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英语阅读理解专项
复习指南 (1998)

主编
陈民惠
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阅读能力诊断篇

在研究生英语入学考试中,考生感觉最难的是阅读。但是阅读很重要。在整个英语试卷中也所占的分值最高,阅读也是做好其他项目的基础,因此阅读理解的好坏对考试的成败起着关键性的作用。

本篇的目的是帮助考生找到自己在阅读理解中所存在的问题,使自己在阅读理解训练中做到有的放矢,对症下药,取得更好的训练效果。

本篇包括两份阅读模拟试题。试题是在认真研究分析近几年真题的基础上编制的,其难度与问题的类型与真题相仿。要求考生在30分钟内完成每一份试题,必须独立完成,不查阅任何参考书籍。试题后附一表格,试题中每一道题目的类别都已注出。问题类别的划分是依

据研究生入学英语考试大纲对阅读理解的要求。问题分为六大类:主旨题,细节事实题,词义理解题,句子理解题,推断引申题以及作者的观点态度题。

考生在规定时间内完成试题后,可与试题后所附答案核对,然后查阅表格,对自己所出的错误即可知道哪一类别。这样做的好处就在于考生能明白自己在阅读过程中容易犯的错误,弄清自己的弱点,为自己今后的训练提供明确的方向。有针对性的训练一定会有好的效果。本书的其他篇章为解决问题提供了切实可行的方法。因此考生在明确了自己所存在的问题之后,只要认真阅读本书,严格按照书中所建议的去做,我们相信一定能取得好的训练效果。

第一章 阅读理解诊断试题(一)

第一节 诊断试题(一)

Passage 1

Battles are like marriages. They have a certain fundamental experience they share in commons; they differ infinitely, but still they are all like. A battle seems to me a conflict of wills to the death in the same way that a marriage of love is the identification of two human beings to the end of the creation of live—as death is the reverse of life, and love of hate. Battles are commitments to cause death as

marriages are commitments to creat life. Whether, for any individual, either union results in death or in the creation of new life, each risks it—and in the risk commits himself.

As the servants of death, battles will always remain horrible. Those who are fascinated by them are being fascinated by death. There is no battle aim worthy of the name except that of ending all battles. Any other conception is, literally, suicidal. The fascist wor-

ship of battle is a suicidal drive, it is love of death instead of life.

In the same idiom, to triumph in battle over the forces which are fighting for death is—again literally—to triumph over death. It is a surgeon's triumph as he cuts a body and bloodies his hands in removing a cancer in order to triumph over the death that is in the body.

In these thoughts I have found my own peace, and I return to an army that fights death and cynicism in the name of life and hope. It is a good army. Believe in it.

1. According to the author, battles are similar to marriages in that they are _____.
A. conflicts B. commitments
C. involved with the life struggle
D. ends
2. Although the author says that battles are horrible, he also says that _____.
A. most people find fascination in them
B. there is not battle aim worthy of the name
C. one should love life and not death
D. fighting to end battles is justifiable
3. The author says that in order to triumph over death, one must _____.
A. triumph in battle
B. defeat those who fight for death
C. want to live
D. all of above
4. It can be implied from the last paragraph that the writer has found peace as he _____.
A. thinks about life and death
B. returns to an army that fights death and cynicism
C. considers becoming a surgeon
D. recognizes that life and hope can triumph if one fights for them

Passage 2

The art of pleasing is a very necessary one

to possess; but a very difficult one to acquire. It can hardly be reduced to rules; and your own good sense and observation will teach you more of it than I can. Do as you would be done by, is the surest method that I know of pleasing. Observe carefully what pleases you in others, and probably the same things in you will please others. If you are pleased with the complaisance and attention of others to your humours, your tastes, or your weaknesses, depend upon it, the same complaisance and attention, on your part, to theirs, will equally please them. Take the tone of the company, that you are in, and do not pretend to give it; be serious, gay, or even trifling, as you find the present humour of the company; this is an attention due from every individual to the majority. Do not tell stories in company; there is nothing more tedious and disagreeable; if by chance you know a very short story, and exceedingly applicable to the present subject of conversation, tell it in as few words as possible; and even then, throw out that you do not love to tell stories; but that the shortness of it tempted you. Of all things, banish the egotism out of your conversation, and never think of entertaining people with your own personal concerns, or private affairs; though they are interesting to you, they are tedious and impertinent to every body else; besides that, one cannot keep one's own private affairs too secret. Whatever you think your own excellencies may be, do not affectedly display them in company; nor labour, as many people do, to give that turn to the conversation, which may supply you with an opportunity of exhibiting them. If they are real, they will infallibly be discovered, without your pointing them out yourself, and with much more advantage. Never maintain an argument with heat and clamour, though you think or know yourself to be in the right; but give your opinion modestly and coolly, which is the only way to convince;

and, if that does not do, try to change the conversation, by saying, with good humour, We shall hardly convince one another, nor is it necessary that we should, so let us talk of something else.

5. According to the author, one can acquire the art of pleasing by _____.
- A. memorizing some of its rules
 - B. seeking advice from the wise man
 - C. flattering others on occasions
 - D. your own careful observation
6. What does the author mean when he says "Take the tone of company you are in"?
- A. When you are with your friends, you should pay attention of the tone of your speech.
 - B. What you do should be appropriate to the occasion when you are with your friends.
 - C. You should take note of the company when your friends talk about it.
 - D. You should determine the target for your company.
7. Which of the following can be regraded as "egotism"?
- A. Tell your friends a story.
 - B. Praise your friends.
 - C. Draw your friends' attention to your personal affairs.
 - D. Give your proper attention to the majority.
8. Which of the following will the author most probably like you to do ?
- A. Tell your friends about your family members.
 - B. Talk about the prize you have recently won for your writing.
 - C. Argue with your friends heatedly about the problem interesting you.
 - D. Listen to your friends with attention.

Passage 3

France might be described as an 'all —

round' country, one that has achieved results of equal importance in many diverse branches of artistic and intellectual activity. Most of the great nations of Europe excel in some special branch of art or of thought, Italy in the plastic arts, Germany in philosophy and music; England in poetry and the sciences. France, on the contrary, has produced philosophers, musicians, painters, scientists, without any noticeable specialisation of her effort. The French ideal has always been the man who has a good all — round knowledge, better still, an all — round understanding; it is the ideal of general culture as opposed to specialisation.

This is the ideal reflected in the education France provides for her children. By studying this education we in England may learn a few things useful to ourselves even though, perhaps indeed because, the French system is very different from our own in its aims, its organisation and its results. The French child, too, the raw material of this education is unlike the English child and differences in the raw material may well account for differences in the processes employed.

The French child, boy or girl, gives one the impression of being intellectually more precocious than the product of the chillier English climate. This precocity is encouraged by his upbringing among adults, not in a nursery. English parents readily adapt their conversation to the child's point of view and interest themselves more in his games and childish preoccupations. The English are, as regards national character, younger than the French, or, to put it another way, there is in England no deep division between the life of the child and that of the grown man. The art of talking to children in the kind of language they understand is so much an English art that most of the French children's favourite books are translations from the English. French parents, on the other hand, do their best to develop the

child's intelligence as rapidly as possible. They have little patience with childish ideas even if they do not go so far as to look upon childhood as an unfortunate but necessary prelude to adult life. Not that they need to force the child, for he usually lends himself willingly to the process, and enjoys the effect of his unexpectedly clever remarks and quaint sayings and of his piquant judgement of men and things. It is not without significance that the French mother instead of appealing to the child's heart by asking him to be good appeals to his reason by asking him to be wise. Reasonableness is looked for early in France, and the age of reason is fixed at seven years.

9. According to the author, France can be considered as a country that _____.
 - A. specialised in the ideal of general culture
 - B. favours the ideal of general culture
 - C. is a specialist country in spite of herself
 - D. cannot help being a specialist country
10. In comparing French and English education the author indicates that _____.
 - A. a great deal can be learnt by both countries
 - B. differences should not be looked for only in the methods
 - C. The French child needs far more training
 - D. the main differences are in the children
11. The passage suggests that the French child _____.
 - A. is as he is because of the climate
 - B. only associates with adults
 - C. is forced to behave like an adult
 - D. is not treated as a child
12. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
 - A. How the French Child Is Treated
 - B. French Education
 - C. An All—Round Country—France
 - D. A Clever Generation

Passage 4

The ballad and the folk song have long been recognized as important keys to the thoughts and feelings of a people, but the dime novel, though sought by the collector and deferred to in a general way by the social historian, is dismissed with a smile of amusement by almost every one else. Neither folk songs nor dime novels were actually created by the plain people of America. But in their devotion to these modes of expression, the people made them their own. The dime novel, intended as it was for the great masses and designed to fill the pockets of both author and publisher, quite naturally sought the lowest common denominator; themes that were found to be popular and attitudes that met with the most general approval became stereotyped. Moreover, the dime novel, reflecting a much wider range of attitudes and ideas than the ballad and the folk song, is the nearest thing we have had in this country to a true "proletarian" literature, that is, a literature written for the great masses of people and actually read by them.

Although a study of our dime novels alone cannot enable anyone to determine what are the essential characteristics of the American tradition, it can contribute materially to that end. Sooner or later, the industrious researchers who have mined so many obscure lodes of American literary expression will almost certainly turn their attention to these novels and all their kind. Let no one think, however, that the salmon—covered paperbacks once so eagerly devoured by soldiers, lumberjacks, trainmen, hired girls, and adolescent boys now make exciting or agreeable reading even for the historian, much as the social and historical implications may interest him. As for the crowds today who get their sensational thrills from the movies and the tabloids, I fear that they would find these hair

- raisers of an earlier age deadly dull.
13. Most people regard the dime novel _____.
A. with amusement
B. with horror
C. as an important contribution to American culture
D. as a key to the thoughts and feelings of a people
14. The principal intention of the author of a dime novel was to _____.
A. explore a segment of American society
B. promote the American political philosophy
C. raise the level of intelligence of the great masses of people
D. make money
15. The author's attitude toward the study of dime novels is _____.
A. critical B. indifferent
C. favourable D. negative
16. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
A. the attitudes of the masses of people are best expressed by sociology texts
B. the nearest thing we have had to a proletarian literature is the dime novel
C. the study of formal literature alone will not enable the historian to understand the attitudes and interests of the common people
D. they could no longer be legally distributed because the themes expressed in the dime novels were not good

Passage 5

As you already know, the earnings of most workers are taxed to pay for retirement, survivors, and disability insurance. This is better known as the social security tax. It should not be confused with the income tax which is also a tax on earnings. Social security taxes are used for a specific purpose. Income

taxes are used for many purposes. Some people claim that the social security tax is not really a tax but an insurance premium. It is compulsory, however. And the money is used to pay for benefits received from government. That is why it is called a tax.

The purpose of taxes is to provide revenue. One way to judge a tax, therefore, would be on the basis of how much revenue it provides. But there are other factors that must be considered. Is it a fair tax? Is it easy to collect? Is it direct? Does it have harmful economic effects?

A tax should be fair. When it comes to taxes, fairness is very important. A tax is usually considered fair if it is imposed on each person according to his or her ability to pay.

When applied to taxes, the term easy to collect has several meanings. One is that the tax should be easy to enforce. If people can find ways to get out of paying a tax without being caught, it is not easy to enforce. "Easy to collect" also means that the tax should not be expensive to collect. Another thing "easy to collect" means is that payment of taxes should be convenient. Taxpayers should not be put to a lot of trouble or additional expense to pay their taxes.

A tax should be direct. The person on whom a tax is imposed is not always the one who actually pays it. The reason is that some taxes can be shifted. The person taxed is able to pass on the tax to someone else. A tax that can be shifted to someone else is called an indirect tax. A tax that cannot be shifted is a direct tax. There are two reasons why it is better if taxes are direct rather than indirect. One is that a direct tax can be based more nearly on ability to pay. Another reason direct taxes are better than indirect taxes is that people know they are paying them. When people know how much tax they pay, they are likely to take an interest in how their tax money is spent. This

is important in a democracy where citizens are able to influence the decision of government. The United States ranks near the top among nations that rely on direct taxes. It is close to the bottom on its use of indirect taxes.

17. Social security tax is different from income tax in that _____.
 A. social security tax is compulsory
 B. social security tax is imposed according to one's earnings
 C. social security tax enables taxpayers to obtain pension when they are old
 D. social security tax is often used to support the government
18. What does "easy to collect" mean?
 A. Tax collectors can easily go to collect taxes from door to door.
 B. Taxpayers can pay taxes without any inconvenience.
 C. Taxpayers can easily evade paying tax-

es.

- D. Taxation Agencies should have convenient facilities for taxpayers.
19. Which of the following is the main advantage of direct taxes?
 A. Direct taxes render people participative in administration of their country.
 B. Direct taxes cannot be shifted.
 C. Direct taxes are much fairer.
 D. Direct taxes are much easier to collect.
20. What conclusion can we reach from the passage?
 A. Taxes will bring about harmful effects on economic growth of a country.
 B. The United States is a country that mainly works on direct taxes.
 C. Fair tax is a burden to taxpayers.
 D. All kinds of taxes are enforced after everyone's approval.

第三节 诊断结果

表一

试题答案与考查内容表

题号	答案	主旨大意	细节事实	词义理解	句子理解	推断引申	态度观点
1	B		✓				
2	D						✓
3	B					✓	
4	D					✓	
5	D						✓
6	B				✓		
7	C			✓			
8	D		✓				
9	B						✓
10	B					✓	
11	D					✓	
12	A	✓					
13	A		✓				
14	D					✓	
15	C						✓
16	C					✓	
17	C		✓				
18	B					✓	
19	A		✓				
20	B				✓		

表二

诊断结果与努力方向表

题型类别	总题数	得分题数	失分题数	正确率	努力方向
主旨大意	1		1		✓
细节事实	5		1		✓
词义理解	1	1			
句子理解	1	1			
推断引申	8	2	1		
态度观点	4	2	1		

第三节 试题详解

1. 作者在第一段中,对战争与婚姻作了比较。战争与婚姻有很多不同之处,但它们仍有相同的地方。在第一段最后两句中,作者指出战争的所承担的义务是导致死亡,而婚姻所承担的义务是创造生命,不管是导致死亡还是创造生命,对个人而言,他都是在冒险,冒险承担义务和责任。从以上两句内容中我们可以推断战争与婚姻从承担义务责任上来说是相似的,因此 B 是正确答案。

2. 作者在第二段中讲到,战争是恐怖的,除了为结束战争而进行的战争外,任何其他目的战争都是不值得称道的。言外之意是为了结束战争而进行的战争是情有可原的。D 项内容正是这一含义,为正确答案。

3. 正确理解第三段第一句对我们推断作者在这一观点很有帮助。第一句话的意思是:在战争中战胜对手他们是为死亡而战,战胜他们也就是战胜死亡。换句话说,要战胜死亡,我们必须打败为死亡而战的敌人。B 项内容符合此义。

4. 本题推断范围是文章最后一段。作者经过一番思索后,变得平静,回到了为了生命和希望而与死亡战斗的军队。通过思考,他明白了,只要去为生命而战,生命一定能战胜死亡,生命一定能胜利。因此 D 是我们能从最后一段以及全文推断而得出的结论。

5. 在文章第二句中,作者讲到,取悦人的艺术不能简单地列为几条,你自己的感觉和观察将教给你更多。从这句话中我们可以排除 A,

既然这艺术不能简单地列为几条,那也就无法去背和记。B 和 C 项内容文章中未提及。D 与上面句中的意思一致,你的仔细观察可以使你获取这取悦人的艺术。

6. 为正确理解问题中的句子,我们必须仔细研读与此相连的后半句。作者说,不要去定调子,严肃,欢快,甚至轻浮无聊,都得合乎你所处的当时人们的心境,这是个人对多数人应有的礼貌。四个答案中符合上述意思的是 B,你所做的必须符合与你朋友相处的场合。

7. 本题是检查我们是否能猜测 egotism 的词义。作者在这词出现后的句中,有事例间接地解释了这词的含义。作者讲到,决不要以为你个人的事,私事会使别人感兴趣,从这儿我们可以猜测如果你老讲你的私事,老谈论你的事情,你也就是 egotism, 因而此词的意思是以我为中心。四个选项中的 C 是属于 egotism 的行为。

8. 作者在文章中讲到,对个人私事要尽量秘而不宣。A 项内容正是个人的私事,因此不可能是作者想要你做的。B 项内容与作者提及的对自己的优点不要在人面前矫柔造作地炫耀这一观点相反。作者提议即使你认为或深知自己有理,也千万不要坚持激烈争辩,大声吵闹,C 正好与此相反。作者所提议的是你倾听你朋友讲话,这与作者在前面讲到的内容也一致,因此是正确答案。

9. 作者在第一段向读者介绍法国在各个方面都出了人才,在法国人看来,理想的人是

懂得各方面的全才。根据作者的观点法国崇尚的理想的人才懂得各方面文化的。因此B是正确答案。

10. 作者在第二段中对英国和法国的教育进行比较, 比较中他指出法国的孩子不同与英国的孩子, 孩子是教育的“原材料”, 原材料的差别或许能说明在采用方法上的差异。从这一内容中我们可以推断在比较方法上的差异时, 还要看材料上的差别, 因此不能只从方法上找差异, B与此意思一致, 为正确答案。

11. 在第三段, 作者描述法国和英国的孩子差别, 从整个段落中, 我们可以看出法国孩子不像小孩那样被对待。法国的孩子早熟。他们的父母尽力尽快地发展孩子们的智力, 他们对孩子们的看法没有耐心, 他们把孩童时代看作是成人时代的序曲。孩子们有时也会为他们自己一句俏皮话而得意, 他们自己也乐于这样。因此在法国孩子们不被当作小孩看待, D为答案。C项意思与 Not that they need to force the child 句子内容不符, A和B均不恰当。

12. 纵观全文, 我们发现作者在文章中主要讨论的是法国的孩子如何被看待。A项内容最恰当。B和C标题所含范围超越本文。D项内容也太泛。

13. 第一段第一句话告诉我们, 民歌民谣被认为是表达人们思想和情感的主要手段, 但是通俗小说除了被一些收藏者寻找, 被一些社会历史学家青睐外, 其他人都把它当作娱乐, 消遣。符合此义的是A。

14. 在第一段中有这样一个句子“The dime novel, intended as it was for the great masses and designed to fill the pockets of both author and publisher”, 通俗小说的对象是大众, 目的是为作者和出版商装满钱袋, 从这里

我们可以看出, 通俗小说作者的目的是挣钱, 因此D为答案。

15. 作者对研究通俗小说是持赞成态度, 这从第二段的第一句话中我们能体会到。作者认为, 尽管研究通俗小说不能使我们确定美国传统的基本特点是什么, 但是它能对这一目的起到很大的作用(materially), 从这句话中我们可以看出作者对这研究的态度。

16. 作者在最后一段第二句中, 我们可以得出, 研究人员仅仅研究正规文学不能了解普通老百姓的观点, 态度, 兴趣爱好等, C是推断得出的结论, 为正确答案。

17. 文章第一段中作者提及了两种税。一种是社会保障税, 另一种是所得税。它们有相似之处——根据个人收入纳税, 它们也有不同之处——它们的目的不同, 社会保障税用于一些特定的目的, 如在退休以后得到退休金, 而个人所得税, 且用途广泛。符合上述意思的是C。

18. 文章第二段作者给我们解释了这一短语的不同含义。仔细分析四个选项, 并与第二段对照, 我们可以判断B应是这一短语的正确含义, 为答案。

19. 在第三段中作者讨论了直接税和间接税。作者认为直接税优于间接税, 最重要的是人们缴纳直接税, 他们知道他们在纳税, 他们就有兴趣了解他们所纳的税钱是如何花掉的, 因而他们能影响政府的决策。从这里我们可以推断, 直接税可以使人们参与国家的管理。A为正确答案。

20. 从文章倒数第二句中, 我们可以得出结论B。句子意思是: 在依赖直接税的国家中, 美国几乎列为榜首。言外之意是: 美国是一个靠直接税运转的国家。

第二章 阅读理解诊断试题 (二)

第一节 诊断试题 (二)

Passage 1

With the prospect of coal and petroleum supplies depleted and with air pollution becoming an increasing concern, the major countries of the world are seeking alternate sources of energy. If a means to obtain energy from water, especially from the ocean, can be effected economically, it would furnish a never-ending supply of energy, since 70% of the earth's surface is ocean and another 10% is fresh water in rivers and lakes.

From the beginning of time man has used water power as a source of work energy—waterfalls and dams—but these are fresh water sources and are landlocked. The seas have contributed little or nothing in the way of power.

The use of temperature variation between currents is one area of exploration. Ocean water is heated by the sun near the equator and drawn by the rotation of the earth toward the poles, where it cools and drops toward the ocean floor and starts its journey back toward the equator. the differential between the two currents is 35 degrees to 45 degrees Fahrenheit and to use it the scientists must find the places where they run near land and are not too far away from each other. One area that meets these requirements is the Caribbean Sea.

In the United States the National Space Administration and the Energy Research and Development Administration have been work-

ing on another kind of thermal sea energy proposal. One plan would somewhat resemble the operation of a refrigerator on a vast scale. Warm water would be the heat source, cold water the heat sink. A component such as freon would be liquid at a cold temperature and turn to gas as it warmed.

Oceans also offer wave power, tides and the chemical propensities of salt water as potential sources of energy. All these uses are theoretically possible.

Britain's Department of Energy is interested in wave power using a string of "tear drop" devices that depend on very active wave areas and 100 feet depths. In addition to this, the British are working on a method that the Japanese have already put into practical use on a small scale for powering their navigational buoys. This method is called an oscillating water column and rides the waves with a series of cylinders having one-way air valves. Wave movement produces air under pressure that has only one escape route—to a turbine that powers a generator.

1. The use of water is _____.
 - A. a new concept.
 - B. less expensive than petroleum products.
 - C. Now being used more from the ocean than from rivers and lakes.
 - D. being developed to supplement other sources of energy.
2. In the matter of developing energy from ocean water. Britain is _____.

- ✓ A. working on a method that the Japanese have already put into practice
 - B. the most advanced country in this field
 - C. following the lead of the United States National Space Administration and Energy Research and Development Administration
 - D. consolidating their work with the North Seadrilling operations already going on
3. The development of water power from the ocean is important to America and Russia because ____.
- A. there is a severe shortage of coal
 - B. it is the cheapest method of producing energy
 - ✓ C. petroleum supplies are being steadily depleted
 - D. the procedures for obtaining energy from ocean water are simpler than methods now being used for petroleum
4. Getting energy from the ocean is important to ____.
- A. Russia because of its limited water resources on land
 - ✓ B. America because of its great consumption of energy
 - C. Asia because most of the Asian countries lack other sources of energy
 - D. south America because a large percentage of the population is very poor

Passage 2

The military aspect of the United States Civil War has always attracted the most attention from scholars. The roar of gunfire, the massed movements of uniformed men, the shrill of bugles, and the drama of hand-to-hand combat have fascinated students of warfare for a century. Behind the lines, however, life was less spectacular. It was the story of back-breaking labor to provide the fighting men with food and arms, of nerve-tingling uncertainty about the course of national

events, of heartbreak over sons or brothers or husbands lost in battle. If the men on the firing line won the victories, the means to those victories were forged on the home front.

Never in the nation's history had Americans worked harder for victory than in the Civil War. Northerners and Southerners alike threw themselves into the task of supplying their respective armies. Both governments made tremendous demands upon civilians and, in general, received willing cooperation.

By 1863 the Northern war economy was rumbling along in high gear. Everything from steamboats to shovels was needed and produced. Denied Southern cotton, textile mills turned to wool for blankets and uniforms. Hides by the hundreds of thousands were turned into shoes and harness and saddles; ironworks manufactured locomotives, ordnance, armorplate. Where private enterprise lagged, the government set up its own factories or arsenals. Agriculture boomed, with machinery doing the job of farm workers drawn into the army.

In short, everything that a nation needed to fight a modern war was produced in uncounted numbers. Inevitably there were profiteers with gold-headed canes and flamboyant diamond stickpins, but for every crooked tycoon there were thousands of ordinary citizens living on fixed incomes who did their best to cope with rising prices and still make a contribution to the war effort. Those who could bought war bonds; others knitted, sewed, nursed, or lent any other assistance in their power.

5. the key point of the passage is ____.
- A. Why the South lost the Civil War
 - B. The Causes of the Civil War
 - C. Where the Civil War Battles Were fought
 - ✓ D. the Civilian Response to the Civil War
6. According to the passage, during the Civil

War the South no longer provided the North with _____.

A. cotton

B. wool

C. hides

D. shoes

7. the word "Hides" (The fourth sentence in Para. 3) is closest in meaning to _____.

A. Animal skins

B. Tree trunks

C. Disguises

D. Shelters

8. The word "crooked" (the second sentence in para. 4) could best be replaced by _____.

A. twisted

B. dishonest

C. uneven

D. distorted

Passage 3

The American Revolution was not a revolution in the sense of a radical or total change. It was not a sudden and violent overturning of the political and social framework, such as later occurred in France and Russia, when both were already independent nations. Significant changes were ushered in, but they were not breathtaking. What happened was accelerated evolution rather than outright revolution. During the conflict itself people went on working and praying, marrying and playing. Most of them were not seriously disturbed by the actual fighting, and many of the more isolated communities scarcely knew that a war was on.

America's War of Independence heralded the birth of three modern nations. One was Canada, which received its first large influx of English-speaking population from the thousands of loyalists who fled there from the United States. Another was Australia, which became a penal colony now that America was no longer available for prisoners and debtors. The

third newcomer the United States based itself squarely on republican principles.

Yet even the political overturn was not so revolutionary as one might suppose. In some states, notably Connecticut and Rhode Island, the war largely ratified a colonial self-rule already existing. British officials, everywhere ousted, were replaced by a home-grown governing class, which promptly sought a local substitute for king and Parliament

9. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. The United States: An Isolated Community

B. Breathtaking Events During the American Revolution

C. Canada and the American War of Independence

D. The American Revolution: Evolution Not Revolution

10. In the first paragraph, what does the author suggest about the French and Russian Revolutions?

A. They were explosive and abrupt

B. They were ineffective.

C. They involved only those people living in urban areas.

D. They led to the release of all political prisoners.

11. What does the author mean by "people went on working and praying, marrying and playing"?

A. More people got married than divorced

B. The war created new jobs.

C. Life went on as usual

D. People had more than enough leisure time.

12. In the second paragraph, the author states that the colonies struggle for self-government preceded the creation of all of the following countries except.

A. Canada

B. The United States