

62. In many countries these days, it is rarely necessary to go inside a bank. You can do all your banking at automatic banking machines. You can use these machines when you are traveling, too. For example, let's say you arrive in Paris in the evening when the banks are closed. You need French money to buy dinner. You can use your own bank card in a French automatic banking machine. And in just a few seconds,

a. you will be rich.
b. it will take all your money from you.
c. it will give you money from your own bank account.
d. you can telephone to anywhere in the world.

63. Sao Paulo is the largest city in Brazil and the second largest city in South America. The official population of the city is 10 million, but the real population is probably more like 13 million. This is partly because the city is growing very quickly. Every year hundreds of thousands of people move there. But there is another important reason for the difference between the official and the real population. Many very poor people in Sao Paulo do not have any place to live. When the government counts the population, these homeless people

a. are often not counted.
b. go to live somewhere else.
c. are often counted twice.
d. have nowhere to go.

64. Over 15 million people cross the 25 mile-wide English Channel every year. Some of these people go across in airplanes, but most go across on boats. Huge ferry boats carry cars and trucks across, or there are smaller, faster boats for passengers. As of 1994, however, there is yet another way way to cross the Channel: through the "Chunnel." This is the name of the tunnel that connects England and France. The governments of the two countries had talked for years about digging such a tunnel. Now the "Chunnel" is a reality and England

a. has become an island.
b. is no longer connected to Europe.
c. is no longer really an island.
d. will have to dig another tunnel.

65. According to Eugene Morton, a scientist, all animal sounds have certain things in common. Animals tend to make low, loud sounds when they are angry. And they tend to make high, softer sounds when they are fearful or friendly. Human beings can, of course, make many more kinds of sounds than most animals. But Morton believes that even human speech has the same features as other animal sounds. According to Morton, if you say, "I love you" your voice

a. is naturally high.
b. usually is very loud.
c. is naturally loud.
d. usually angry.

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66. Statistics show that teenage mothers in the United States often have unhealthy babies. These babies often weigh less than normal. They also are generally less intelligent than babies of older mothers. Doctors have wondered about the reasons for these statistics. Two researchers in California may have found the answer: a poor diet. They have found that when female rats do not get enough healthy food, the baby rats are less healthy. The researchers believe that this is probably true of human beings, too. In fact, American teenage girls

a. generally eat lots of healthy food.
b. generally eat a lot.
c. often do not have healthy eating habits.
d. often are afraid of rats.

67. Scientists believe that the first Americans came from northeast Asia. These people were probably hunters from what is now northern China, Japan, or Siberia. Many thousands of years ago, they crossed over from Asia to what is now Alaska. From there, they spread all through North and South America. The evidence for this theory lies in a discovery made in Chile in 1936. Anthropologists found the teeth of some very early Indians. These teeth proved to be very similar to the teeth of

a. Americans today.
b. people today in northern Asia.
c. Europeans today.
d. monkeys.

68. We all know that monkeys are smart animals, but sometimes their intelligence is surprising. A psychologist once wanted to see just how smart a monkey was. He hung a banana high up in a monkey's cage. He put in several large boxes and a stick. He wanted to see if the monkey could use the boxes and the stick to get the banana. The monkey looked at the banana, the boxes, and the stick. Then it took the psychologist's hand and led him to where the banana was hanging. It jumped up onto his shoulders and

a. looked at the banana.
b. reached the banana from there.
c. jumped down onto one of the boxes.
d. hit him with the stick.

69. Rubber is made from latex, a white liquid found in certain plants. Most of the world's supply of rubber comes from the Para rubber tree. This tree originally came from the Amazon Valley in Brazil. The Indians of that area used the latex from the rubber tree to make statues, cups and shoes. When latex was discovered by Europeans, they soon found many uses for it. For example, Charles Mackintosh, in England, invented a way to make waterproof cloth with latex. His method is no longer used, but even today, many people

a. call a raincoat an "overcoat."
b. don't like to use latex raincoats.
c. call a raincoat a "mackintosh."
d. like to plant rubber trees.

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70. Wool is one of the oldest kinds of material used for clothing. We do not know exactly when people started to use wool to make clothing. However, we do know that people were wearing wool clothes very early in man's history. People used the wool not only from sheep, but also from other animals. For example, in the desert they used the wool from camels. In the mountains of India they used the wool from cashmere goats. And in mountains of South America, they used the wool from the llama. All these kinds of wool have one thing in common. They protect the body from outside changes in temperature. This way, wool keeps

a. the body warm in summer and cool in winter.
b. insects away from the body.
c. the body cool in summer and warm in winter.
d. the body from sweating too much.

71. Money has not always been made of metal or paper. In many parts of the world people have used other materials. Precious stones, valuable cloth (silk), and rare spices (saffron) have all been used as money at times. But people have also given special value to other kinds of objects. For example, in Ethiopia, blocks of salt have been used as money. In Malaysia, people have used large bronze drums. In India and in North America, special kinds of shells have been used. In fact, anything can become money if it

a. has very little value.
b. is shiny and small.
c. is accepted by everyone as money.
d. is worth at least one dollar.

72. Today, farmers in most of the industrialized countries grow cash crops. This means that they usually grow large amounts of only a few crops, such as soy, wheat, or corn. They sell these crops and use the money to buy what they need for their families and their farms. In the past, farming was quite different. Most farmers used to grow lots of different kinds of crops. They sometimes sold some of the crops when there was extra. However,

a. most of the crops were kept to feed the farmer's family.
b. they preferred to sell all of the crops for cash.
c. people in the city needed food, too.
d. they didn't grow soy in those days.

73. Textbooks for children in elementary school often give a false picture of women. They almost always show women as mothers and housewives. The women are seen in the home, usually doing very simple tasks. In reality, in many countries, the majority of younger women work outside the home. They may take care of children and do housework, but that is only part of their lives. Their situation is nothing like the situations shown in the school books. In fact, these books

a. do not help girls prepare for their future.
b. give girls a good idea of their future.
c. show women in many complex situations.
d. don't show enough housewives.

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74. Supermarket managers have all kinds of tricks to encourage people to spend more money. Their aim is to make customers go more slowly through the supermarket. They place colorful displays in surprising places to catch the customers' attention. They also make the corridors near the cash registers more narrow. Then customers with large shopping carts will get stuck or have to slow down. In some supermarkets, the floor is even slightly uphill for people going towards the exits. Managers hope that when customers slow down, they will

a. get angry and go home.
b. buy a few extra items.
c. fill their cart too full.
d. decide not to buy anything more.

75. The guppy is a small fish that people often keep in bowls or tanks in their homes. In their bowls, guppies have never caused any harm to anyone. But, in the wild, the story is different. When some guppy owners in Nevada grew tired of their fish, they threw them in a lake. Since then, the guppies have multiplied and chased away the native fish. Now at least one species of fish—the white river spring fish—is almost extinct. Thus, even a little fish like the guppy

a. can live in lakes.
b. like to live in laces and rivers.
c. sometimes improves the ecology of lakes and rivers.
d. can cause changes in the ecology of lakes and rivers.

76. Imagine what it would be like to wake up and find yourself in a metal box. This is what happened to a man in South Africa who had been in a car accident. The doctors thought he was dead, so he was put in the metal box. He remained there, unconscious, for two days. Then, he woke up and shouted for help. The people who heard him were at first somewhat frightened. But then they realized that he was alive and they let him out of the box. He was happy to be alive and free. However, his happiness did not last long. His girlfriend refused to see him because she did not believe that he was really alive. She said

a. he was a ghost who came back from the dead to frighten her.
b. she wanted to marry him immediately.
c. he should go back into the box.
d. he was not the same as he used to be.

77. "One man's medicine is another man's poison." This expression can be true in a very literal sense. The Luo people from Kenya often cook and eat the leaves of a plant called black nightshade. This plant serves as an effective treatment for many stomach problems. The Luo eat it regularly from childhood and do not suffer any negative effects from it. However, when one American researcher ate just a small amount, she felt quite ill afterwards. In fact, the plant contains

a. a great deal of sugar.
b. a substance called solanine that can be poisonous.
c. a bitter-tasting substance.
d. many substances that benefit the digestive system.

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78. Sociologists and psychologists have argued for centuries about how a person's character is formed. The argument has long been known as "Nature versus Nurture," for the two main opposing theories. The first theory says that character is formed genetically before birth. According to this theory, nature—through genetics—determines what a person will be like. The other theory says, on the contrary, that a person's character is formed after birth. According to this theory, the most important factors are

a. natural and genetic.
b. scientific.
c. theoretical.
d. cultural and environmental.

79. The problem of pollution has turned up on every continent on Earth—even Antarctica. Winter Quarters Bay, on Antarctica, is the site of an important scientific station. This bay, in fact, is as polluted as many city harbors. The reason is that for a long time people at the station dumped garbage into the bay. Now, however, that has stopped. An international agreement has limited the dumping of garbage in Antarctica. According to the agreement, scientific communities in Antarctica must

a. dump all their garbage into the bay.
b. take all their garbage away from Antarctica.
c. close down all the stations.
d. stop all scientific experiments.

80. Four out of five people suffer from back pain at some time in their working lives. In the United States, it is the most expensive health problem in the workplace. In all, it costs people up to $60 billion in medical expenses and lost working time. Back pain is bad for business as well—it is the cause of 40% of all lost work days. That means a total of about 93 million sick days a year in the United States. Doctors now believe that exercise is the best treatment for back pain. For this reason, some companies

a. do not let their employees exercise too much.
b. send their employees to specialized doctors.
c. tell their employees to rest more.
d. have started special exercise programs for employees.

81. Lichen are one of the few kinds of life that can survive in the mountains of Antarctica. These tiny plants live in small holes in the rocks. Outside, the extreme cold and strong winds do not allow any life at all. Inside the holes, these lichen manage to find enough water and warmth to keep alive. However, much of the time they are frozen. This fact means that the lichen function very, very slowly, and live a very long time. Scientists believe that a lichen may remain alive for thousands of years. If this is true, the lichen may

a. be among the oldest forms of life on earth.
b. die in only a few years.
c. not survive another Antarctic winter.
d. be one of the newest forms of life on earth.

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