

## Test 8

### Questions 1-9

Another early Native American tribe in what is now the southwestern part of the United States was the Anasazi. By A.D. 800 the Anasazi Indians were constructing multistory pueblos - massive, stone apartment compounds. Each one was virtually a stone town, which is why the Spanish would later call them pueblos, the Spanish word

(5) for towns. These pueblos represent one of the Anasazis' supreme achievements. At least a dozen large stone houses took shape below the bluffs of Chaco Canyon in northwest New Mexico. They were built with masonry walls more than a meter thick and adjoining apartments to accommodate dozens even hundreds, of families. The largest, later named Pueblo Bonito (Pretty Town) by the Spanish, rose in five terraced (10) stories, contained more than 800 rooms, and could have housed a population of 1,000 or more. Besides living quarters, each pueblo included one or more kivas —circular underground chambers faced with stone. They functioned as sanctuaries where the elders met to plan festival, perform ritual dances, settle pueblo affairs, and impart

(15) tribal lore to the younger generation. Some kivas were enormous. Of the 30 or so at Pueblo Bonito, two measured 20 meters across. They contained niches for ceremonial objects, a central fire pit, and holes in the floor for communicating with the spirits of tribal ancestors.

Each pueblo represented an astonishing amount of well-organized labor. Using only (20) stone and wood tools, and without benefit of wheels or draft animals, the builders quarried ton upon ton of sandstone from the canyon walls, cut it into small blocks, hauled the blocks to the construction site, and fitted them together with mud mortar.

Roof beams of pine or fir had to be carried from logging areas in the mountain forests

(25) many kilometers away. Then, to connect the pueblos and to give access to the surrounding tableland, the architects laid out a system of public roads with stone staircases for ascending cliff faces. In time, the roads reached out to more than 80 satellite villages within a 60-kilometer radius.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

- (A) The Anasazi pueblos
- (B) Anasazi festivals of New Mexico
- (C) The organization of the Anasazi tribe

(D) The use of Anasazi sanctuaries

2. The word "supreme" in line 5 is closest in meaning to

- (A) most common (B) most outstanding  
(C) most expensive (D) most convenient

3. The word "They" in line 7 refers to

- (A) houses (B) bluffs (C) walls (D) families

4. The author mentions that Pueblo Bonito had more than 800 rooms as an example of which of the following?

- (A) How overcrowded the pueblos could be  
(B) How many ceremonial areas it contained  
(C) How much sandstone was needed to build it  
(D) How big a pueblo could be

5. The word "settle" in line 14 is closest in meaning to

- (A) sink (B) decide (C) clarify (D) locate

6. It can be inferred from passage that building a pueblo probably

- (A) required many workers  
(B) cost a lot of money  
(C) involved the use of farm animals  
(D) relied on sophisticated technology

7. The word "ascending" in line 26 is closest in meaning to

- (A) arriving at (B) carving (C) connecting (D) climbing

8. It can be inferred from the passage that in addition to pueblos the Anasazis were skilled at building which of the following?

- (A) Roads (B) Barns (C) Monuments (D) Water systems

9. The pueblos are considered one of the Anasazis' supreme achievements for all of the following reasons EXCEPT that they were

- (A) very large (B) located in forests (C) built with simple tools (D) connected in a systematic way

### Questions 10-20

Accustomed though we are to speaking of the films made before 1927 as "silent," the film has never been, in the full sense of the word, silent. From the very beginning, music was regarded as an indispensable accompaniment ; when the Lumiere films were shown at the first public film exhibition in the United States in February 1896, they

(5) were accompanied by piano improvisations on popular tunes. At first, the music played bore no special relationship to the films ; an accompaniment of any kind was sufficient.

Within a very short time, however, the incongruity of playing lively music to a solemn film became apparent, and film pianists began to take some care in matching their pieces to the mood of the film.

(10) As movie theaters grew in number and importance, a violinist, and perhaps a cellist, would be added to the pianist in certain cases, and in the larger movie theaters small orchestras were formed. For a number of years the selection of music for each film program rested entirely in the hands of the conductor or leader of the orchestra, and very often the principal qualification for holding such a position was not skill or taste (15) so much as the ownership of a large personal library of musical pieces. Since the conductor seldom saw the films until the night before they were to be shown (if, indeed, the conductor was lucky enough to see them then), the musical arrangement was normally improvised in the greatest hurry.

To help meet this difficulty, film distributing companies started the practice of (20) publishing suggestions for musical accompaniments. In 1909, for example, the Edison

Company began issuing with their films such indications of mood as "pleasant," "sad," "lively." The suggestions became more explicit, and so emerged the musical cue sheet containing indications of mood, the titles of suitable pieces of music, and precise directions to show where one piece led into the next.

(25) Certain films had music especially composed for them. The most famous of these early special scores was that composed and arranged for D.W. Griffith's film *Birth of a Nation*, which was released in 1915.

10. The passage mainly discusses music that was

- (A) performed before the showing of a film
- (B) played during silent films
- (C) specifically composed for certain movie theaters
- (D) recorded during film exhibitions

11. What can be inferred from the passage about the majority of films made after 1927 ?
- (A) They were truly "silent."  
(B) They were accompanied by symphonic orchestras.  
(C) They incorporated the sound of the actors' voices.  
(D) They corresponded to specific musical compositions.
12. The word "solemn" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- (A) simple (B) serious (C) short (D) silent
13. It can be inferred that orchestra conductors who worked in movie theaters needed to
- (A) be able to play many instruments (B) have pleasant voices  
(C) be familiar with a wide variety of music (D) be able to compose original music
14. The word "them" in line 17 refers to
- (A) years (B) hands (C) pieces (D) films
15. According to the passage, what kind of business was the Edison Company?
- (A) It produced electricity. (B) It distributed films. (C) It published musical arrangements.  
(D) It made musical instruments.
16. It may be inferred from the passage that the first musical cue sheets appeared around
- (A) 1896 (B) 1909 (C) 1915 (D) 1927
17. Which of the following notations is most likely to have been included on a musical cue sheet of the early 1900's?
- (A) "Calm, peaceful" (B) "Piano, violin" (C) "Key of C major" (D) "Directed by D.W. Griffith"
18. The word "composed" in line 26 is closest in meaning to
- (A) selected (B) combined (C) played (D) created
19. The word "scores" in line 26 is closest in meaning to
- (A) totals (B) successes (C) musical compositions (D) groups of musicians

20. The passage probably continues with a discussion of
- (A) famous composers of the early twentieth century
  - (B) other films directed by D.W. Griffith
  - (C) silent films by other directors
  - (D) the music in *Birth of a Nation*

### Questions 21-30

The Earth comprises three principal layers : the dense, iron-rich core, the mantle made of silicate rocks that are semimolten at depth, and the thin, solid-surface crust. There are two kinds of crust, a lower and denser oceanic crust and an upper, lighter continental crust found over only about 40 percent of the Earth's surface.

The rocks

(5) of the crust are of very different ages. Some continental rocks are over 3,000 million

years old, while those of the ocean floor are less than 200 million years old. The crusts and the top, solid part of the mantle, totaling about 70 to 100 kilometers in thickness, at present appear to consist of about 15 rigid plates, 7 of which are very large. These plates move over the semimolten lower mantle to produce all of the major topographical

(10) features of the Earth. Active zones where intense deformation occurs are confined to the narrow, interconnecting boundaries of contact of the plates.

There are three main types of zones of contact : spreading contacts where plates move

apart, converging contacts where plates move towards each other, and transform contacts where plates slide past each other. New oceanic crust is formed along one or

(15) more margins of each plate by material issuing from deeper layers of the Earth's crust,

for example, by volcanic eruptions of lava at midocean ridges. If at such a spreading contact the two plates support continents, a rift is formed that will gradually widen and become flooded by the sea. The Atlantic Ocean formed like this as the American and Afro-European plates moved in opposite directions. At the same time at margins of

(20) converging plates, the oceanic crust is being reabsorbed by being subducted into the mantle and remelted beneath the ocean trenches. When two plates carrying continents collide, the continental blocks, too light to be drawn down, continue to

float and therefore buckle to form a mountain chain along the length of the margin of the plates.

21. The word "comprises" in line 1 is closest in meaning to  
(A) adapts to (B) benefits from (C) consists of (D) focuses on
22. According to the passage, on approximately what percent of the Earth's surface is the continental crust found?  
(A) 15 (B) 40 (C) 70 (D) 100
23. The word "which" in line 8 refers to  
(A) crusts (B) kilometers (C) plates (D) continents
24. The word "intense" in line 10 is closest in meaning to  
(A) surface (B) sudden (C) rare (D) extreme
25. What does the second paragraph of the passage mainly discuss?  
(A) The major mountain chains of the Earth  
(B) Processes that create the Earth's surface features  
(C) The composition of the ocean floors  
(D) The rates at which continents move
26. Which of the following drawings best represents a transform contact (line 13-14)?
27. The word "margins" in line 15 is closest in meaning to  
(A) edges (B) peaks (C) interiors (D) distances
28. The word "support" in line 17 is closest in meaning to  
(A) separate (B) create (C) reduce (D) hold
29. According to the passage, mountain ranges are formed then  
(A) the crust is remelted (B) two plates separate  
(C) a rift is flooded (D) continental plate collide
30. Where in the passage does the author describe how oceans are formed?  
(A) Lines 3-4 (B) Lines 6-8 (C) Lines 16-18 (D) Lines 19-21

### Questions 31-39

Coincident with concerns about the accelerating loss of species and habitats has been a growing appreciation of the importance of biological diversity, the number of species in a particular ecosystem, to the health of the Earth and human well-being.

Much has been written about the diversity of terrestrial organisms, particularly the (5) exceptionally rich life associated with tropical rain-forest habitats.

Relatively little has been said, however, about diversity of life in the sea even though coral reef systems are comparable to rain forests in terms of richness of life.

An alien exploring Earth would probably give priority to the planet's dominant, most-distinctive feature — the ocean. Humans have a bias toward land that sometimes

(10) gets in the way of truly examining global issues. Seen from far away, it is easy to realize that landmasses occupy only one-third of the Earth's surface.

Given that two-thirds of the Earth's surface is water and that marine life lives at all levels of the ocean, the total three-dimensional living space of the ocean is perhaps 100 times greater than that of land and contains more than 90 percent of all life on Earth even though the (15) ocean has fewer distinct species.

The fact that half of the known species are thought to inhabit the world's rain forests does not seem surprising, considering the huge numbers of insects that comprise the bulk of the species. One scientist found many different species of ants in just one tree from a rain forest. While every species is different from every other species, their

(20) genetic makeup constrains them to be insects and to share similar characteristics with

750,000 species of insects. If basic, broad categories such as phyla and classes are given more emphasis than differentiating between species, then the greatest diversity of life is unquestionably the sea. Nearly every major type of plant and animal has some representation there.

(25) To appreciate fully the diversity and abundance of life in the sea, it helps to think small. Every spoonful of ocean water contains life, on the order of 100 to 100,000 bacterial cells plus assorted microscopic plants and animals, including larvae of organisms ranging from sponges and corals to starfish and clams and much more.

31. What is the main point of the passage?

- (A) Humans are destroying thousands of species.  
(B) There are thousands of insect species.  
(C) The sea is even richer in life than the rain forests.  
(D) Coral reefs are similar to rain forests.
32. The word "appreciation" in line 2 is closest in meaning to  
(A) ignorance (B) recognition (C) tolerance (D) forgiveness
33. Why does the author compare rain forests and coral reefs (lines 4-7) ?  
(A) They are approximately the same size.  
(B) They share many similar species.  
(C) Most of their inhabitants require water.  
(D) Both have many different forms of life.
34. The word "bias" in line 9 is closest in meaning to  
(A) concern (B) disadvantage (C) attitude (D) prejudice
35. The passage suggests that most rain forest species are  
(A) insects (B) bacteria (C) mammals (D) birds
36. The word "there" in line 24 refers to  
(A) the sea (B) the rain forests (C) a tree (D) the Earth's surface
37. The author argues that there is more diversity of life in the sea than in the rain forests because  
(A) more phyla and classes of life are represented in the sea  
(B) there are too many insects to make meaningful distinctions  
(C) many insect species are too small to divide into categories  
(D) marine life-forms reproduce at a faster rate
38. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of microscopic sea life?  
(A) Sponges (B) Coral (C) Starfish (D) Shrimp
39. Which of the following conclusions is supported by the passage?  
(A) Ocean life is highly adaptive.

- (B) More attention needs to be paid to preserving ocean species and habitats.
- (C) Ocean life is primarily composed of plants.
- (D) (D) The sea is highly resistant to the damage done by pollutants.

### Questions 40-50

What geologists call the Basin and Range Province in the United States roughly coincides in its northern portions with the geographic province known as the Great Basin. The Great Basin is hemmed in on the west by the Sierra Nevada and on the east by the Rocky Mountains; it has no outlet to the sea. The prevailing winds in the Great

(5) Basin are from the west. Warm, moist air from the Pacific Ocean is forced upward as it

crosses the Sierra Nevada. At the higher altitudes it cools and the moisture it carries is precipitated as rain or snow on the western slopes of the mountains.

That which reaches the Basin is air wrung dry of moisture. What little water falls there as rain or snow, mostly in the winter months, evaporates on the broad, flat desert floors. It is, (10) therefore, an environment in which organisms battle for survival.

Along the rare watercourses, cottonwoods and willows eke out a sparse existence. In the upland ranges, piñon pines and junipers struggle to hold their own.

But the Great Basin has not always been so arid. Many of its dry, closed depressions were once filled with water. Owens Valley, Panamint Valley, and Death Valley were (15) once a string of interconnected lakes. The two largest of the ancient lakes of the Great

Basin were Lake Lahontan and Lake Bonneville. The Great Salt Lake is all that remains of the latter, and Pyramid Lake is one of the last briny remnants of the former.

There seem to have been several periods within the last tens of thousands of years when water accumulated in these basins. The rise and fall of the lakes were

(20) undoubtedly linked to the advances and retreats of the great ice sheets that covered much of the northern part of the North American continent during those times. Climatic changes during the Ice Ages sometimes brought cooler, wetter weather to midlatitude deserts worldwide, including those of the Great Basin. The broken valleys of the Great Basin provided ready receptacles for this moisture.

40. What is the geographical relationship between the Basin and Range Province and the Great Basin?

- (A) The Great Basin is west of the Basin and Range Province.
- (B) The Great Basin is larger than the Basin and Range Province
- (C) The Great Basin is in the northern part of the Basin and Range Province.
- (D) The Great Basin is mountainous ; the Basin and Range Province is flat desert.

41. According to the passage, what does the Great Basin lack?

- (A) Snow (B) Dry air (C) Winds from the west (D) Access to the ocean

42. The word "prevailing" in line 4 is closest in meaning to

- (A) most frequent (B) occasional (C) gentle (D) most dangerous

43. It can be inferred that the climate in the Great Basin is dry because

- (A) the weather patterns are so turbulent (B) the altitude prevents precipitation
- (C) the winds are not strong enough to carry moisture
- (D) precipitation falls in the nearby mountains
- (E)

44. The word "it" in line 5 refers to

- (A) Pacific Ocean (B) air (C) west (D) the Great Basin

45. Why does the author mention cottonwoods and willows in line 11?

- (A) To demonstrate that certain trees require a lot of water
- (B) To give examples of trees that are able to survive in a difficult environment
- (C) To show the beauty of the landscape of the Great Basin
- (D) To assert that there are more living organisms in the Great Basin than there used to be

46. Why does the author mention Owens Valley, Panamint Valley, and Death Valley in the second paragraph?

- (A) To explain their geographical formation (B) To give examples of depressions that once contained water
- (C) To compare the characteristics of the valleys with the characteristics of the lakes
- (D) To explain what the Great Basin is like today

47. The words "the former" in line 17 refer to

- (A) Lake Bonneville (B) Lake Lahontan

(C) the Great Salt Lake (D) Pyramid Lake

48. The word "accumulated" in line 19 is closest in meaning to

(A) dried (B) flooded (C) collected (D) evaporated

49. According to the passage, the Ice Ages often brought about

(A) desert formation (B) warmer climates (C) broken valleys (D) wetter weather

50. Where in the passage does the author explain how lakes probably formed in the Great Basin?

(A) Lines 6-7 (B) Lines 10-11 (C) Lines 13-14 (D) Lines 21-24

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