5-10  95 年 10 月 TOFEL 听力 (Page21)

A

1. (A) He's unable to start typing.
   (B) He can't give the woman his typewriter.
   (C) He's run out of paper.
   (D) He doesn't lave any money.

2. (A) Susan ate the last piece of pie.
   (B) He thought the pie was delicious.
   (C) He went out to buy a pie.
   (D) He gave Susan a piece of pie.

3. (A) He hopes to leave before the woman does.
   (B) His office is one hour away from his home.
   (C) He's certain the lock works.
   (D) He will leave the office in about an hour.

4. (A) She's not a good skier.
   (B) She went skiing on Thursday.
   (C) She won't be able to go skiing.
   (D) She really gets thirsty skiing.

5. (A) She'll pay him 75 cents to carry the packages.
   (B) He should stop blocking the doorway.
   (C) It's not too far for her to carry the packages.
   (D) She appreciates his carrying the packages.

6. (A) He probably calls his brothers frequently.
   (B) He should call his brothers more often.
   (C) He does a lot of traveling.
   (D) He's saving money to visit his brothers.

7. (A) The battery is not correctly positioned.
   (B) She doesn't know how the calculator works.
   (C) The calculator needs a new battery.
   (D) The man should enter the numbers in a different order.

8. (A) They can get a guidebook in Montreal.
   (B) It might not be necessary to buy a guidebook.
   (C) He doesn't mind the cost of a guidebook.
   (D) It's no use trying to study on a trip.

9. (A) Being hungry.
   (B) Having a big lunch.
   (C) The weather.
   (D) Cooking.

10. (A) Tom's apartment probably costs more than the man's.
    (B) The man's place is becoming more expensive.
    (C) Her apartment is better than the man's.
    (D) She wants to see Tom's new apartment.

11. (A) She doesn't like to wire letters.
    (B) She is happy to be here with her friends
(C) She likes to mail her letters herself.
(D) She's written a lot of letters recently.

12. (A) She teaches high school.
   (B) She wants more ice in her glass.
   (C) She never misses class.
   (D) She thinks cold weather is nice.

13. (A) The woman should ask someone else for help.
    (B) He wonders if the woman hears a noise.
    (C) They can work together the next day.
    (D) He didn't hear her question.

14. (A) John is too far away to hear.
    (B) John is out of money.
    (C) John hasn't left yet.
    (D) John doesn't hear well.

15. (A) The guests aren't thirsty.
    (B) Water isn't appropriate for guests.
    (C) The guests don't want to serve water.
    (D) There isn't enough water.

16. (A) The new bookstore is too far away.
    (B) The store carries all the latest books.
    (C) There was a bookstore there before.
    (D) The books in the store are old.

17. (A) Reading the paper.
    (B) Taking a final exam.
    (C) Helping the librarian.
    (D) Studying.

18. (A) Get another car.
    (B) Ask someone else to help her.
    (C) Buy something less expensive.
    (D) Go to another repair shop.

19. (A) Winter is one of her favorite seasons.
    (B) She packed her winter clothes months ago.
    (C) She's happy the season has changed.
    (D) The warm weather might not last very long.

20. (A) His team won the other night.
    (B) He didn't go to the game.
    (C) His team always loses.
    (D) His team played for the first time.

21. (A) He wants to be invited to a card game.
    (B) He told them what his favorite games are.
    (C) He doesn't really enjoy playing cards.
    (D) He doesn't know they're playing without him.

22. (A) The class may not like coffee.
    (B) The woman's home is too small.
    (C) The class won't be able to find the woman's home.
(D) They don't have much coffee.

23. (A) Flight 213 is preparing to depart.
(B) The man will have to stay in New York.
(C) The plane cannot land in New York because of bad weather.
(D) Three flights were canceled because of snow.

24. (A) She forgot to send a gift to Janet.
(B) They aren't obligated to buy a gift.
(C) She prefers to go shopping in a store.
(D) They should select an inexpensive gift.

25. (A) Bob is not usually late.
(B) The store's hours have changed.
(C) It's too late to get to the store.
(D) She isn't sure what time she should meet Bob.

26. (A) She doesn't like coffee anymore.
(B) She's had to eliminate coffee from her diet.
(C) She's already prepared the coffee.
(D) She has to take her medicine first.

27. (A) Mary shouldn't have been surprised.
(B) The grant shouldn't have been awarded to Mary.
(C) He didn't realize how intelligent Mary really was.
(D) The grants haven't been officially announced yet.

28. (A) He should leave the umbrella outside the house.
(B) She needs to use his umbrella.
(C) She left his umbrella in the hallway.
(D) He should remove some of the water from his umbrella.

29. (A) He shouldn't turn his back on boxing.
(B) He won't win.
(C) He likes to box.
(D) He's likely to come back a winner.

30. (A) The test was harder than he had anticipated.
(B) He never does well in biology.
(C) He was lucky to pass the test.
(D) Professor Morrison is known for giving hard tests.

31. (A) His academic advisor.
(B) Another student.
(C) A ski instructor.
(D) The college dean.

32. (A) The weather.
(B) A vacation.
(C) Going skiing.
(D) Her studies.

33. (A) At the beach.
(B) At her job.
(C) At a ski resort.
(D) At the school library.
34. (A) Take a trip to the beach.
   (B) Go to a ski resort.
   (C) Study for his exams.
   (D) Think further about his vacation.

35. (A) To find out if he has the flu.
   (B) To find out how to maintain a nutritious diet.
   (C) To find out how to prevent illness.
   (D) To find out the results of a blood test.

36. (A) He gets ill at the same time every year.
   (B) He doesn't get enough exercise.
   (C) He often has difficulty sleeping.
   (D) He's sick with influenza throughout the winter.

37. (A) He's unwilling to be immunized.
   (B) He doesn't get enough rest.
   (C) He forgets to take his medicine.
   (D) He doesn't dress warmly enough.

38. (A) Physical examinations are given free there.
   (B) He can get an influenza vaccination there.
   (C) He'll be able to get a prescription for medication there.
   (D) He'll find literature on nutrition there.

39. (A) The central gallery.
   (B) The storerooms.
   (C) The gift shop.
   (D) The furnace room.

40. (A) Several works of art.
   (B) The museum grounds.
   (C) Nineteen frescoes.
   (D) The foundation.

41. (A) The store next door.
   (B) The central heating.
   (C) The main part of the museum.
   (D) A fresco.

42. (A) They were more than the museum could afford.
   (B) They are covered by insurance.
   (C) They will cause a rise in admission prices.
   (D) They are not known yet.

43. (A) Because of its smell.
   (B) Because of its eyes.
   (C) Because of its size.
   (D) Because of its behavior.

44. (A) How sea animals manage to exist.
   (B) How large sea animals can be.
   (C) How frightening the squid is.
   (D) How little is known about the sea.

45. (A) Why it is difficult to use aerial photographs in research.
   (B) Why oceanic research is so limited.
(C) How oceanic research has helped land research.
(D) How light is used to attract sea life.

46. (A) In fossils on land.
    (B) Resting on the ocean floor.
    (C) In the nets of fisherman.
    (D) In written records by early.

47. (A) Television's effect on the movie industry.
    (B) The relationships between different media.
    (C) Radio news as a substitute for newspapers.
    (D) The role of the print media.

48. (A) People who listen to the radio also buy newspaper.
    (B) Radio is a substitute for newspapers in people's homes.
    (C) Newspapers discourage people from listening to the radio.
    (D) Many newspaper reporters also work in the radio industry.

49. (A) Movie attendance increased due to advertising on television.
    (B) Old motion pictures were often broadcast on television.
    (C) Television had no effect on movie attendance.
    (D) Motion picture popularity declined.

50. (A) To illustrate another effect of television.
    (B) To demonstrate the importance of televised sports.
    (C) To explain why television replaced radio broadcasting.
    (D) To provide an example of something motion pictures can't present.
1. _____ the demands of aerospace, medicine, and agriculture, engineers are creating exotic new metallic substances.
   (A) Meet
   (B) Being met are
   (C) To meet
   (D) They are meeting

2. _____ James A. Bland, "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" was adopted is the state song of Virginia in 1940.
   (A) Was written by
   (B) His writing was
   (C) He wrote the
   (D) Written by

3. Mary Garden, _____ the early 1900's, was considered one of the best singing actresses of her time.
   (A) a soprano was popular
   (B) in a popular soprano
   (C) was a popular soprano
   (D) a popular soprano in

4. In the realm of psychological theory, Margaret F. Washburn was a dualist _____ that motor phenomena have an essential role in psychology.
   (A) who she believed
   (B) who believed
   (C) believed
   (D) who did she believe

5. _____ no real boundary to the part of the ocean referred to as a "deep" because of changing water levels and movement in the sea floor.
   (A) It is
   (B) To be
   (C) Being
   (D) There is

6. Unlike moderate antislavery advocates, abolitionists _____ an immediate end to slavery.
   (A) demanded
   (B) they demand
   (C) that they demanded
   (D) in that they demand

7. A few animals sometimes fool their enemies _____ to be dead.
   (A) appear
   (B) to appear
   (C) by appearing
   (D) to be appearing

8. _____ of the mourning dove is made only by the male.
   (A) That the sad cooing call
   (B) The sad cooing call
   (C) Is the sad cooing call
   (D) The cooing call is sad.
9. The work of painters in the United States during the early twentieth century is noted for _____ as well as telling stories.
   (A) it is representing of images
   (B) which images representing
   (C) the images representing
   (D) representing images

10. Abraham Lincoln insisted that _____ not just on mere opinion but on moral purpose.
    (A) to base democracy
    (B) for democracy to be based
    (C) democracy be based
    (D) whenever democracy is based

11. World trade patterns are indicative of the important economic issues _____ confront the world today.
    (A) what
    (B) that
    (C) who
    (D) they

12. In the symphony orchestra, bass drums are not _____ kettle drums.
    (A) as prevalent
    (B) that prevalent
    (C) so prevalent as
    (D) prevalent than

13. Most natural ports are located where the shoreline is irregular and _____.
    (A) deep water
    (B) is the water deep
    (C) the water is deep
    (D) there is the deep water

14. _____ to the reproductive rates of other small mammals, that of the bat is very low indeed.
    (A) Compared
    (B) It is compared
    (C) To be comparing
    (D) Have compared

15. _____ native to Europe, the daisy has now spread throughout most of North America.
    (A) Although
    (B) If it were
    (C) In spite of
    (D) That it is

16. On Ellesmere Island in the Arctic one fossil forest consists of a nearly hundred
    
    A     B
    large stumps scattered on an exposed coal bed.
    C     D

17. The surface conditions on the planet Mars are the more like the Earth's than are
    those of any other planet in the solar system.
    (A) B
    (C)
18. The midnight sun is a phenomenon in which the Sun visible remains in the sky for twenty-four hours or longer.

4. The Humber River and its valley form a major salmon-fishing, lumbering, hunting, and farmer region in western Newfoundland, Canada.

5. Among the parameters that determine whether an environment is suitably for life as we know it are temperature, water availability, and oxygen content.

6. When eggs of some species of insects hatch, the newly born insects look almost like its adult counterparts.

7. Although there are more than 2,000 different variety of candy, many of them are made from a basic boiled mixture of sugar, water, and corn syrup.

8. The capital of the United States, originally New York City, was moved to Philadelphia where stayed until 1800.

9. Migration of animals may be initiated by physiological stimuli such as reproductive changes, external pressures such as weather changes, or a combination of either types of changes.

10. Lawrence Robert Klein received the 1980 Nobel Prize in economics for pioneering the useful of computers to forecast economic activity.

11. The strength, size, and surefootedness of the Hama make it as excellent beast of burden in mountainous regions today as it was in the past.

12. Nuclear energy, despite its early promise as a source of electrical power, is still insignificant in compared with older and safer energy sources.

13. Hawaii's eight major islands and numerous islets form the only state in the United States that is not lie on the mainland of North America.
14. Established about 1300, the Acoma pueblo in New Mexico is believed to be oldest A B C continuously occupied settlement in the United States. D

15. Nocturnal creatures, raccoons forage primarily at night and spend their days rest A B C in their dens.

31. Marian Anderson, in addition to gaining fame as a concert soloist, also served as a A B C United States delegates to the United Nations. D

32. Good dental hygiene and a proper diet are necessary for the maintain of sound teeth. A

33. Rice adapt better than other grain crops to areas with unfavorable saline, alkaline, A B C or acid sulfate soils. D

34. Jeanette Rankin, pacifist and lifetime crusader for social and electoral reform, was A B the first woman to be a membership of the United States Congress. C D

35. In the United States, Maryland ranks second only to Virginia as a oyster- A B producing state.

36. The social games of children help to prepare themselves for their adult roles. A B C D

37. Algae have been an extremely important link in the food chain after the beginning A B C of life on Earth as we know it.

38. The chorus plays a large part in any oratorio, linking areas were sung by soloists A B with segments of choral music.

39. Butte, Montana, had built above large deposits of silver, gold, and copper and A B became known as "the richest hill on Earth." C D

40. Realistic novels, in trying to present life as it actually is, have written many works A B C that are notable for their artistry of style. D
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 hypothesized that the living cells 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 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 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 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 in 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) Lines3-4
(B) Lines5-7
(C) Lines10-11
(D) Lines12-13

Question 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 trains, and electric trolleys pulled settled regions outward two to four times more distant from city centers than they were in the pre-modern 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 could afford it could live far removed from the old city center and still commute there for work,
shopping, and 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 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 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, 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.

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
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.

Question 23-33
The preservation of embryos and juveniles is rare occurrence in the fossil record. The tiny, delicate skeletons are usually scattered by scavengers or destroyed by weathering before they can be fossilized. Ichthyosaurs had a higher chance of being preserved than did terrestrial creatures because, as marine animals, they tended to live in environments less subject to erosion. Still, their fossilization required a suite of factors: a slow rate of decay of soft tissues, little scavenging by other animals, a lack if swift currents and waves to jumble and carry away small bones, and fairly rapid burial. Given these factors, some areas have become a treasury of well-preserved ichthyosaur fossils.

The deposits at Holzmaden, Germany, present an interesting case for analysis. The ichthyosaur remains are found in black, bituminous marine shales deposited about 190 million years ago. Over the years, thousands of specimens of marine reptiles, fish, and invertebrates have been recovered from these rocks. The quality of preservation is outstanding, but what is even more impressive is the number of ichthyosaur fossils containing preserved embryos. Ichthyosaurs with embryos have been reported from 6 different levels of the shale in a small area around Holzmaden, suggesting that a specific site was used by large numbers of ichthyosaurs repeatedly over time. The embryos are quite advanced in their physical development; their paddles, for example, are already well formed. One specimen is even preserved in the birth canal. In addition, the shale contains the remains of many newborns that are between 20 and 30 inches long.

Why are there so many pregnant females and young at Holzmaden when they are so rare elsewhere? The quality of preservation is almost unmatched, and quarry operations factors do not account for the interesting question of how there came to be such a concentration of pregnant ichthyosaurs in a particular place very close to their time of giving birth.

23. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?
(A) Some species of ichthyosaurs decayed more rapidly than other species.
(B) Ichthyosaur newborns are smaller than other newborn marine reptiles.
(C) Ichthyosaurs were more advanced than terrestrial creatures.
(D) Ichthyosaurs may have gathered at Holzmaden to give birth.

24. The word "they" in line 3 refers to
(A) skeletons
(B) scavengers
(C) creatures
(D) environments

25. All of the following are mentioned as factors that encourage fossilization EXCEPT the
(A) speed of burial
(B) conditions of the water
(C) rate at which soft tissues decay
(D) cause of death of the animal.
26. Which of the following is true of the fossil deposits discussed in the passage?
(A) They include examples of newly discovered species.
(B) They contain large numbers of well-preserved specimens
(C) They are older than fossils found in other places
(D) They have been analyzed more carefully than other fossils.

27. The word "outstanding" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
(A) extensive
(B) surprising
(C) vertical
(D) excellent

28. The word "site" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
(A) example
(B) location
(C) development
(D) characteristic

29. Why does the author mention the specimen preserved in the birth canal (line 19)?
(A) To illustrate that the embryo fossils are quite advanced in their development
(B) To explain why the fossils are well preserved
(C) To indicate how the ichthyosaurs died
(D) To prove that ichthyosaurs are marine animals.

30. The word "they" in line 22 refers to
(A) pregnant females and young
(B) quarry operations
(C) the value of the fossils
(D) these factors

31. The phrase "account for" in line 25 is closest in meaning to
(A) record
(B) describe
(C) equal
(D) explain

32. Which of the following best expresses the relationship between the first and second paragraphs?
(A) The first paragraph describes a place while the second paragraph describes a field of study.
(B) The first paragraph defines the terms that are used in the second paragraph.
(C) The second paragraph describes a specific instance of the general topic discussed in the first paragraph.
(D) The second paragraph presents information that contrasts with the information given in the first paragraph.

33. Where in the passage does the author mention the variety of fossils found at Holzmaden?
(A) Line 1
(B) Lines 3-5
(C) Lines 12-13
(D) Lines 19-21

Questions 34-41
The Lewis and Clark expedition, sponsored by President Jefferson, was the most important official examination of the high plains and the Northwest before the War of 1812. The President's secretary, Captain Meriwether Lewis, had been instructed to "explore the Missouri River, and such principal streams of it as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean … may offer her most direct and practicable water communication across the continent, for
the purposes of commerce." Captain William Clark, the younger brother of famed George Rogers
Clerk, was invited to share the command of the exploring party.

Amid rumors that there were prehistoric mammoths wandering around the unknown region and
that somewhere in its wilds was a mountain of rock salt 80 by 45 miles in extent, the two captains
set out. The date was May 14, 1804. Their point of departure was the mouth of the Wood River,
just across the Mississippi from the entrance of the Missouri River. After toiling up the Missouri
all summer, the group wintered near the Mandan villages in the center of what is now North
Dakota. Resuming their journey in the spring of 1805, the men worked their way along the
Missouri to its source and then crossed the mountains of western Montana and Idaho. Picking up a
tributary of the Columbia River, they continued westward until they reached the Pacific Ocean,
where they stayed until the following spring.

Lewis and Clark brought back much new information, including the knowledge that the
continent was wider than originally supposed. More specifically, they learned a good deal about
river drainages and mountain barriers. They ended speculation that an easy coast-to-coast route
existed via the Missouri-Columbia River systems, and their reports of the climate, the animals and
birds, the trees and plants, and the Indians of the West – though not immediately published – were
made available to scientists.

34. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
(A) The river systems of portions of North America.
(B) Certain geological features to the North American continent.
(C) An exploratory trip sponsored by the United States government.
(D) The discovery of natural resources in the United States.

35. According to the passage, the primary purpose of finding a water route across the continent
was to
(A) gain easy access to the gold and other riches of the Northwest
(B) become acquainted with the inhabitants of the West.
(C) investigate the possibility of improved farmland in the West.
(D) facilitate the movement of commerce across the continent

36. The river Meriwether Lewis was instructed to explore was the
(A) Wood
(B) Missouri
(C) Columbia
(D) Mississippi

37. According to the passage, the explorers spent their first winter in what would become
(A) North Dakota
(B) Missouri
(C) Montana
(D) Idaho

38. The author states that Lewis and Clark studied all of the following characteristics of the
explored territories EXCEPT
(A) mineral deposits
(B) the weather
(C) animal life
(D) native vegetation

39. The phrase "Picking up" in line 16 could best be replaced by which of the following?
(A) Searching for
(B) Following
(C) Learning about
(D) Lifting
40. It can be inferred from the passage that prior to the Lewis and Clark expedition the size of the continent had been
(A) of little interest
(B) underestimated
(C) known to native inhabitants of the West
(D) unpublished but known to most scientists

41. Where in the passage does the author refer to the explorers' failure to find an easy passageway to the western part of the continent?
(A) Lines1-3
(B) Lines7-8
(C) Lines16-18
(D) Lines21-24

Questions 42-50
For a century and a half the piano has been one of the most popular solo instruments for Western music. Unlike string and wind instrument, the piano is completely self-sufficient, as it is able to play both the melody and its accompanying harmony at the same time. For this reason, it became the favorite household instrument of the nineteenth century.

The ancestry of the piano can be traced to the early keyboard instruments of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries – the spinet, the dulcimer, and the virginal. In the seventeenth century the organ, the clavichord, and the harpsichord became the chief instruments of the keyboard group, a supremacy they maintained until the piano supplanted them at the end of the eighteenth century. The clavichord's tone was metallic and never powerful; nevertheless, because of the variety of tone possible to it, many composers found the clavichord a sympathetic instrument for concert use, but the character of the tone could not be varied save by mechanical or structural devices.

The piano was perfected in the early eighteenth century by a harpsichord maker in Italy (though musicologists point out several previous instances of the instrument). This instrument was called a piano e forte (soft and loud), to indicate its dynamic versatility; its strings were struck by a recoiling hammer with a felt-padded head. The wires were much heavier in the earlier instruments. A series of mechanical improvements continuing well into the nineteenth century, including the introduction of pedals to sustain tone or to soften it, the perfection of a metal frame and steel wire of the finest quality, finally produced an instrument capable of myriad tonal effects from the most delicate harmonies to an almost orchestral fullness of sound, from a liquid, singing tone to a sharp, percussive brilliance.

42. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) The historical development of the piano
(B) The quality of tone produced by various keyboard instruments
(C) The uses of keyboard instruments in various types of compositions
(D) The popularity of the piano with composers

43. Which of the following instruments was widely used before the seventeenth century?
(A) The harpsichord
(B) The spinet
(C) The clavichord
(D) The organ

44. The words "a supremacy" in line 9 are closest in meaning to
(A) a suggestion
(B) an improvement
(C) a dominance
(D) a development

45. The word "supplanted" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
46. The word "it" in line 11 refers to the
   (A) variety
   (B) music
   (C) harpsichord
   (D) clavichord

47. According to the passage, what deficiency did the harpsichord have?
   (A) It was fragile
   (B) It lacked variety in tone.
   (C) It sounded metallic.
   (D) It could not produce a strong sound.

48. Where in the passage does the author provide a translation?
   (A) Lines 4-5
   (B) Lines 13-15
   (C) Lines 18-19
   (D) Lines 20-25

49. According to the information in the third paragraph, which of the following improvements
    made it possible to lengthen the tone produced by the piano?
    (A) The introduction of pedals
    (B) The use of heavy wires
    (C) The use of felt-padded hammerheads
    (D) The metal frame construction

50. The word "myriad" in line 23 is closest in meaning to
    (A) noticeable
    (B) many
    (C) loud
    (D) unusual