable
 (D) unreliable
30. According to the passage, what is the purpose of examining a sample of a population?
 (A) To compare different groups
 (B) To predict characteristics of the entire population
 (C) To detect differences not observable in the whole population
 (D) To compile more accurate data

Sec. 2 31-40

Questions 31-40

Glacier National Park in Montana shares boundaries with Canada, an American Indian reservation, and a national forest. Along the North Fork of the Flathead River, the park also borders about 17,000 acres of private lands that are commonly used for ranching, timber, and agriculture. This land is an important part of the habitat and migratory routes for several endangered species that frequent the park. These private lands are essentially the only ones available for development in the region.

With encouragement from the park, local landowners initiated a land-use planning effort to guide the future of the North Fork. The park is a partner in an interlocal agreement that calls for resource-managing agencies to work together and with the more than 600 private owners in the area. A draft plan has been prepared, with the objective of maintaining traditional economic uses but limiting new development that would damage park resources. Voluntary action by landowners, in cooperation with the park and the county, is helping to restrict small-lot subdivisions, maintain wildlife corridors, and minimize any harmful impact on the environment.

The willingness of local landowners to participate in this protection effort may have been stimulated by concerns that Congress would impose a legislative solution. Nevertheless, many local residents want to retain the existing character of the area. Meetings between park officials and landowners have led to a dramatically improved understanding of all concerns.

31. The passage mainly discusses
- (A) the endangered species in Glacier National Park
(B) the protection of lands surrounding Glacier National Park
(C) conservation laws imposed by the state of Montana
(D) conservation laws imposed by Congress
32. Why are the private lands surrounding Glacier National Park so important?
- (A) They function as a hunting preserve.
(B) They are restricted to government use.
(C) They are heavily populated.
(D) They contain natural habitats of threatened species.
33. The word "ones" in line 6 refers to
- (A) private lands
(B) endangered species
(C) migratory routes
(D) ranching, timber, agriculture
34. The word "initiated" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- (A) started
(B) requested
(C) purchased
(D) considered
35. The relationship between park officials and neighboring landowners may best be described as
- (A) indifferent
(B) inelastic
(C) cooperative
(D) disappointing
36. It can be inferred from the passage that a major interest of the officials of Glacier National Park is to
- (A) limit land development around the park
(B) establish a new park in Montana
(C) influence national legislation
(D) settle border disputes with Canada
37. In lines 15-16, the author implies that landowners might be responding to environmental concerns for which of the following reasons?
- (A) They wish to stimulate economic growth.
(B) They wish to improve their public image.
(C) They have a tradition of cooperating with the government.
(D) They fear federal legislation.
38. The word "stimulated" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
- (A) motivated
(B) anticipated
(C) subsidized
(D) undermined
39. The word "retain" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- (A) preserve
(B) possess
(C) enjoy
(D) improve
40. Where in the passage does the author mention the purpose of the plan developed by local landowners and park officials?
- (A) Lines 1-2
(B) Lines 4-6
(C) Lines 10-14
(D) Lines 15-17