A

1. (A) He can't go too far away.
   (B) The cafeteria isn't too noisy.
   (C) He prefers to eat in a quiet place.
   (D) It won't be easy to find a restaurant.

2. (A) She will help the man get home.
   (B) She has to go home soon.
   (C) The man should stop using the bus.
   (D) The bus will not leave for a long time.

3. (A) He can recommend several cities that are worth visiting.
   (B) There are many reasons to visit New York.
   (C) The woman can't afford to visit New York.
   (D) He knows of hotels at a variety of prices.

4. (A) She forgot to write down the message.
   (B) She had to try several times to get her call through.
   (C) She didn't understand the caller's message.
   (D) She didn't get to the phone on time.

5. (A) She didn't hear the speech.
   (B) She thinks that George is a fine speakers.
   (C) She doesn't like serious talks.
   (D) She disagrees with the man's opinion.

6. (A) The manager is away from her desk.
   (B) She's unsure about the bank's policy.
   (C) The man cannot open an account.
   (D) New accounts are handled by the manager.

7. (A) Her easiest exam is tonight.
   (B) She wishes she could go to a movie.
   (C) She usually has good luck on exams.
   (D) She did well on two of her exams.

8. (A) He'll go to the play with the woman.
   (B) He can't go to the play.
   (C) He doesn't want people to know where he's going.
   (D) He's already seen the play.

9. (A) She will owns the man some money.
   (B) She wants to borrow ten dollars.
   (C) The man should pay her later.
   (D) The man should forget about the debt.

10. (A) His brother ate the food that was in the refrigerator.
    (B) His brother helped him clean the refrigerator.
    (C) He and his brother went out to eat.
    (D) He and his brother bought a lot of food.

11. (A) Take a course from another professor.
    (B) Concentrate on the textbook, not the lectures.
(C) Borrow his notes to study for exams.
(D) Pay attention to what is said in class.

12. (A) She doesn't know if she can take time off from work.
   (B) She'll invite her supervisor to go skiing.
   (C) She'll not sure she wants to go.
   (D) She has been planning the trip for a long time.

13. (A) They don't have room for any more volunteers.
   (B) He hopes the story will raise money for the newspaper.
   (C) More people need to get involved in the campaign.
   (D) Vote registration is controversial on campus.

14. (A) He enjoys meeting people.
   (B) He doesn't remember people's names.
   (C) He forgot to introduce the woman.
   (D) He was supposed to meet the woman at 3:00

15. (A) Eat lunch.
   (B) Go to the park.
   (C) Park the car.
   (D) Get change for Rite.

16. (A) Most neighbors are as noisy as the woman's.
   (B) He'd like to know why the woman is angry.
   (C) The woman is too polite to her neighbors.
   (D) Talking to the neighbors courteously might be the best solution.

17. (A) He agrees with the woman.
   (B) He'll take the plants off the table.
   (C) The woman should sit by the window.
   (D) He wants his plants to get plenty of light.

18. (A) It should last much longer than one year.
   (B) It is already five years old.
   (C) It is the best available.
   (D) It isn't as good as the previous one.

19. (A) Bring dessert.
    (B) Buy a box of candy.
    (C) Take Janet to the party.
    (D) Give Janet the cake recipe.

20. (A) She was worried when the man didn't come.
    (B) The game was canceled.
    (C) The team played quite badly.
    (D) Their opponents were easy to best.

21. (A) She'd like to watch the news else where since her room is cold.
    (B) She's angry with the man and would like him to leave.
    (C) She doesn't like watching the news.
    (D) She doesn't want the man to get sick.

22. (A) Weather is difficult to forecast.
    (B) The heat wave is about to end.
    (C) He hasn't seen a weather forecast.
    (D) It's going to be hot for a while.
23. (A) He has been unpredictable lately.
    (B) He is usually punctual.
    (C) He advised his students to wear watches to class.
    (D) He rarely notices when students are late.

24. (A) He gets more news than he can keep up with.
    (B) He listens to the news several times a day.
    (C) He gets reports from home every week.
    (D) He calls home every other week.

25. (A) He enjoys meeting the director.
    (B) He met the director at a conference.
    (C) The director was at the theater.
    (D) He didn't see the director.

26. (A) The movie was more expensive than he thought it would be.
    (B) He had waned the woman about the movie.
    (C) The woman didn't tell him about the reviews.
    (D) He agrees with the woman about the movie.

27. (A) The library is within walking distance.
    (B) The streets are not in good condition.
    (C) The man should get a car instead.
    (D) The man should exercise more.

28. (A) That color looks good on the man.
    (B) The man could also buy some socks.
    (C) The shirt is not the same color as the socks.
    (D) The man's socks match his shirt well.

29. (A) The woman missed her chance to see him on television.
    (B) The interview will be rebroadcast soon.
    (C) He saw the woman on the news.
    (D) The woman should have read his newspaper article.

30. (A) The show will not start until tomorrow.
    (B) He's planning to work this afternoon.
    (C) He must do lot of work tomorrow.
    (D) He plans to attend the opening.

31. (A) To apply for a student loan.
    (B) To discuss a decision he has to make.
    (C) To ask for a letter of recommendation.
    (D) To find out which colleges accepted him.

32. (A) The laboratories are not well equipped.
    (B) The classes are too large.
    (C) It's too expensive.
    (D) It's too far away from home.

33. (A) It has a beautiful campus.
    (B) Professors regularly publish their results.
    (C) It's in an urban setting.
    (D) Faculty members interact with students.

34. (A) Investigate borrowing money for college.
(B) Choose a new major.
(C) Accept an internship at the state university.
(D) Look for a job as a biologist.

35. (A) She wasn't quite ready to come back to campus.
(B) There are more endangered species in zoos than in the wild.
(C) The birds won't learn to keep away from people.
(D) She might change her major.

36. (A) Counting wildlife.
(B) Cleaning cages.
(C) Training baby birds.
(D) Making puppets.

37. (A) To prepare endangered species for life in the wild.
(B) To breed animals to sell to zoos.
(C) To study animal behavior in the wild.
(D) To increase the public's understanding of endangered species.

38. (A) He once had a job in a zoo.
(B) They're familiar examples of endangered species.
(C) He's interesting in the genetics of mammals.
(D) They also become attached to humans.

39. (A) So that they are protected from scratches by the crane's talons.
(B) So that they aren't exposed to infectious diseases.
(C) So that the chicks can be examined in a sterile environment.
(D) So that the chicks don't become dependent on human.

40. (A) The development of the modern skyscraper.
(B) The skyscraper's effect on urban areas.
(C) Problems with future skyscraper construction.
(D) Safety regulations for skyscraper design.

41. (A) It created design problems for architects.
(B) It was needed for transporting construction materials.
(C) It enabled architects to design taller office buildings.
(D) It made skyscrapers more expensive to build.

42. (A) Projected changes in the building code.
(B) Design features of modern skyscrapers.
(C) Strategies for reducing traffic congestion.
(D) Strategies for reducing traffic congestion.

43. (A) The duties of a ski patroller.
(B) The health benefits of an outdoor job.
(C) What ski patrollers teach skiers.
(D) The importance of first-aid techniques in a ski patrol.

44. (A) High salary.
(B) Job security.
(C) Job satisfaction.
(D) Employee health insurance.

45. (A) It provides an extra source of income.
(B) It improves her own skiing techniques.
(C) It gives her the opportunity to meet people.
(D) It helps her stay in shape.

46. (A) To predict weather patterns.
    (B) To maintain safe skiing conditions.
    (C) To help skiers to improve their physical.
    (D) To compete in ski competitions and races.

47. (A) The geological features of Nebraska and Texas.
    (B) Fluctuations in rainfall amounts in the desert.
    (C) An inventive irrigation method.
    (D) A new solution to an environmental problem.

48. (A) New varieties of corn have been developed.
    (B) The crops need less fertilizer.
    (C) Farmers can now monitor crop growth.
    (D) Crop yields are much greater.

49. (A) It's being drained from Nebraska to Texas.
    (B) It's being pumped out.
    (C) It's becoming contaminated with oil.
    (D) It's becoming much warmer.

50. (A) It can be seen from an airplane.
    (B) It's most likely polluted.
    (C) It's usually a bright green color.
    (D) The supply may be exhausted soon.
96年1月 TOFEL 语法 (Page 34)

B

1. Sociologists have long recognized that social tension _____.
   (A) elements from group living.
   (B) elements of a normal group life
   (C) living are a group of elements.
   (D) are normal elements of group life

2. _____ have a very keen sense of hearing, although most do not hear sounds audible to the human ear.
   (A) While some insects do
   (B) Some insects which
   (C) Some insects
   (D) That some insects.

3. Although both political parties wanted Dwight D. Eisenhower as their presidential nominee in 1952, he became a Republican candidate and _____.
   (A) President was electing
   (B) was elected President
   (C) to elect the President
   (D) being elected president.

4. If an act is rewarded many times, immediately and with strong reinforces, it will rapidly become _____.
   (A) a habit
   (B) into a habit
   (C) that which a habit
   (D) a habit can be

5. Giant pandas resemble bears in shape and in _____.
   (A) it is a slow, clumsy way to walk
   (B) the slow, clumsy way they walk
   (C) they walk in a slow, clumsy way
   (D) their slow walk is clumsy.

6. _____ temperature at which air holds as much water vapor as it can is called the dew point.
   (A) It is the
   (B) Is the
   (C) As the
   (D) The

7. The earring is one of the oldest known ornaments and _____ pieces of stone, bone, or shell.
   (A) was from originally from
   (B) was made originally from
   (C) originally made was from
   (D) from originally made was

8. No one knows exactly _____.
   (A) how did speech begin
   (B) how speech began
   (C) how the beginning of speech
   (D) of how beginning speech.

9. _____ mechanical device has ever been invented that can satisfactorily replace teasel flower
heads for raising the nap on cloth.
(A) No
(B) Not the
(C) Never has a
(D) There is no

10. Even as a girl, _____ to be her life, and theater audiences were to be her best teachers.
(A) performances by Fanny Brice were
(B) it was known that Fanny Brice's performances were
(C) audiences knew that Fanny Brice's performances were
(D) Fanny Brice knew that performing was

11. _____ the diffusion of heat upward to the Earth's surface, the temperature within the Earth remains constant.
(A) That
(B) Despite
(C) If
(D) When

12. Noise in a room may be reduced by carpeting, draperies, and upholstered furniture, _____ absorb sound.
(A) which they all
(B) of them all
(C) all of which
(D) of all which

13. _____ devised to lessen the drudgery of washing clothes that origin of the washing machine is unclear.
(A) Were the inventions so numerous.
(B) The inventions so numerous.
(C) So numerous were the inventions.
(D) The inventions that were so numerous.

14. Of the thousands of varieties of bird species in North America, _____ bright red plumage, like the cardinal, are most often designated as state bird.
(A) those that have
(B) who have
(C) which have
(D) to have their

15. _____ as a territory in 1854 and admitted as a state in 1861, Kansas is at the geographical center of the United States.
(A) By organizing
(B) Because organized
(C) Organized
(D) He had organized

16. Before pioneers cleared the land for farms, cities, and road, forests covered about
(A) 40 percent of what is now the state of Illinois.

17. The sea chantey, a type of folk music, not only described the pleasures of stations' lives ashore, also but the harsh conditions of life aboard ship.
18. Mount Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota has a heads of four presidents of the United States carved into its face.

19. Nest building is much less commonly among mammals than among birds.

20. The Awakening, a novel by Kate Chopin, shocked readers and cause a storm of criticism.

21. The Alaskan Highway was officially opened November 20, 1942, although much more work needed be done to complete it.

22. Sagebrush flourishes in the dry soil of the western plains, where other many plants cannot grow.

23. Modern directions of Shakespeare are not longer inhibited by earlier traditions of realistic settings.

24. Surveys show that the majority of passengers are pleasing that an agreement has been reached to forbid smoking on commercial flights within the continental United States.

25. Snakes are capable of graceful motion throughout the entire long of their rubbery bodies.

26. Tariffs preventing the most efficient use of the world's resources by restricting division of labor to national boundaries.

27. The Aleuts in western Alaska have always depended of the sea for food.

28. Atoms that having different atomic numbers generally behave differently.

29. Over the past few year, many towns in the United States have been joining with neighboring communities to share the costs of government.

30. What makes for human skeleton hard and strong is the presence of the metallic element
calcium.

31. Many of Robert Bly’s poems explore solitude, natural vigor, and silent in an immediate and modern idiom.

32. To convert an angle measured in radians for an equivalent angle measured in degrees, multiply the number of radians by 57,296.

33. Serving as chief of the United States Children's Bureau from 1921 to 1934, Grace Abbott fought for the rights of women and children through the world.

34. To people from temperate climates, tropical butterflies may seem incredible big.

35. The first railroad in the United States were short wooden tramways connecting mines also quarries with nearby streams.

36. The league of Women Voters of the United States identifies certain local, state, and nation issues for study and action.

37. Fibers can come from plants, animals, or mineral ores, or they may be made from a variety chemical substances.

38. Edwin Franko Goldman was the first bandmaster to encourage leading contemporary compositions to write original works for a band.

39. The tapir, an odd-toed, hoofed mammal, feed on plants, eating such things as grass, leaves, fallen fruit, and moss in large quantities.

40. For thousands of years, people have used some kind of refrigeration cooling beverages and preserve edibles.
C

Questions 1-7
Joyce Carol Oates published her first collection of short stories, By The Gate, in 1963, two years after she had received her master's degree from the University of Wisconsin and become an instructor of English at the University of Detroit. Her productivity since then has been prodigious, accumulating in less than two decades to nearly thirty titles, including novels, collections of short stories and verse, plays, and literary criticism. In the meantime, she has continued to teach, moving in 1967 from the University of Detroit to the University of Windsor, in Ontario, and, in 1978, to Princeton University. Reviewers have admired her enormous energy, but find a productivity of such magnitude difficult to assess.

In a period characterized by the abandonment of so much of the realistic tradition by authors such as John Barth, Donald Barthelme, and Thomas Pynchon, Joyce Carol Oates has seemed at times determinedly old-fashioned in her insistence on the essentially mimetic quality of her fiction. Hers is a world of violence, insanity, fractured love, and hopeless loneliness. Although some of it appears to come from her own direct observations, her dreams, and her fears, much more is clearly from the experiences of others. Her first novel, With Shuddering Fall (1964), dealt with stock car racing, though she had never seen a race. IN Them (1969) she focused on Detroit from the Depression through the notes of 1967, drawing much of her material from the deep impression made on her by the problems of one of her students. Whatever the source and however shocking the events or the motivations, however, her fictive world remains strikingly akin to that real one reflected in the daily newspapers, the television news and talk shows, and the popular magazines of our day.

1. What is the main purpose of the passage?
   (A) To review Oates's By the North Gate
   (B) To compare some modern writers
   (C) To describe Oates's childhood
   (D) To outline Oates's career

2. Which of the following does the passage indicate about Joyce Carol Oates's first publication?
   (A) It was part of her master's thesis.
   (B) It was a volume of short fiction.
   (C) It was not successful.
   (D) It was about an English instructor in Detroit.

3. Which of the following does the passage suggest about Joyce Carol Oates in terms of her writing career?
   (A) She has experienced long nonproductive periods in her writing.
   (B) Her style is imitative of other contemporary authors
   (C) She has produced a surprising amount of fictions in a relative short time.
   (D) Most of her work is based on personal experience.

4. The word "characterized" in line 10 can best replaced by which of the following?
   (A) Shocked
   (B) Impressed
   (C) Distinguished
   (D) Helped

5. What was the subject of Joyce Carol Oates's first novel?
   (A) Loneliness
   (B) Inanity
   (C) Teaching
(A) It is a typical novel of the 1960's
(B) It is her best piece of nonfiction.
(C) It is a fictional work based on the experiences of another person.
(D) It is an autobiography.

7. Which of the following would Joyce Carol Oates be most likely to write?
(A) A story with an unhappy ending
(B) A romancer novel set in the nineteenth century
(C) A science fiction novel
(D) A dialogue for a talk show

8. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) The reason for the sea cucumber's name
(B) What makes the sea cucumber unusual
(C) How to identify the sea cucumber
(D) Places where the sea cucumber can be found

9. In line 3, the word "bizarre" is closest meaning to
(A) odd
(B) marine
(C) simple
(D) rare

10. According to the Passage, why is the shape of sea cucumbers important?
(A) It helps them to digest their food
(B) It helps them to protect themselves from danger.
(C) It makes it easier for them to move through the mud.
(D) It makes them attractive to fish.

11. The words "this faculty" in line 20 refer to the sea cucumber's ability to
(A) squeeze into crevices
(B) devour all available food in a short time
(C) suck up mud or sand
(D) live at a low metabolic rate

12. The fourth paragraph of the passage Primarily discusses
(A) the reproduction of sea cucumbers
(B) the food sources of sea cucumbers
(C) the eating habits of sea cucumbers
(D) threats to sea cucumbers' existence

13. The phrase "casts off" in line 24 is closest in meaning to
(A) grows again
(B) grabs
(C) gets rid of
(D) uses as a weapon

14. Of all the characteristics of the sea cucumber, which of the following seems to fascinate the author most?
(A) What it does when threatened.
(B) Where it lives
(C) How it hides from predators
(D) What it eats.

15. Compared with other sea creatures the sea cucumber is very
(A) dangerous
(B) intelligent
(C) strange
(D) fat

16. What can be inferred about the defense mechanisms of the sea cucumber?
(A) They are very sensitive to surrounding stimuli.
(B) They are almost useless.
(C) They require group cooperation.
(D) They are similar to those of most sea creatures.

17. Which of the following would NOT cause a sea cucumber to release its internal organs into the water?
(A) A touch
(B) Food
(C) Unusually warm water
(D) Pollution

18. Which of the following is an example of behavior comparable with the sea cucumber living at a low metabolic rate?
(A) An octopus defending itself with its tentacles
(B) A bear hibernating in the winter
(C) A pig eating constantly
(D) A parasite living on its host's blood.

Question 19-29
A folk culture is small, isolated, cohesive, conservative, nearly self-sufficient group that is homogeneous in custom and race, with a strong family or clan structure and highly developed
rituals. Order is maintained through sanctions based in the religion or family, and interpersonal relationships are strong. Tradition is paramount, and change comes infrequently and slowly. There is relatively little division of labor into specialized duties. Rather, each person is expected to perform a great variety of tasks, though duties may differ between the sexes. Most goods are handmade, and a subsistence economy prevails. Individualism is weakly developed in folk cultures, as are social classes. Unaltered folk cultures no longer exist in industrialized countries such as the United States and Canada. Perhaps the nearest modern-equivalent in Anglo-America is the Amish, a German American farming sect that largely renounces the products and labor saving device of the industrial age. In Amish areas, horse-drawn buggies still serve as a local transportation device, and the faithful are not permitted to own automobiles. The Amish's central religious concept of Demut, "humility", clearly reflects the weakness of individualism and social class so typical of folk cultures, and there is a corresponding strength of Amish group identity. Rarely do the Amish marry outside their sect. The religion, a variety of the Mennonite faith, provides the principal mechanism for maintaining order.

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

19. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) Two decades in modern society.
(B) The influence of industrial technology
(C) The characteristics of "folk" and "popular" societies.
(D) The specialization of labor in Canada and United States

20. The word "homogeneous" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) uniform
(B) general
(C) primitive
(D) traditional

21. Which of the following is typical of folk cultures?
(A) There is a money-based economy.
(B) Social change occurs slowly.
(C) Contact with other cultures is encouraged
(D) Each person develops one specialized skill.

22. What does the author imply about the United States and Canada?
(A) They value folk cultures
(B) They have no social classes.
(C) They have popular cultures.
(D) They do not value individualism.

23. The phrase "largely renounces" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
(A) generally rejects
(B) greatly modifies
(C) loudly declares
(D) often criticizes

24. What is the main source of order in Amish society?
(A) The government
25. Which of the following statements about Amish beliefs does the passage support?
(A) A variety of religious practices is tolerated.
(B) Individualism and competition are important.
(C) Pre-modern technology is preferred.
(D) People are defined according to their class.

26. Which of the following would probably NOT be found in a folk culture?
(A) A carpenter
(B) A farmer
(C) A weaver
(D) A banker

27. The word "prevails" in line 23 is closest in meaning to
(A) dominates
(B) provides
(C) develops
(D) invests

28. The word "their" in line 26 refer to
(A) folk
(B) nations
(C) countries
(D) objects

29. Which of the following is NOT given as a reason why folk-made objects are replaced by mass-produced objects?
(A) Cost
(B) Prestige
(C) Quality
(D) Convenience

Question 30-40

Many of the most damaging and life-threatening types of weather - torrential rains, severe thunderstorms, and tornadoes - begin quickly, strike suddenly, and dissipate rapidly, devastating small regions while leaving neighboring areas untouched. One such event, a tornado, struck the northeastern section of Edmonton, Alberta, in July 1987. Total damages from the tornado exceeded $250 million, the highest ever for any Canadian storm. Conventional computer models of the atmosphere have limited value in predicting short-lived local storms like the Edmonton tornado, because the available weather data are generally not detailed enough to allow computers to discern the subtle atmospheric changes that precede these storms. In most nations, for example, weather-balloon observations are taken just once every twelve hours at locations typically separated by hundreds of miles. With such limited data, conventional forecasting models do a much better job predicting general weather conditions over large regions than they do forecasting specific local events.

Until recently, the observation-intensive approach needed for accurate, very short-range forecasts, or "Nowcasts," was not feasible. The cost of equipping and operating many thousands of conventional weather stations was prohibitively high, and the difficulties involved in rapidly collecting and processing the raw weather data from such a network were insurmountable. Fortunately, scientific and technological advances have overcome most of these problems. Radar systems, automated weather instruments, and satellites are all capable of making detailed, nearly continuous observation over large regions at a relatively low cost. Communications satellites can transmit data around the world cheaply and instantaneously, and modern computers can quickly
compile and analyzing this large volume of weather information. Meteorologists and computer scientists now work together to design computer programs and video equipment capable of transforming raw weather data into words, symbols, and vivid graphic displays that forecasters can interpret easily and quickly. As meteorologists have begun using these new technologies in weather forecasting offices, Nowcasting is becoming a reality.

30. What does he passage mainly discuss?
(A) Computers and weather
(B) Dangerous storms
(C) Weather forecasting
(D) Satellites

31. Why does the author mention the tornado in Edmonton, Canada?
(A) To indicate that tornadoes are common in the summer
(B) To give an example of a damaging storm
(C) To explain different types of weather
(D) To show that tornadoes occur frequently in Canada

32. The word "subtle" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
(A) complex
(B) regular
(C) imagined
(D) slight

33. Why does the author state in line 10 that observations are taken "just once every twelve hours?"
(A) To indicate that the observations are timely
(B) To show why the observations are on limited value
(C) To compare data from balloons and computers
(D) To give an example of international cooperation

34. The word "they" in line 13 refers to
(A) models
(B) conditions
(C) regions
(D) events

35. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an advance in short-range weather forecasting?
(A) Weather balloons
(B) Radar systems
(C) Automated instruments
(D) Satellites

36. The word "compile" in line 23 is closest in meaning to
(A) put together
(B) look up
(C) pile high
(D) work over

37. With Nowcasting, it first became possible to provide information about
(A) short-lived local storms
(B) radar networks
(C) long-range weather forecasts
(D) general weather conditions

38. The word "raw" in line 25 is closest in meaning to
(A) stormy
39. With which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree?
(A) Communications satellites can predict severe weather.
(B) Meteorologists should standardize computer programs.
(C) The observation-intensive approach is no longer useful.
(D) Weather predictions are becoming more accurate.

40. Which of the following would best illustrate Nowcasting?
(A) A five-day forecast
(B) A warning about a severe thunderstorm on the radio
(C) The average rainfall for each month
(D) A list of temperatures in major cities

41. People in the United States in the nineteenth century were haunted by the prospect that unprecedented change in the nation's economy would bring social chaos. In the years following 1820, after several decades of relative stability, the economy entered a period of sustained and extremely rapid growth that continued to the end of the nineteenth century. Accompanying that growth was a structural change that featured increasing economic diversification and a gradual shift in the nation's labor force from agriculture to manufacturing and other nonagricultural pursuits.

Although the birth rate continued to decline from its high level of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. As the population grew, its makeup also changed. Massive waves of immigration brought new ethnic groups into the country. Geographic and social mobility - downward as well as upward - touched almost everyone. Local studies indicate that nearly three-quarters of the population - in the North and South, in the emerging cities of the Northeast, and in the restless rural counties of the West - changed their residence each decade. As a consequence, historian David Donald has written, "Social atomization affected every segment of society," and it seemed to many people that "all the recognized values of orderly civilization were gradually being eroded." Rapid industrialization and increased geographic mobility in the nineteenth century had special implications for women because these tended to magnify social distinctions. As the roles men and women played in society became more rigidly defined, so did the roles they played in the home. In the context of extreme competitiveness and dizzying social change, the household lost many of its earlier functions and the home came to serve as a haven of tranquility and order. As the size of families decreased, the roles of husband and wife became more clearly differentiated than ever before. In the middle class especially, men participated in the productive economy while women ruled the home and served as the custodians of civility and culture. The intimacy of marriage that was common in earlier periods was rent, and a gulf that at times seemed unbridgeable was created between husbands and wives.

41. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) The economic development of the United States in the eighteenth century
(B) Ways in which economic development led to social changes in the United States
(C) Population growth in the western United States
(D) The increasing availability of industrial jobs for women in the United States

42. The word "Prospect" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) regret
(B) possibility
(C) theory
(D) circumstance

43. According to the passage, the economy of the United States between 1820 and 1900 was
(A) expanding  
(B) in sharp decline  
(C) stagnate  
(D) disorganized

44. The word "roughly" in line 9 is closest in meaning to  
(A) harshly  
(B) surprisingly  
(C) slowly  
(D) approximately

45. The word "its" in line 10 refers to  
(A) century  
(B) population  
(C) generation  
(D) birth rate

46. According to the passage, as the nineteenth century progressed, the people of the United States  
(A) emigrated to other countries  
(B) often settled in the West  
(C) tended to change the place in which they lived  
(D) had a higher rate of birth than ever before

47. Which of the following best describes the society about which David Donald wrote?  
(A) A highly conservative society that was resistant to new ideas  
(B) A society that was undergoing fundamental change  
(C) A society that had been gradually changing since the early 1700's  
(D) A nomadic society that was starting permanent settlements

48. The word "magnify" in line 20 is closest in meaning to  
(A) solve  
(B) explain  
(C) analyze  
(D) increase

49. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of the social changes occurring in the United States after 1820?  
(A) Increased social mobility  
(B) Increased immigration  
(C) Significant movement of population  
(D) Strong emphasis on traditional social values

50. The word "distinctions" in line 21 is closest in meaning to  
(A) Differences  
(B) Classes  
(C) Accomplishments  
(D) characteristics