

SAT 2016

西奈山国际教育研究院 主编



模考练习册



清华大学出版社

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北 京

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在 2014 年春季, College Board(CB)宣布将已经执行了近十年的 SAT 考试进行改革, 新的方案将于 2016 年春季开始施行。这次的改革, CB 在 SAT 的题型、选材、总分、分数呈现方式等各方面都进行了很大的调整。

新版 SAT 将会更加关注阅读文章的多样性, 自然科学类的文章比重将会增加, 与美国历史和法律精神相关的文字也会占据显著位置。同时在题型上, 增加了图表理解等更贴近实用能力的考题形式, 对于语法和写作部分, 也提出了新的要求。

中国学生赴美留学人数在近几年保持迅猛的增长, SAT 考试的这次改革自然也引起了国内众多家长和学生的关注。SAT 考试本身是针对美国高中学生设置的, 对于英语非母语的中国考生而言, 准备的时间和周期会相应更长, 准备过程中的难度也会更高。由此, 尽早、尽快出现针对新版 SAT 的习题集, 帮助中国考生及时做好准备, 成为大家共同的期盼。

西奈山国际教育有着一支毕业于美国一流高校的外教团队。同时, 他们有着长期在中国教授 SAT 的经验, 对中国学生的特点有着深入的了解。自 CB 在 2014 年公布新版 SAT 的考试要求和样题之后, 全团队开始仔细研究, 精心准备, 经过一年的努力, 呈现给大家面前的这本习题集。

真心希望这本凝聚了众多优秀 SAT 教师心血的成果能成为中国 SAT 学生的良师益友。



2015 年 4 月于上海

十年以前的这个时候，我刚刚离开自己供职的出版机构。那家机构做培生和朗文品牌图书在国内的版权，包括《What a life》《ExpressWays》《True Colors》……都让我大开眼界。那些书的设计和思想真正地震撼到我这个从传统教育体制里面成长起来的人：原来教育还可以这样做！

后来的十年，我一直在教育培训和 IT 技术之间游走，并且最终跟我的战友们一起创建了今天的“西奈山国际教育”和“西奈山国际教育研究院”。在我看来，教育培训的本质是把一个“动物性”的人培养为“社会人”的过程。教育的理想在全世界各有不同的表述，比如在英国，教育是为了“培养自由而理性的人”；在法国和日本，教育是为了培养推动社会发展和变革的人；而在中国，曾经是为了社会革命培养人才……无论教育理想的表述是什么样子，教育是把一个人变得更接近（可能永远也达不到）“理想模型”而做的努力是毋庸置疑的。在现实中，这个实现“理想模型”的过程里面有很多具体的目标，比如剑桥少儿英语考级、中考成绩、高考成绩、托福的成绩，SAT 的成绩……，不一而足。

在我大概十岁的时候，我感谢我的老师给了我一次机会，接触到计算机。那个时候的计算机还只是一个键盘，接电视机作为显示器，没有硬盘也没有其他外接设备。这台 64K 内存的计算机唯一能做的事情就是做 Basic 语言的编程，它的名字叫作“莱赛 310”。正是这台计算机帮助我进入了 IT 的世界，明白原来这个世界还有另外一种用数字看待问题的方法。之后的三十年时间里，我几乎从未离开过这种硅基芯片的辅助，它已经成为我生命中非常深刻的一种存在。

我一直认为，教育理想的实现是可以借助计算机智能和庞大的数据处理能力变得非常的理性和精准的，让教育变得如同发动机的活塞运动一样精确和完美，让这件事情变得高效和简单，让过程变得有趣并且适合学习者。我原本以为这是一件可能需要很多年才能实现的事情，但是伴随着计算机和网络技术的飞速发展，这个理想正在渐渐变得触手可及。

在西奈山，正是这样的梦想和理念驱动之下，我们设计了很多强大的 IT 引擎，比如 AEA（学术要素分析系统）和 iMoodle。数据挖掘是一个带着浓厚“探索”意味的过程，这跟儿时听的探险寻宝故事有着异曲同工之妙，同样激动人心。在这个过程里面，我们自然而然地发展出来很多有趣的理念和资料。这些资料对于学习者来说，意味着更为高效和有趣的学习，更快的成功和更好的表现。我们在自己的教学实践里面应用并且检验这些资料，不断地修正和更新它们，就仿佛在试制一块可能流传百年的瑞士手表，追求那种极致的精美。

在西奈山国际教育研究院的同事们的努力下，我们终于可以向读者呈现这样一个很小的系列图书。西奈山国际教育研究院的中方专家有鲁子问教授、陈静萍博士、郑峻华先生……外方的团队则包括了 Daniel 所带领的十几位来自美国综合排名前五十名大学的教学专家，他们分别具有教育学、东亚文化、欧美文化、美国历史、法律、哲学、统计学、工商管理等各个学科的学术背景。正是他们的密切配合和努力，让这套小册子如此的有价值。

我衷心地希望这些凝聚着教育梦想、技术前沿和精英汗水的小小成果，能成为读者阅读生涯中一个小小的，但是美好的烙印。

吴雨浓

2015 年春 于 北京新中关

目 录

TEST 1.....	1
TEST 2.....	61
TEST 3.....	121
TEST 4.....	181
TEST 5.....	241

SAT 2016

IMAGINATION EDUCATION

PRACTICE TEST 1

READING SECTION

Time – 65 Minutes

52 Questions

Directions: Each passage or pair of passages below is followed by a number of questions. After reading each passage or pair, choose the best answer to each question based on what is stated or implied in the passage or passages and in any accompanying graphics (such as a table or graph).

Questions 1–8 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from Nick Greene, Challenger Explosion - A NASA Tragedy.

NASA's Shuttle program was begun in the 1970s to create reusable craft. Previous space craft could only be used once, then were discarded. The first shuttle, Columbia was launched in 1981. One year later, the Challenger rolled off the assembly line as the second shuttle of the US fleet. They were followed by Discovery in 1983 and Atlantis in 1985.

The Challenger flew nine successful missions before that fateful day of the disaster in 1986. Shuttle mission 51L was much like most other missions. The Challenger was scheduled to carry some cargo, a tracking satellite, and a module designed to observe the tail and coma of Halley's comet with two ultraviolet spectrometers and two cameras.

Seventy three seconds into the mission, the Challenger exploded, killing the entire crew. The reaction was immediate. In a speech later that day, President Ronald Reagan expressed the feelings of many who were grieving.

"Today is a day for mourning and remembering," he said. "Nancy and I are pained to the core over the tragedy of the shuttle Challenger. We know we share this pain with all of the people of our country. This is truly a national loss[...]We've never had a tragedy like this. And, perhaps, we've forgotten the courage it took for the crew of the shuttle. But the Challenger Seven were aware of the dangers and overcame them and did

their job brilliantly. We mourn seven heroes."

Afterwards, a special commission to investigate the cause of the Space Shuttle Challenger accident was appointed by President Reagan. Headed by former secretary of state William Rogers, the commission included former astronaut Neil Armstrong and former test pilot Chuck Yeager.

The commission's report cited the cause of the disaster as the failure of an "O-ring" seal in the solid-fuel rocket on the Space Shuttle Challenger's right side. The faulty design of the seal coupled with the unusually cold weather, led hot gases to leak through the joint. Booster rocket flames were able to pass through the failed seal enlarging the small hole. These flames then burned through the Space Shuttle Challenger's external fuel tank and through one of the supports that attached the booster to the side of the tank. That booster broke loose and collided with the tank, piercing the tank's side. Liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen fuels from the tank and booster mixed and ignited, causing the Space Shuttle Challenger to tear apart.

The commission not only found fault with a failed sealant ring but also with the officials at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) who allowed the shuttle launch to take place despite concerns voiced by NASA engineers.

The entire space shuttle program was grounded during the Space Shuttle Challenger Commission's investigation and did not resume flying until shuttle designers made several technical modifications and NASA management implemented stricter regulations

60 regarding quality control and safety. Shuttle missions resumed on September 28, 1988, with the flight of the shuttle Discovery.

1. In line 5, the phrase "rolled off the assembly line" indicates that
 - A) advanced engineering was applied in the production.
 - B) construction of the shuttle was completed without major accident.
 - C) the shuttle was not able to fly immediately after production.
 - D) production of the Challenger was halted one year after Columbia's launch.
2. As used in line 9, the word "fateful" indicates
 - A) inevitability.
 - B) alarm.
 - C) predetermination.
 - D) significance.
3. The author quotes President Ronald Reagan (lines 20-28) most likely in order to
 - A) evoke the feelings of the nation after the accident.
 - B) suggest the government's responsibility for the accident.
 - C) contextualize the history of the Challenger.
 - D) condemn the inherent dangers of space travel.
4. In line 26, President Reagan refers to the crew of the Challenger as the "Challenger Seven" in order to
 - A) reiterate the name of the shuttle.
 - B) specify the number of crew members.
 - C) refer to the post-accident recovery efforts.
 - D) memorialize the crew members onboard the shuttle.

5. The passage most strongly suggests that the Challenger accident
 - A) was an act of sabotage.
 - B) could have been easily avoided.
 - C) was a random accident.
 - D) is likely to happen again.
6. The answer to the previous question is best supported by
 - A) Lines 29-31 ("Afterwards...Reagan")
 - B) Lines 50-54 ("The commission...engineers")
 - C) Lines 55-57 ("The entire...investigation")
 - D) Lines 57-60 ("shuttle ...safety")
7. Which of the following statements is supported by the last paragraph?
 - A) The Space Shuttle Challenger Commission met with significant difficulty during their investigation.
 - B) The commission's investigation was inconclusive.
 - C) Attempts were made to improve shuttle program safety after the Challenger accident.
 - D) The shuttle program was frozen permanently after the Challenger accident.
8. The primary purpose of this passage is to
 - A) inform.
 - B) persuade.
 - C) entertain.
 - D) deflate.

Questions 9–19 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is adapted from the Wall Street Journal and discusses a new tax proposed by President Barack Obama.

On Monday, President Obama proposed to impose a 19% tax on foreign earnings by U.S. firms, along with a one-time 14% tax on previous earnings held overseas.

5 Many small exporters already have seen their profits hammered by a stronger dollar in recent months. Lee Cohen, general manager of Setton Pistachio of Terra Bella, Inc., said the new tax would put his company at a disadvantage against other global
10 growers. "The vast majority of our sales are exports," said Mr. Cohen, adding that the natural response to the new tax "would be to shift to sell domestically." That, he added, would be detrimental to business, as well as the industry: "We need to export."

15 President Obama has encouraged small business owners to explore foreign markets and reach foreign customers, in response to weaker demand from customers at home.

PayPal Inc. recently launched a free online
20 service to help small businesses identify sales opportunities abroad, including information on seasonal sales peaks, such as holidays and other events, as well as currency exchange rates, and customs procedures and taxes.

25 Exports of U.S. goods fell by \$1.8 billion in November to \$136.7 billion, while exports of services fell by \$0.1 billion to \$59.6 billion, according to the latest Commerce Department data.

The Export Import Bank approved more than \$20
30 billion in export financing for U.S. firms in 2014, including working capital guarantees and export credit insurance. That is down from \$27 billion in 2013.

About 90% of the bank's 2014 transactions were with small firms, the bank said.

35 Caroline Freund, a senior fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics, and a member of the bank's advisory committee, said most small exporters are already struggling overseas with the

stronger U.S. dollar.

40 "Smaller firms have smaller markups and don't have the scope to adjust prices the way larger firms can," she said. Small exporters often face greater competition from local businesses, compared to large companies, which tend to dominate entire sectors
45 abroad, she said.

Unlike large firms, small exporters are prone to repatriate their earnings, rather than hold them in foreign markets. As such, many are likely to dodge the one-time 14% tax on earnings held abroad, she added.

50 Jordan Lea, co-owner of Eastern Trading Company, said of roughly 150,000 bales of cotton that the company sells every year—or about 72 million pounds—about 70% is sold abroad, to textile mills in places like Turkey and Taiwan. Should those earnings
55 be taxed, he said, "at some point, it's going to have to pass through to the customer." Doing so would likely turn away customers and make the business less competitive, he added. Mr. Lea said that he currently reports his foreign sales as U.S. income so he is not
60 certain how the proposed tax would affect his business, if at all.

As the dollar climbs, some small exporters have tried deferring payments from customers until local currencies rebound. "There's a psychological sticker
65 shock of seeing higher prices," said Molly Day, a spokeswoman for the Small Business Exporters Association.

"We're much more concerned with the rising dollar than this tax plan," said David Ickert, chief
70 financial officer of Air Tractor Inc., with 270 workers and more than \$75 million in annual revenue. The proposal to impose a 19% minimum tax on future foreign earnings goes in a different direction than Republicans have chosen so far, and even some liberals
75 think it faces long odds.

Still, some Republican lawmakers have embraced the idea of a one-time tax on preexisting foreign earnings that are parked offshore as a way of closing the books on past profits. Others are wary of using a
80 tax overhaul to raise revenues for any purpose, even infrastructure.

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to argue that
- A) importing will be made less viable by taxing foreign earnings of American companies.
 - B) the farming industry would be made less profitable by Obama's change of tax policy.
 - C) the proposed tax may have a negative effect on the profit of many small business.
 - D) businesses would face difficulty in adapting to the new tax plan.
10. As used in line 6, "hammered" most nearly means
- A) reduced.
 - B) impacted.
 - C) refined.
 - D) hardened.
11. Lee Cohen says that his company would "shift to sell domestically"(Lines 12) as a result of the tax most likely because
- A) taxes on foreign earnings are lower than domestic sales taxes.
 - B) his company can better compete with foreign growers domestically.
 - C) his company prefers to export.
 - D) a tax on foreign earnings would decrease profits of exporting.
12. As used in line 19, "home"most nearly means
- A) an original place of business.
 - B) the international market.
 - C) an unspecified storefront.
 - D) the United States domestic market.
13. A "Seasonal Sales Peak"(line 22) refers to
- A) a period of increased consumer spending.
 - B) the high point of sales in each business season.
 - C) holidays and events.
 - D) an annual sales during a special occasion.
14. The answer to the previous question is best supported by
- A) Line 15-18 ("Encouraged...home")
 - B) Line 20-21 ("Help...abroad")
 - C) Line 23-24 ("Such...events")
 - D) Line 25-29 ("Exports...data")
15. Based on lines 46-47, which of the following is a concern of some small exporters?
- A) The high value of the US dollar.
 - B) Competing companies.
 - C) Government leaders of other countries.
 - D) Obama's new healthcare law.
16. In line 35-45, "small exporters are prone to repatriate their earnings" suggests that
- A) small exporters tend to evade taxes on their earnings.
 - B) small businesses are more likely to fail in foreign markets.
 - C) President Obama wants more small companies to export.
 - D) small exporters tend to return their business profits to their home countries.
17. Based on Jordan Lea in lines 52-63, if earnings from abroad are taxed, the result could be
- A) increased government spending on businesses.
 - B) an exodus of US companies going abroad.
 - C) higher prices for customers.
 - D) decrease in the price of goods.
18. The answer to the previous question is best supported by
- A) Line 46-48 ("Unlike...markets")
 - B) Line 48-49 ("As...added")
 - C) Line 56-58 ("Doing...competitive")
 - D) Line 62-64 ("As...rebound")
19. The author of the passage describes the proposed tax as
- A) irrational and economically ineffective.
 - B) corrupt and inconsiderate of small businesses.
 - C) proactive and garnering bipartisan support.
 - D) a cause for worry and anxiety.

Questions 20–30 are based on the following passage.

The following is an address given by George Washington on March 15th, 1783. It responds to an anonymous letter that had been circulated amongst the army inciting action against the US government because of a lack of payment.

In the moment of this Summons, another anonymous production was sent into circulation, addressed more to the feelings and passions, than to the reason and judgment of the Army. The author of the piece is entitled to much credit for the goodness of his Pen and I wish he had as much credit for the rectitude of his Heart. As Men see through different Optics, and are induced by the reflecting faculties of the Mind to use different means to attain the same end, the Author of the Address should have had more charity. The Man who should have moderation and longer forbearance, or, in other words, should not think as he thinks, and act as he advises. But he had another plan in view, in which candor and liberality of Sentiment, regard to justice, and love of Country have no part.

That the Address is drawn with great Art, and is designed to answer the most insidious purposes. It is calculated to impress the Mind, with an idea of premeditated injustice in the Sovereign power of the United States, and rouse all those resentments which must unavoidably flow from such a belief. That the secret mover of this Scheme intended to take advantage of the passions, while they were warmed by the recollection of past distresses, without giving time for cool, deliberative thinking, and that composure of Mind which is so necessary to give dignity and stability to measures is rendered too obvious, by the mode of conducting the business, to need other proof than a reference to the proceeding.

Thus much, Gentlemen, I have thought it incumbent on me to observe to you, to show upon what principles I speak. And not because I wanted a disposition to give you every opportunity consistent with your own honor, and the dignity of the army, to make known your grievances. If my conduct heretofore

has not evinced to you that I have been a faithful friend to the Army, my declaration of it at this moment would be equally unavailing and improper.

But as I was among the first who embarked in the cause of our common Country. As I have never left your side one moment, but when called from you on public duty. As I have been the constant companion and witness of your Distresses, and not among the last to feel, and acknowledge your Merits. As I have ever considered my own Military reputation as inseparably connected with that of the Army. As my Heart has ever expanded with joy, when I have heard its praises, and my indignation has arisen, when the mouth of detraction has been opened against it, it can scarcely be supposed, at this late stage of the War, that I am indifferent to its interests.

But, how are they to be promoted? The way is plain, says the anonymous Addresser. If War continues, remove into the unsettled Country; there establish yourselves, and leave an ungrateful Country to defend itself. But how are they to defend? Our Wives, our Children, our Farms, and other property which we leave behind us. Or, in this state of hostile separation, are we to take the two first (the latter cannot be removed), to perish in a Wilderness, with hunger, cold and nakedness? If Peace takes place, never sheath your Swords says he until you have obtained full and ample justice; this dreadful alternative, of either deserting our Country in the extremest hour of her distress, or turning our Arms against it, (which is the apparent object, unless Congress can be compelled into instant compliance) has something so shocking in it, that humanity revolts at the idea.

My God! What can this writer have in view, by recommending such measures? Can he be a friend to the Army? Can he be a friend to this Country? Rather, is he not an insidious Foe? Some Emissary, perhaps from New York, plotting the ruin of both, by sowing the seeds of discord and separation between the Civil and Military powers of the Continent? And what a Compliment does he pay to our understandings, when he recommends measures in either alternative, impracticable in their Nature?

20. In lines 4-7, Washington makes a comparison between "goodness of his Pen" and "rectitude of his Heart" in order to
- A) praise the quality of the penmanship of the anonymous letter.
 - B) lament the opinion that the author of the anonymous letter expressed.
 - C) chide the author for addressing the feelings and passions of the Army.
 - D) persuade the audience to give in to the anonymous author's argument.
21. Washington say that the author "should have had more charity" (lines 10-11) to express
- A) dissatisfaction with the author's lack of faith in his country.
 - B) recognition for the author for recommending a moderate solution to their present dilemma.
 - C) chastisement for the author's method of action.
 - D) elaboration on how the author argued his point.
22. The answer to the previous question is best supported by
- A) Lines 8-9 ("induced...end").
 - B) Lines 13-16 ("He had...no part").
 - C) Lines 17-21 ("Address...States").
 - D) Lines 23-25 ("secret...distresses").
23. According to Washington, the "insidious purposes" (line 18) are gained by
- A) spurring resentment against a sovereign power based on a false accusation.
 - B) aggravating memories of past transgressions.
 - C) taking advantage of systematic flaws of the army to incite insurrection.
 - D) performing certain activities that disrupt local businesses.
24. The answer to the previous question is best supported by
- A) Lines 19-21 ("calculated...States")
 - B) Lines 21-22 ("rouse...belief")
 - C) Lines 23-26 ("to take advantage...thinking")
 - D) Lines 26-30 ("composure...proceeding")
25. As used in line 24, the word "passions" most nearly means
- A) affections.
 - B) fervor.
 - C) interests.
 - D) needs.
26. As used in line 32, the word "incumbent" most nearly means
- A) official.
 - B) burdensome.
 - C) alluring.
 - D) obligatory.
27. Washington uses a repeated sentence pattern ("As I...") in paragraph four in order to
- A) highlight the merits of the military.
 - B) profess his solidarity against the ruling authority.
 - C) demonstrate his connection to the army and opposition to defamation against it.
 - D) quell unrest that has been arising in the army.
28. The reference "its interests" (line 52) most likely refer to
- A) the anonymous writer's letter.
 - B) grievances that have unified a community through a common cause.
 - C) the goals of the military and its soldiers.
 - D) the military's post-war activities.
29. The "secret mover" (line 23) would most likely characterize the "state of hostile separation" (line 59) as
- A) an ill-conceived notion that could lead to unintended consequences.
 - B) an illegal and illegitimate activity that is supported by the majority of the military.
 - C) a common sense solution to reconcile the differences among each of the factions.
 - D) a necessary outcome resulting from adversity.

30. In the last paragraph, Washington poses the rhetorical questions in order to
- A) highlight the unsubstantiated logical foundation of the anonymous author's argument
 - B) ponder the background and origins of those that make claims against the United States.
 - C) incite disagreement with the anonymous author by rousing suspicion against him.
 - D) mention the impracticality of a solution and the discord that could be in the imminent future.

Questions 31–41 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is adapted from Leon Trotsky's account of the diary Tsar Nicholas II during and after the Russian Revolution of 1921.

Nicholas II inherited from his ancestors not only a giant empire, but also a revolution. And they did not bequeath him one quality which would have made him capable of governing an empire or even a province or a
5 county. To that historic flood which was rolling its billows each one closer to the gates of his palace, the last Romanov opposed only a dumb indifference. It seemed as though between his consciousness and his epoch there stood some transparent but absolutely
10 impenetrable medium.

People surrounding the tsar often recalled after the revolution that in the most tragic moments of his reigns—at the time of the surrender of Port Arthur and the sinking of the fleet at Tsushima, and ten years later at
15 the time of the retreat of the Russian troops from Galicia, and then two years later during the days preceding his abdication when all those around him were depressed, alarmed, shaken—Nicholas alone preserved his tranquility. He would inquire as usual
20 how much distance he had covered in his journeys about Russia, would recall episodes of hunting expeditions in the past, anecdotes of official meetings, would interest himself generally in the little rubbish of the day's doings, while thunders roared over him and
25 lightning flashed. "What is this?" asked one of his attendant generals, "a gigantic, almost unbelievable self-restraint, the product of breeding, of a belief in the divine predetermination of events? Or is it inadequate consciousness?" The answer is more than half included
30 in the question. The so-called "breeding" of the tsar, his ability to control himself in the most extraordinary circumstances, cannot be explained by a mere external training; its essence was an inner indifference, a poverty of spiritual forces, a weakness of the impulses
35 of the will. That mask of indifference which was called breeding in certain circles, was a natural part of

Nicholas at birth.

The tsar's diary is the best of all testimony. From day to day and from year to year drags along upon its
40 pages the depressing record of spiritual emptiness. "Walked long and killed two crows. Drank tea by daylight." Promenades on foot, rides in a boat. And then again crows, and again tea. All on the borderline of physiology. Recollections of church ceremonies are
45 jotted down in the same tone as a drinking party.

In the days preceding the opening of the State Duma, when the whole country was shaking with convulsions, Nicholas wrote: "April 14. Took a walk in a thin shirt and took up paddling again. Had tea in a
50 balcony. Stana dined and took a ride with us. Read." Not a word as to the subject of his reading. Some sentimental English romance? Or a report from the Police Department? "April 15: Accepted Witte's resignation. Marie and Dmitri to dinner. Drove them
55 home to the palace."

On the day of the decision to dissolve the Duma, when the court as well as the liberal circles were going through a paroxysm of fright, the tsar wrote in his diary: "July 7. Friday. Very busy morning. Half hour late to
60 breakfast with the officers ... A storm came up and it was very muggy. We walked together. Received Goremykin. Signed a decree dissolving the Duma! Dined with Olga and Petia. Read all evening." An exclamation point after the coming dissolution of the
65 Duma is the highest expression of his emotions. The deputies of the dispersed Duma summoned the people to refuse to pay taxes. A series of military uprisings followed: in Sveaborg, Kronstadt, on ships, in army units. The revolutionary terror against high officials
70 was renewed on an unheard-of scale. The tsar writes: "July 9. Sunday. It has happened! The Duma was closed today. At breakfast after Mass long faces were noticeable among many ... The weather was fine. On our walk we met Uncle Misha who came over
75 yesterday from Gatchina. Was quietly busy until dinner and all evening. Went paddling in a canoe." It was in a canoe he went paddling—that is told. But with what he was busy all evening is not indicated. So it was always.