

## STUDY PREPARATION FOR TEST FOUR

Before you take the test it will help if you spend a day or two reading about the topics mentioned below. It is advisable to read and take notes from a reputable American encyclopedia.

It will also help you if you study the grammatical points mentioned below. Sometimes you will need to memorize irregular word forms. A reputable grammar book of American English should be used for this purpose.

### SECTION 1: TOPICS

- Unemployment
- Media
- Health
- Nutrition
- American History

### SECTION 2: STRUCTURES & CONCEPTS

- Prepositions
- Complex Sentences
- Passive Voice
- Apposition
- Relative Clauses
- Irregular Plurals

### SECTION 3: TOPICS & VOCABULARY

- Arts (U.S.)
- Geology
- Astronomy
- Literature (U.S.)
- American History

**Test 4 - Section 1****Listening Comprehension**

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversation and talks in English. There are three parts to this section and each part has special directions. All questions should be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers. You will not be allowed to take notes or write in your test book when you take the actual TOEFL test. It will be helpful to work on this test the same way.

**Part A**

**Directions:** In Part A you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. Neither the conversations nor the questions will be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your book and choose the **best answer**. Finally, find the number of the question on your answer sheet and shade in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Listen to an example.

**On the recording you will hear :**

**In your book you will read:**

- a) Forgetting how to drive causes accidents.
- b) The boy forgot how to drive and had an accident
- c) Driving appears to get worse when it snows.
- d) The man needs to learn how to drive in the snow.

You learn from the conversation that people tend to drive worse in the snow. The best answer to the question, "What does the man mean?" is: **(c) "Driving appears to get worse when it snows."**

Therefore, the correct choice is **(c)**

1.
  - a) He doesn't like to read as much as the woman does.
  - b) The woman reads books about worms.
  - c) The required reading is mediocre.
  - d) The required reading is about worms.
2.
  - a) The woman stole his watch.
  - b) The woman was in his yard.
  - c) The woman found his watch.
  - d) He hasn't looked at the grass for a week.
3.
  - a) The tire pressure is low.
  - b) The next gas station is far away.
  - c) She wants a lift.
  - d) The man is running too slowly.
4.
  - a) A book
  - b) A jacket
  - c) Food
  - d) A mattress
5.
  - a) The man is late because he was stuck in traffic.
  - b) The woman was early.
  - c) The man forgot about the party.
  - d) The woman went to the wrong state.
6.
  - a) He doesn't want any cookies.
  - b) It takes more than one egg to make cookies.
  - c) He would rather have eggs than cookies.
  - d) It's time for breakfast.
7.
  - a) She doesn't know if she has any flour.
  - b) She doesn't have the recipe.
  - c) She might have some flour.
  - d) She needs to buy some flour.
8.
  - a) The man has stopped breathing.
  - b) Dinner is over.
  - c) The man is drowning.
  - d) The man is eating too fast.
9.
  - a) The man
  - b) The man's boss
  - c) The man's sister
  - d) The woman's sister
10.
  - a) Unenthusiastic
  - b) Unpopular
  - c) Undaunted
  - d) Restless

11.
  - a) They could order a different item from the menu.
  - b) They could walk off the ill effects of the food.
  - c) They could jog a few paces down the street.
  - d) They could try a different restaurant.
12.
  - a) There was nobody around.
  - b) There was an emergency.
  - c) Nobody showed up for the meeting.
  - d) There is nobody at the main office.
13.
  - a) She is angry with her.
  - b) She looks up to her.
  - c) She is frustrated with her.
  - d) She loves her.
14.
  - a) A supermarket
  - b) A post office
  - c) A gift shop
  - d) A box store
15.
  - a) The woman spilt something on the man's shirt.
  - b) The woman is promoting a new dry cleaning shop.
  - c) The woman is trying to sell the man a shirt.
  - d) The man is giving the woman directions.
16.
  - a) She takes an umbrella.
  - b) She takes more money.
  - c) She brushes her hair.
  - d) She puts on more clothes.
17.
  - a) Everyone is dead tired.
  - b) There are no more seats available.
  - c) There are no more tickets available at this particular office.
  - d) They are out of business.
18.
  - a) Watched a movie
  - b) Drove her cousin home
  - c) Went for a bicycle ride
  - d) Ate dinner
19.
  - a) One
  - b) Two
  - c) Three
  - d) Four
20.
  - a) In a few minutes
  - b) Last week
  - c) In a week
  - d) In two days

21.
  - a) It is cracked
  - b) It is dirty
  - c) It was left open
  - d) It is broken
22.
  - a) A newspaper
  - b) A book
  - c) A writing project
  - d) A drawing
23.
  - a) A ride
  - b) A pair of sunglasses
  - c) To repair his glasses
  - d) Some fruit
24.
  - a) The service
  - b) The emergency
  - c) His allergy
  - d) Food
25.
  - a) Not attending classes
  - b) Skipping to school
  - c) Spending time with Mrs. Thomas's son
  - d) Arriving to school late
26.
  - a) Write the doctor a check.
  - b) Examine the doctor's throat.
  - c) Go to the doctor for an examination.
  - d) Bring the woman to the doctor.
27.
  - a) They are out of time
  - b) They are out of money
  - c) They don't have enough time or money to see a movie
  - d) They saw a bad movie
28.
  - a) His old boss
  - b) A man from a computer company
  - c) An old friend
  - d) A school teacher
29.
  - a) The chair isn't worth fixing
  - b) She doesn't know what is wrong with the chair
  - c) The carpenter got lost coming over to fix the chair
  - d) The carpenter does not know how to fix the chair.
30.
  - a) She wants to catch the flu
  - b) Jim is lucky to be sick
  - c) She is not looking forward to the meeting
  - d) It would be nice if everyone were as lucky as Jim.

**Test 4 - Part B**

**Directions:** In **Part B** you will hear longer conversations. You will hear several questions after each conversation. Neither the conversations nor the questions will be repeated.

After you hear the question, read the four possible answers in your book and choose the best answer. Finally, find the number of the question on your answer sheet and shade in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you should **not** take notes or write on your test pages.

- 31. a) America's job situation  
b) Minimum wage  
c) The President's speech  
d) The economy
- 32. a) There are too few.  
b) They don't pay much.  
c) They are only for the upper class.  
d) They are only for the lower class.
- 33. a) An economics journal  
b) The President's speech  
c) The news  
d) The newspaper
- 34. a) It makes raising status difficult for the lower class.  
b) It results in a two-tiered society.  
c) It determines minimum wage.  
d) It leads to class inequality.
- 35. a) They enjoy television.  
b) They enjoy video games.  
c) They are parents.  
d) They don't like movies
- 36. a) They are a positive influence.  
b) They are not a positive influence.  
c) She hasn't seen one so she doesn't know.  
d) She agrees with other people's opinions about the games.
- 37. a) He threw the games in the sink.  
b) He doesn't own a TV  
c) He teaches his children how to play games.  
d) He does not allow video games in the house.
- 38. a) The games are outrageous.  
b) Other parents encourage the use of these games  
c) The children want to fit in with their friends.  
d) Peer pressure.

**Test 4 - Part C**

**Directions:** In **Part C**, you will hear several talks. You will hear some questions after each talk. Neither the talks nor the questions will be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your book and choose the best answer. Finally, find the number of the question on your answer sheet, and shade in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Listen to an example.

**On the recording, you hear:**

Now listen to a sample question.

**In your book you read:**

- a) A movie promotion.
- b) An award ceremony
- c) A dance studio advertisement
- d) An obituary

The best answer to the question, "What does this talk concern?" is (d), "An obituary."

Therefore, the correct choice is: **(d)**

Now listen to another sample question.

**In your book you read:**

- a) His choreography
- b) His acting
- c) His dancing
- d) His legend

The best answer to the question, "What is Gene Kelly most remembered for?" is (c) "His dancing."

Therefore, the correct choice is: **(c)**

Remember, you should **not** take notes or write on your test pages.

39.
  - a) Snakes should be avoided.
  - b) Medical treatment should be sought soon after biting occurs.
  - c) Antivenin is the best treatment for snake bites.
  - d) Electric shock is a good first-aid technique.
40.
  - a) A type of snake.
  - b) A first-aid technique.
  - c) A branch of the Red Cross.
  - d) A surgical procedure.
41.
  - a) It could send the victim into shock.
  - b) Doctors don't agree upon the procedure.
  - c) It could be harmful to the victim.
  - d) Only a doctor should administer ice to a snake bite.
42.
  - a) Wash the bite and immobilize the limb.
  - b) Call the doctor.
  - c) Make an incision into the wound.
  - d) Wait to see if there is any reaction to the bite.
43.
  - a) The effects of MSG on health.
  - b) How to study the effects of MSG on health.
  - c) The uses of MSG.
  - d) Illnesses that are caused by consuming MSG
44.
  - a) Curing heart disease
  - b) A substitute for salt
  - c) Make food taste better
  - d) Create jobs for scientists
45.
  - a) MSG has no medicinal value.
  - b) MSG has medicinal value.
  - c) MSG is linked to birth defects.
  - d) MSG is safe for consumption at average levels.
46.
  - a) Some people develop health problems from MSG.
  - b) MSG is hazardous to health.
  - c) Scientists found nothing new.
  - d) MSG is better for your health than glutamic acid.



47.
  - a) Religiously strict.
  - b) Good hunters.
  - c) Diverse.
  - d) Antagonistic towards Europeans.
48.
  - a) With prison time.
  - b) With hard labor.
  - c) With death.
  - d) Through confiscating land
49.
  - a) The Aztecs' religious beliefs.
  - b) The stressed relations between Indian tribes.
  - c) Their weapons.
  - d) The reservation plan.
50.
  - a) In Colombian societies.
  - b) In North America.
  - c) In Europe.
  - d) On reservations.

**Section 2**

**STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION**

**Time: 25 minutes**

This section of the test will gauge your competence in recognizing language that is grammatically suitable for standard written American English.

**STRUCTURE - PART A**

**Questions 1 – 15**

**Directions:** In this part of section 2 you will see incomplete sentences with four words or phrases marked (A), (B), (C), and (D) below each sentence. You must choose the correct word or phrase which best completes the sentence and shade in the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

**Example I**

\_\_\_\_\_ Woodrow Wilson tried to find an honorable alternative to war, the United States declared war on Germany in April 1917.

- (A) Despite
- (B) Because
- (C) However
- (D) Although

The sentence ought to read:

'Although Woodrow Wilson tried to find an honorable alternative to war, the United States declared war on Germany in April 1917.'

Therefore you should choose answer (D).

**Example II**

T.S. Eliot was born in St. Louis, Missouri and \_\_\_\_\_, but later became a British citizen.

- (A) was to be educated at Harvard
- (B) educated at Harvard
- (C) being educated at Harvard
- (D) had educated at Harvard

The sentence ought to read:

T.S. Eliot was born in St. Louis, Missouri and educated at Harvard, but later became a British citizen.

Therefore you should choose answer (B).

**PRACTICE TEST 4 - Section 2**

**GRAMMAR - PART A**

1. -----experimental studies of the aging process, psychologist Ross McFarland determined  
that people could work productively much longer than had previously thought.  
  
 (A) In that  
 (B) Through  
 (C) Since  
 (D) Into
2. \_\_\_\_\_succeeding J F Kennedy as President of the United States, Lyndon Johnson declined to stand for reelection.  
 (A) His  
 (B) Despite  
 (C) Although  
 (D) Because
3. Ozone is formed in the atmosphere \_\_\_\_action on oxygen of short wavelength ultraviolet light.  
 (A) because the  
 (B) by the  
 (C) of the  
 (D) there is the
4. A sparrow has more bones in its neck than \_\_\_\_  
 (A) a giraffe has.  
 (B) a giraffe does.  
 (C) the giraffe.  
 (D) has a giraffe.
5. Deoxyribonucleic acid is the most important substance\_\_\_\_ nucleic acids.  
 (A) among  
 (B) and  
 (C) but  
 (D) between
6. X-rays\_\_\_\_\_ by Professor Rontgen in 1895.  
 (A) discovered  
 (B) discovering  
 (C) are discovered  
 (D) were discovered
7. Treatment for cancer includes \_\_\_\_\_radiotherapy and chemotherapy.  
 (A) but  
 (B) both  
 (C) even though  
 (D) not only

8. \_\_\_\_\_the magnitude of an earthquake, the Richter scale is commonly used.
- (A) Being measured
  - (B) Measuring
  - (C) To measure
  - (D) It is measured
9. The surface of the earth is scarred by fewer meteorite craters than \_\_\_\_\_the surface of the moon.
- (A) it is
  - (B) on
  - (C) is
  - (D) it is on
10. Igor Stravinski is the \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) most famous US citizen of all composers.
  - (B) composer of most famous of all US citizens.
  - (C) the most famous composer of all US citizens.
  - (D) composer most famous of all US citizens.
11. Not until the invention of the electric motor\_\_\_\_\_
- (A) automotive submarine travel became feasible.
  - (B) automotive submarine travel had become feasible.
  - (C) did automotive submarine travel become feasible.
  - (D) became feasible automotive submarine travel.
12. Regarded as one of the world's most influential film directors, \_\_\_\_\_in the early 1900s
- (A) as a theater-owner Louis Mayer began his career
  - (B) Louis Mayer began his career as a theater-owner
  - (C) the career of Louis Mayer began as a theater-owner
  - (D) Louis Mayer's career as a theater-owner began
13. Henry Fielding's individual genius at narrative influenced the form and technique of the novel and \_\_\_\_\_to make it the most popular form of literature in the English-speaking world.
- (A) helped
  - (B) helping
  - (C) having helped
  - (D) help
14. Iodine is a halogen, a nonmetallic element \_\_\_\_\_, forms a salt similar to common salt.
- (A) which is in union with a metal
  - (B) which, in union with a metal
  - (C) is in union with a metal
  - (D) in union with a metal
15. A deciduous tree has leaves\_\_\_\_\_
- (A) which it is annual sheds.
  - (B) whose sheds it annually.
  - (C) which it sheds annually.
  - (D) which sheds it annually.

**WRITTEN EXPRESSION****PART B****Questions 16 – 40**

**Directions:** In this part of Section 2 you will read one sentence for each question. In each sentence four words or phrases have been underlined and marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You must choose the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

**Example I**

Earthquakes in the Japan cause great hardship for many people.

A B C D

The sentence ought to read:

'Earthquakes in Japan cause great hardship for many people.'

Therefore, you should choose (B).

**Example II**

Compared by normal anxiety, a phobia is both excessive and irrational.

A B C D

The sentence ought to read:

'Compared with normal anxiety, a phobia is both excessive and irrational.'

Therefore, you should choose (A)



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30. Aboard passengers on a plane have to be familiarized with the emergency procedures.  
A B C D
31. Diaries and journals writing during Colonial times provide the best records of that era.  
A B C D
32. Gold topaz is much rare than either white or blue topaz.  
A B C D
33. Every human tooth have a central channel containing nerves and blood vessels.  
A B C D
34. A lobotomy may alleviate the condition of patients with severe depressives, anxiety  
states or obsessive-compulsive disorders.  
A B  
C D
35. Stephen Hawking is considered one of the greatest modern genius of astrophysics.  
A B C D
36. A mosaic is picture made from small bits of colored glass or tile.  
A B C D
37. Reclamation is the successful attempt to make deserts, marshlands, or other unusable land  
suitable of farming or building.  
A B  
C D
38. Benign man, pursuing and haunted by his own evil, is a well-known subject in fiction.  
A B C D
39. Fossil mammoth ivory was previously so abundant that it has been exported from Siberia to  
China and Europe since medieval times.  
A B C  
D
40. A successful salesperson must have an intuitive understanding of psychology human.  
A B C D

**PRACTICE TEST 4 - SECTION 3****READING COMPREHENSION****Time: 55 minutes**

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.

**Directions:** In the Reading Comprehension section you will read several passages. Each one 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 and shade in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions about the information in the passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

**Read the following passage:**

- (5) In biological terms, aging is the entire life-process, beginning at the moment when an egg is fertilized and starts to develop into a new individual, and continuing to its eventual death. Three current theories attempt to account for aging. The first suggests that the process is genetically determined to remove individuals that can no longer reproduce by causing their death. The second suggests that it is due to the accumulation of mistakes during the replication of DNA at cell division. The third suggests that it is actively induced by pieces of DNA which move between cells, or cancer-causing viruses; **these** many become abundant in old cells and induce them to produce unwanted proteins or interfere with the control functions of their DNA.

**Example I**

What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Individuals that can no longer reproduce die.
- (B) A biological definition of death.
- (C) Biological theories about aging.
- (D) Biological conditions that cause aging.

The main idea of the passage concerns three biological theories about the causes of aging. Therefore, you should choose **(C)**.

**Example: II**

In line 7, the word 'these' refers to:

- (A) old cells
- (B) cancer-causing viruses
- (C) unwanted proteins
- (D) control functions

The word 'these' refers to the preceding phrase, "cancer-causing viruses". Therefore, you should choose **(B)**.

Now begin work on the questions.



**Questions 1 – 10**

By the mid-nineteenth century some American artists had mastered the traditional techniques of painting, but many still looked to Europe for esthetic models and felt obliged to study there. Some became expatriates. Winslow Homer was one of the first American painters to demonstrate that the environment of the United States was **conducive to** first-class artists. Unlike Albert Ryder, the brilliant romantic painter who became a recluse in his later years, Homer was a well-traveled artist of the realist school. Yet, despite his travels to Canada, the West Indies and Europe, he rejected Impressionism which was fashionable in Europe at that time and developed a symbolic realism that surpassed anything produced in America previously.

- (5)
- (10) Although Homer was contemptuous of academicians and refused to go abroad to study, he spent two years in northern England, and painted local fishermen and their families on the North Sea coast near the Tyne River. The sea was the most common theme of his works. On returning to the United States in 1883, he left New York for a remote peninsula on the coast of Maine so he could concentrate on his main **protagonist**, the ocean.
- (15) Born in Boston in 1836, he began his career as an apprentice to a lithographic printer. Since his skill as a draftsman and lithographer was evident, two years later, in 1859, he became a freelance illustrator. He later worked as an artist-reporter for *Harper's Weekly* during the Civil War, and continued to do magazine illustrations for some years afterward. He soon became a master of the watercolor medium, and in the late 1870s portrayed life in the
- (20) South after the abolition of slavery. The theme of death was often implied in his works, but usually only as a possible outcome rather than an imminent certainty, as in *The Life Line* (1884), *Fox Hunt* (1893), and *Gulf Stream* (1899). When asked about the fate of his subjects, he would often reply that they escaped to live happily ever after. Toward the end of his life, he stopped painting people struggling heroically against the elements and turned to portraying the power of the sea with its formidable waves crashing against the coast, characterizing nature as an **invincible** force.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - (A) Nineteenth-century American artists.
  - (B) A comparison of two American artists.
  - (C) The life and work of Winslow Homer.
  - (D) The significance of the sea in Winslow Homer's paintings.
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Winslow Homer?
  - (A) He became a recluse in his later years.
  - (B) He was attracted to Impressionism.
  - (C) He was the first American painter.
  - (D) He demonstrated that the United States could produce outstanding artists.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that Albert Ryder :
  - (A) was a second-rate artist
  - (B) traveled a great deal
  - (C) stayed alone as he became old
  - (D) belonged to the realist school

4. The phrase '**conducive to**' in line 4 is closest in meaning to:  
  - (A) congenial to
  - (B) suitable for
  - (C) generative of
  - (D) concomitant with
5. The author mentions England because Homer:  
  - (A) went there to study
  - (B) began painting sea scenes there
  - (C) painted the Tyne River there
  - (D) concentrated on painting the ocean there
6. The word '**protagonist**' in line 13 is closest in meaning to:  
  - (A) character
  - (B) antagonist
  - (C) prototype
  - (D) theme
7. According to the passage, Winslow Homer did all of the following EXCEPT:  
  - (A) work as a freelance illustrator
  - (B) master the skill of painting in watercolors
  - (C) paint the ocean while he lived in New York
  - (D) produce many illustrations for magazines
8. It can be inferred from the passage that:  
  - (A) many of Homer's subjects were dying in his paintings.
  - (B) the subjects could have died in many of Homer's works.
  - (C) the subjects obviously died soon after the scene in many of Homer's works.
  - (D) the lives of the subjects in Homer's paintings were never in danger.
9. The word '**invincible**' in line 24 could best be replaced by:  
  - (A) invulnerable
  - (B) unconquerable
  - (C) unsurpassable
  - (D) impregnable
10. Which of the following is a theme in Homer's works?  
  - (A) Death was certain
  - (B) Slavery was popular in the South
  - (C) People struggled against the elements
  - (D) The sea was a force lacking power

**Questions 11 - 21**

An ice age is any period of glaciation occurring in the earth's history, but most commonly in the Pleistocene period, immediately preceding historic times. During an ice age, which can last for thousands, or even millions, of years, huge ice sheets cover large areas of the earth's surface.

- (5) The occurrence of an ice age is governed by a combination of factors. Firstly, it depends on the angle at which the earth **tilts** in relation to the sun during a 41,000-year cycle, making its closest approach come at different seasons. Secondly, it is influenced by the **eccentricity** of the earth's orbit around the sun. Every 92,000 years this orbit varies from **elliptical** to near circular, the severest period of an ice age coinciding with the approach to circularity.
- (10) The first ice age is believed to have occurred approximately 2.5 billion years ago during the Precambrian era. It was followed by ice ages during the Ordovician period, 450 million years ago, and during the Carboniferous period, 360 million years ago. Rocks formed during the late Carboniferous and early Permian periods, 280 million years ago, in South America, South Asia, Africa and Australia show evidence of glaciations.
- (15) The most recent ice age, known as the Pleistocene Ice Age, reached its maximum extent around 6,000 years ago. During this time, often referred to as the Ice Age, sheets of ice up to 3,000 meters thick extended about 1,500 kilometers southward, as far as the Great Lakes in North America and Switzerland in Europe. At their furthest extent the sheets used up so much water that the depth of the oceans fell by almost 100 meters. **They** had acted like huge bulldozers, leveling hills and digging out ridges, clefts and hollows in the earth's surface. As the ice receded it melted and filled these excavations, thus forming the Great Lakes of North America and the **fiords** and lakes of Scandinavia.
- (20)

It is possible that this most recent ice age is not yet over and that the present time is part of a period known as an interglacial, a period between ice ages when temperatures increase, ice melts and sea levels rise. Thus, this ice age may reach another maximum in approximately 60,000 years.

11. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The history of ice ages.
- (B) The Pleistocene Ice Age.
- (C) The origins of the Ice Age.
- (D) Glaciations and interglacial.

12. Which of the following causes an ice age?

- (A) The tilt of the sun and the angle of the earth.
- (B) The speed of the earth's orbit around the sun.
- (C) The earth's angle and decreased distance from the sun.
- (D) The earth's orbit around the sun becoming circular.

13. The word '**tilts**' in line 5 could best be replaced by:

- (A) totters
- (B) slants
- (C) bends
- (D) diffracts

14. The word **'eccentricity'** in line 6 could best be replaced by:
- (A) egocentricity.
  - (B) unpredictability.
  - (C) irregularity.
  - (D) incredulity.
15. The word **'elliptical'** in line 7 is closest in meaning to:
- (A) oval
  - (B) circular
  - (C) ecliptic
  - (D) concentric
16. According to the passage, the earth's orbit varies during:
- (A) A 41,000-year cycle
  - (B) A 92,000-year cycle
  - (C) A million-year cycle
  - (D) A 60,000-year cycle
17. It can be inferred from the passage that ice melting in the polar regions:
- (A) Is caused by the greenhouse effect.
  - (B) Is caused by the earth's proximity and angle to the sun.
  - (C) Is the result of ozone depletion.
  - (D) Is evidence of severe glaciations.
18. The word **'they'** in line 18 refers to:
- (A) bulldozers
  - (B) ice sheets
  - (C) oceans
  - (D) excavations
19. It can be inferred from the passage that the Great Lakes of North America were formed from:
- (A) oceans
  - (B) ridges
  - (C) clefts
  - (D) hollows
20. The word **'fiords'** in line 21 could best be described as:
- (A) small inland lakes
  - (B) small saltwater rivers
  - (C) large freshwater streams
  - (D) narrow saltwater gulfs

21. It can be inferred from the passage that rivers were formed:

- (A) because the depth of the oceans fell.
- (B) from clefts dug in the ground.
- (C) from ridges in the earth's surface.
- (D) from hollows scraped in the land.

22. It can be inferred from the passage that there are few high mountains in of Switzerland, Europe because:

- (A) Ice sheets froze the earth's surface.
- (B) Ice ages formed flat rocks.
- (C) Ice sheets flattened the land.
- (D) Oceans washed away the mountains.

**Questions 23 - 33**

- Between the constellations of Aquila and Sagitta is a weird astronomical object known as a binary pulsar. It apparently consists of two imploded stars in close orbit about one another. The stars are believed to be so compact that even their atoms have collapsed into neutrons under their own weight in the intense gravity. As a result of the **enormous** compaction, the stars are barely a few miles across, and they can rotate several times a second at tremendous speeds. One of the stars is evidently surrounded by a magnetic field, for every time it rotates it emits a pulse of radio waves: hence the name pulsar. For the last few years these blips have been monitored by astronomers from the giant radio telescope at Arecibo in Puerto Rico. The regularity of the neutron star's rotation is reflected in the precise regularity of the pulses, which can therefore be used as an accurate star clock, as well as allowing the motion of the star to be followed.

- (5) The regularity of the pulses provides a graphic illustration of the **inadequacy** of commonsense time. Being so massive and so close together, the two neutron stars dance around each other at **phenomenal** speed, taking only eight hours to complete one orbital revolution. Thus one year lasts only eight hours. The pulsar therefore moves at a good fraction of the speed of light, which is the same as the speed of the radio pulses.

- (10) As the pulsar orbits round its companion it sometimes approaches the Earth and sometimes recedes, depending on its momentary direction of motion. Common sense would suggest that when the pulsar approaches, its radio pulses are speeded up, because they receive an extra push in the direction of the Earth. Similarly, the pulses from the pulsar when it is receding should be slowed down. This being the case, the former sequence of pulses should arrive long before the latter because they will cover the enormous intervening distance to Earth at a higher speed. Thus, the pulse arrivals should be a complicated muddle of approaching pulses from certain years having overtaken the receding pulses from previous years. Observations, however, show that the pulses from all the orbital positions arrive arranged neatly in the correct sequence.

23. What does this passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The two constellations of Aquila and Sagitta.
- (B) Weird astronomical objects.
- (C) A binary pulsar.
- (D) A star clock.

24. The word '**enormous**' in line 4 could best be replaced by:

- (A) envious
- (B) dangerous
- (C) tremendous
- (D) generous

25. It can be inferred from the passage that one day of each star of the binary pulsar lasts:

- (A) a fraction of a second
- (B) one second
- (C) eight hours
- (D) twenty-four hours

26. Why does one star emit pulses of radio waves?
- (A) It is surrounded by a magnetic field.
  - (B) It rotates several times a second.
  - (C) Its atoms have collapsed into neutrons.
  - (D) Its diameter is only a few miles.
27. The word '**inadequacy**' in line 12 is closest in meaning to:
- (A) insufficiency
  - (B) incompleteness
  - (C) lack
  - (D) inanity
28. The word '**phenomenal**' in line 14 could best be replaced by:
- (A) extraordinary
  - (B) incredible
  - (C) elementary
  - (D) physiological
29. According to the passage, how long does one orbital revolution of the binary pulsar take?
- (A) A fraction of a second
  - (B) A second
  - (C) Eight hours
  - (D) 365 days
30. It can be inferred from the passage that:
- (A) Commonsense time can account for everything in the universe.
  - (B) Imploded stars are of no use to scientists.
  - (C) Scientists do not understand the precise regularity of the pulsar.
  - (D) Radio pulses are unpredictable.
31. According to the passage, why can the binary pulsar be used as an accurate start clock?
- (A) It approaches the earth and then recedes.
  - (B) It emits pulses with precise regularity.
  - (C) A complicated muddle of its pulses reach the earth.
  - (D) The distance between it and the earth is enormous.
32. What conclusion can be drawn from this passage?
- (A) Pulsars are unpredictable.
  - (B) Pulsars can be used as star clocks.
  - (C) Pulses reach the earth from pulsars out of sequence.
  - (D) This pulsar moves faster than the speed of light.

33. Where in the passage does the author mention a large group of stars?

- (A) Lines 1-2
- (B) Lines 2-4
- (C) Lines 6-7
- (D) Lines 8-11



**Questions 34 - 42**

Just over a decade before his death on February 28, 1916, Henry James completed his last great novel *The Golden Bowl*. Like his previous two novels *The Wings of the Dove* and *The Ambassadors*, it dealt with the impact of sophisticated European culture on American society and contrasted the European and American character.

- (5) Despite James's misgivings about the corruption of Europe, he was not **averse** to using the heritage of the Old World to highlight what he saw as the main shortcoming of American society. Americans to him were like puppets who could be easily manipulated by the growing commercialism prevalent at the turn of the century and yet at the same time be made to feel delightfully free and easy.
- (10) *The Golden Bowl* is his most intricate and polished critique against America's burgeoning consumer culture. The massiveness of the novel conceals the simple narrative scheme. A wealthy expatriated American widower and his daughter find spouses: the former a charming American woman, the latter an equally charming Italian prince. These spouses, former lovers, encouraged by the renewed proximity and the apparent complacency of both father and daughter, resume their relationship. When the liaison is eventually discovered by Maggie, the widower's daughter, she endeavours to isolate the lovers from each other and restore the forms, if not the substance, of her and her father's marriages. In that the lovers are compelled to give up their illicit relationship in order to preserve their legitimate relationship of marriage, the novel is a work of symmetry.
- (20) The novel opens and closes amid images of gold and booty. Maggie and her father are likened to pirates and her husband, to treasure. Thus, the prince feels that he is an object of purchase and consumption and he in turn becomes purchaser and consumer of Charlotte, his lover. Even Maggie's father, an art collector, sees his daughter as a valuable antique.
- (25) Charlotte bargains for Maggie's silence before the legitimate relationships are restored, after **which** Maggie and her father take a final **inventory** of their possessions.

In this novel James allowed the culture of consumption to permeate the substance and discourse, and produced one of the most complex portraits of the phenomenology of American consumer culture.

34. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The life of Henry James.
- (B) The novels of Henry James.
- (C) A twentieth-century novel.
- (D) A comparison of the European and American character.

35. Which of the following best describes Henry James' opinion of American society at the beginning of the twentieth century?

- (A) The society was corrupt.
- (B) The people were free and easy.
- (C) The people were manipulated by commercialism.
- (D) The society was delightful.

36. It can be inferred from the passage that **The Golden Bowl** was written in:

- (A) 1904
- (B) 1916
- (C) 1925
- (D) 1927

37. The word '**averse**' in line 5 could best be replaced by:

- (A) adverse
- (B) opposed
- (C) against
- (D) unfavorable

38. The word '**which**' in line 25 refers to:

- (A) Charlotte's bargaining
- (B) Maggie's silence
- (C) Restoring the legitimate relationships
- (D) Taking a final inventory of their possessions

39. According to the passage, The Golden Bowl:

- (A) Is a portrayal of the heritage of the Old World.
- (B) Is a novel about legitimate relationships.
- (C) Begins and ends among scenes of treasure.
- (D) Is an asymmetric novel.

40. According to the passage, when did Henry James die?

- (A) 1916
- (B) 1921
- (C) 1925
- (D) 1927

41. The word '**inventory**' in line 26 is closest in meaning to:

- (A) invention
- (B) photograph
- (C) stock
- (D) list

42. Where in the passage does the author mention a term referring to a theme being present throughout the novel?

- (A) Lines 2-4
- (B) Lines 10-11
- (C) Lines 20-21
- (D) Lines 24-26

**Questions 43 - 50**

As the cities of the United States expanded in the early and mid-nineteenth century, there came a need for organized urban transportation systems. The earliest form of passenger transportation was instituted in New York in 1832, with horse-drawn cars running along a network of tracks. Despite a number of shortcomings, by 1860 these horse cars carried over 100,000 passengers a day in New York alone. The major drawbacks were the costs of feeding and stabling the large number of horses needed and the pollution caused by the animals' droppings littering the streets.

- (5)

An improved means of passenger transportation was installed in Richmond, Virginia, in 1887 by a retired naval officer, Frank Sprague. His implementation of the electric trolley car, which also ran along tracks, was a watershed in the development of urban passenger transportation. Cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific soon had tracks laid from the center to the suburbs and further. As lines radiated out from downtown areas, commuters and shoppers from residential districts began to **frequent** the business districts and department stores that were springing up.

- (10)

**Prior to** the introduction of the streetcar onto the streets of American cities, people had to live relatively close to their workplace. Thus the maximum distance a city could extend from its center was little more than three miles. With the **advent** of the streetcar this radius increased to around ten miles. As a result, villages became drawn into metropolitan areas and wealthy residents began to abandon the overcrowded central districts for **peripheral** towns that were more conducive to a healthy living environment.

- (15)
- (20)

As the lines spread beyond the built-up areas, streetcars promoted the establishment of residential areas on land untouched by human development. In cooperation with building companies, streetcar operators ensured that middle class families were able to buy a detached home in a sanitary environment that was accessible from the city center.

43. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Frank Sprague's invention was a watershed.
- (B) Improved urban transportation resulted in expanding cities.
- (C) Horse-drawn cars were the first form of organized urban transportation.
- (D) Richmond and New York were the first cities to have urban transportation.

44. According to the passage, which of the following was NOT a shortcoming of horse-drawn cars?

- (A) They ran along tracks.
- (B) The high cost of feeding the horses.
- (C) The expense of stabling the horses.
- (D) Droppings littered the streets.

45. The word '**frequent**' in line 13 is closest in meaning to:

- (A) often
- (B) always
- (C) travel
- (D) visit

46. The phrase '**prior to**' in line 14 could best be replaced by:
- (A) previous
  - (B) early
  - (C) during
  - (D) until
47. The word '**advent**' in line 16 could best be replaced by:
- (A) arrival
  - (B) invention
  - (C) installation
  - (D) advantage
48. The word '**peripheral**' in line 18 could best be replaced by:
- (A) perilous
  - (B) insignificant
  - (C) suburban
  - (D) enclosing
49. It can be inferred from the passage that streetcars would NOT have been workable without:
- (A) horses
  - (B) electricity
  - (C) commuters
  - (D) stables
50. According to the passage, why did wealthy residents move from the city centers to the outskirts?
- (A) They enjoyed riding on streetcars.
  - (B) They were tired of walking to work.
  - (C) They wanted a home in a sanitary environment.
  - (D) They wished to live alone.

**THIS IS THE END OF TEST FOUR**

**NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS**

## ANSWER SHEET

01	ABCD	26	ABCD	01	ABCD	21	ABCD	01	ABCD	26	ABCD
02	ABCD	27	ABCD	02	ABCD	22	ABCD	02	ABCD	27	ABCD
03	ABCD	28	ABCD	03	ABCD	23	ABCD	03	ABCD	28	ABCD
04	ABCD	29	ABCD	04	ABCD	24	ABCD	04	ABCD	29	ABCD
05	ABCD	30	ABCD	05	ABCD	25	ABCD	05	ABCD	30	ABCD
06	ABCD	31	ABCD	06	ABCD	26	ABCD	06	ABCD	31	ABCD
07	ABCD	32	ABCD	07	ABCD	27	ABCD	07	ABCD	32	ABCD
08	ABCD	33	ABCD	08	ABCD	28	ABCD	08	ABCD	33	ABCD
09	ABCD	34	ABCD	09	ABCD	29	ABCD	09	ABCD	34	ABCD
10	ABCD	35	ABCD	10	ABCD	30	ABCD	10	ABCD	35	ABCD
11	ABCD	36	ABCD	11	ABCD	31	ABCD	11	ABCD	36	ABCD
12	ABCD	37	ABCD	12	ABCD	32	ABCD	12	ABCD	37	ABCD
13	ABCD	38	ABCD	13	ABCD	33	ABCD	13	ABCD	38	ABCD
14	ABCD	39	ABCD	14	ABCD	34	ABCD	14	ABCD	39	ABCD
15	ABCD	40	ABCD	15	ABCD	35	ABCD	15	ABCD	40	ABCD
16	ABCD	41	ABCD	16	ABCD	36	ABCD	16	ABCD	41	ABCD
17	ABCD	42	ABCD	17	ABCD	37	ABCD	17	ABCD	42	ABCD
18	ABCD	43	ABCD	18	ABCD	38	ABCD	18	ABCD	43	ABCD
19	ABCD	44	ABCD	19	ABCD	39	ABCD	19	ABCD	44	ABCD
20	ABCD	45	ABCD	20	ABCD	40	ABCD	20	ABCD	45	ABCD
21	ABCD	46	ABCD					21	ABCD	46	ABCD
22	ABCD	47	ABCD					22	ABCD	47	ABCD
23	ABCD	48	ABCD					23	ABCD	48	ABCD
24	ABCD	49	ABCD					24	ABCD	49	ABCD
25	ABCD	50	ABCD					25	ABCD	50	ABCD

### ANSWER KEY

Section 1				Section 2				Section 3			
1	A	31	A	1	B	31	B	1	C	31	B
2	C	32	B	2	B	32	A	2	D	32	B
3	B	33	D	3	B	33	B	3	C	33	A
4	C	34	A	4	B	34	B	4	C	34	C
5	A	35	C	5	A	35	C	5	B	35	C
6	B	36	B	6	D	36	A	6	A	36	A
7	C	37	D	7	B	37	C	7	C	37	B
8	D	38	C	8	C	38	B	8	B	38	C
9	B			9	C	39	B	9	B	39	C
10	A	39	B	10	C	40	D	10	C	40	A
11	D	40	D	11	C			11	D		
12	A	41	C	12	B			12	D	41	D
13	B	42	A	13	A			13	B	42	D
14	C	43	A	14	B			14	C	43	B
15	A	44	C	15	C			15	A	44	A
16	D	45	D					16	B	45	D
17	B	46	A	16	A			17	B	46	D
18	B	47	A	17	D			18	B	47	A
19	D	48	C	18	A			19	D	48	C
20	C	49	B	19	D			20	D	49	B
21	D	50	D	20	A					50	C
22	C			21	C			21	B		
23	B			22	D			22	C		
24	C			23	C			23	C		
25	A			24	C			24	C		
26	C			25	C			25	A		
27	D			26	D			26	A		
28	C			27	D			27	B		
29	A			28	D			28	A		
30	C			29	D			29	C		
				30	A			30	C		

**Test 4 - Part A**

**Example:**

Woman: Boy it's rough out there. I almost got into 3 accidents on a 15 minute drive.

Man A : People seem to forget how to drive when it snows.

**Man B: What does the man mean?**

1. WOMAN : Wow, there's a lot of required reading in this course. Oh well, that's all right.

MAN A: All right for you. **You're** a bookworm.

**Man B: What does the man imply?**

2. WOMAN: I found a watch in the grass yesterday.

MAN A: That looks like the one I lost a week ago.

**Man B: What does the man imply?**

3. MAN A: Excuse me. How far is it to the nearest filling station?

WOMAN: I hope you're not running **too** low because it is a long walk.

**Man B: What does the woman imply?**

4. MAN A: I'm starved!

WOMAN: Here try some of this. It doesn't look like much but it's filling.

**Man B: What is the woman offering the man?**

5. MAN A: Sorry I'm late. There was heavy traffic on the interstate.

WOMAN: Well, it's the first time I've arrived at the party before the host!

**Man B: What has happened?**

6. WOMAN: I think I'll make a batch of cookies.

MAN A: There's only one egg left. I had two for breakfast this morning

**Man B: What does the man imply?**

7. MAN A: I need flour to make this recipe. Do you have some I could borrow?

WOMAN: I think I picked some up at the market yesterday.

**Man B: What does the woman mean?**

8. MAN A: This food is delicious.

WOMAN: You should stop and take a breath!

**Man B: What does the woman imply?**

9. MAN A: Have you seen that cookbook that I brought home last week? I need to get it back to my boss.

WOMAN: I gave it to your sister.

**Man B: Who does the book belong to?**

10. WOMAN: The President's speech was not well received.

MAN A: Nobody wants to hear that their taxes are going up.

**Man B: What was the reaction to the President's speech?**

11. WOMAN: The food here isn't what it used to be.

MAN A : We could try the new place down the street.

**Man B: What does the man suggest?**

**T      T      T      T      Test 4      T      T      T      T**

13. MAN A: Carol is back from the hospital.  
 WOMAN: I really admire her. You'd never know that she's suffering from cancer.  
**Man B: How does the woman feel about Carol?**
14. MAN A: Just sign here, and I'll get your receipt.  
 WOMAN: Do you have any gift boxes?  
**Man B: Where is this conversation taking place?**
15. WOMAN : I'm so sorry, sir. I'm sure there won't be a stain, but I will pay to have your shirt cleaned.  
 MAN A: Next time watch where you're going.  
**Man B: What happened?**
16. WOMAN : I'm off! I'll be back in about an hour.  
 MAN A: You'll need to wear more than that – it's cold outside.  
**Man B: What does the man suggest?**
17. MAN A: I'd like two tickets please. Preferably near the front.  
 WOMAN: We're all sold out.  
**Man B: What does the woman mean?**
18. MAN A: What did you do yesterday?  
 WOMAN: I went biking with my cousin, we watched a movie and I drove her home after dinner.  
**Man B: What did the woman do last?**
19. WOMAN : I only asked for four.  
 MAN A: We have a special – if you buy two you get one free.  
**Man B: How many did the woman order?**
20. MAN A: We don't leave for another week. Why are you already packed?  
 WOMAN: I don't like to wait until the last minute.  
**Man B: When do they leave?**
21. WOMAN : What happened to the window?  
 MAN A: The boy next door threw a ball through it.  
**Man B: What is probably wrong with the window?**
22. WOMAN : Is that the final draft of your paper?  
 MAN A: Yes. Would you like to read it?  
**Man B: What are they talking about?**
23. MAN A: It's bright out. I can't drive without my sunglasses.  
 WOMAN: Here, I have an extra pair.  
**Man B: What did the woman offer the man?**
24. WOMAN : I think they are serving fish tonight.  
 MAN A: Are you sure? I'm allergic to fish.  
**Man B: What is the man concerned about?**



**T      T      T      T      Test 4      T      T      T      T**

25. MAN A: Mrs. Thomas, are you aware that your son has been skipping school?  
 WOMAN: Johnny? Are you sure?  
**Man B: What has Johnny being doing?**
26. MAN A: I need to go to the doctor and get my throat checked out.  
 WOMAN: I didn't know you were sick.  
**Man B: What will the man do?**
27. MAN A: That is the worst movie I've ever seen.  
 WOMAN: What a waste of time and money.  
**Man B: What are the two upset about?**
28. MAN A: I received a call from an old high school friend. He wants to meet with me tomorrow.  
 WOMAN: Isn't tomorrow your big job interview with the CEO of that computer company?  
**Man B: Who called the man?**
29. MAN A: This chair is in bad shape. Have you tried carpenter's glue?  
 WOMAN: It's a lost cause.  
**Man B: What did the woman mean?**
30. MAN A: Jim called in sick with the flu. He's going to miss the policy meeting.  
 WOMAN: We should all be so lucky.  
**Man B: What does the woman imply?**

**Test 4 - Part B**

**Questions 31 through 34.**

- MAN A : The President says that the unemployment rate is the lowest it's been in four years.
- WOMAN: That may be true but the number of Americans living under the poverty line has climbed to more than 39 million. That's 15% of the nation's population. The number of jobs available are increasing, but the wages are low.
- MAN A: I noticed that most of the jobs listed in the paper barely pay above minimum wage.
- WOMAN: Yeah, and because of this the medium income of Americans continues to decline which could result in the demise of the middle class. If things keep going like they are we could see our nation disintegrate into a two-tiered society of only upper and lower class.
- Man A: That could be dangerous. It's been shown that in societies where such drastic economic inequalities exist the rich generally rule over the poor. This makes economic advancement almost impossible for the lower class.
31. MAN B: What is the topic of this discussion?
32. MAN B: What best describes the condition of today's jobs?
33. MAN B: Where did the man get the wage information?
34. MAN B: Why is the man concerned about economic inequality?

**Questions 35 through 38.**

- WOMAN: I tell you, I just can't believe what's out on the market today. My son brought home a neighbor's new video game and it was filled with sex, violence and death. It even shows blood splattering when someone gets killed.
- MAN A: I know it. My wife and I have banned these games from our home.
- WOMAN: I realize that there's a great debate over the effects of these games on children's behavior, but regardless of other people's opinions I just can't see this kind of thing as being positive influence.
- MAN A: I agree. As parents it's our responsibility to monitor what goes into our children to the best of our ability. I teach my children that it is wrong to kill, so I can't see allowing them to play games in which decapitation and maiming are the primary objective.
- WOMAN: Me neither. The problem is that these games are all the rage right now. My kids want to do what the other kids are doing. It's hard to monitor what goes on when my kids are at someone else's house.
- MAN A: Well, we need to pray that what we teach them sinks in and guides them when they are out of our sight.
35. MAN B: What do the man and woman have in common?
36. MAN B: What's the woman's view on the effects of these games on children?
37. MAN B: How has the man resolved the problem in his house?
38. MAN B: Why is it difficult to keep the games from their children?

## Test 4 - Part C

### Example:

Gene Kelly – singer, dancer, actor and choreographer – died yesterday from complications resulting from a series of strokes. He was 83 years old.

Kelly's film career spanned over 3 decades. Though his talents were many, Kelly will be remembered most for his dancing. He danced his way into our hearts through legendary movies such as "Singing in the Rain" and "American in Paris". These, along with his many other films, will help keep Kelly's memory alive for decades to come.

What does this talk concern?

What is Gene Kelly most remembered for?

### Questions 39 through 42 refer to the following talk.

Woman: Approximately 8,000 people receive venomous snake bites in the United States per year and nine to fifteen of these victims die. Health-care professionals disagree about the best way to manage these cases, but they all concur that a person should seek prompt medical treatment for any snake bite whether they believe it to be poisonous or not. Some physicians prefer to observe the patients for a period of time to gauge a bite's seriousness before initiating treatment. Most often doctors use antivenin – an antidote for snake venom – to treat serious snake bites, though others do a fasciotomy – which is a surgical treatment of the tissue around the bite.

For years people have been administering treatments for snake bites that medical professionals believe to be potentially harmful. These include putting ice or any other cooling agent on the bite, using a tourniquet to immobilize the limb, administering electrical shock or making an incision into the wound. According to the American Red Cross, just a few basic first-aid techniques should be taken before seeking medical help. You should first wash the bite with soap and water and then immobilize the bitten area and keep it lower than the heart.

39. Man B: Upon what do health professionals agree?
40. Man B: What is a 'fasciotomy'?
41. Man B: Why shouldn't ice be administered to a snake bite?
42. Man B: What does the Red Cross suggest be done before seeking medical treatment?

**Questions 43 through 46 refer to the following talk.**

Man A: Monosodium glutamate, popularly known as MSG, has been in the throes of controversy for decades over its potentially harmful health affects. MSG is derived from glutamic acid and is often added to food to enhance its flavor. The FDA sponsored extensive reviews of MSG and other related substances in 1978 and 1980. Both reviews concluded that MSG is safe for the general public at common use levels; however, they noted that additional data was needed to judge whether a significant increase in glutamate consumption can cause adverse effects.

A recently updated FDA report, filed by a panel of experts convened by the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, cited no evidence linking MSG to any serious, long term medical problems in the general population. They did find evidence suggesting that certain people may develop short-term reactions when they consume large doses of MSG or related glutamates. These symptoms were not linked to low levels of glutamate consumption.

- 43. Man B: What is the main topic of this talk?
- 44. Man B: What is MSG used for?
- 45. Man B: What were the findings from earlier tests done by the FDA?
- 46. Man B: What were the findings from the most recent tests?

**Questions 47 through 50 refer to the following talk.**

Man A: The warrior was the central figure in the majority of pre-Columbian societies. The Aztecs, the dominant people of Central America, were excessively puritanical. It was considered evil for a warrior to exhibit any interest in women and adultery was a shameful crime punishable by death. However, to die in battle was the supreme purification. While other tribes did not share the rigor of the Aztecs, the importance of the warrior cannot be gainsaid. The Plains Indian of North America, for example, insisted upon both fasting and sexual continence before a band of warriors set out for either hunting or war.

In the seventeenth century there existed more than two thousand independent Indian tribes in North America when the systematic settlement from Europe was beginning. Many of these tribes were sworn enemies, a state of affairs the European immigrants turned to their own advantage. This factor, along with their being such diversity among the Indian peoples themselves, worked against the effectiveness of the Indian warriors in protecting their homeland. Today, many of the surviving Indian tribes live on reservations. The warrior is now only a memory.

- 47. Man B: Which of the following best describes the Aztecs?
- 48. Man B: How was adultery punished within the Aztec society?
- 49. Man B: What did the European immigrant use to their advantage?
- 50. Man B: Where do many of the remaining Indians reside?

-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-