



新托福系列丛书

IBT TOEFL XI LIE CONG SHU

新托福

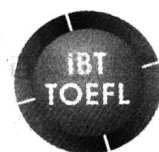
阅读突破

iBT TOEFL
Reading Breakthrough

(美) Howard·Lynn·Jessop (审)

主编 侯新民 姜登祯

世界图书出版公司



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前 言

托福考试(TOEFL)由美国教育考试服务中心(ETS)开发,用于测试母语为非英语的考生在校园环境中理解和使用英语的能力。托福考试是一种标准化英语水平测试。目前全球各地约有 4500 多所大专院校和相关机构要求学生入学时提供托福考试成绩。托福成绩也是获取奖学金的重要条件之一。对于准备出国深造的人,托福成绩将是获得签证的重要依据。

托福在中国已有二十多年的历史,从 2005 年开始,托福考试作了一系列重大改革。改革后的托福测试,在时间、题型、考试方式及计分方法等方面都有相应变化。为了帮助参加托福考试的考生尽快熟悉新的托福考试,掌握必要的应试技巧,提高应试能力,我们特编写了这套新托福考试系列丛书。这套丛书由《新托福考试综合指南》、《新托福听力突破》、《新托福阅读突破》、《新托福写作突破》、《新托福口语突破》、《新托福全真模拟测试题集》六册构成。

这套丛书的特点有以下几个方面:

1. 循序渐进,由易到难

本套丛书,除《新托福全真模拟测试题集》外,每册均有托福试题简介(包括试题形式、内容、要求等)、基本功训练、专项训练及讲解、应试技巧及模拟测试等部分组成。语言简明扼要,深入浅出、内容由易到难,循序渐进。考生可以逐步了解考试全貌,并逐步提高应试能力。

2. 内容丰富,覆盖面广

本套丛书,包括了托福考试的方方面面,既有听、说、读、写,又有全真模拟测试题集。考生可先进行单项训练,再进行专项训练,最后进行综合模拟测试训练,以期达到扎实的语言基本功和较高的语言运用能力。

3. 有的放矢,实用性强

本套丛书主要针对托福考试的四个部分,即听、说、读、写的内容、任务、要求进行细致的讲解,所提供的应试策略方向明确,易于操作,实用性强。

本套丛书选用的资料涉猎英国、美国、加拿大及澳大利亚等国家的社会、文化、历史等方面。资料来自英语国家的多种媒体,如广播、报纸、杂志等。

本套教材不但有助于在短期内提高托福考生的应试能力,同时也可以作为英语专业学生的专项训练丛书。

参加本套丛书编写的人员都是长期从事英语出国考试研究与教学工作的一线骨干教师,他们对托福应试培训有着丰富的经验。

由于我们的时间和水平有限,在编写上难免有疏漏和不足之处,恳请广大读者和同行提出宝贵意见,以便日后对本套书作出修订,使之更加完善。

编 者

2007 年 9 月 20 日

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Chapter One

A Brief Introduction to iBT TOEFL Reading 新托福阅读考试简介

一、Overview 总览

The Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) is an examination used to evaluate a nonnative English speaker's proficiency in the English language. Many North American colleges and universities, as well as a large number of institutions, agencies, and programs, ask for official TOEFL score reports. TOEFL score is also an important criterion when considering whether a foreign student is eligible to apply for scholarships. Meanwhile, US embassy in China will refer to your TOEFL score when he or she makes the decision whether to satisfy your visa application. Therefore, TOEFL is the first step that you must take if you wish to study in the United States of America.

“托福”是专门对非英语国家英语学习者英文掌握程度的一项考试，很多北美的大学以及大多数机构、组织都会要求查看官方托福成绩。托福成绩也是判断一个外国学生是否有资格申请奖学金的重要标准。同时，美国驻中国大使馆在是否同意您的签证申请时，托福成绩也会被考虑在内。由此看来，如果您想在美国学习，托福是关键的第一步。

TOEFL test has undergone a series of changes. Before 1988, TOEFL test centered on knowledge and language sub-skills. For example, the test measured how students knew facts about the language, their vocabulary as well as their grammar knowledge. The test then belonged to discrete-point test for each item tested something very specific such as an idiom in a vocabulary test. The test did not show how well students could use the language in actual exchanging ideas and information. In the year of 1998, ETS (Educational Testing Service) introduced a new kind of TOEFL test. That is computer-based test (CBT). This test contained items which were designed to directly elicit the students abilities and skills in using the language. It is a pity that CBT was not introduced in mainland China. Instead we used the old TOEFL test format, that is paper and pencil-based test (PBT). In September 2005, the TOEFL Internet-based test (iBT) came into being. It was first used in the US and Canada. Then in August 2006, it was introduced to China. The iBT TOEFL test is a totally new version of the TOEFL test. It is an internet-based test delivered in secure testing centers around the world. The new TOEFL test has the following characteristics:

托福考试在这些年来已经有了一系列变化。1988年前，托福考试偏重考察知识和语言上的技巧。也就是说，考试会考察学生的语言能力，词汇量以及语法知识的掌握。此后，托福考试变成每一

个部分的分离性较强的考试,就像词汇部分的一道习语题一样具体。事实上,那时的托福考试并不能很清楚地了解一个学生的实际英语表达能力。到了1998年,ETS推出一种新的托福考试体系,那就是机试(CBT)。这种考试所包括的部分都是为能够了解学生对语言的掌握能力和技巧所特别设计的。当然,CBT没能在中国大陆推广的确是一个遗憾。所以,那时我们仍然延续以前的托福考试形式,即笔试。2005年9月份,基于互联网的托福考试成为现实,在美国和加拿大首先试行。这种互联网考试对于托福考试来说是一个全新的视点。它由安全测试中心负责传送给全世界。这种新型托福考试有以下特点:

1. It can measure students' ability to communicate successfully in an academic setting. The new test will better measure what colleges and universities need to know: a prospective student's ability to use English in an academic setting. The new Speaking section evaluates a person's ability to use spoken English, and the new integrated Writing evaluates a person's ability to combine and communicate about information from more than one source.

它能从学术环境的角度上成功的考量学生的沟通能力。这种新型托福会更好的帮助大学了解他们真正需要知道的:一个学生在学术环境中出色运用英语的能力。全新的口语部分能全面的考察学生的口语运用能力,还有综合写作部分测试学生综合以及沟通信息的能力。

2. It reflects how language is really used. The new integrated tasks that combine more than one skill are designed to reflect how people really use language. By preparing for the new TOEFL test, you will be building the skills you need to use language in an academic setting and communicate with confidence.

它对语言究竟是怎样运用的作了好的诠释。全新综合的题目要求多方面的技能,它是为反映人究竟是怎样适用语言而精心设计的。在新托福的备考过程中,您将会逐渐掌握在学术环境中使用语言的技巧,并且在实际沟通时满怀信心。

3. It can keep up with the best practices in language learning and teaching. In the past, language learning focused on learning about the language (especially grammar), and students would receive high scores on tests without having the ability to communicate. Now teachers and students understand the importance of learning to use English to communicate, and activities that focus on communication and integrating skills are very popular in many English language programs.

它能够随时与语言学习和教学上最好的练习齐头并进。在过去,语言学习的重心在于对语言的学习(尤其是语法),学生完全可以在没有任何沟通能力的情况下得到很高的分数。现在老师和学生们都开始认识到学习如何用英语沟通的重要性。随之而来在很多英语语言节目中,强调以沟通和综合能力为主的活动也越来越流行。

The iBT TOEFL test consists of four sections: Reading, Listening, Speaking, and Writing. All sections are taken on the same day, and the entire test is about four hours long. The test is not computer-adaptive. Each test taker receives the same range of questions. Instructions for answering questions are given within each section. There is no computer tutorial.

The following chart shows the range of questions and the timing for each section. The time limit for each section varies according to the number of questions.

新的托福考试共包括四个部分:阅读,听力,口语和写作。每个部分都在同一天完成,考试所用全部时间大概为四个小时。不是计算机适应性考试。每位考生被问到的问题都属于同一范围。关于问题回答说明会在每部分给出。没有人教考生如何使用电脑。

下图给出问题的范围以及各部分的时间。每部分时间限制会根据问题的数量而定。

Test Section	Number of Questions	Timing
Reading	3 – 5 passages, 12 – 14 questions each	60 – 100 minutes
Listening	4 – 6 lectures, 6 questions each 2 – 3 conversations, 5 questions each	60 – 90 minutes 5 minutes
Break		5
Speaking	6 tasks; 2 independent and 4 integrated	20 minutes
Writing	1 integrated task 1 independent task	20 minutes 30 minutes

分项技能	内容	时间
阅读	3 – 5 篇文章 每篇 12 – 14 道题	60 – 100 分钟
听力	4 – 6 个讲座 每个讲座 6 道题 2 – 3 个对话 每个对话 5 道题	60 – 90 分钟
休息		5 分钟
口语	6 道题 2 道独立题和 4 道综合题	20 分钟
写作	1 篇综合论文题 1 篇独立写作题	20 分钟 30 分钟

The iBT TOEFL Score Scale

Listening	0 – 30
Reading	0 – 30
Speaking	0 – 30
Writing	0 – 30
Total Score	0 – 120

The total score is the sum of the four skill scores.

新托福分数分布

听力	0 – 30
阅读	0 – 30
口语	0 – 30
写作	0 – 30
总分	0 – 120

总分由四部分成绩相加得出

二、新托福阅读考试

The first section of the TOEFL iBT tests your ability to read and answer questions about passages (readings). It contains three passages, and each passage is followed by twelve to fourteen questions for a total of thirty-nine questions. The passages are generally from 600 to 700 words long. You have sixty minutes to finish this section.

Skills that are tested in this section include the abilities to _____.

- A. scan for details
- B. use context clues to understand the meaning of vocabulary
- C. draw inferences
- D. recognize coherence
- E. understand how the author explains certain points

- F. understand why the author uses certain examples or mentions certain details
- G. recognize restatements (paraphrases) and sentence simplifications
- H. distinguish between important ideas and minor ones
- I. analyze and categorize information in order to complete summaries and charts

You can skip answers and come back to them later. You can come back and change your answers at any time during the Reading testing period. If you want, you can take notes about the passages while you are reading.

新托福网考试的第一部分是阅读。这部分测试考生阅读文章和回答问题的能力。阅读测试共有三篇文章,每篇文章后有12-14个问题,总共有39个问题。每篇阅读文章的长度在600-700词之间。阅读考试时间为60分钟。

本部分测试考生的阅读技能如下:

- A、浏览文章寻找细节的能力。
- B、利用上下文判断生词意思的能力。
- C、推理能力。
- D、辨认连贯的能力。
- E、理解作者阐述观点的方法的能力。
- F、理解作者举例或提到某些细节的原因的能力。
- G、辨认意思重述法和句子简化法的能力。
- H、区分主要和次要概念的能力。
- I、分析分类信息以便填表的能力。

考生可以暂时空过某一道题,回头再做。考生也可以在考试期间随时更改答案,如果需要,考生可一边阅读文章一边做笔记。



The passages are very similar to the type of material that you would find in an introductory undergraduate university textbook.

The passages cover a wide range of topics, but in general can be classified as follows:

1. Science and technology, including astronomy, geology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, biology, medicine, and engineering.
2. History, government, geography, and culture.
3. Art, including literature, painting, sculpture, dance, drama, and architecture.
4. Social science, including anthropology, economics, psychology, urban studies, and sociology.
5. Biography and autobiography.

Some passages might be classified in more than one way. For example, a biography might be about the life of a historical figure, an artist, or a scientist.

Most of the context for the readings is North American (U. S. or sometimes Canadian). However, you may also see some international contexts, especially from English-speaking countries such as the U-

nited Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand.

The passages are mainly expository. In other words, they explain something. However, some passages may be narrative (telling the story of an event or a person) or persuasive (arguing in favor of or against some point or issue). Passages may employ various patterns of organization and development: cause and effect, comparison and contrast, definition, classification, and analysis.

The vocabulary used in the Reading Section is sophisticated but not unrealistically difficult. Some specialized vocabulary is glossed in other words, it is marked with a blue underline, and you can get a definition by clicking on the word or phrase. If there are words that you don't know that are not glossed, sometimes you can guess the meaning from the context of the sentence. And remember that it is not necessary to understand every word in the passage in order to answer the questions correctly.

阅读文章

新托福网考阅读文章的难易程度与大学一年级课本文章基本一致。阅读文章题材广泛,但总的来说,可以分为以下五类:

- 1、科技类,包括天文、地质、化学、数学、物理、生物、医学和工程学。
- 2、历史、政府、地理和文化。
- 3、艺术类,包括文学、绘画、雕塑、舞蹈、戏剧和建筑。
- 4、社科类,包括人文学、经济学、心理学、城市研究和社会学。
- 5、传记和自传。

有些文章可能会涉及几个不同类型的题材,例如,一篇传记的文章也可能会讲到一个历史人物、一位艺术家或一个科学家的一生。

大多数阅读理解文章的内容与北美地区有关。但是,有些文章具有国际性,特别是来自英语国家,诸如英国、澳大利亚和新西兰。

阅读文章大多数属于说明文,换言之,它们主要是用来解释一些事物。但是,有些文章可能是记叙文——讲述一个人或叙述一件事或议论文——赞成或反对某个观点。阅读文章会运用不同的组织和扩展方法:因果法、对比法、定义法、分类法和分析法。

在阅读理解中出现的生词属于高级词汇,但并非难的令人费解。有些专业词汇下面有标志,只要你点击该词,电脑屏幕会出现该词的释义。如果有些词你仍不认识,可以通过阅读上下文判断词义。请记住,要正确回答问题,不一定要理解文章里中每一个单词的含义。



The Questions 题型

1. Multiple-Choice Questions 多项选择题

Most of the questions in the Reading Section are multiple-choice questions. There are eight main types as shown in the following chart.

大多数阅读题属多项选择题。共有八类多项选择题,请看下表:

Standard Multiple-Choice Reading Questions

Factual questions (detail questions)	These ask you to locate and identify specific information in the passage.	According to the information in paragraph _____, where did... According to the passage, why did... Which of the following is true, according to the author?	7 to 10 items
Negative factual questions	These ask which of the answer choices is not true, according to information in the passage, or is not mentioned in the passage.	According to the information in paragraph _____, which of the following is NOT... The author mentions all of the following in the passage EXCEPT...	1 to 4 items
Vocabulary questions	These ask you to identify the meaning of a word or phrase used in the passage.	The word / phrase in the passage means...	6 to 10 items
Inference questions	These ask you to draw conclusions based on information in the passage.	From the information in paragraph _____, it can be inferred that... In paragraph _____, the author suggests that...	3 to 6 items
Questions about the author's purpose	These ask you why the author uses a certain word, detail, or example in a passage.	Why does the author mention _____ in paragraph _____? Why does the author give details about _____?	2 to 3 items
Questions about the author's methods	These ask you to describe how the author explains or accomplishes something in the passage.	How does the author explain the concept of _____ in paragraph _____?	2 to 3 items
Questions about the author's attitude	These ask you how the author feels about a certain issue, idea, or person that is mentioned in the passage.	What is the author's opinion of _____? Which of the following most accurately reflects the author's opinion of _____?	1 to 2 items
Sentence restatement / simplification questions	These ask which choice best restates and summarizes the information in a sentence from the passage.	Which of the following sentences best expresses the essential information in the sentence below? (Incorrect answer choices miss important information or change the meaning of the original sentence in an important way.)	2 to 3 items
Reference questions	These ask what word a pronoun or other reference word refers to.	The word _____ in the passage refers to...	3 to 4 items

标准多项选择阅读题

事实题 (细节题)	要求确定和辨认文章内容细节。	根据某段内容,哪里……? 根据文章,为什么……? 根据作者,以下哪个是正确的?	7 到 10 个题
否定事实题	要求判断错误的选项或文章中未提到的内容选项。	根据某段内容,以下哪个错误? 以下哪个内容选项作者未提到?	1 到 4 个题
词汇题	要求辨认文章中单词或短语的意思。	文章中……单词或短语的意思是……	6 到 10 个题
推理题	要求判断推理,得出结论。	从某段内容我们可以得出结论…… 在某段中,作者暗示……	3 至 6 个题
目的题	要求判断作者使用某个单词、细节或例子的目的。	为什么作者在某段中提到……? 作者为何给出……的细节?	2 到 3 个题
方法题	要求判断作者解释或完成某事的方法。	作者在……段中是如何解释……的概念?	2 到 3 个题
态度题	要求判断作者对某事的态度。	作者认为……? 以下哪个是反映了作者的观点?	1 到 2 个题
总结题	要求判断能总结文章大意的句子。	以下哪个句子能总结出文章的主要内容? (不正确选项会遗漏重要信息或改变原句意思。)	2 到 3 个题
指代题	要求判断代词能指代的对象。	文章中……词指代的是……	3 到 4 个题

Other Reading Questions

The last two questions in each set of questions have special directions.

Sentence Addition Questions

The second-to-last question in each set of questions will generally be a sentence addition question. This type of question gives you a sentence that is not in the passage and asks you to put it into the passage. Four black squares appear between sentences of the paragraph. You must click on one of these squares to put the new sentence into the correct place in the paragraph.

Complete-the-Summary and Complete-the-Chart Questions

The last question in each set of readings will be either a complete-the-summary or a complete-the-chart question. Complete-the-summary questions are worth two points and complete-the-chart questions are worth three or four points. (All the other questions in the Reading Section are worth only one point.) You can get partial credit if you answer some parts of these questions correctly.

For complete-the-summary questions you are given six answer choices and you must choose three of these to create a summary of the passage. Incorrect choices are only minor ideas or they are not mentioned in the passage.

For complete-the-chart questions, you are given a number of answer choices and you must put them in the proper category in a chart. The answer choices will be some important characteristic or example, and the categories will be major concepts described in the passage. You have to decide which of the answer choices is related to which category and place it in the correct place in the chart. Some of these questions have six possible answers and five blanks in the chart. These are worth three points. Some questions have nine possible answers and seven blanks in the chart, and these are worth four points.

2. 其它阅读问题

每套阅读试题的后两个问题有专门的做题指令。

A、插入文本题

每套阅读试题的倒数第二个试题一般是插入文本题。这类问题先给你一个文章中没有出现的句子,要求你把它插入文章中最合适的地方。在文章中会出现四个黑方块,要求你点击其中一个黑方块,把新句子插入到文章中正确的地方。

B、信息归类和填表题

每套阅读试题的最后一个试题一般是信息归类或填表题。信息归类题分值为2分,而填表题分值为3-4分(阅读部分其它问题分值均为1分)。如果你只答对部分内容,只能得一部分分值。

信息题一般提供6个选项,要求你选出3个选项,先归类然后再填入正确的位置。正确答案代表文中的主要观点和重要的支持信息。

填表题提供一些选项,要求考生把它们放在表格里合适的位置。选项一般为文章中重要细节或范例,类别为文章中描述重要的概念。要求考生先判断那个选项的内容与分类概念有关,然后填入表中正确的位置。这类问题表中一般有6个选项和5处空白,分值为3分。有些问题表中有9个选项和7处空白,分值为4分。

Chapter Two

Basic Skills Needed for iBT TOEFL Reading 新托福阅读考试基本技能训练

Passages for Building Your Basic Reading Skills

This section is designed to measure your ability to read and understand short passages similar in topic and style to those that students are likely to encounter in North American universities and colleges. This section contains reading passages and questions about the passages. By reading these passages and answering the questions that follow each passage, students are expected to make steady progress and build up their basic reading skills at the same time. This is essential for them to lay a solid foundation and make a necessary preparation when they come to the more complicated passages and rather challenging academic iBT TOEFL reading questions.

Directions: In this section you will read 50 passages. Each passage is followed by a number of questions about it. You are to choose the one best answer, A, B, C, or D to each question. Then on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all questions about the information in a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

这一部分是用来训练考生的阅读文章及回答问题的基本技能。这些文章的内容和风格与北美大专院校的教材基本一致。这一部分包括阅读文章及文章后的问题。通过阅读这些文章并回答文章后的问题,希望考生能逐步提高阅读速度,进一步掌握阅读技能。只有这样,才可以打下坚实的基础,为即将参加的具有挑战性的托福网考学术类文章做好充分的准备。

本部分包含 50 篇阅读文章,每篇文章后有一些问题。每个问题有 4 个选项,要求考生选出最佳答案,然后在答题卡相应位置作答。请注意:所有问题的答案必须以原文为基础,不能随意发挥。

Read the following passage:

The railroad was not the first institution to impose regularity on society, or to draw attention to the importance of precise timekeeping. For as long as merchants have set out their wares at daybreak and

communal festivities have been celebrated, people have been in rough agreement with their neighbors as to the time of day. The value of this tradition is today more apparent than ever. Were it not for “public acceptance of a single yardstick of time, social life would be unbearably chaotic: the massive daily transfers of goods, services, and information would proceed in fits and starts; the very fabric of modern society would begin to unravel.

Example I

What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. In modern society we must make more time for our neighbors.
- B. The traditions of society are timeless.
- C. An accepted way of measuring time is essential for the smooth functioning of society.
- D. Society judges people by the times at which they conduct certain activities.

The main idea of the passage is that societies need to agree about how time is measured in order to function smoothly. Therefore, you should choose answer C.

Sample Answer: A B ☒ D

Example II

In line 4, the phrase “this tradition” refers to _____.

- A. the practice of starting the business day at dawn
- B. friendly relations between neighbors
- C. the railroad’s reliance on time schedules
- D. people’s agreement on the measurement of time

The phrase “this tradition” refers to the preceding clause, “people have been in rough agreement with their neighbors as to the time of day.” Therefore, you should choose answer D.

Sample Answer: A B C ☒

Now begin work on the questions.

Passage 1

Even the fairest and most impartial newspaper is a medium of propaganda. Every daily newspaper has an editorial page. Here opinion is expressed on events and personalities in the news. But editorial judgement is so persuasively presented that many people accept **these opinions** as facts. Good journalists **uphold** a code of ethics which distinguishes between news and editorial opinion. This **code** holds that in an editorial column the publisher is entitled to advocate any cause he chooses. It is understood that there he is speaking as a **partisan** and may express any view he desires. Because a modern newspaper is so expensive to produce and so costly to establish, newspapers have increasingly become big business organizations. Although there are exceptions, these large newspapers tend to reflect the views of their owners in their editorial on economic and political matters. In the news columns, however, the complete and unbiased facts should be reported. The better metropolitan newspapers and the great press associations usually can be relied on to keep their news impartial. But the less ethical publications often deliberately

“color” the news to favor or oppose certain groups or movements.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Every newspaper is a tool of propaganda.
 - B. Editorial page is important for daily newspapers only.
 - C. The news column is not interesting for readers.
 - D. Good journalists are welcomed.
2. The author states that no modern newspaper _____.
 - A. is controlled by big business interests
 - B. separates fact and opinion
 - C. operates according to a code of ethics
 - D. is free of propaganda
3. According to the passage all daily newspapers _____.
 - A. are operated by an unbiased publisher
 - B. are supported by a big business organization
 - C. have an editorial page
 - D. follow a code of ethics
4. The words “these opinions” in line 3 refer to _____.
 - A. opinions given by readers
 - B. opinions given by editors
 - C. opinions written by publishers
 - D. opinions written by good journalists
5. According to the journalistic code of ethics, a newspaper must _____.
 - A. accept only responsible advertisers
 - B. separate editorials from news
 - C. interpret news according to its editorial viewpoint
 - D. determine what the reader should know about the news
6. The word **uphold** in line 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. believe
 - B. support
 - C. like
 - D. accept
7. The word **code** in line 4 could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - A. sign.
 - B. circle.
 - C. rule.
 - D. theory.
8. According to the passage, a newspaper publisher may use the editorial page to support _____.

- A. only the cause which is most popular
 - B. any cause supported by the advertisers
 - C. any cause he believes in
 - D. only the cause of the owners
9. The word **partisan** in line 6 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. publisher
B. businessman
C. advertiser
D. supporter of a party
10. Newspapers have entered the category of large business organizations because of _____.
A. their influence on the reading public
B. their reports of stock market activity
C. the millions of papers sold daily
D. the tremendous costs of production
11. When only one side of the news is regularly presented in a newspaper, the reader may assume that the _____.
A. paper is a member of a large press association
B. paper's ethical standards are suspect
C. paper is in financial trouble
D. paper upholds a journalistic code of ethics
12. The word **color** in line 12 most nearly means _____.
A. dye
B. tint
C. describe
D. distort



When Christopher Columbus landed in America's shores, he encountered copper-skinned people whom he promptly called "Indians". Mistaken in his geography, he believed he had reached India. Current estimates indicate that there were over a million Indians inhabiting North America then. There are approximately 800, 000 Indians today, of whom about 250, 000 live on reservations.

The early settlers had an **amicable** relationship with Indians, who shared their knowledge of hunting, fishing, and farming with their uninvited guests. The stereotyped cunning, evil Indian of Western movies was created by callous, treacherous white men; the Indian was born friendly.

Conflict developed between the Indians and the settlers, whose encroachment on Indian lands brought an era of turbulence. As early as 1745, Indian tribes joined to drive the French off their Land. The French and Indian War did not end until 1763. The Indians had succeeded in destroying many of the