A

1. (A) Go to sleep.
   (B) Watch the program later.
   (C) Change the channel
   (D) Set the alarm clock.

2. (A) She's reading a very long book.
   (B) The man is mistaken.
   (C) She needs to read the page carefully.
   (D) She's working on a long assignment.

3. (A) She doesn't understand.
   (B) She wonders how many roofs were damaged.
   (C) She isn't surprised.
   (D) She closed the windows to prevent damage.

4. (A) She won't be able to get the book before class.
   (B) The books there are too expensive.
   (C) She hopes to get a good deal on some second-hand books.
   (D) The textbook she needs isn't in yet.

5. (A) She didn't bring the tickets.
   (B) She doesn't want to attend the concert.
   (C) She forgot her money.
   (D) She won't be able to get the student discount.

6. (A) Doris wrote it for her.
   (B) She didn't want Doris to borrow it.
   (C) She enjoyed it but Doris didn't.
   (D) Doris purchased it for her.

7. (A) The man should buy a vacuum cleaner.
   (B) The man's parents are eager to see their son.
   (C) The man's parents should come at another time.
   (D) The man's parents should come at another time.

8. (A) They were never sent.
   (B) They eventually arrived.
   (C) They were taken away.
   (D) They went to the wrong address.

9. (A) The party will be crowded.
   (B) The man will do his assignment before the party.
   (C) She's not going to the party.
   (D) The man won't be able to go to the party.

10. (A) The man should ask John to be his roommate.
    (B) The man's current roommate is moving.
    (C) The woman changed her mind about moving.
    (D) The woman is looking for a roommate.

11. (A) Bill has found an acting job.
(B) Bill was at his last job a long time.
(C) Bill's new position as the boss if challenging.
(D) Bill's behavior could cause him to lose his job.

12. (A) He has to work late tonight.
   (B) He'd rather go at another time.
   (C) He's already seen the show.
   (D) It'll be hard to get to the auditorium on time.

13. (A) He'll attend both the concert and the party.
   (B) He'll change his plans at once.
   (C) He has saved a place for Janet.
   (D) He regrets that he can't go to the party.

14. (A) She thinks Mary is too critical.
    (B) She doesn't know how to react.
    (C) She thinks the man is too sensitive.
    (D) She wants to know what the man thinks.

15. (A) The man shouldn't have invited her roommate to the meeting.
    (B) Her roommate was unable to attend the meeting.
    (C) Her roommate is unreliable about delivering messages.
    (D) She forgot about the time change.

16. (A) She does a lot of part-time work in museums.
    (B) She isn't really interested in art museums.
    (C) Her artwork is displayed in a museum.
    (D) She has a large art collection.

17. (A) She's only known usually Becky a short time.
    (B) She saw Becky recently
    (C) She and Becky usually go to the market together.
    (D) Becky has been away for a week.

18. (A) Down jackets are now on sale.
    (B) She can't wait for winter to arrive.
    (C) It's hard to know how heavy a jacket to buy.
    (D) She needs a warm jacket.

19. (A) He has trouble remembering when things happen.
    (B) He usually forgets to meet people for appointments.
    (C) He doesn't like to go out on dates.
    (D) He doesn't want to reveal Thomas' birth date.

20. (A) She'll find the reference books for the man.
    (B) The paper is already long enough.
    (C) The information may be inaccurate.
    (D) The man's ideas are good enough to be published.

21. (A) She doesn't enjoy going to the beach.
    (B) The beach was closed.
    (C) There wasn't enough food for everyone at the barbecue.
    (D) The barbecue was canceled because of the weather.

22. (A) The doctor can see the man this week.
    (B) Appointments must be made two weeks in advance.
    (C) The man should call back on Friday.
(D) The doctor canceled his appointments on Friday.

23. (A) The woman will probably sleep all weekend.
   (B) The woman will have to work day and night to finish.
   (C) The woman should type the reports in the morning.
   (D) The woman should rest before she begins typing.

24. (A) They need to turn up ahead.
   (B) She doesn't know where State Street is.
   (C) There was no left turn at the last intersection.
   (D) The man missed the turn.

25. (A) He has already seen the movie.
   (B) He wishes he could go to the movie.
   (C) He wants to recopy his notes.
   (D) He's planning to go to the movie tomorrow.

26. (A) She prefers big bills when traveling.
   (B) She'd rather take traveler's checks than cash.
   (C) Traveler's checks don't fit in her wallet.
   (D) It's convenient to have cash on hand when traveling.

27. (A) She doesn't think Professor Brown will give an exam.
   (B) Professor Brown won't be finished grading the exams.
   (C) Exams are usually given during the last week of classes.
   (D) Professor Brown probably won't change the exam date.

28. (A) There aren't many posters to choose from.
   (B) She wants the man to see the poster she bought.
   (C) They promised to meet her brother at the shop.
   (D) They must buy something for her brother.

29. (A) He's taking Susan's parents to a seafood restaurant.
   (B) He enjoys going fishing.
   (C) He went fishing with Susan's father over the weekend.
   (D) He knows Susan's parents very well.

30. (A) She's never been treated by Dr. Smith.
    (B) She's been sitting in the waiting room too long.
    (C) Dr. Smith isn't a good choice.
    (D) She'd like to recommend a magazine to the man.

31. (A) Convince the man to take a rock-climbing course with her.
    (B) Find a place to go rock climbing.
    (C) Find out if a rock climbing course will be offered.
    (D) Plan a rock-climbing trip over spring break.

32. (A) Climbers develop skills useful in other activities.
    (B) Climbers have the opportunity to be outside and enjoy the scenery.
    (C) Climbing isn't as expensive as other sports.
    (D) Learning to climb doesn't take a very long time.
33. (A) Selecting the necessary equipment.
   (B) Finding a climbing partner.
   (C) Increasing upper-body strength.
   (D) Discussing popular climbing sites.

34. (A) Anxiety.
   (B) Truth.
   (C) Sympathy.
   (D) Time.

35. (A) He failed his last test.
   (B) He can't find his watch.
   (C) He's taking examinations soon.
   (D) He missed his medical checkup.

36. (A) She is older than he is.
   (B) She has been through a similar experience.
   (C) She is a medical student.
   (D) She has a sense of humor.

37. (A) He has never heard of them.
   (B) He didn't have their number.
   (C) He hasn't had the time.
   (D) He couldn't afford the fee.

38. (A) The home telephone number of a counselor.
   (B) A lecture on "Students in Distress."
   (C) A book on how to pass examination.
   (D) A course on how to cope with stress.

39. (A) The diet of sailors.
   (B) The arrangement of museum exhibits.
   (C) The classification of large birds.
   (D) An extinct bird.

40. (A) They were poor swimmers.
   (B) They couldn't fly.
   (C) Their bright colors made them easy to see.
   (D) They moved in large groups.

41. (A) It was a pest.
   (B) They needed food.
   (C) They needed exercise.
   (D) They wanted scientific specimens.

42. (A) On tropical islands.
   (B) In rain forests.
   (C) In cold ocean areas.
   (D) In grassland regions.

43. (A) Passing around mineral specimens.
   (B) Looking at minerals under the microscope.
   (C) Classifying minerals.
   (D) Watching a slide presentation.

44. (A) Dr. Kane gave them to her.
   (B) She bought them from a jeweler.
(C) She found them in New Mexico.
(D) She collected them herself.

45.  (A) They are difficult to find.
     (B) Their color is unique.
     (C) They are found in volcanic rock.
     (D) Their size is impressive.

46.  (A) A visitor to the park.
     (B) A presidential campaign worker.
     (C) A park service employee.
     (D) A tour guide from a travel agency.

47.  (A) Several explores.
     (B) Representatives of Congress.
     (C) President Grant.
     (D) A group of animal lovers.

48.  (A) It was the first national park.
     (B) It was the first region explored by pioneers.
     (C) It is not accessible to everyone.
     (D) It is not managed by the National Park Service.

49.  (A) To build fires.
     (B) To conduct scientific studies.
     (C) To train other staff members.
     (D) To guide nature walks.
Questions 1-10

The word laser was coined as an acronym for Light Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Ordinary light, from the Sun or a light bulb, is emitted spontaneously, when atoms or molecules get rid of excess energy by themselves, without any outside intervention. Stimulated emission is different because it occurs when an atom or molecule holding onto excess energy has been stimulated to emit it as light.

Albert Einstein was the first to suggest the existence of stimulated emission in a paper published in 1917. However, for many years physicists thought that atoms and molecules always were much more likely to emit light spontaneously and that stimulated emission thus always would be much weaker. It was not until after the Second World War that physicists began trying to make stimulated emission dominate. They sought ways by which one atom or molecule could stimulate many others to emit light, amplifying it to much higher powers.

The first to succeed was Charles H. Townes, then at Columbia University in New York. Instead of working with light, however, he worked with microwaves, which have a much longer wavelength, and built a device he called a “maser” for Microwave Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Although he thought of the key idea in 1951, the first maser was not completed until a couple of years later. Before long, many other physicists were building masers and trying to discover how to produce stimulated emission at even shorter wavelengths.

The key concepts emerged about 1957. Townes and Arthur Schawlow, then at Bell Telephone Laboratories, wrote a long paper outlining the conditions needed to amplify stimulated emission of visible light waves. At about the same time, similar ideas crystallized in the mind of Gordon Gould, then a 37-year-old graduate student at Columbia, who wrote them down in a series of notebooks. Towns and Schawlow published their ideas in a scientific journal, Physical Review Letter, but Gould filed a patent application. Three decades later, people still argue about who deserves the credit for the concept of the laser.

1. The word "coined" in line 1 could best be replaced by
   (A) created
   (B) mentioned
   (C) understood
   (D) discovered

2. The word "intervention" in line 4 can best be replaced by
   (A) need
   (B) device
   (C) influence
   (D) source

3. The word "it" in line 5 refers to
   (A) light bulb
   (B) energy
   (C) molecule
   (D) atom

4. Which of the following statements best describes a laser?
   (A) A device for stimulating atoms and molecules to emit light
   (B) An atom in a high-energy state
   (C) A technique for destroying atoms or molecules
   (D) An instrument for measuring light waves

5. Why was Town's early work with stimulated emission done with microwaves?
   (A) He was not concerned with light amplification.
   (B) It was easier to work with longer wavelengths.
(C) His partner Schawlow had already begun work on the laser.
(D) The laser had already been developed.

6. In his research at Columbia University, Charles Townes worded with all of the following EXCEPT
(A) stimulated emission
(B) microwaves
(C) light amplification
(D) a maser

7. In approximately what year was the first maser built?
(A) 1917
(B) 1951
(C) 1953
(D) 1957

8. The word "emerged" in line 20 is closest in meaning to
(A) increased
(B) concluded
(C) succeeded
(D) appeared

9. The word "outlining" in line 21 is closest in meaning to
(A) assigning
(B) studying
(C) checking
(D) summarizing

10. Why do people still argue about who deserves the credit for the concept of the laser?
(A) The researcher's notebooks were lost.
(B) Several people were developing the idea at the same time.
(C) No one claimed credit for the development until recently.
(D) The work is still incomplete.

Questions 11-21

Panel painting, common in thirteenth- and fourteenth-century Europe, involved a painstaking, laborious process. Wooden planks were joined, covered with gesso to prepare the surface for painting, and then polished smooth with special tools. On this perfect surface, the artist would sketch a composition with chalk, refine it with inks, and then begin the deliberate process of applying thin layers of egg tempera paint (egg yolk in which pigments are suspended) with small brushes. The successive layering of these meticulously applied paints produced the final, translucent colors.

Backgrounds or gold were made by carefully applying sheets of gold leaf, and then embellishing by decorating the gold leaf by punching it with a metal rod on which a pattern had been embossed. Every step in the process was slow and deliberate. The quick-drying tempera demanded that the artist know exactly where each stroke be placed before the brush met the panel, and it required the use of fine brushes. It was, therefore, an ideal technique for emphasizing the hard linear edges and pure, fine areas of color that were so much a part of the overall aesthetic of the time. The notion that an artist could or would dash off an idea in a fit of spontaneous inspiration was completely alien to these deliberately produced works.

Furthermore, making these paintings was so time-consuming that it demanded assistance. All such work was done by collective enterprise in the workshops. The painter or master who is credited with having created the painting may have designed the work and overseen its production, but it is highly unlikely that the artist's hand applied every stroke of the brush. More likely, numerous assistants, who had been trained to imitate the artist's style, applied the paint. The
carpenter's shop probably provided the frame and perhaps supplied the panel, and yet another shop supplied the gold. Thus, not only many hands, but also many shops were involved in the final product.

In spite of problems with their condition, restoration, and preservation many panel paintings have survived, and today many of them are housed in museum collections.

11. What aspect of panel paintings does the passage mainly discuss?
   (A) Famous example
   (B) Different styles
   (C) Restoration
   (D) Production

12. According to the passage, what was the first step in making a panel painting?
   (A) Mixing the paint
   (B) Preparing the panel
   (C) Buying the gold leaf
   (D) Making ink drawings

13. The word "it" in line 4 refers to
   (A) chalk
   (B) composition
   (C) artist
   (D) surface

14. The word "deliberate" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
   (A) decisive
   (B) careful
   (C) natural
   (D) unusual

15. Which of the following processes produced the translucent colors found on panel paintings?
   (A) Joining wooden planks to form large sheets
   (B) Polishing the gesso
   (C) Applying many layers of paint
   (D) Covering the background with gold leaf

16. What characteristic of tempera paint is mentioned in the passage?
   (A) It dries quickly
   (B) It is difficult to make
   (C) It dissolves easily
   (D) It has to be applied directly to wood

17. The word "demanded" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
   (A) ordered
   (B) reported
   (C) required
   (D) questioned

18. The "collective enterprise" mentioned in line 18 includes all of the following EXCEPT
   (A) supplying the gold leaf
   (B) building the panels
   (C) applying the paint
   (D) selling the painting

19. The word "imitate" in line 22 is closest in meaning to
   (A) copy
   (B) illustrate
20. The author mentions all of the following as problems with the survival of panel paintings EXCEPT
   (A) condition
   (B) theft
   (C) preservation
   (D) restoration

21. The word "them" in line 27 refers to
   (A) problem
   (B) condition, restoration, preservation
   (C) panel paintings
   (D) museum collections

Questions 22-32

Grows are probably the most frequently met and easily identifiable members of the native fauna of the United States. The great number of tales, legends, and myths about these birds indicates that people have been exceptionally interested in them for a long time. On the other hand, when it comes to substantive-particularly behavioral-information, crows are less well known than many comparably common species and, for that matter, not a few quite uncommon ones: the endangered California condor to cite one obvious example. There are practical reasons for this.

Grows are notoriously poor and aggravating subjects for field research. Keen observers and quick learners, they are astute about the intentions of other creatures, including researchers, and adapt at avoiding them. Because they are so numerous, active, and monochromatic, it is difficult to distinguish one crow from another. Bands, radio transmitters, or other identifying devices can be attached to them, but this of course requires catching live crows, who are among the wariest and most untrappable of birds.

Technical difficulties aside, crow research is daunting because the ways of the birds are so complex and various. As preeminent generalists, members of this species ingeniously exploit a great range of habitats and resources, and they can quickly adjust to changes in their circumstances. Being so educable, individual birds have markedly different interests and inclinations, strategies and scams. For example, one pet crow learned how to let a dog out of its kennel by pulling the pin on the door. When the dog escaped, the bird went into the kennel and ate its food.

22. What is the main topic of the passage?
   (A) The ways in which crows differ from other common birds
   (B) The myths and legends about crows
   (C) The characteristics that make crows difficult to study
   (D) The existing methods for investigating crow behavior.

23. According to the first paragraph, what evidence is there that crows have interested people for a long time?
   (A) The large number of stories about crows
   (B) The frequency with which crows are sighted
   (C) The amount of research that has been conducted on crows
   (D) The ease with which crows are identified

24. The word "comparably" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
   (A) interestingly
   (B) similarly
   (C) otherwise
   (D) sometimes

25. In line 6, the author mentions the endangered California condor as an example of a species
that is
(A) smaller than the crow
(B) easily identifiable
(C) featured in legends
(D) very rare

26 The word "them" in line 10 refers to
(A) crows
(B) subjects
(C) intentions
(D) researchers

27. According to the second paragraph, crows are poor subjects for field research for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
(A) They can successfully avoid observers
(B) They are hard to distinguish from one another
(C) They can be quite aggressive
(D) They are difficult to catch

28. In the second paragraph, the author implies that using radio transmitters would allow a researcher who studies crows to
(A) follow flocks of crows over long distances
(B) identify individual crows
(C) record the times when crows are most active
(D) help crows that become sick or injured

29. According to the third paragraph, which of the following is true about crows?
(A) They seldom live in any one place for very long
(B) They thrive in a wide variety of environments.
(C) They have marked preferences for certain kinds of foods
(D) They use up the resources in one area before moving to another

30. In lines 19, the word "inclinations" is closest in meaning to
(A) tricks
(B) opportunities
(C) preferences
(D) experiences

31. In lines 10-21, the author mentions a pet crow to illustrate which of the following?
(A) The clever ways that crows solve problems
(B) The differences between pet crows and wild crows
(C) The ease with which crows can be tamed
(D) The affection that crows show to other creatures

32. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
(A) Crows have relatively long lives
(B) Crows have been vision
(C) Crows are usually solitary
(D) Crows are very intelligent

Questions 33–41
In the early days of the United States, postal charges were paid by the recipient and Charges varied with the distance carried. In 1825, the United States Congress permitted local postmasters to give letters to mail carriers for home delivery, but these carriers received no government salary and their entire compensation on what they were paid by the recipients of individual letters.
In 1847 the United States Post Office Department adopted the idea of a postage stamp, which
of course simplified the payment for postal service but caused grumbling by those who did not like to prepay. Besides, the stamp covered only delivery to the post office and did not include carrying it to a private address. In Philadelphia, for example, with a population of 150,000, people still had to go to the post office to get their mail. The confusion and congestion of individual citizens looking for their letters was itself enough to discourage use of the mail. It is no wonder that, during the years of these cumbersome arrangements, private letter-carrying and express businesses developed. Although their activities were only sem ilegal, they thrived, and actually advertised that between Boston and Philadelphia they were a half-day speedier than the government mail. The government postal service lost volume to private competition and was not able to handle efficiently even the business it had.

Finally, in 1863, Congress provided that the mail carriers who delivered the mail from the post offices to private addresses should receive a government salary, and that there should be no extra charge for that delivery. But this delivery service was at first confined to cities, and free home delivery became a mark of urbanism. As late as 1887, a town had to have 10,000 people to be eligible for free home delivery. In 1890, of the 75 million people in the United States. Fewer than 20 million had mail delivered free to their doors. The rest, nearly three-quarters of the population, still received no mail unless they went to their post office.

33. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) The increased use of private mail services
(B) The development of a government postal system
(C) A comparison of urban and rural postal services
(D) The history of postage stamps

34. The word "varied" in line 2 could best be replaced by
(A) increased
(B) differed
(C) returned
(D) started

35. Which of the following was seen as a disadvantage of the postage stamp?
(A) It had to be purchased by the sender in advance.
(B) It increased the cost of mail delivery
(C) It was difficult to affix to letters.
(D) It was easy to counterfeit.

36. Why does the author mention the city to Philadelphia in line9?
(A) It was the site of the first post office in the United States
(B) Its postal service was inadequate for its population
(C) It was the largest city in the United States in 1847
(D) It was commemorated by the first United States postage stamp

37. The word "cumbersome" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
(A) burdensome
(B) handsome
(C) loathsome
(D) quarrelsome

38. The word "they" in line 15 refers to
(A) Boston and Philadelphia
(B) businesses
(C) arrangements
(D) letters

39. The private postal services of the nineteenth century claimed that they could do which of the following better than the government?
(A) Deliver a higher volume of mail
Questions 40-41

40. In 1863 the United States government began providing which of the following to mail carriers?
   (A) A salary
   (B) Housing
   (C) Transportation
   (D) Free postage stamps

41. The word "Confined" in line 21 is closest in meaning to
   (A) granted
   (B) scheduled
   (C) limited
   (D) recommended

Questions 42-50

Archaeology has long been an accepted tool for studying prehistoric cultures. Relatively recently the same techniques have been systematically applied to studies of the more immediate past. This has been called "historical archaeology," a term that is used in the United States to refer to any archaeological investigation into North American sites that postdate the arrival of Europeans.

Back in the 1930's and 1940's, when building restoration was popular, historical archaeology was primarily a tool of architectural reconstruction. The role of archaeologists was to find the foundations of historic buildings and then take a back seat to architects.

The mania for reconstruction had largely subsided by the 1950's and 1960's. Most people entering historical archaeology during this period came out of university anthropology departments, where they had studied prehistoric cultures. They were, by training, social scientists, not historians, and their work tended to reflect this bias. The questions they framed and the techniques they used were designed to help them understand, as scientists, how people behaved. But because they were treading on historical ground for which there was often extensive written documentation and because their own knowledge of these periods was usually limited, their contributions to American history remained circumscribed. Their reports, highly technical and sometimes poorly written, went unread.

More recently, professional archaeologists have taken over. These researchers have sought to demonstrate that their work can be a valuable tool not only of science but also of history, providing fresh insights into the daily lives of ordinary people whose existences might not otherwise be so well documented. This newer emphasis on archaeology as social history has shown great promise, and indeed work done in this area has lead to a reinterpretation of the United States past.

In Kingston, New York, for example, evidence has been uncovered that indicates that English goods were being smuggled into that city at a time when the Dutch supposedly controlled trading in the area. And in Sacramento an excavation at the size of a fashionable nineteenth-century hotel revealed that garbage had been stashed in the building's basement despite sanitation laws to the contrary.

42. What does the passage mainly discuss?
   (A) Why historical archaeology was first developed
   (B) How the methods and purpose of historical archaeology have changed
   (C) The contributions architechts make to historical archaeology.
   (D) The attitude of professional archaeologists toward historical archaeology

43. According to the first paragraph. What is a relatively new focus in archaeology?
   (A) Investigating the rece past
   (B) Studying prehistoric cultures
Excavating ancient sites in what is now the United States. Comparing findings made in North America and in Europe.

44. According to the passage, when had historical archaeologists been trained as anthropologists?
(A) Prior to the 1930's
(B) During the 1930's and 1940's
(C) During the 1950's and 1960's
(D) After the 1960's

45. The word "framed" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
(A) understood
(B) read
(C) avoided
(D) posed

46. In the third paragraph, the author implies that the techniques of history and the techniques of social science are
(A) equally useful in studying prehistoric cultures
(B) quite different from each other
(C) usually taught to students of archaeology
(D) both based on similar principles

47. The phrase "their contributions" in line 16 refers to the contributions of
(A) social scientists
(B) prehistoric cultures
(C) historians
(D) documentation and knowledge

48. The author mentions an excavation at the size of a hotel in Sacramento in order to give an example of
(A) a building reconstruction project
(B) the work of the earliest historical archaeologists
(C) a finding that conflicts with written records
(D) the kind of information that historians routinely examine

49. The word "supposedly" in line 26 is closest in meaning to
(A) ruthlessly
(B) tightly
(C) barely
(D) seemingly

50. The word "sanitation" in line 29 is closest in meaning to
(A) city
(B) housing
(C) health
(D) trade
1. A microscope can reveal vastly _____ detail than is visible to the naked eye.
   (A) than
   (B) than more
   (C) more than
   (D) more.

2. Narcissus bulbs _____ at least three inches apart and covered with about four inches of well
   drained soil.
   (A) should be planted
   (B) to plant
   (C) must planting
   (D) should plant

3. Industrialization has been responsible for _____ most radical of the environmental changes
   caused by humans.
   (A) a
   (B) the
   (C) some of which
   (D) which are the

4. In many areas the slope and topography of the land _____ excess rainfall to run off into a
   natural outlet.
   (A) neither permit
   (B) without permitting
   (C) nor permitting
   (D) do not permit.

5. Color and light, taken together, _____ the aesthetic impact of the interior of a building.
   (A) very powerfully influence
   (B) very influence powerfully
   (C) powerfully very influence
   (D) influence powerfully very.

6. _____ that Rachel Carson's 1962 book Silent Spring was one of the chief sources of inspiration
   for the development of nontoxic pesticides.
   (A) There is likely
   (B) Likely to be
   (C) It is likely
   (D) Likely

7. Total color blindness, _____, is the result of a defect in the retina.
   (A) a rare condition that
   (B) a rare condition
   (C) that a rare condition
   (D) is a rare condition.

8. _____ no conclusive evidence exists, many experts believe that the wheel was invented only
   once and then diffused to the rest of the world.
   (A) Even
   (B) But
   (C) Although
   (D) So.
9. Wherever there is plenty of rain during the growing season, life is _____ in various forms.
(A) abundant  
(B) the abundance  
(C) an abundant  
(D) it abundant

10. In her time, Isadora Duncan was _____ today a liberated woman.
(A) calling what we would  
(B) who would be calling  
(C) what we would call  
(D) she would call it.

11. _____ around stones that are sun-warmed, even the smallest of stones creates tiny currents of warm air.
(A) The cool air  
(B) If the air is cool  
(C) That the air cools  
(D) The cooler the air.

12. Despite its wide range of styles and instrumentation, country music has certain common features _____ its own special character.
(A) give it that  
(B) that give it  
(C) give that  
(D) that gives it to

13. Most of _____ archaeologists know about prehistoric cultures is based on studies of material remains.
(A) these  
(B) what  
(C) which  
(D) their

14. According to some critics, the novels of William Burroughs demonstrate the major hazard of absurd literature, _____ tendency toward over-embellishment and incoherence.
(A) notwithstanding  
(B) besides  
(C) is a  
(D) its

15. Coinciding with the development of jazz in New Orleans in the 1920's _____ in blues music.
(A) was one of the greatest periods.  
(B) one of the greatest periods  
(C) was of the greatest periods  
(D) the greatest periods.

16. Gone With the Wind, the epic novel about life in South during the Civil War took ten years write.

17. None two butterflies have exactly the same design on their wings.

18. To save the California condor from extinction, a group of federal, local, and
privately organizations initiated a rescue program.

18. A coral reef, a intricate aquatic community of plants and animals, is found only in warm, shallow, sunlit seas.

19. Carnegie hall was the first building in New York designed special for orchestral music.

20. Since it lives in the desert, the collared lizard depends from insects for water as well as for food.

21. The Texas Panhandle region, in the northwestern part of the state, produces more wheat, cotton, and grain sorghum than any of other area of Texas.

22. Light rays what enter the eye must be focused onto a point on the retina in order for a clear visual image to form.

23. The orangutan's hands and feet are designed for holding and grasping branches, and its powerful immensely arms enable it to climb and swing in trees without difficulty.

24. The extraordinary beautiful of orchids makes them the basis of a multimillion-dollar floral industry.

25. The Vermont Elementary Science Project, according to its founders, are designed to challenge some of the most widely held beliefs about teaching.

27. The number 8.5 is an example of a “mixed number” because it is composed of an integer and a fraction.

28. If it is kept dry, a seed can still sprout up to forty years after their formation.

29. In The Sociology of Science, now considered a classic, Robert Merton discusses cultural, economy, and social forces that contributed to the development of modern science.

30. Bacteria lived in the soil play a vital role in recycling the carbon and nitrogen needed by plants.
31. Some snakes have hollow teeth are called fangs that they use to poison their victims.

32. Stars derive their energy from thermonuclear reactions that take place in their heat interiors.

33. Carrie Chapman Call organized the League of Women Votes after successfully campaign for the constitutional amendment that gave women the right to vote.

34. Any group that conducting its meeting using parliamentary rules will encounter situations where prescribed procedures cannot be applied.

35. The strongly patriotic character of Charles Sangster's poetry is credited about greatly furthering the cause of confederation in Canada.


37. One inventor that Thomas Edison can take credit for is the light bulb.

38. Electric motors range in size from the tiny mechanisms that operate sewing machine to the great engines in heavy locomotives.

39. The nitrogen makes up over 78 percent of the Earth's atmosphere, the gaseous mass surrounding the planet.

40. The Mississippi, the longest river in the United States, begins as small clear stream in northwestern Minnesota.