

# TOEFL



## 托福阅读精选

谈唯 编

哈尔滨出版社

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**谈唯主编**

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## 前 言

学习英语和参加“托福”、EPT 考试者，都有一个共同的感觉：英语的词汇和试题中的阅读理解这一关是很难过的。不少的学习英语者，片面地认为词汇量只能靠死记硬背，所以捧着一本本的词典强记背诵。然而，往往事倍功半。一是背的快，遗忘的也快；二是在应试时遇到阅读理解问题，又常常痛失得分。笔者认为，若想在阅读理解题上面获得高分，加大训量，培养出语言感，和临场状态的熟练技巧是至关重要的。对阅读材料的正确理解，这涉及到应试者的知识范围、理解能力，和对英语语法、文章体裁的熟悉程度，而这一切，只能通过大量的阅读才能真正的掌握。

本书从实用的角度出发，取一般英语阅读书和“托福”指导书的二者之长处，选材广泛、题材多样，精选各类托福阅读材料 150 余篇。书内文章按题材分为政治、文化、人物、科技等学科十个单元。书末并附有词汇表和 1989 年 4 次“托福”试题，既可节省读者查阅生词的时间，又可获得较新的“托福”资料，以检验自己应试前的综合水平，坚定信心。

今年以来，参加各类英语考试者又呈增加趋势，而有关的书籍显得不够充足。本书若能满足学习英语的同志和应试者的需要，那即是编者初衷的心愿。

编著者

1990 年 8 月

# Contents (目录)

## 一、Unit 1

1. Law (法律)	1
2. Population (人口)	1
3. Notorious gunfighter (众所周知的枪手)	2
4. Crime report (犯罪报告)	2
5. Future forces (未来的力量)	2
6. An election year (选举年)	3
7. The judicial system (司法体制)	4
8. Juvenile offender (少年犯)	4
9. The theory of probability (机遇论)	5
10. The migrant workers (移民工人)	6
11. Legal assistants (合法的助手)	6
12. Article II of the Constitution (宪法第二条款)	7
13. Nation (民族)	7
14. Acity of the future (未来的城市)	8
15. Social Customs (社会习俗)	9
16. Battle (战争)	10

## Unit 2

1. Natchez Indians (纳齐兹印地安人)	11
2. Movies (电影)	11
3. Renaissance Men (文艺复兴时代的人)	12
4. Philosophy (哲学)	13
5. Review of a stage play (戏剧评论)	13
6. Way of communication (交流方式)	14
7. Imagine a world (梦幻世界)	14
8. behavior (行为举止)	15
9. Criticism of reseach (科学评估)	16
10. Titanic (塔坦尼克号轮船)	17
11. Art (艺术)	17
12. Space artists (太空艺术家)	18
13. Art of television (电视艺术)	18
14. Folk Song (民歌)	19
15. Legend (传说)	20
16. Violin (小提琴)	20

## Unit 3

1. The parish of St. Bernard (圣.波那德教区)	21
2. Early exploration of North America (南美早期探险)	22
3. Archaeological find (考古发现)	22
4. The Hellenistic Age (希腊化时代)	23
5. The king of kings (王中之王)	23
6. Pyramid (金字塔)	24
7. mummy (木乃伊)	24

8. American Colonial years (美国殖民年代)	25
9. Thanksgiving Day (感恩节)	26
10. The Mounties (加拿大皇家骑警)	26
11. American Indians (美洲印地安人)	27
12. The progress of civilization (文明进程)	28
13. Totem (图腾)	29
14. Ancient Chinese beliefs (古代中国人的信仰)	30
15. Renown (声望)	31
16. The human civilization (人类文明)	32

## Unit 4

1. Sugar (糖)	33
2. Railroad (铁路)	33
3. Petroleum (石油)	34
4. Food (食品)	35
5. Gelatin (骨胶)	36
6. Brick (砖)	36
7. Aluminum (铝)	37
8. Business (商业)	38
9. The law of supply and demand (供需法则)	39
10. A sailing ship (航船)	39
11. Oil (油)	40
12. Natural gas (天然气)	41
13. Economic Systems (经济制度)	42
14. Dispenser (自动售货机)	43
15. Money (钱币)	44
16. Cigarette standard (香烟本位)	45

## Unit 5

1. Synchronous satellites (同步卫星)	46
2. Chemistry (化学)	47
3. Undersea vehicles (水下工具车)	47
4. Dynamics (力学)	48
5. Lie detector (测谎仪)	48
6. Steamboat (蒸汽船)	49
7. Bacteria (细菌)	50
8. Sonar (声纳)	50
9. Audiometry (测听术)	51
10. Sound (声音)	52
11. Radio amateurs (无线电业余爱好者)	53
12. The Snow Ranger Finder (雪中探测仪)	54
13. Sky traffic safe (空中交通安全)	54

## Unit 6

1. Malaria (疟疾)	55
-----------------	----

2. Gerontology (衰老学)	56
3. Baldness (秃顶)	56
4. Awareness episodes (意识片断)	57
5. Glands (腺)	57
6. DNA (脱氧核糖核酸)	58
7. Blind infants (盲童)	59
8. Biosphere (生物圈)	60
9. Nervousness (紧张感)	60
10. Twins (双胞胎)	61
11. Phobia (恐怖症)	61
12. Sleep (睡眠)	62
13. Color Blindness (色盲)	63
14. Sensory nerves (感觉神经)	64
15. Leprosy (麻疯病)	64
16. Pandemic (流行性传染病)	65

### Unit 7

1. Edgar Allan Poe (E. 爱伦坡)	66
2. William Faulkner (W. 福克纳)	67
3. Stanley Fields (S. 菲尔德斯)	67
4. Noah Webster (N. 韦伯斯特)	68
5. Freud (佛洛伊德)	68
6. Napoleon Bonaparte's ambition (N. 波拿巴的野心)	69
7. Alfred Nobel (A. 诺贝尔)	70
8. Andrew Carnegie (A. 卡耐基)	70
9. Time of Rene Coty (R. 科蒂时代)	71
10. Albert Schweitzer (A. 施韦策)	72
11. Clara Louise Maass (C.L. 马斯)	73
12. David Thomson (D. 汤姆逊)	74

### Unit 8

1. The alligator (鳄鱼)	75
2. The insects (昆虫)	75
3. Anemone (海葵)	76
4. Koala (考拉熊)	76
5. Groundhog (土拨鼠)	77
6. Termite (白蚁)	78
7. Tapeworm (绦虫)	78
8. Lizard (蜥蜴)	79
9. The birds I (鸟 I)	79
10. Ayu (香鱼)	80
11. Whale (鲸)	81
12. New world Monkeys (新世界猴)	82
13. The fiddler crab (蟹)	82
14. Bloodhounds (大警犬)	83
15. The Eskimo dog (爱斯基摩犬)	84

### Unit 9

1. Natural levee (天然防洪堤)	85
2. Mexico's Pacific coast (墨西哥太平洋海岸)	85
3. Pliocene Age (鲜新世时代)	86
4. Mars (火星)	86
5. Nature's Construction workers (自然界的建筑师)	87
6. The Lost Sea (遗失的海)	88
7. The Ice Age (冰河时代)	89
8. The Grand Canyon (大峡谷)	89
9. A geyser (天然间歇喷泉)	90
10. Changing the weather (呼风唤雨)	91
11. Mountain (山)	91
12. Galaxy (银河)	92
13. Guyot (平顶海山)	93
14. Galapagos Islands (加拉帕戈斯群岛)	94
15. Sun (太阳)	95
16. North Pole and South Pole (南极和北极)	96

### Unit 10

1. Education I (教育 I)	97
2. Students' loan (学生贷款)	97
3. The university community (大学社区)	98
4. Hot boning (热去骨法)	99
5. Education II (教育 2)	99
6. Books' effective (书的妙用)	100
7. Courses (选修课)	100
8. The Library of Congress (国会图书馆)	101
9. University (大学)	102
10. Mirage (海市蜃楼)	102
11. The Plimsoll mark (载重线标志)	103
12. The American College town (美国大学城)	104
13. College students (大学生)	105
14. The age of automation (自动化时代)	106
15. The roles of men and women (男女角色)	107
二、Answer keys (参考答案)	109
三、Vocabulary (词汇表)	111
四、Appendix (附录)	
1. 1989 年 1 月托福考试题	129
2. 1989 年 5 月托福考试题	140
3. 1989 年 8 月托福考试题	152
4. 1989 年 10 月托福考试题	164
5. Answer keys (参考答案)	176



## Unit 1—1

In a very broad sense, legislation plays the same role in civil law countries as judicial decisions play in common law countries. legislative rules provide the starting point from which lawyers and judges work toward their goal. the most just solution for the problem at hand. Usually the statute provides a clear answer to the problem. In those cases. the statute is strictly applied. more because it is just than because it is a statute. Because of this it often appears that legislation is the law and that the judge's role is simply to apply automatically the ready-made solutions provided by the legislature. Nevertheless. there are a great many cases where the judge's role is far more creative.

1. When civil law lawyers and judges strictly apply a statute. it is usually because.
  - (A) it provides a just solution to a problem.
  - (B) statutes are laws and must be obeyed.
  - (C) the judge's role is always simply to apply automatically the ready-made solutions provided by the legislature.
  - (D) the role of the civil law judiciary is never really creative.
2. Judicial decisions in common law countries play the same role as
  - (A) legislation in common law countries.
  - (B) legislation in civil law countries.
  - (C) U.S. Supreme Court interpretations.
  - (D) common law decisions in civil law countries.
3. A "statute" is
  - (A) a judicial decision.
  - (B) a just solution to a problem.
  - (C) a law.
  - (D) the goal of lawyers and judges.
4. When the author says that "the judge's role is far more creative" (line 14) he means that
  - (A) the judge, not the legislature. makes the law.
  - (B) the judge applies the solution provided by the legislature.
  - (C) the judge creates some cases he tries.
  - (D) the judge often does more than just apply the law.

## Unit 1—2

According to the census of 1800, the United States of America contained 5,308,483 persons. In the same year the British Islands contained upwards of fifteen million; the French Republic,

more than twenty-seven million. Nearly one-fifth of the American people were black slaves; the true political population consisted of four and a half million free whites, or less than one million able-bodied males. on whose shoulders fell the burden of a continent. Even after two centuries of struggle the land was still untamed; forest covered every portion, except here and there a strip of cultivated soil; the minerals lay undisturbed in their rocky beds, and more than two-thirds of the people clung to the seaboard within fifty miles of tidewater, where alone the wants of civilized life could be supplied.

5. In the United States of America in 1800
  - (A) one out of every twenty-five Americans was a black slave.
  - (B) one out of every four Americans was a black slave.
  - (C) two out of every three Americans were black slaves.
  - (D) one out of every five Americans was a black slave.
6. Free white men in America numbered
  - (A) about four-fifths of the population.
  - (B) about four and one-half million.
  - (C) 5,308,483.
  - (D) less than one million.
7. Two-thirds of the American people
  - (A) lived where the wants of civilized life could not be supplied.
  - (B) lived in Washington.
  - (C) lived on the seaboard.
  - (D) lived within fifteen miles of tidewater.
8. The struggle to tame the American continent had been going on
  - (A) about two hundred years.
  - (B) about fifty years.
  - (C) a little more than a century.
  - (D) since 1750.
9. This description of the United States in 1800 suggests that
  - (A) most of the new nation was undeveloped.
  - (B) the people of the new nation had succeeded in taming the continent.
  - (C) strips of cultivated land were every where.
  - (D) settlers were beginning to mine the valuable minerals of the new continent.

### Unit 1—3

One of the most notorious gunfighters of the Old West was Wyatt Earp. Born in Monmouth, Illinois, he died an old man in Los Angeles in 1929.

Earp was one of a clan of brothers. He drove a stage and worked as a bartender and eventually became a gambler after starting as a farmer. While working as a policeman in Wichita, Kansas, he was caught stealing money. He then moved to Dodge City, Kansas, and became a deputy marshal. There he killed his first man, George Hoyt.

In 1879 he moved to Tombstone, Arizona. His brother Virgil was the marshal and Wyatt became his deputy. They were tough lawmen, a fact that eventually led to the gunfight at the O.K. Corral where the brothers killed three men. Friends of the dead men later crippled Virgil and killed another brother, Morgan. In revenge Earp killed Frank Stilwell and Indian Charlie. With a posse after him Wyatt fled to Nome, Alaska, later drifted to San Francisco and eventually ended up in Los Angeles.

10. Where was Wyatt Earp NOT a lawman?
  - (A) Dodge City
  - (B) Tombstone
  - (C) Nome
  - (D) Wichita
11. Who killed Indian Charlie?
  - (A) George Hoyt
  - (B) Virgil Earp
  - (C) Frank Stilwell
  - (D) Wyatt Earp
12. Why did Wyatt Earp leave Wichita?
  - (A) He had killed a man.
  - (B) To become a deputy marshal in Dodge.
  - (C) He was caught stealing.
  - (D) To find a good place to gamble.
13. Wyatt Earp could best be described as
  - (A) a cowardly gunfighter
  - (B) a tough and sometimes dishonest lawman
  - (C) a person who always sought revenge
  - (D) a farmer and stage driver
14. What did Wyatt Earp do first?
  - (A) Drive a stage
  - (B) Gamble
  - (C) Serve as a deputy
  - (D) Farm

### Unit 1—4

Major offenses reported to the police in 1979 numbered 56,607, or twice as many as in 1969. The rate per 1,000 population has increased from 35 in 1969 to 71 in 1979. More than 50 percent of the 1979 total occurred in Capitol City. For the State as a whole, major offenses known to police in 1979 included 62 murders, 142 cases of negligent manslaughter, 210 rape cases, 1,632 robberies, 564 aggravated assaults, 17,221 burglaries, 34,421 cases of larceny, and 5,010 auto thefts. The value of property reported stolen in Capitol City alone in 1979 exceeded \$ 18 million, only 10% was recovered. For the State as a whole, 26.1 percent of the major offenses and 72.9 percent of the minor offenses were cleared by arrest in 1979. Fifty-eight percent of the persons arrested for major crimes and 21 percent of those arrested for lesser offenses in Capitol City in 1979 were less than eighteen years of age. More than one-third of the arrested juveniles were counseled and released, and only a small number were committed to the State Youth Correctional Facility.

15. What was the percentage of increase for major crimes during the ten-year period?
  - (A) About 35%
  - (B) About 71%
  - (C) About 100%
  - (D) About 200%
16. How many cases, according to the statistics, involved death?
  - (A) 204
  - (B) 62
  - (C) 564
  - (D) 142
17. Only about a quarter of the major crimes in the state resulted in
  - (A) prison terms.
  - (B) convictions.
  - (C) arrests.
  - (D) loss of property.
18. Juveniles were arrested for more than half of
  - (A) the major crimes in Capitol City.
  - (B) the major crimes in the State.
  - (C) the minor crimes in Capitol City.
  - (D) the minor crimes in the State.

### Unit 1—5

George Gallup, Jr., the man who makes and stakes his reputation on knowing what Americans think, has brought all his polling strategies together to identify and analyze what he calls future



forces. Already they are shaping the form our society will assume by the end of this century. For the past several years Gallup has sought the views of millions of Americans in the belief that broad-based polls give a corporate sense of where the country is headed, a sense that no single person possesses. He surveys the nation's youth, for example, because his polls have shown repeatedly that one's values and attitudes about life — the seeds of future actions — are formed before a person reaches the age of twenty. Gallup also seeks the opinions of a diverse group of experts — lawyers, judges, economists, business executives, artists, scientists, the clergy — to focus as sharply as possible on the future.

19. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
  - (A) "The life of George Gallup, Jr."
  - (B) "Predicting the Shape of American Society"
  - (C) "The Opinion of Experts"
  - (D) "Our Nation's Youth"
20. It can be inferred that George Gallup, Jr., is a
  - (A) pollster
  - (B) lawyer
  - (C) scientist
  - (D) corporate executive
21. It can be inferred from the passage that George Gallup, Jr., is
  - (A) thorough
  - (B) unknown
  - (C) obstinate
  - (D) questionable
22. George Gallup, Jr., questioned the nation's youth because
  - (A) this population is under the age of twenty
  - (B) these teenagers form a diverse group of experts
  - (C) these youngsters number in the millions
  - (D) this age group's values and attitudes predict future forces
23. According to the passage, George Gallup, Jr., would most likely seek the opinion of
  - (A) a factory worker
  - (B) someone in his twenties
  - (C) a priest
  - (D) a prison inmate

bers are evenly divisible by four (1944, 1948, etc.) Since 1840, American presidents elected in years ending in zero have been destined to die in office. William H. Harrison, the man who served the shortest term, died of pneumonia several weeks after his inauguration.

Abraham Lincoln was one of four presidents who were assassinated. He was elected in 1860, and his untimely death came just five years later.

James A. Garfield, a former Union army general from Ohio, was shot during his first year in office (1881) by a man to whom he wouldn't give a job.

While in his second term of office (1901), William McKinley, another Ohioan, attended the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York. During the reception, he was assassinated while shaking hands with some of the guests.

Three years after his election in 1920, Warren G. Harding died in office. Although it was never proved, many believe he was poisoned.

Franklin D. Roosevelt had been elected four times (1932, 1936, 1940, and 1944), the only man to serve so long a term. He had contracted polio in 1921 and died of the illness in 1945.

John F. Kennedy, the last of the line, was assassinated in 1963, only three years after his election.

- Will 1980's candidate suffer the same fate?
24. Which of the following was not an election year?
  - (A) 1960
  - (B) 1930
  - (C) 1988
  - (D) 1824
25. Which president served the shortest term in office?
  - (A) Abraham Lincoln
  - (B) Warren G. Harding
  - (C) William McKinley
  - (D) William H. Harrison
26. Which of the following is true?
  - (A) All presidents elected in years ending in zero have died in office.
  - (B) Only presidents from Ohio have died in office.
  - (C) Franklin D. Roosevelt completed four terms as president.
  - (D) Four American presidents have been assassinated.
27. How many presidents elected in years ending in zero since 1840 have died in office?
  - (A) 7
  - (B) 5
  - (C) 4
  - (D) 3
28. In this reading, what does inauguration mean?
  - (A) election

### Unit 1—6

An election year is one in which all four num-

- (B) acceptance speech
  - (C) swearing-in ceremonies
  - (D) campaign
29. Which of the following was not assassinated?
- (A) John F. Kennedy
  - (B) Franklin D. Roosevelt
  - (C) Abraham Lincoln
  - (D) James A. Garfield

### Unit 1—7

In recent years, there has been an increasing awareness of the inadequacies of the judicial system in the United States. Costs are staggering both for the taxpayers and the litigants—and the litigants, or parties, have to wait sometimes many years before having their day in court. Many suggestions have been made concerning methods of ameliorating the situation, but as in most branches of government, changes come slowly.

One suggestion that has been made in order to maximize the efficiency of the system is to allow districts that have an overabundance of pending cases to borrow judges from other districts that do not have such a backlog. Another suggestion is to use pretrial conferences, in which the judge meets in his chambers with the litigants and their attorneys in order to narrow the issues, limit the witnesses, and provide for a more orderly trial. The theory behind pretrial conferences is that judges will spend less time on each case and parties will more readily settle before trial when they realize the adequacy of their claims and their opponents' evidence. Unfortunately, at least one study has shown that pretrial conferences actually use more judicial time than they save, rarely result in pretrial settlements and actually result in higher damage settlements.

Many states have now established another method, small-claims courts, in which cases over small sums of money can be disposed of with considerable dispatch. Such proceedings cost the litigants almost nothing. In California, for example, the parties must appear before the judge without the assistance of counsel. The proceedings are quite informal and there is no pleading—the litigants need to make only a one-sentence statement of their claim. By going to this type of court, the plaintiff waives any right to a jury trial and the right to appeal the decision.

In coming years, we can expect to see more and more innovations in the continuing effort to remedy a situation which must be remedied if the

citizens who have valid claims are going to be able to have their day in court.

30. The pretrial conference, in theory, is supposed to do all of the following except
- (A) narrow the issues
  - (B) cause early settlements
  - (C) save judicial time
  - (D) increase settlement costs
31. What is the main topic of the passage?
- (A) All states should follow California's example in using small-claims courts in order to free judges for other work.
  - (B) The legislature needs to formulate fewer laws so that the judiciary can catch up on its older cases.
  - (C) Nobody seems to care enough to attempt to find methods for making the judicial system more efficient.
  - (D) While there are many problems with the court system, there are viable suggestions for improvement.
32. The word litigants means most nearly
- (A) jury members
  - (B) commentators
  - (C) parties in a lawsuit
  - (D) taxpayers
33. Which of the following is true about small-claims courts?
- (A) It is possible to have one's case heard by a jury if he or she is dissatisfied with the court's decision.
  - (B) The litigants must plead accurately and according to a strict form.
  - (C) The decision may not be appealed to a higher court.
  - (D) The parties may not present their cases without an attorney's help.
34. What can we assume from the passage?
- (A) Most people who feel they have been wronged have a ready remedy in courts of law.
  - (B) Many people would like to bring a case to court, but are unable to because of the cost and time required.
  - (C) The judicial system in the United States is highly acclaimed for its efficiency.
  - (D) Pretrial conferences will someday probably have replaced trials completely.

### Unit 1—8

There is controversy and misunderstanding

about the proper functions of juvenile courts and their probation departments. There are cries that the whole process produces delinquents rather than rehabilitates them. There are speeches by the score about "getting tough" with the kids. Another large group thinks we should be more understanding and gentle with delinquents. This distrust of the services offered can be attributed in large part to the confusion in the use of these services throughout the country.

On the one hand, the juvenile courts are tied to the criminal court system, with an obligation to decide guilt and innocence for offenses specifically stated and formally charged. On the other, they have the obligation to provide treatment, supervision and guidance to youngsters in trouble, without respect to the crimes of which they are accused. These two conflicting assignments must be carried out—quite properly—in an informal 校 private way, which will not stigmatize a youngster during his formative years.

And, as the courts' preoccupation with the latter task has increased, the former (that of dispensing justice) has retreated, with the result grave injustices are bound to occur.

35. The title below that best expresses the ideas of this passage is
- (A) Grave Injustices
  - (B) A problem for Today's Teenagers
  - (C) Rehabilitating Youthful Criminals
  - (D) Justice for Juvenile Offenders
36. The author contends that public distrust of juvenile courts is primarily the result of
- (A) resentment on the part of those convicted by them
  - (B) the dual function of these courts
  - (C) lack of a sufficient number of probation officers
  - (D) injustices done by the courts
37. The passage suggests that the author
- (A) is familiar with the problem
  - (B) is impatient with justice
  - (C) sides with those who favor leniency for juvenile offenders
  - (D) regards all offenses as equally important
38. The tone of this passage is
- (A) highly emotional
  - (C) optimistic
  - (B) highly personal
  - (D) calm

### Unit 1--9

The theory of probability was born into a hos-

tile world—a world of superstitions, of charms and curses, where success was believed to be the reward of the "lucky" and failure the result of "outrageous fortune." Its birth place, the gambling room, was hardly reputable, however fashionable it might have been. Yet, despite these handicaps, the theory of probability has had a profound impact on our ability to cope with many of the things that we observe in nature. In many respects, its contribution to scientific thought has been as significant as Newton's calculus or Euclid's geometry.

While the practical contributions of probability theory are undisputed, few theories have created such a philosophical controversy. We shall not belabor the issues here except to note that the basic point of difference lies in the view regarding the meaning—and, therefore, the use one is willing to make—of probability measures. But these matters are primarily philosophical rather than mathematical. The mathematical foundations of the theory are not really an issue. Here our task is to construct a practical definition of the word "probability."

39. According to the passage, the theory of probability began
- (A) with many failures
  - (B) at the same time as Euclid's geometry
  - (C) as a superstition
  - (D) under unfavorable conditions
40. The theory of probability was originated to
- (A) reinforce the effectiveness of dares or curses
  - (B) increase the predictability of winning in games of chance
  - (C) overcome the hostility of the environment
  - (D) find out why some people are lucky and others unlucky
41. According to the passage, what important effect has probability theory had?
- (A) It has enabled people to understand and adapt to their experiences better.
  - (B) It has led to increased technological development.
  - (C) It has profoundly influenced the course of natural events.
  - (D) It has resolved philosophical questions about the meaning of probability measures.
42. One of the points made in the passage about the theory of probability is that
- (A) its applications have gone far beyond

- its original use
- (B) it has gone specifically beyond the thought of Euclid and Newton
- (C) it has made gambling both more fashionable and more reputable
- (D) its practical applications are more significant than its philosophical or mathematical foundations.

43. Which aspect of probability theory does the author prefer not to discuss?

- (A) The questions of origins.
- (B) The practical contributions
- (C) The controversial issues.
- (D) The future uses.

### Unit 1—10

Agriculture in the West and South of the United States has traditionally been supported by migrant workers who migrate or move from area to area according to the crops that need harvesting. Many Chinese, Filipino, and Mexican immigrants became migrant workers when they first arrived in the United States. Often they had problems with the English language or no skills that they could immediately use in the new country.

A person looking objectively at the living conditions of these workers might say that their way of life was little better than slavery. They were housed in substandard conditions, received wages far below the minimum, and had no medical or insurance benefits. The migrant workers had no labor unions that could bargain for better wages, better hours, or improved working conditions. They had no money and no power with which to bargain with their employers. Employers were making fortunes by the sweat of their workers' brows. It took an idealistic, determined young man named Cesar Chavez to change the plight of the migrant worker forever.

44. Which of the following correctly describes migrant workers?

- (A) Only Mexicans were permitted to work on crops.
- (B) Living and working conditions were generally poor.
- (C) The workers usually stayed in one place for many years.
- (D) All the workers were fluent in English.

45. It can be inferred from the final sentence of the passage that

- (A) the conditions described are still the same today
- (B) migrant workers will always live like slaves

- (C) conditions for migrant workers are better now than before the work of Cesar Chavez
- (D) there is no longer any need for migrant workers

46. The next paragraph of this passage will probably be

- (A) a history of agriculture in the United States
- (B) a listing of the countries migrant workers come from
- (C) a lesson in English as a foreign language
- (D) the changes brought about by Cesar Chavez

47. Which of the following describes the work done by migrant workers?

- (A) It required skilled labor.
- (B) It could only be done by native-born Americans.
- (C) It was closely supervised by national labor unions.
- (D) It was low paid, and working conditions were poor.

### Unit 1—11

Paralegal or legal assistants are people trained in legal skills who either work under the supervision of an attorney or who are otherwise authorized by law to use these skills. Working under the direction and control of an attorney, they can perform a wide range of legal functions and activities short of giving legal advice, appearing in court, setting fees, and accepting cases.

Paralegal functions include, but are not limited to, legal interviewing, legal research, advocacy, law office administration, and litigation assistance. Paralegal assistants are associated with private law firms; with local, state, and federal government agencies; with banks; businesses; commercial firms; community organizations; law enforcement agencies; and other enterprises.

48. A paralegal assistant is a person who

- (A) can appear in court in lieu of an attorney
- (B) can only work administratively in a law office
- (C) is authorized by law to use certain legal skills
- (D) is the same as a lawyer

49. A paralegal assistant is likely to be found working in any of the following except

- (A) Children's Hospital in New Orleans
- (B) General Motors
- (C) the First National Bank of Atlanta
- (D) the Police Department of Phoenix

50. If you need legal advice on a matter involving an inheritance, you should seek the aid of
- (A) a paralegal assistant
  - (B) an attorney
  - (C) an insurance salesman
  - (D) a banker

### Unit 1—12

Article II of the Constitution of the United States vests "executive power" in the president. There is some dispute among constitutional scholars as to whether the executive power consists solely of those powers enumerated for the president, or whether it consists of additional powers that are implied in Article II. Most authorities lean toward the latter interpretation.

The actual powers expressly granted to the president are few in number. He is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and of the state militias when called into the service of the United States. He may require the written opinion of his executive officers and is empowered to grant reprieves and pardons except in the case of impeachment. He has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided that two-thirds of the senators present concur. He also nominates and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Justices of the Supreme Court, and other federal officers whose appointments are established by law. Congress has by law vested the appointment of inferior officers in the president. The president has the power of fill all vacancies that occur during the recess of the Senate. Those commissions expire unless the Senate consents to them when it reconvenes. The Constitution also directs the president to periodically inform congress on the state of the Union and to recommend legislation that he considers necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses of Congress, or either of them, and in case the two Houses disagree as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. The president shall also receive ambassadors and other public ministers, take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and commission all officers of the

United States. The president may veto acts of Congress. A two-thirds vote of those present and voting is required in both the House and the Senate to override his veto.

51. An appropriate title for the reading would be
- (A) The President
  - (B) The President's Role with Congress
  - (C) Constitutional Imperatives
  - (D) The Executive Powers of the President
52. Of all the powers of the president, the most important is
- (A) his role as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces
  - (B) not indicated or implied in the passage
  - (C) his role as a treaty maker with other countries
  - (D) his right to veto acts of Congress
53. It can be inferred from the passage that the author's intent is to
- (A) argue for increased executive power in the presidency
  - (B) analyze Article II of the Constitution
  - (C) explain the constitutional powers of the president
  - (D) defend the office of the presidency against charges of misuse of executive privilege.
54. According to the passage, which of the following may a president do?
- (A) fill a vacancy while the Senate is not in session
  - (B) make treaties on his own, without the advice of the Senate
  - (C) appoint ambassadors on his own, without the advice of the Senate
  - (D) pardon an impeached federal judge

### Unit 1—13

It is difficult to think of a nation as an abstract collection of people living on a patch of territory. It is easier to think of it as a person. This is why we sometimes call Great Britain "Britannia" and the United States "Columbia," and think of both as stately women.

We also use masculine symbols in our personification of nations. In 1712 John Arbuthnot, a Scot, wrote a political satire in which the characters were supposed to be typical members of different nationalities. The Englishman was John Bull. This name, which was sufficiently flattering to be adopted generally, combined the most

common English first name with a last name indicating strength. John Bull is usually pictured as a portly businessman with a Union Jack on his hatband.

After the American War of Independence ended in 1783, the United States was known as "Brother Jonathan." Jonathan was a biblical name associated with simple people from rural areas, and it seemed fitting since the United States was rural and unsophisticated, and since Americans considered their type of simplicity a virtue compared with the wickedness of European cities. It is possible, however, that the name originated with President George Washington, who would often say, when faced with a hard problem, "Let us consult Brother Jonathan," referring to his secretary, Jonathan Trumbull.

55. In the first paragraph the author explains why we picture
- A the United States as Brother Jonathan
  - B Britain as John Bull
  - C nations as individuals
  - D All of the above
56. Both Britain and the United States have been given
- A feminine names
  - B masculine names
  - C flattering names
  - D All of the above
57. The name John Bull to symbolize Britain was introduced by
- A an Englishman
  - B an Irishman
  - C a Scotsman
  - D a Welshman
58. The last name Bull represents
- A strength
  - B backwardness
  - C ignorance
  - D ability
59. "Brother Jonathan" was an appropriate name for the United States because it was chiefly
- A a commercial nation
  - B a country of rural areas
  - C an industrial nation
  - D a nation of shipbuilders
60. The author says Americans felt that European cities were
- A virtuous
  - B businesslike
  - C wicked
  - D backward

61. If the anecdote about George Washington is true, his secretary appears to have been
- A cowardly
  - B polite
  - C incompetent
  - D wise
62. Both masculine symbols were in general usage in the
- A 1400s
  - B 1500s
  - C 1600s
  - D 1700s

### Unit 1—14

A city of the future — where there will be no housing shortage, no unemployment, no pollution, and plenty of good schools, efficient transportation, fruit trees, and gardens — is under construction near Anchorage, Alaska, only a few miles from the Arctic Circle.

The temperature-controlled, indoor city will be the headquarters for oil exploration and development of Alaska's north slope, and will provide housing for the expected influx of residents, estimated ultimately to number fifty thousand.

A huge power plant, which will operate with natural gas from the oil reserves, will provide heat for the entire city. The temperature will never fall below 68 degrees. People will stroll in comfort in the glass-enclosed streets while their neighbors in nearby Anchorage suffer at thirty below zero.

The wonder city will be connected with Anchorage by high-speed monorail, while interior transportation will be via minirail and electric taxis. Automobiles will be left near Anchorage.

The primitive beauty of the surrounding area will be left almost untouched to provide a satisfying natural environment for hiking, fishing, and other outdoor activities. Lakes on the site will be for sailboats and canoes. If people want to go into the wilderness, they will have to go on skis or snowshoes. No snowmobiles or motorboats will be allowed.

The \$ 7,200,000 purchase of Alaska from Russia, which was arranged in 1867 by U.S. Secretary of State William Seward, was called Seward's Folly. In contrast, the name of the futuristic Alaskan city is Seward's Success.

63. The author implies that, in comparison with anchorage, the new city will have
- A more efficient garbage collection
  - B more adequate power supply

- C more luxurious vegetation
  - D a greater population
64. According to the article, the city will have
- A a constant temperature of 68 degrees
  - B inexhaustible oil reserves
  - C sunlight at midnight
  - D None of the above
65. The power plant will
- A operate with natural gas
  - B provide heat for the entire city
  - C make it possible to grow fruit
  - D All of the above
66. Implied but not stated:
- A People will reach the city by monorail.
  - B Electric trolley buses will operate in the city.
  - C There will be few traffic problems in the city.
  - D Taxi service will not be available.
67. Residents of the new city will be able to
- A plant gardens
  - B fish from motorboats
  - C go skiing or snowmobiling
  - D All of the above
68. According to the author, planners of the city aim at preserving the
- A natural beauty of the environment
  - B quietness of the countryside
  - C livelihood of the native people
  - D Both A and B
69. The city has been named after the
- A first governor of Alaska
  - B man who purchased Alaska from Russia
  - C engineer who planned the city
  - D None of the above
70. The tone of this article is
- A factual and optimistic
  - B factual and pessimistic
  - C imaginative and optimistic
  - D imaginative and pessimistic

### Unit 1—15

Anybody over seventy who was brought up in a country willage or town finds the social customs of young people today strangely familiar. In the 1880's or 1890's, it was normal to have boys and girls pair off in a more or less stable fashion, and such pairing often ended in marriage.

Why have our young people reverted so sharply to the ways of an earlier era and a simpler society? There seems to be no clear-cut answer. The change has often been ascribed to the Second World War, but this reversion was well un-

der way before 1939. The new folkways may be related to the Great Depression when a boy putting out money for a girl on dances movies, or the like wanted to be sure of some return on his investment. It is also true that the fiercely competitive social life of the twenties, with the stag lines and the cutting in and the multiple dates, meant that a popular girl had a very good time indeed.

But the majority of girls were not popular. They dreaded being wall-flowers, the ones with whom boys sometimes got stuck. It may be that the less popular girls were the ones who slowly created the present democratic system, under which any girl with a steady is just as well off as any other girl with a steady. Since each boy wants a steady, too, and since the number of boys and girls are about equal, everybody seems better off at present, though it is possible that some male polygamous instincts are thwarted. On the other hand, girls would insist that the new system was created by the boys who are aggressive, possessive and jealous of all rivals.

71. According to the author, the social customs of young people today are familiar to anyone
- A over seventy
  - B who was brought up in a country village
  - C over seventy who was brought up a country willage or town
  - D over seventy who was brought up in the city
72. The practice of going steady is rem niscent of a custom first popular
- A after the Second World War
  - B before 1900
  - C in the 1920's
  - D during the Depression
73. According to the article, the question "Why have our young people reverted so sharply to the ways of an earlier era?"
- A can be answered only tentatively
  - B can be answered definitely
  - C cannot be answered
  - D is definitely answered in the article
74. Folkways are
- A social customs
  - B social changes
  - C youthful habits
  - D dating habits
75. The resumption of the custom of going steady, according to the author, cannot be ascribed to the Second World War because
- A the Second World War began before 1939



- B the custom of going steady was well under way before 1939
  - C the Second World War disrupted the American folk ways
  - D during the War going steady was unpatriotic
76. According to the author, going steady may have been revived during the Great Depression because
- A social life became more competitive
  - B boys could not afford to take girls to dances
  - C girls became more independent
  - D the practice was regarded by young men as a wise investment
77. The author states that the custom of going steady is democratic because of its
- A equality
  - B bigamy
  - C polygamy
  - D freedom
78. When the author states that some male polygamous instincts are thwarted, he is implying that
- A men like to date only one girl
  - B men like to date more than one girl
  - C men do not like to date girls
  - D girls like a man who has more than one date
79. According to the author, the custom of going steady is better for
- A boys
  - B girls
  - C wallflowers only
  - D both boys and girls
80. The most accurate title for this selection would be
- A Social Customs of Our Day
  - B Dating Habits of American Youth
  - C Monogamy vs. Polygamy
  - D Some Possible Reasons Why Young People Go Steady

### Unit 1-16

Battles are like marriages. They have a certain fundamental experience they share in common they differ infinitely, but still they are all alike. 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 life—as death is the reverse of life, and love of hate battles are commitments to cause death as

marriages are commitments to create 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 worship 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.

81. 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
82. Although the author says that battles are horrible, he also says that
- A most people find fascination in them
  - B there is no battle aim worthy of the name
  - C one should love life and not death
  - D fighting to end battles is justifiable
83. The author states that one who fights a battle toward any end other than peace is
- A tainted by fascism
  - B misguided and unworthy
  - C victimized by unconscious drives to kill
  - D bent on his own destruction
84. The article says that the individual, in battle and in marriage, must
- A make a union
  - B compromise his beliefs
  - C take the risks he has committed himself to
  - D recognize that death is the reverse of life
85. As used in the article, "the servants of death" refers to
- A the battles
  - B those who are fascinated by death
  - C the worshipers of fascism
  - D the weapons used in battle
86. According to the author

- A killing is necessary
  - B if one thinks enough, he will find peace
  - C to go into battle is to commit suicide
  - D none of these
87. 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 these
88. The article says that a surgeon can triumph when he
- A performs a successful operation
  - B triumphs over the body
  - C removes a cancer
  - D cuts out that which is life-destroying
89. The author says that cancer is
- A a kind of death within the body
  - B often fatal
  - C death itself
  - D like a battle
90. Implied by the author, but not stated: "I have found peace as I
- A think about life and death"
  - B return to an army that fights death and cynicism"
  - C consider becoming a surgeon"
  - D recognize that life and hope can triumph if one fights for them"
- (D) around 1680.
2. How did the Natchez respond to the French?
- (A) They abandoned their mission.
  - (B) They founded the Louisiana colony at Biloxi.
  - (C) They were very hostile to the French.
  - (D) They were receptive to French ways.
3. The one thing about the Natchez that most impressed early French settlers was
- (A) their unfriendliness.
  - (B) their numbers.
  - (C) their highly developed civilization.
  - (D) their method of government.
4. The word "fruitless" (line 9) probably means
- (A) successful.
  - (B) unpredictable.
  - (C) that the fruit trees the Jesuits planted were barren.
  - (D) unproductive.
5. What quality was not attributed to the Natchez?
- (A) barbarity
  - (B) viciousness
  - (C) insanity
  - (D) strength
6. The word "resided" (line 5) means
- (A) hunted.
  - (B) lived.
  - (C) hid.
  - (D) waited.

### Unit 2—1

Early French visitors to the wilderness of the Lower Mississippi Valley were impressed by the hostility of the Natchez Indians. The LaSaile voyagers, who in 1682 stopped beneath the steep bluff on which the tribe resided, were sure that the Indians were plotting "some evil design" and were "resolved to betray and kill us." Jesuits journeyed to the Natchez villages soon after the birth of the Louisiana colony at Biloxi in 1699, but so fruitless was their work that the mission was abandoned eight years later. The priests were shocked by the "barbarous" and "vicious" natives. Whether the Natchez were more unreceptive to Gallic ways than were neighboring Indians is moot, but certainly the French encountered in them a strong and unusual tribe.

1. The Jesuits began their work at the Natchez villages
- (A) in 1699.
  - (B) in 1682.
  - (C) around 1707.

### Unit 2—2

Up to about 1915, movies were short and programs were made up of several works. Then D.W. Griffith and others began to make longer films which provided the same powerful emotional appeal as did melodrama and presented spectacles far beyond what the theater could offer. Consequently, after World War I increasing numbers of spectators deserted the theater for the movies. This trend was accelerated in the late 1920's as a result of two new elements. In 1927 sound was added to the previously silent film, and thus one of the theater's principal claims to superiority vanished. In 1929 a serious economic depression began. Since audiences could go to the movies for a fraction of what it cost to see a play, theatergoing became a luxury which few could afford, especially as the depression deepened.

By the end of World War II, the American theater had been reduced to about thirty theaters in