8-1  98年1月托福听力试题

A

1. (A) Each person will be allowed to buy only one ticket.
   (B) The tickets will sell out quickly.
   (C) The rock concert will probably be rescheduled.
   (D) There will be extra tickets at the rock concert.

2. (A) Board the train.
   (B) Send a fax.
   (C) Change his departure time.
   (D) Have breakfast.

3. (A) The woman should cut his hair again.
   (B) He wants the woman to cut his hair extremely short.
   (C) He's bald and doesn't need a haircut.
   (D) The woman previously cut off too much of his hair.

4. (A) The manager took the man's keys.
   (B) The man has too many keys.
   (C) The man often misplaces his keys.
   (D) The same thing happened to her.

5. (A) She has to practice her speech.
   (B) She doesn't like seafood.
   (C) She thinks the restaurant is too expensive.
   (D) She will accompany the man to the restaurant.

6. (A) Try to find out who the wallet belongs to.
   (B) Keep the wallet until someone comes looking for it.
   (C) Leave the wallet where she found it.
   (D) Get the attention of the person who dropped the wallet.

7. (A) The program begins on Sunday.
   (B) He'll meet the woman on Saturday.
   (C) They could watch the program on Sunday.
   (D) His cousin arrives on Sunday.

8. (A) She can't help the man look for another platter.
   (B) She forgot the platter had been broken.
   (C) She didn't realize the platter had been broken.
   (D) She doesn't want the man to replace the platter.

9. (A) The woman can take a bus to the museum.
   (B) The woman should wait in front of the museum.
   (C) He doesn't know where the museum is.
   (D) There's only one bus that travels down Main Street.

10. (A) She'd like to take a later flight.
    (B) They should leave for the airport immediately.
    (C) They won't arrive late.
    (D) She isn't afraid to travel alone.

11. (A) Look for owls with the man.
    (B) Meet the man at the owl exhibit.
    (C) Call the radio station.
(D) Listen to the broadcast.

12. (A) There is a charge for overdue materials.
   (B) He'll return the videotapes tomorrow.
   (C) He'll pay someone to return the videotapes.
   (D) The media center is probably already closed.

13. (A) What lie can do about the woman's problem.
   (B) Whether the woman can take care of his pets.
   (C) Whether the woman has any cats.
   (D) Where the woman is going.

14. (A) She left the library at 12:30.
   (B) She canceled the meeting unexpectedly.
   (C) She has already arrived at the library.
   (D) She is consulting with the reference librarian

15. (A) He does not know who Michelle is.
   (B) He has gotten a job as a messenger.
   (C) He does not want to deliver the note.
   (D) He waits to tell the woman what Michelle said.

16. (A) The woman should have been more considerate.
   (B) He probably won't do well on Friday's test.
   (C) The woman hasn't caused a problem.
   (D) The woman should help him study for the test.

17. (A) Complain to the student government about her professor.
   (B) Take trigonometry instead of calculus.
   (C) Offer to tutor other math students.
   (D) Get a math tutor to help her out.

18. (A) She's usually busy working.
   (B) She moved out in the middle of the term.
   (C) She doesn't have time to go to the newspaper office.
   (D) She's looking for a new roommate.

19. (A) He has already finished his assignment.
   (B) He's bothering the woman.
   (C) He forgot to attend class.
   (D) He's willing to help the woman.

20. (A) Get a good night's sleep so she'll feel better.
   (B) Apply for a job at the jazz club.
   (C) Listen to his recordings of jazz music.
   (D) Go out for some entertainment.

21. (A) He could check the shelves for the woman later.
   (B) The woman's report is off the subject.
   (C) He's sorry about the woman's problem.
   (D) The woman is lucky to have found the books.

22. (A) She thinks the man has been away for a while.
   (B) She wants to know when the man will be away.
   (C) She thinks the man is taking a long trip.
   (D) She doesn't think the man has packed enough.
23. (A) He isn't sure which of his photographs to submit.
   (B) He has no ideas for creative photographs.
   (C) He's only going to submit one photograph.
   (D) He didn't know about the contest.

24. (A) The man is exaggerating.
   (B) The man should try to eat less.
   (C) Food with a lot of fat should be avoided.
   (D) People should worry less about their diets.

25. (A) She was working on a training schedule.
   (B) She didn't get home until after midnight.
   (C) She was busy with her guests all evening.
   (D) She left too late to catch the train.

26. (A) He wants to keep informed while he's absent.
   (B) The details of the report haven't been checked yet.
   (C) He has just come back to work.
   (D) He has to be away longer than expected.

27. (A) She wants a less expensive apartment.
   (B) She is planning to buy a house.
   (C) She wants a nicer view.
   (D) She needs more room.

28. (A) She had her stereo repaired.
   (B) She gave her speakers to a friend.
   (C) She got some new records.
   (D) She bought some audio equipment.

29. (A) She's looking forward to her weekend trip.
   (B) She will accept the man's invitation.
   (C) She would prefer to go to the aquarium alone.
   (D) She thinks the children will enjoy the aquarium.

30. (A) It's been too cold to go skating this winter.
   (B) The woman can go indoors if she gets cold.
   (C) The lake may not have frozen.
   (D) He also likes to skate in the winter.

31. (A) Membership in a food co-op.
   (B) The benefits of health food.
   (C) Shopping in the supermarket.
   (D) The current cost of food.

32. (A) Lowering its prices.
   (B) Selling more household necessities.
   (C) Changing its membership rules.
   (D) Opening up more checkout lanes.

33. (A) Avoid junk food.
   (B) Attend monthly meetings.
   (C) Buy cleaning supplies at the co-op.
   (D) Work at the co-op.
34. (A) To save money on food.
    (B) To buy food without additives.
    (C) To do all his shopping in one place.
    (D) To meet other health conscious people.

35. (A) The membership fee is lower.
    (B) They can help choose the products that will be sold.
    (C) They may attend fewer meetings.
    (D) They may go to the co-op more times per week.

36. (A) The effects of caffeine.
    (B) Some causes of headaches.
    (C) How to do well on exams.
    (D) Problems with the student cafeteria.

37. (A) He has a headache.
    (B) He failed his history exam.
    (C) He is tired.
    (D) He is too busy.

38. (A) Decaffeinated coffee may help prevent heart disease.
    (B) Coffee does not necessarily cause heart disease.
    (C) Coffee has less caffeine than soda.
    (D) The taste of regular and decaffeinated coffee is the same.

39. (A) It helps people work efficiently.
    (B) It's more refreshing than soda.
    (C) It should be drunk in moderation.
    (D) It has less flavor than tea.

40. (A) To review material covered in an earlier lecture.
    (B) To change students' approach to writing.
    (C) To point out an example of good writing.
    (D) To give an assignment for the next class.

41. (A) To correct spelling and grammar.
    (B) To make smooth transitions between ideas.
    (C) To add more specific details and examples.
    (D) To improve overall effectiveness.

42. (A) Within the first week of class.
    (B) Two weeks before the final due date.
    (C) By the end of the term.
    (D) A week after the last class.

43. (A) They will develop a negative attitude toward long papers.
    (B) They will become more interested in keeping diaries.
    (C) They will make a habit of revising their papers.
    (D) They will become inspired to write poetry.

44. (A) Automobile safety.
    (B) Increasing fuel efficiency.
    (C) California's pollution laws.
    (D) Electric-powered cars.

45. (A) They are cheaper.
(B) They do not pollute as much.
(C) They are simpler to drive.
(D) They are faster.

46. (A) It is not comfortable.
(B) It is difficult to steer.
(C) It cannot go long distances without recharging.
(D) Its engine easily overheats.

47. (A) To create space for a temporary exhibit.
(B) To reflect changes in scientific theory.
(C) To make use of the latest technology.
(D) To display newly acquired fossils.

48. (A) It had aggressive tendencies.
(B) It is connected to modern birds.
(C) It was the largest dinosaur.
(D) Its tail usually dragged oil the ground.

49. (A) They are from the same time period.
(B) They share similar physical traits.
(C) They ate only water plants.
(D) They lived in a hot, humid climate.

50. (A) According to their size.
(B) According to the region of the world they lived in.
(C) According to what they ate.
(D) According to when they lived.
1. Between 1870 and 1890 the total population of the United States---.
   (A) that doubled
   (B) doubled
   (C) It doubled
   (D) when doubled

2. Intended to display the work of twentieth-century artists, in 1929.
   (A) the opening of the Museum of Modern Art
   (B) so the Museum of Modern Art opened
   (C) why the Museum of Modern Art opened
   (D) the Museum of Modern Art opened

3. The Earth has a tremendous amount of water, but--- in the ocean..
   (A) almost all of it is
   (B) it is almost all of
   (C) is of it almost all
   (D) all is of it almost

4. --- have sense organs in a canal known as the lateral line, which allows them to respond to
   changes in water pressure caused by nearby motion.
   (A) That tile fish
   (B) Fish
   (C) When fish
   (D) If tile fish

5. Direct information on the chemical composition of the Moon became available in 1969 --- of
   the first Apollo mission to land on the Moon.
   (A) with tile return
   (B) returning
   (C) when returned
   (D) and the return

6. --- completely harmless to the environment is very difficult and usually economically unsound.
   (A) Cleaning products that
   (B) Cleaning products are
   (C) Cleaning products are made
   (D) Making a cleaning product

7. One of Ulysses S. Grant's first acts as President of the United States was to name tile Seneca
   chief Donehogawa --- of Indian Affairs.
   (A) as was Commissioner
   (B) Commissioner
   (C) was Commissioner
   (D) him Commissioner

8. One of the most ancient arts,--- in different parts of the world.
   (A) for weaving to develop independently
   (B) the independent development of weaving
   (C) weaving, to develop independently
   (D) weaving developed independently

9. --- classified as a carnivore, the North American grizzly bear eats berries and even grass.
   (A) Just as
10. Not only --- much bigger than any planet, but unlike the planets, it consists completely of
gaseous material.
(A) the Sun is
(B) the Sun, which is
(C) is the Sun
(D) that the Sun

11. Colloquialisms,---of informal spoken language, are often considered inappropriate for more
formal written language.
(A) expression which are characteristic
(B) which characteristic expressions
(C) are expressions characteristic
(D) expressions can be characteristic

12. Her work in genetics won United States scientist Barbara McClintock ----- in 1983.
(A) was the Nobel Prize
(B) the Nobel Prize was
(C) the Nobel Prize
(D) for the Nobel Prize

13. --- usually thought to end in northern New Mexico, the Rocky Mountains really extend
southward to the frontier of Mexico.
(A) Despite
(B) To be
(C) While
(D) However

14. The novelist Edith Wharton considered the Writer Henry James
(A) that a strong influence on her work
(B) as strong influence on her work
(C) a strong influence on her work
(D) was a strong influence on her work

15. Ironically, the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow claimed he never liked teaching, although a
professor at Harvard University and taught for many years.
(A) becoming
(B) he became
(C) had lie become
(D) for him to become

16. The hind leg of the gerbil are particularly well adapted to leaping across its
desert habitat.
(A)  B  C  D

17. Educator Helen Magill White was. the first American woman to have earn the
A  B  C
Ph.D. degree.
D

18. The changes that occur in the life cycle of a butterfly or moth are probable the
most striking examples of metamorphosis.
(A) B  C
19. In the nineteenth century, North American locomotives ran on hardwood fuel,Which was inexpensive and plentiful in the time.

20. Much theories have been developed concerning how people learn about cultures from the myths and legends passed down from one generation to another.

21. Several comet are discovered each year, but very few of them are bright enough to be seen without the aid or magnification.

22. Charles Monroe Schulz's comic strip "Peanuts" is translated into 26 languages also has appeared in over 2,300 daily newspapers.

23. In human beings the liver is the biggest glandular organ of his digestive system.

24. Many scientists contributed to the development of television, whether no one person can be said to have invented it.

25. Northern Canada contains vast areas treeless of low vegetation known as tundra.

26. Gordon Parks composed wrote, and directed Martin, the classical ballet who Examines the meaning of the life of Martin Luther King. Jr.

27. In 1965 Rodolfo Gonzales has established an organization called the Crusade For Justice in Denver, Colorado.

28. Large, heavy draft horses were commonly used for labor farm in the United States before the introduction of tractors.

29. Herads of migrating caribou, members of the deer family are an important economically resource to Inuits and other Native Americans.
30. Some nineteenth-century advocates for the emancipation of women in the United States were also activity in the Underground Railroad, helping slaves to escape.

31. Feathers not only protect birds from injury and conserve body heat but also function in flight, courtship, camouflage, and sensory perceptive.

32. The radio telescope, invented in 1932, has capabilities beyond far those of optical telescopes in tracking signals from galaxies.

33. Rafting was an essential mean of transportation from prehistoric times to the nineteenth century.

34. Many fortification rank among the most functional and beautiful works of architecture constructed in North America before the twentieth century.

35. Because her work was popular with European royally, Harriet Goodhue Hosmer became financial successful as a sculptor in the mid-eighteenth hundreds.

36. The actor James Earl Jones gained Broadway stardom in "The Great White hope" for his powerful portrayal of prizefighter.

37. Despite fats and oils are nutritionally important as energy sources, medical research indicates that saturated fats may contribute to hardening of the arteries.

38. Large multicolored insects with four wings, dragonflies play a very important role in the ecosystem of humid area by controlling the population of mosquitoes.

39. During early nineteenth-century Boston, the architect Charles Bulfinch, eager to make the city beautiful, sometimes provided free plans for people building homes.

40. In 1889 Jane Addams, a social worker in Chicago, founded hull house, an institution devoted to the improvement of community life in poor
neighborhood.
Question 1-9

Although social changes in the United States were being wrought throughout most of the nineteenth-century, public awareness of the changes increased to new levels in the 1890's. The acute, growing public awareness of the social changes that had been taking place for some time was tied to tremendous growth in popular journalism in the late nineteenth century, including growth in quantity and circulation of both magazines and newspapers. These developments, in addition to the continued growth of cities, were significant factors in the transformation of society from one characterized by relatively isolated self-contained communities into an urban, industrial nation. The decade of the 1870's, for example, was a period in which the sheer number of newspapers doubled, and by 1880 the New York Graphic had published the first photographic reproduction in a newspaper, portending a dramatic rise in newspaper readership. Between 1882 and 1886 alone, the price of daily newspapers dropped from four cents a copy to one cent, made possible in part by a great increase in demand. Further more, the introduction in 1890 of the first successful linotype machine promised even further growth. In 1872 only two daily newspapers could claim a circulation of over 100,000, but by 1892 seven more newspapers exceeded that figure. A world beyond the immediate community was rapidly becoming visible.

But it was not newspapers alone that were bringing the new awareness to people in the United States in the late nineteenth century. Magazines as they are known today began publication around 1882, and, in fact, the circulation of weekly magazines exceeded that of newspapers in the period which followed. By 1892, for example, the circulation of the Ladies' Home Journal had reached an astounding 700,000. An increase in book readership also played a significant part in this general trend. For example, Edward Bellamy's utopian novel, Looking Backward, sold over a million copies in 1888, giving rise to the growth of organizations dedicated to the realization of Bellamy's vision of the future. The printed word, unquestionably, was intruding on the insulation that had characterized United States society in an earlier period.

1. The word "acute" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
   (A) useful
   (B) intense
   (C) genuine
   (D) controversial

2. According to the passage, the expansion of popular journalism was linked to
   (A) changes in the distribution system
   (B) a larger supply of paper
   (C) an increase in people's awareness of social changes
   (D) greater numbers of journalists

3. According to the passage, the New York Graphic's inclusion of photographs contributed to
   (A) the closing of newspapers that did not use photographs
   (B) newspapers becoming more expensive
   (C) an increase in the number of people reading newspapers
   (D) a reduction in the cost of advertising

4. Why was there a drop in the price of daily newspapers between 1882 and 1886?
   (A) There was a rise in demand.
   (B) Newspapers had fewer pages.
   (C) Newspapers contained photographic reproductions.
   (D) Magazines began to compete with newspapers.
5. The word "exceeded" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
   (A) controlled
   (B) surpassed
   (C) affected
   (D) equaled

6. What does the author mean by the statement "A world beyond the immediate community was rapidly becoming visible" in lines 16-17?
   (A) Photographs made newspapers more interesting.
   (B) The United States exported newspapers to other countries.
   (C) People were becoming increasingly aware of national and international issues.
   (D) Communities remained isolated despite the growth of popular journalism.

7. The word "that" in line 21 refers to
   (A) century
   (B) publication
   (C) circulation
   (D) period

8. The word "astounding" in line 22 is closest in meaning to
   (A) surprising
   (B) estimated
   (C) encouraging
   (D) sudden

   (A) To illustrate how advanced the technology of printing had become
   (B) To emphasize the influence of the printed word on a society undergoing rapid change
   (C) To document its prediction about the popularity of newspapers
   (D) To demonstrate that books had replaced newspapers and magazines as the leading source of information

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**Question 10-19**

Glass is a remarkable substance made from the simplest raw materials. It can be colored or colorless, monochrome or polychrome, transparent, translucent, or opaque. It is lightweight, impermeable to liquids, readily cleaned and reused, durable yet fragile, and often very beautiful. Glass can be decorated in multiple ways and its optical properties are exceptional. In all its myriad forms – as tableware, containers, in architecture and design – glass represents a major achievement in the history of technological developments.

Since the Bronze Age about 3,000 B.C., glass has been used for making various kinds of objects. It was first made from a mixture of silica, line, and an alkali such as soda or potash, and these remained the basic ingredients of glass until the development of lead glass in the seventeenth century. When heated, the mixture becomes soft and malleable and can be formed by various techniques into a vast array of shapes and sizes. The homogeneous mass thus formed by melting then cools to create glass, but in contrast to most materials formed in this way (metals, for instance), glass lacks the crystalline structure normally associated with solids, and instead retains the random molecular structure of a liquid. In effect, as molten glass cools, it progressively stiffens until rigid, but does so without setting up a network of interlocking crystals customarily associated with that process. This is why glass shatters so easily when dealt a blow. Why glass deteriorates over time, especially when exposed to moisture, and why glassware must be slowly reheated and uniformly cooled after manufacture to release internal
stresses induced by uneven cooling.

Another unusual feature of glass is the manner in which its viscosity changes as it turns from a cold substance into a hot, ductile liquid. Unlike metals that flow or "freeze" at specific temperatures glass progressively softens as the temperature rises, going through varying stages of malleability until it flows like a thick syrup. Each stage of malleability allows the glass to be manipulated into various forms, by different techniques, and if suddenly cooled the object retains the shape achieved at that point. Glass is thus amenable to a greater number of heat-forming techniques than most other materials.

10. Why does the author list the characteristics of glass in lines 1-5?
   (A) To demonstrate how glass evolved
   (B) To show the versatility of glass
   (C) To explain glassmaking technology
   (D) To explain the purpose of each component of glass

11. The word "durable" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
   (A) lasting
   (B) delicate
   (C) heavy
   (D) plain

12. What does the author imply about the raw materials used to make glass?
   (A) They were the same for centuries.
   (B) They are liquid
   (C) They are transparent
   (D) They are very heavy.

13. According to the passage, how is glass that has cooled and become rigid different from most other rigid substances?
   (A) It has an interlocking crystal network.
   (B) It has an unusually low melting temperature.
   (C) It has varying physical properties.
   (D) It has a random molecular structure.

14. The word "customarily" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
   (A) naturally
   (B) necessarily
   (C) usually
   (D) certainly

15. The words "exposed to" in line 19 are closest in meaning to
   (A) hardened by
   (B) chilled with
   (C) subjected to
   (D) deprived of

16. What must be done to release the internal stresses that build up in glass products during manufacture?
   (A) the glass must be reheated and evenly cooled.
   (B) the glass must be cooled quickly.
   (C) The glass must be kept moist until cooled.
   (D) The glass must be shaped to its desired form immediately.

17. The word "induced" in line 21 is closest in meaning to
   (A) joined
   (B) missed
18. The word "it" in line 22 refers to
(A) feature
(B) glass
(C) manner
(D) viscosity

19. According to the passage, why can glass be more easily shaped into specific forms than can metals
(A) It resists breaking when heated
(B) It has better optical properties.
(C) It retains heat while its viscosity changes.
(D) It gradually becomes softer as its temperature rises.

20. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) The analysis of footprint fossils
(B) Accurate dating of hominid remains
(C) The career of Mary Leakey
(D) Behavioral patterns of early humans

21. The word "remarkable" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) extraordinary
(B) enormous
(C) various
(D) orderly
22. The age of the Laetoli footprints was estimated by
   (A) testing the fossilized bones of the hominids
   (B) studying the shape of the footprints
   (C) analyzing nearly rock layers
       (D) comparison with footprints from other locations

23. It can be inferred that the footprints in volcanic ash at Laetoli were well preserved because
   (A) they were buried by a second volcanic eruption
   (B) the ash contained potassium anti argon
   (C) the ash was still warm from the volcanic eruptions
   (D) suitable conditions caused the ash to harden

24. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a characteristic of the feet in Mary Leakey's fossil find?
   (A) The shape or the heel
   (B) The number of toes
   (C) A raised arch
   (D) A pronounced ball

25. The word "exerted" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
   (A) influenced
   (B) applied
   (C) returned
   (D) lessened

26. The figure of 87 centimeters mentioned in line 12 refers to the size of the
   (A) objects carried by the hominids
   (B) steps taken by the hominids
   (C) hominids bodies
   (D) hominids feet

27. Why does the author mention the "heel impression" in line 19?
   (A) To emphasize the size of the hominid's foot
   (B) To speculate on a possible injury the hominid had suffered
   (C) To give an example of similarity to modern human footprints
   (D) To indicate the weight of early hominids

28. The word "restricted" in line 26 is closest in meaning to
   (A) limited
   (B) improved
   (C) continued
   (D) succeeded

29. What can be inferred about the footprints found in French caves mentioned in the last paragraph?
   (A) They show more detail than the Laetoli prints.
   (B) They are of more recent origin than the Laetoli prints.
   (C) They are not as informative as the Laetoli prints.
   (D) They are more difficult to study than the Laetoli prints

30. Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?
   (A) "hominids" (line 3)
   (B) "arch" (line 9)
   (C) "photogrammetry" (line 16)
   (D) "silicon resin molds" (line 29)
The livelihood of each species in the vast and intricate assemblage of living things depends on the existences of other organisms. This interdependence is sometimes subtle, sometimes obvious. Perhaps the most straightforward dependence of one species on another occurs with parasites, organisms that live on or in other living things and derive nutrients directly from them. The parasitic way of life is widespread. A multitude of microorganisms (including viruses and bacteria) and an army of invertebrates – or creatures lacking a spinal column (including crustaceans, insects, and many different types of worms) – make their livings directly at the expense of other creatures. In the face of this onslaught, living things have evolved a variety of defense mechanisms for protecting their bodies from invasion by other organisms.

Certain fungi and even some kinds of bacteria secrete substances known as antibiotics into their external environment. These substances are capable of killing or inhibiting the growth of various kinds of bacteria that also occupy the area, thereby eliminating or reducing the competition for nutrients. The same principle is used in defense against invaders in other groups of organisms. For example, when attacked by disease-causing fungi or bacteria, many kinds of plants produce chemicals that help to ward off the invaders.

Members of the animal kingdom have developed a variety of defense mechanisms for dealing with parasites. Although these mechanisms vary considerably, all major groups of animals are capable of detecting and reacting to the presence of "foreign" cells. In fact, throughout the animal kingdom, from sponges to certain types of worms, shellfish, and all vertebrates (creatures possessing a spinal column), there is evidence that transplants of cells or fragments of tissues into an animal are accepted only if they come from genetically compatible or closely related individuals.

The ability to distinguish between "self" and "nonself", while present in all animals, is most efficient among vertebrates, which have developed an immune system as their defense mechanism. The immune system recognizes and takes action against foreign invaders and transplanted tissues that are treated as foreign cells.

31. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) how parasites reproduce
(B) how organisms react to invaders
(C) how antibiotics work to cure disease
(D) how the immune systems of vertebrates developed

32. The word "intricate" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) difficult
(B) widespread
(C) critical
(D) complex

33. The expression "an army" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
(A) an illness
(B) an attack
(C) a large number
(D) a distinct type

34. The expression "an army" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
(A) an illness
(B) an attack
(C) a large number
(D) a distinct type

35. According to the passage, some organisms produce antibiotics in order to
(A) prevent disease in humans
(B) aid digestion
(C) fight off other organisms  
(D) create new types of nutrients

35. The word "vary" in line 19 is closest in meaning to  
(A) differ  
(B) endure  
(C) balance  
(D) contribute

36. The word "they" in line 23 refers to  
(A) sponges, worms and shellfish  
(B) vertebrates  
(C) individuals  
(D) transplants

37. According to the passage, a transplant of tissue between genetically incompatible organisms will result in the transplanted tissue  
(A) becoming a parasite  
(B) being treated as an invader  
(C) altering its genetic makeup  
(D) developing a new immune system

38. According to the passage, the ability to distinguish between "self" and "nonself" enables vertebrates to  
(A) accept transplanted cells  
(B) detect and react to invasion  
(C) weaken their immune system  
(D) get rid of antibiotics

39. All of the following are defined in the passage EXCEPT  
(A) parasites(line 4)  
(B) invertebrates(line 7)  
(C) nutrients (line 14)  
(D) vertebrates(line 22)

40. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses  
(A) how the immune system in vertebrates fights off foreign cells  
(B) different types of bacteria and lung  
(C) how vertebrates and invertebrates differ  
(D) examples of different groups of organisms

The development of jazz can be seen as part of the larger continuum of American popular music, especially dance music. In the twenties, jazz became the hottest new thing in dance music, much as ragtime had at the turn of the century, and as would rhythm and blues in the fifties, rock in the fifties, and disco in the seventies. But two characteristics distinguish jazz from other dance music. The first is improvisation, the changing of a musical phrase according to the player's inspiration. Like all artists, jazz musicians strive for an individual style, and the improvise or paraphrased is a jazz musician's main opportunity to display his or her individuality. In early jazz, musicians often improvised melodies collectively, thus creating a kind of polyphony. There was little soloing as such, although some New Orleans players, particularly cornet player Buddy Bolden, achieved local fame for their ability to improvise a solo. Later the idea of the chorus-long or multichorus solo took hold. Louis Armstrong's instrumental brilliance, demonstrated through extended solos, was a major influence in this development.
Even in the early twenties, however, some jazz bands had featured soloists. Similarly, show orchestras and carnival bands often included one or two such "get-off" musicians. Unimproved, completely structured jazz does exist, but the ability of the best jazz musicians to create music of great cohesion and beauty during performance has been a hallmark of the music and its major source of inspiration and change.

The second distinguishing characteristic of jazz is a rhythmic drive that was initially called "hot" and later "swing". In playing hot, a musician consciously departs from strict meter to create a relaxed sense of phrasing that also emphasizes the underlying rhythms. ("Rough" tone and use of moderate vibrato also contributed to a hot sound.) Not all jazz is hot, however, many early bands played unadorned published arrangements of popular songs. Still, the proclivity to play hot distinguished the jazz musician from other instrumentalists.

41. The passage answers which of the following questions?
   (A) which early jazz musicians most influenced rhythm and blues music?
   (B) What are the differences between jazz and other forms of music?
   (C) Why is dancing closely related to popular music in the United States?
   (D) What instruments comprised a typical jazz band of the 1920's?

42. Which of the following preceded jazz as a popular music for dancing?
   (A) Disco
   (B) Rock
   (C) Rhythm and blues
   (D) Ragtime

43. According to the passage, jazz musicians are able to demonstrate their individual artistry mainly by?
   (A) creating musical variations while performing
   (B) preparing musical arrangements
   (C) reading music with great skill
   (D) being able to play all types of popular music

44. Which of the following was the function of "get-off" musicians (line 16)?
   (A) Assist the other band members in packing up after a performance
   (B) Teach dance routines created for new music
   (C) Lead the band
   (D) Provide solo performances in a band or orchestra

45. The word "cohesion" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
   (A) sorrow
   (B) fame
   (C) unity
   (D) vibration

46. The word "initially" in line 20 is closest in meaning to
   (A) at first
   (B) shortly
   (C) alphabetically
   (D) in fact

47. The word "consciously" in line 21 is closest in meaning to
   (A) carelessly
   (B) easily
   (C) periodically
   (D) purposely

48. The word "unadorned" in line 24 is closest in meaning to
49. Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?
(A) "improvisation" (line 6)
(B) "polyphony" (line 10)
(C) "cornet player" (line 11)
(D) "multichorus" (line 12)

50. The topic of the passage is developed primarily by means of
(A) dividing the discussion into two major areas
(B) presenting contrasting points of view
(C) providing biographies of famous musicians
(D) describing historical events in sequence