A

1. (A) He makes a lot of money.
   (B) He has just been left some money.
   (C) He doesn't believe three hundred dollars is enough.
   (D) He can't afford to spend that much.

2. (A) He knows what is wrong with the watch.
   (B) The woman doesn't need to buy another battery.
   (C) The woman should get a new watch.
   (D) The jewelry store can probably repair the woman's watch.

3. (A) He has another meeting to attend on that day.
   (B) He's available either day.
   (C) He can't attend a two-day conference.
   (D) Not everybody will go to the same meeting.

4. (A) Go to the beach with her friends.
   (B) Postpone her meeting with Professor Jones.
   (C) See Professor Jones after class.
   (D) Give a speech in Professor Jones's class.

5. (A) She isn't a very good student.
   (B) She hasn't gotten her grades yet.
   (C) She shouldn't worry about her grades.
   (D) She doesn't like to talk about grades.

6. (A) The classes have improved his health.
   (B) His new glasses fit better than the old ones.
   (C) He's thinking of taking exercise classes.
   (D) He's unhappy about his life.

7. (A) She also found the book difficult.
   (B) She has learned a lot about names.
   (C) She doesn't remember the title of the novel.
   (D) She read a different book.

8. (A) They'll have to go to a later show.
   (B) The people in line all have tickets.
   (C) She doesn't want to go to the second show.
   (D) They won't have to wait much longer.

9. (A) If it's too late for her to drop the course.
    (B) If she sympathizes with him.
    (C) If she apologized for what she did.
    (D) If she regrets taking the course.

10. (A) She'll be traveling during winter break.
    (B) She'll be working during vacation.
    (C) She's looking forward to going home.
    (D) She wants to hire another research assistant.

11. (A) He's glad he called the doctor.
    (B) He wants to change the appointment.
(C) He can't come until 4:15.
(D) He was confused about the date of the appointment.

12. (A) No one believes he won the scholarship.
   (B) He's surprised that he got the scholarship.
   (C) It isn't true that he won the scholarship.
   (D) He's glad to award the woman the scholarship.

13. (A) During economics class.
    (B) Before economics.
    (C) In about an hour.
    (D) The next day.

14. (A) The nurse wasn't able to help her.
    (B) She's going to help the nurse.
    (C) She thinks she should ask the nurse for a pill.
    (D) She feels sleepy because of the medicine she took.

15. (A) Whether she can make a proposal.
    (B) Whether Bill needs her help.
    (C) Whether she can review Bill's summary.
    (D) Whether she can speak for Bill.

16. (A) He can't wear the shirt right now.
    (B) He can't find the shirt.
    (C) He doesn't like the shirt.
    (D) He thinks the shirt is inappropriate for the occasion.

17. (A) He has three classes in a row.
    (B) His class begins at one o'clock.
    (C) His class meets for three hours.
    (D) He will be in class all afternoon.

18. (A) The team won despite poor play.
    (B) The team has to play at least one game.
    (C) At least the football team played well.
    (D) The team should have won the game.

19. (A) She needed warmer clothing than in previous summers.
    (B) She knitted two sweaters in August.
    (C) August was warmer than the rest of the summer.
    (D) She was unusually busy all summer.

20. (A) If the man is going to the store.
    (B) How the man feels about the news.
    (C) If the man is going to lose his job.
    (D) Where the man heard the news.

21. (A) It will be ready at four o'clock today.
    (B) It can be picked up at two o'clock tomorrow.
    (C) It will be ready in two hours.
    (D) Only two rolls will be ready on time.

22. (A) He'll go to the party with the woman.
    (B) He met the man at the party.
    (C) He has changed his plans.
23. (A) Pay for some of the food.  
(B) Insist on choosing their own food.  
(C) Treat Gary to dinner some other time.  
(D) Thank Gary for his generous offer.

24. (A) She used to work at a newspaper.  
(B) She's like her supervisor's opinion of her work.  
(C) She wishes she had a different kind of work.  
(D) She meets with her supervisor regularly.

25. (A) She rearranged the chapters of her book.  
(B) She assured him that the chapter was finished.  
(C) She worked on the chapter for quite a while.  
(D) She wasn't sure how to end the book.

26. (A) There's room to stack up the cans of coffee.  
(B) The store is out of coffee.  
(C) They should buy a lot of coffee.  
(D) They should wait for a better deal on coffee.

27. (A) She works very hard.  
(B) She is very strict.  
(C) Her classes fill up quickly.  
(D) It's easy to get good grades in her courses.

28. (A) The office already mailed the man's birth certificate.  
(B) The office no longer issues birth certificates.  
(C) The man doesn't have sufficient identification for his request.  
(D) The man will have to apply for his birth certificate in writing.

29. (A) The woman has a choice of early flights.  
(B) Not many planes go to Washington.  
(C) The woman should take the earlier flight.  
(D) The six o'clock flight is already filled.

30. (A) She would prepare extra refreshments.  
(B) They should prepare extra refreshments.  
(C) The members of the club always eat a lot.  
(D) There was too much food at a previous meeting.

31. (A) Get a ride home with Nancy.  
(B) Find a place to live.  
(C) Go to the store before it closes.  
(D) Carry his groceries home.

32. (A) He didn't expect to buy a lot.  
(B) He had only one bag of groceries.  
(C) The supermarket is just down the block.  
(D) He thought he'd get a ride with the Kramers.

33. (A) They are paying for his education.  
(B) They invited him to their party.  
(C) They took him on a vacation with them.  
(D) They let him live with them for free.
34. (A) She was impressed by it
   (B) It was a waste of money.
   (C) She was amazed it had opened so soon.
   (D) She didn't like it as much as the other wings.

35. (A) He took a tour of the city.
   (B) He read about it.
   (C) He wrote an article about it.
   (D) He worked there as a guide.

36. (A) They came from the original wring.
   (B) They're made of the same material.
   (C) They're similar in shape.
   (D) They were designed by the same person.

37. (A) It was made of aluminum.
   (B) It wasn't large enough.
   (C) It wouldn't move in the wind.
   (D) It was too heavy to put up.

38. (A) To review material that will be on a test.
   (B) To introduce a new professor.
   (C) To explain changes in the schedule.
   (D) To describe the contents of a paper.

39. (A) At the beginning.
   (B) In the middle.
   (C) One week before the end.
   (D) At the end.

40. (A) Administer an examination.
   (B) Present a conference paper.
   (C) Explain next week's schedule.
   (D) Take attendance in class.

41. (A) A regular class will be given.
   (B) An optional review class will be given.
   (C) An exam will be given.
   (D) Class will be canceled.

42. (A) Rock formations in the Nevada desert.
   (B) Graduate studies in anthropology.
   (C) Excavation techniques used in archaeology.
   (D) Prehistoric desert people of Nevada.

43. (A) They planned their migrations.
   (B) They didn't travel far from their base camps.
   (C) They hid from their enemies in caves.
   (D) They planned seeds near their camps.

44. (A) They had trouble finding it.
   (B) Lack of light made it impossible.
   (C) It was too small for a group to fit into.
   (D) Items stored by others took up most of the space.
45. (A) Prehistoric desert people.
    (B) Migratory animals.
    (C) Food supplies and tools.
    (D) Growing plants.

46. (A) To illustrate the size of some objects.
    (B) To introduce the next assignment.
    (C) To show some artifact on display at the campus museum.
    (D) To demonstrate his photographic ability.

47. (A) A comparison of fish to warm-blooded animals.
    (B) The difference between saltwater and freshwater environments.
    (C) The importance of fish to human beings.
    (D) How water has affected the development of fish.

48. (A) It can’t be compressed.
    (B) It is often polluted.
    (C) Its temperature often fluctuates dramatically.
    (D) It limits their size.

49. (A) A whale.
    (B) A human.
    (C) A snake.
    (D) A snail.

50. (A) Its skeleton.
    (B) Its shape.
    (C) Its senses.
    (D) Its body temperature.
1. According to the third law of thermodynamics, _____ possible is –273.16 degrees centigrade.
   (A) that temperature is lowest
   (B) the temperature is lower
   (C) lowest temperature
   (D) the lowest temperature.

2. After the First World War, the author Anais Nin became interested in the art movement known as Surrealism and in psychoanalysis, both _____ her novels and shorts stories.
   (A) in which the influence
   (B) of which influenced
   (C) to have influence
   (D) its influence in

3. Muskrats generally _____ close to the edge of a bog, where their favorite plant foods grow plentifully.
   (A) staying
   (B) they are staying
   (C) stay
   (D) to stay there

4. Oliver Ellsworth, _____ of the United States Supreme Court, was the author of the bill that established the federal court system.
   (A) he was the third chief justice
   (B) the third chief justice was
   (C) who the third chief justice
   (D) the third chief justice

5. _____ Colonial period the great majority of Connecticut's settlers came from England.
   (A) Since
   (B) The time
   (C) During the
   (D) It was

6. A politician can make a legislative proposal more _____ by giving specific examples of what its effect will be.
   (A) to understanding
   (B) understandably
   (C) understandable
   (D) when understood

7. Playing the trumpet with dazzling originality, _____ dominated jazz for 20 years.
   (A) Louis Armstrong
   (B) The influence of Louis Armstrong
   (C) The music of Louis Armstrong
   (D) Louis Armstrong's talent

8. Before every presidential election in the United States, the statisticians try to guess the proportion of the population that _____ for each candidate.
   (A) are voted
   (B) voting
   (C) to be voted
   (D) will vote
9. _____ at a river ford on the Donner Pass route to California, the city of Reno grew as bridges and railroad were built.
   (A) Settle
   (B) To settle
   (C) It was settling
   (D) Having been settled

10. The air inside a house or office building often has higher concentrations of contaminants _____ heavily polluted outside air.
   (A) than does
   (B) more
   (C) as some that are
   (D) like of

11. The decimal numeral system is one of the _____ ways of expressing numbers.
   (A) useful most world's
   (B) world's most useful
   (C) useful world's most
   (D) most world's useful

12. Emily Dickinson's garden was a place _____ great inspiration for her poems.
   (A) that she drew
   (B) by drawing her
   (C) from which she drew
   (D) drawn from which

13. The mountains surrounding Los Angeles effectively shield the city from the hot, dry winds of the Mojave Desert, _____ the circulation of air.
   (A) but they also prevent
   (B) also prevented by them
   (C) and also to prevent
   (D) and also preventing

14. Not only _____ to determine the depth of the ocean floor, but it is also used to locate oil.
   (A) to use seismology
   (B) is seismology used
   (C) seismology is used
   (D) using seismology

15. Nebraska has floods in some years, _____.
   (A) in others drought
   (B) droughts are others
   (C) while other droughts
   (D) others in drought

16. Pop Art was a movement of the 1950's and 1960's whom imagery was based on A readily recognized American products and people.  
   (D)

17. Because the tachinid fly is a parasite of harmful insects, much species have been imported into the United States to combat insect pests.
   (D)

18. All almost the electricity for industrial use comes from large generators driven by A
steam turbines.

19. The Egyptians first discovered that drying fruit preserved it, made it sweeter, and improvement its flavor.
   A  B  C  D

20. During his twelve year there, Ellis Marsalis turned the New Orleans Center for the Creative Arts into a rich training place for future jazz stars.
   A  B  C  D

21. Algebra is the branch of mathematics concerned with operations on sets of numbers or other elements that are often represented at symbols.
   A  B  C  D

22. As her focus changed, the love poetry that Edna St. Vincent Millay produced in the 1920's increasing gave way to poetry dealing with social injustice.
   A  B  C  D

23. When a pearl is cut in half and examined under a microscope, but its layers can be seen.
   A  B  C  D

24. A conductor uses signals and gesture to let the musicians to know when to play various parts of a composition.
   A  B  C  D

25. If a glass lizard loses its tails, a new one grows to replace it.
   A  B  C  D

26. Many of the recording instruments used in vary branches of science are kymographs.
   A  B  C  D

27. It was near end of prehistoric times that the first wheeled vehicles appeared.
   A  B  C  D

28. Martin Luther King Jr.'s magnificent speaking ability enabling him to effectively express the demands for social justice for Black Americans.
   A  B  C  D

29. Designers of athletic footwear finely tune each category of shoe to its particularly activity by studying human motion and physiology.
   A  B  C  D

30. Gothic Revival architecture has several basis characteristics that distinguish it from other nineteenth-century architectural styles.
   A  B  C  D

31. Since rats are destructive and may carry disease, therefore many cities try to exterminate them.
   A  B  C  D
32. In the United States among 60 percent of the space on the pages of newspapers is reserved for advertising.

33. Recently in the automobile industry, multinational companies have developed to the point where such few cars can be described as having been made entirely in one country.

34. Scientists believe that by altering the genetic composition of plants it is possible to develop specimens that are resisting to disease and have increased food value.

35. The purpose of traveler's checks is to protect travelers from theft and accidental lost of money.

36. The early periods of aviation in the United States was marked by exhibition flights made by individual fliers or by teams of performers at country fairs.

37. The American anarchist Emma Goldman infused her spirited lectures, publishes, and demonstrations with a passionate belief in the freedom of the individual.

38. Being the biggest expanse of brackish water in the world, the Baltic Sea is of special interesting to scientists.

39. The main advertising media include direct mail, radio, television, magazine, and newspaper.

40. While studying the chemistry of human body, Dr. Rosalyn Yalow won a Nobel Prize for the research she conducted on the role of hormones.
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.
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 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 1996. In September 1966 Canada's population passed the 20 million mark. Most of this surging growth came from natural increase. The depression of the 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 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 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. 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 has slowed down by 1966 (the increase in the first half of the 1960's was only nine percent). Another large population 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 statistic 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 grown foods the best food choices? The advantages claimed for such foods over conventionally grown 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.

The growing interest of consumers in the safety and more 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 in adequate in meeting nutritional needs. Although most of these claims are not supported by scientific evidence, the preponderance of written material advancing 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, 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 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 and buy and buy only expensive organic foods instead.

22. The world "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 nutritional quality of the typical North American diet
(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 grown 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 grown 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

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 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.

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, 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 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 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 many 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 dramas 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.
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 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 had shot up from a modest $65 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 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?

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 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) worse 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 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. 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 Virginians
(C) Virginians were loyal to their leaders
(D) All of the Virginia military leaders had been put in chains.

49. The word "them" in line 26 refers to
(A) charges
(B) leaders
(C) days
(D) irons

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