Question 1-9

Often enough the craft worker's place of employment in ancient Greece was set in rural isolation. Potter, for instance, found it convenient to locate their workshops near their source of clay, regardless of its relation to the center of settlement, At Corinth and Athens, however, two of the best-known potters' quarters were situated on the cities' outskirts, and potters and makers of terra-cotta figurines were also established well within the city of Athens itself. The techniques of pottery manufacture had evolved well before the Greek period, but marked stylistic developments occurred in shape and in decoration, for example, in the interplay of black and other glazes with the red surface of the fired pot. Athenian black-figure and red-figure decoration, which emphasized human figures rather than animal images, was adopted between 630 and 530 B.C.; its distinctive color and luster were the result of the skillful adjustments of the kiln's temperature during an extended three-stage period if firing the clayware. Whether it was the potters or the vase-painters who initiated changes in firing is unclear; the functions of making and decorating were usually divided between them, but neither group can have been so specialized the they did not share in the concerns of the other.

The broad utility of terra-cotta was such that workers in clay could generally afford to confine themselves to either decorated ware and housewares like cooking pots and storage jars or building materials like roof tiles and drainpipes. Some sixth-and fifth-century B.C. Athenian pottery establishments are known to have concentrated on a limited range of fine ware, but a rural pottery establishment on the island of Thasos produced many types of pottery and roof tiles too, presumably to meet local demand. Molds were used to create particular effects for some products, such as relief-decorated vessels and figurines; for other products such as roof tiles, which were needed in some quantity, they were used to facilitate mass production. There were also a number of poor-quality figurines and painted pots produced in quantity by easy, inexpensive means- as numerous featureless statuettes and unattractive cases testify.

1. The passage mainly discusses ancient Greek pottery and its

(A) production techniques (B) similarity to other crafts
(C) unusual materials (D) resemblance to earlier pottery

2. The phrase "regardless of" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

(A) as a result of (B) no matter what (C) proud of (D) according to

3. It can be inferred from the passage that most pottery establishments in ancient Greece were situated

(A) in city centers (B) on the outskirts of cities
(C) where clay could be found (D) near other potters' workshops

4. The word "marked" in line 7 is closest in meaning to

(A) original (B) attractive (C) noticeable (D) patterned

5. The word "confine" in line 17 is closest in meaning to

(A) adapt (B) train (C) restrict (D) organize

6. It can be inferred from the passage that terra-cotta had which of the following advantages"

(A) It did not break during the firing process.
(B) It was less expensive than other available materials.
(C) Its surface had a lasting shine.
(D) It could be used for many purposes.

7. The word "presumably" in line 21 is closest in meaning to
(A) frequently (B) practically (C) preferably (D) probably

8. The word "they" in line 23 refers to
(A) molds
(B) particular effects
(C) products
(D) vessels and figurines

9. According to the passage, all of the following are true of ancient Greek potters and vase painters EXCEPT:
(A) Their functions were so specialized that they lacked common concerns.
(B) They sometimes produced inferior ware.
(c) They produced pieces that had unusual color and shine.
(D) They decorated many of their works with human images.

Reading II

Although social changes in the United States were being wrought throughout most of the nineteenth-century, public awareness of the changes increased to new levels in the 1890's. The acute, growing public awareness of the social changes that had been taking place for some time was tied to tremendous growth in popular journalism in the late nineteenth century, including growth in quantity and circulation of both magazines and newspapers. These developments, in addition to the continued growth of cities, were significant factors in the transformation of society from one characterized by relatively isolated self-contained communities into an urban, industrial nation. The decade of the 1870's, for example, was a period in which the sheer number of newspapers doubled, and by 1880 the *New York Graphic* had published the first photographic reproduction in a newspaper, portending a dramatic rise in newspaper readership. Between 1882 and 1886 alone, the price of daily newspapers dropped from four cents a copy to one cent, made possible in part by a great increase in demand. Furthermore, the introduction in 1890 of the first successful linotype machine promised even further growth. In 1872 only two daily newspapers could claim a circulation of over 100,000,but by 1892 seven more newspapers exceeded that figure. A world beyond the immediate community was rapidly becoming visible.

Line
(5)
(10)
(15)

But it was not newspapers alone that were bringing the new awareness to people in the United States in the late nineteenth century. Magazines as they are known today began publication around 1882, and, in fact, the circulation of weekly magazines exceeded that of newspapers in the period which followed. By 1892, for example, the circulation of the *Ladies' Home Journal* had reached an astounding 700,000. An increase in book readership also played a significant part in this general trend. For example, Edward Bellamy's utopian novel, *Looking Backward*, sold over a million copies in 1888, giving rise to the growth of organizations dedicated to the realization of Bellamy's vision of the future. The printed word, unquestionably, was intruding on the insulation that had characterized United Slates society in an earlier period.

(20)
(25)

1. The word "acute" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

(A) useful (B) intense (C) genuine (D) controversial

2. According to the passage, the expansion of popular journalism was linked to

(A) changes in the distribution system
(B) a larger supply of paper
(C) an increase in people's awareness of social changes
(D) greater numbers of journalists

3. According to the passage, the New York Graphic's inclusion of photographs contributed to

(A) the closing of newspapers that did not use photographs
(B) newspapers becoming more expensive
(C) an increase in the number of people reading newspapers
(D) a reduction in the cost of advertising

4. Why was there a drop in the price of daily newspapers between 1882 and 1886 ?

(A) There was a rise in demand.
(B) Newspapers had fewer pages.
(C) Newspapers contained photographic reproductions.
(D) Magazines began to compete with newspapers.

5. The word "exceeded" in line 16 is closest in meaning to

(A) controlled (B) surpassed (C) affected (D) equaled

6. What does the author mean by the statement " A world beyond the immediate community was rapidly becoming visible" in lilies 16-11 ?

(A) Photographs made newspapers more interesting.
(B) The United Slates exported newspapers to other countries.
(C) People were becoming increasingly aware of national and international issues.
(D) Communities remained isolated despite the growth of popular journalism

7. The word " that" in line 21 refers to

(A) century (B) publication (C) circulation (D) period

8. The word "astounding" in line 22 is closest in meaning to

(A) surprising (B) estimated (C) encouraging (D) sudden

9. Why does the author mention Edward Bellamy's novel Looking Backward?

(A) To illustrate how advanced the technology of printing had become
(B) To emphasize the influence of the printed word on a society undergoing rapid change
(C) To document its prediction about the popularity of newspapers
(D) To demonstrate that hooks had replaced newspapers and magazines as the leading source of information

In 1903 the members of the governing board of the University of Washington. in Seattle. engaged a firm of landscape architects, specialists in the design of outdoor environments--OImsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts-to advise them on an
Line appropriate layout for the university grounds. The plan impressed the university officials,
(5) and in time many of its recommendations were implemented. City officials in Seattle, the

largest city in the northwestern United States, were also impressed, for they employed the same organization to study Seattle's public park needs. John Olmsted did the investigation and subsequent report on Seattle's parks. He and his brothers believed that parks should be adapted to the local topography, utilize the area's trees and shrubs, and be available to
(10) the entire community. They especially emphasized the need for natural, serene settings where hurried urban dwellers could periodically escape from the city. The essence of the Olmsted park plan was to develop a continuous driveway, twenty miles long, that would tie together a whole series of parks, playgrounds, and parkways. There would be local parks and squares, too, but all of this was meant to supplement the major driveway,
(15) which was to remain the unifying factor for the entire system.

In November of 1903 the city council of Seattle adopted the Olmsted Report, and it automatically became the master plan for the city's park system. Prior to this report, Seattle's park development was very limited and funding meager. All this changed after the report. Between 1907 and 1913, city voters approved special funding measures
(20) amounting to $4,000,000. With such unparalleled sums at their disposal, with the Olmsted guidelines to follow, and with the added incentive of wanting to have the city at its best for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909, the Parks Board bought aggressively. By 1913 Seattle had 25 parks amounting to 1,400 acres, as well as 400 acres in playgrounds, pathways, boulevards, and triangles. More lands would be added in the
(25) future, but for all practical purposes it was the great land surge of 1907-1913 that established Seattle's park system.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

(A) The planned development of Seattle's public park system
(B) The organization of the Seattle city government
(C) The history of the Olmsted Brothers architectural firm
(D) The design and building of the University of Washington campus

2. The word "engaged" in line 2 is closest in meaning to

(A) trained (B) hired (C) described (D) evaluated

3. The word "subsequent" in line 8 is closest in meaning to

(A) complicated (B) alternate (C) later (D) detailed

4. Which of the following statements about parks does NOT reflect the views of the Olmsted Brothers firm?

(A) They should be planted with trees that grow locally.
(B) They should provide a quiet, restful environment.
(C) They should be protected by limiting the number of visitors from the community.
(D) They should be designed to conform to the topography of the area.

5. Why does the author mention "local parks and squares" in lines 13-14 when talking about the Olmsted plan?

(A) To emphasize the difficulties facing adoption of the plan
(B) To illustrate the comprehensive nature of the plan
(C) To demonstrate an omission in the plan
(D) To describe Seattle's landscape prior to implementation of the plan

6. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about how citizens of Seattle received the Olmsted Report?

(A) They were hostile to the report's conclusions.
(B) They ignored the Olmsteds' findings.
(C) They supported the Olmsteds' plans.
(D) They favored the city council's seeking advice from another firm.

7. According to the passage, when was the Olmsted Report officially accepted as the master plan for the Seattle public park system?

(A) 1903 (B) 1907 (C) 1909 (D) 1913

8. The word "sums" in line 20 is closest in meaning to

(A) problems (B) amounts (C) services (D) debts

9. According to the passage, which of the following was most directly influenced by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition?

(A) The University of Washington (B) Brookline, Massachusetts
(C) The mayor of Seattle (D) The Seattle Parks Board

Reading III

Anyone who has handled a fossilized bone knows that it is usually not exactly like its modern counterpart, the most obvious difference being that it is often much heavier. Fossils often have the quality of stone rather than of organic materials, and this has led to the use of the term "petrifaction" (to bring about rock). The implication is that bone and other tissues have somehow been turned into stone, and this is certainly the explanation given in some texts. But it is a wrong interpretation; fossils are frequently so dense because the pores and other spaces in the bone have become filled with minerals taken up from the surrounding sediments. Some fossil bones have all the interstitial spaces filled with foreign minerals, including the marrow cavity, if there is one, while others have taken up but little from their surrounding. Probably all of the minerals deposited within the bone have been recrystallized from solution by the action of water percolating through tem. The degree of mineralization appears to be determined by the nature of the environment in which the bone was deposited and not by the antiquity of the bone. For example, the black fossil bones that are so common in many parts of Florida are heavily mineralized, but they are only about 20,000 years old, whereas many of the dinosaur bones from western Canada, which are about 75 million years old, are only partially filled in. under optimum conditions the process of mineralization probably takes thousands rather than millions of years perhaps considerably less.

This amount of change that has occurred in fossil bone, even in bone as old as that of dinosaurs, is often remarkably small. We are therefore usually able to see the microscopic structure of the bone, including such fine details as the lacunae where the living bone cells once resided. The natural bone mineral, the hydroxyapatite, is virtually unaltered too-it has the same crystal structure as that of modern bone. Although nothing remains of the original collagen, some of its component amino acids are usually still detectable, together with amino acids of the noncollagen proteins of bone.

21. What does the passage mainly discuss?

(A) The location of fossils in North America
(B) The composition of fossils
(C) Determining the size and weight of fossils
(D) Procedures for analyzing fossils

22. The word "counterpart" in line 2 is closest in meaning to

(A) species (B) version (C) change (D) material

23. Why is fossilized bone heavier than ordinary bone?

(A) Bone tissue solidifies with age.
(B) The marrow cavity gradually fills with water.
(C) The organic materials turn to stone.
(D) Spaces within the bone fill with minerals.

24. The word "pores" in line 7 is closest in meaning to

(A) joints (B) tissues (C) lines (D) holes

25. What can be inferred about a fossil with a high degree of mineralization?

(A) It was exposed to large amounts of mineral-laden water throughout time.
(B) Mineralization was complete within one years of the animal's death.
(C) Many colorful crystals can be found in such a fossil.
(D) It was discovered in western Canada.

26. Which of the following factors is most important in determining the extent of mineralization fossil bones?

(A) The age of the fossil
(B) Environmental conditions
(C) The location of the bone in the animal's body
(D) The type of animal the bone came from

27. Why does the author compare fossils found in western Canada to those found in Florida?

(A) To prove that a fossil's age cannot be determined by the amount of mineralization.
(B) To discuss the large quantity of fossils found in both places.
(C) To suggest that fossils found in both places were the same age
(D) To explain why scientists are especially interested in Canadian fossils.

28. The word "it" in line 24 refers to

(A) hydroxyapatite
(B) microscopic structure
(C) crystal structure
(D) modern bone

29. The word "detectable" in line 26 is closest in meaning to

(A) sizable (B) active (C) moist (D) apparent

30. Which of the following does NOT survive in fossils?

(A) Noncollagen protein
(B) Hydroxyapatite
(C) Collagen
(D) Amino acid