

西北工业大学
2003 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

试题名称: 英语水平测试 (含英语修辞及写作技巧)

试题编号: 335

说明: 所有试题一律写在答题纸上

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ENGLISH PROFICIENCY & COMPOSITION TEST
FOR ENGLISH-MAJOR GRADUATE ADMISSION
2003

Part I Vocabulary (20%)

Directions: In this part of the test, there are 40 incomplete statements each of which has 4 options. You are to choose your best answer and mark them on your Answer Sheet.

1. As we can't all agree on this matter, let's _____ it.
A. vote for B. vote against C. make for D. vote on
2. It was almost midnight when I was back home; but I found them both sitting at the table, _____ me.
A. waiting on B. waiting up C. waiting for D. looking forward to
3. Grandmother is 85 but still is strong enough to look after herself. She doesn't want to be waited _____.
A. on B. for C. up D. in
4. I shan't get in till after midnight, so don't bother to _____ up.
A. turn B. wait C. tear D. wake
5. Two hours later Tom _____ to find himself in a hospital ward, surrounded by his parents and classmates.
A. got up B. woke up C. put up D. looked up
6. It is time we _____ what is happening in the big world outside.
A. worked up B. worked at C. woke up to D. worked out
7. You shall never _____ for food while I have not any money left.
A. hope B. wish C. wait D. want
8. Roger was extremely obstinate. Although his parents warned him _____ what would happen, he continued to disobey them.
A. against B. on C. for D. of
9. The bridge is washed _____ in the storm.
A. away B. off C. out D. down
10. I tried to remove the grease spots from the wall but I couldn't wash them _____.
A. out B. off C. down D. over
11. Don't trouble about these coffee stains; we can soon wash them _____.
A. off B. out C. away D. down
12. _____ pickpockets in public places.
A. Take care of B. Look for C. Watch out for D. Take notice of
13. The committee's responsibility is to watch _____ the safety of the workers.
A. out B. over C. for D. down
14. You'd better _____ when you speak to the manager. He's in a very bad mood this morning.

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- (C) economics.
(D) anthropology.
(E) literature.
14. In the paragraph that follows this passage, we may expect the author to discuss
(A) the value of technical research.
(B) the value of pure research.
(C) philosophy.
(D) unforeseen discoveries.
(E) scientific foundations.
15. The author points out that the Greeks who studied conic sections
(A) were mathematicians.
(B) were interested in navigation.
(C) were unaware of the value of their studies.
(D) worked with electricity.
(E) resigned.
16. The title below that best expresses the ideas of this passage is
(A) Technical Progress.
(B) A Little Learning Is a Dangerous Thing.
(C) Man's Distinguishing Characteristics.
(D) Learning for its Own Sake.
(E) The Differences between Sciences and Philosophy.
17. The practical scientist
(A) knows the value of what he will discover.
(B) is interested in the unknown.
(C) knows that the world exists.
(D) is a philosopher.
(E) conceives of contemporary life.

Passage 4

The average population density of the world is 47 persons per square mile. Continental densities range from no permanent inhabitants in Antarctica to 211 per square mile in Europe. In the western hemisphere, population densities range from about 4 per square mile in Canada to 675 per square mile in Puerto Rico. In Europe the range is from 4 per square mile in Iceland to 831 per square mile in the Netherlands. Within countries there are wide variations of population densities. For example, in Egypt, the average is 55 persons per square mile, but 1300 persons

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inhabit each square mile in settled portions where the land is arable.

High population densities generally occur in regions of developed industrialization, such as the Netherlands, Belgium, and Great Britain, or where lands are intensively used for agriculture, as in Puerto Rico and Java.

Low average population densities are characteristic of most underdeveloped countries. Low density of population is generally associated with a relatively low percentage of cultivated land. This generally results from poor quality lands. It may also be due to natural obstacles to cultivation, such as deserts, mountains or malaria-infested jungles; to land uses other than cultivation, as pasture and forested land; to primitive methods that limit cultivation; to social obstacles; and to land ownership systems which keep land out of production.

More economically advanced countries of low population density have, as a rule, large proportions of their populations living in urban areas. Their rural population densities are usually very low. Poorer developed countries of correspondingly low general population density, on the other hand, often have a concentration of rural population living on arable land, which is as great as the rural concentration found in the most densely populated industrial countries.

18. Along the banks of the Nile, we may expect to find _____
- A. 1300 persons. B. few inhabitants.
C. pyramids. D. many settlements.
E. 55 persons per square mile.
19. The most densely populated continent is _____
- A. Asia. B. Africa.
C. Europe. D. North America.
E. South America.
20. In timberland areas of the world, _____
- A. there is dense population.
B. we may expect to find malaria infested jungles.
C. the density of population is relatively low.
D. good quality land is found.
E. deserts are common
21. There are no permanent inhabitants in Antarctica because _____
- A. it is too hot.
B. it is too cold.
C. there is no transportation.
D. it has only recently been discovered.
E. it is infested with malaria.

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22. The title below that best expresses the ideas of this passage is _____
- How People Live.
 - Where People Live.
 - Population Distribution.
 - Economics and Population.
 - Population Densities.
23. The most densely populated community in the western hemisphere is _____
- Holland.
 - Egypt.
 - Java.
 - Puerto Rico.
 - Canada.
24. In highly industrialized communities, we may expect _____
- large rural areas.
 - urban development.
 - epidemics.
 - arable land.
 - no change in population density.
25. Puerto Rico is a land of _____
- heavy industrialization.
 - poverty.
 - intense agriculture.
 - large cities.
 - Malaria infested jungles.
26. This passage has probably been taken from
- a gazetteer.
 - an almanac.
 - a textbook on economies.
 - a world geography book.
 - the 1960 census report.

Passage 5

A mysterious phenomenon is the ability of over-water migrants to travel on course. Birds, bees, and other species can keep track of time without any sensory cues from the outside world, and such "biological clocks" clearly contribute to their "compass sense". For example, they can use the position of the Sun or stars, along with the time of day, to find north. But compass sense alone cannot explain how birds navigate the oceans after a flock traveling east is blown far south by a storm, it will assume the proper northeasterly course to compensate. Perhaps, some scientists thought, migrants determine their geographic position on Earth by celestial navigation,

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almost as human navigators use stars and planets, but this would demand of the animals a fantastic map sense. Researchers now know that some species have a magnetic sense, which might allow migrants to determine their geographic location by detecting variations in the strength of the Earth's magnetic field.

27. The main idea of the passage is that
- (A) migration over land requires a simpler explanation than migration over water does
 - (B) the means by which animals migrate over water are complex and only partly understood
 - (C) the ability of migrant animals to keep track of time is related to their magnetic sense
 - (D) knowledge of geographic location is essential to migrants with little or no compass sense
 - (E) explanations of how animals migrate tend to replace, rather than build on one another
28. It can be inferred from the passage that if the flock of birds described in lines 8~12 were navigating by compass sense alone, they would, after the storm, fly _____
- (A) east
 - (B) north
 - (C) northwest
 - (D) south
 - (E) southeast
29. In maintaining that migrating animals would need "a fantastic map sense" (line 17) to determine their geographic position by celestial navigation, the author intends to express
- (A) admiration for the ability of the migrants
 - (B) skepticism about celestial navigation as an explanation
 - (C) certainty that the phenomenon of migration will remain mysterious
 - (D) interest in a new method of accounting for over-water migration
 - (E) surprise that animals apparently navigate in much the same way that human beings do
30. Of the following descriptions of migrating animals, which most strongly suggests that the animals are depending on magnetic cues to orient themselves?
- (A) Pigeons can properly readjust their course even when flying long distances through exceedingly dense fogs
 - (B) Bison are able to reach their destination by passing through a landscape that has been partially altered by a recent fire
 - (C) Elephants are able to find grounds that some members of the herd have never seen before
 - (D) Swallows are able to return to a given spot at the same time every year
 - (E) Monarch butterflies coming from different parts of North America are able to arrive at the same location each winter

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Part IV. Translation (20%)

Direction: In this part of the test, there are two short paragraphs with one being English, the other Chinese. You are to translate them into either Chinese or English. Write them on the Answer Sheet.

Section A

Most of our life is a gamble. Very many of the things we do involve taking some risk in order to achieve a satisfactory result. So the gambling instinct must be an elemental one. Taking risk to achieve something is a characteristic of all forms of life, including humanity. So long as man was gambling against destiny, the odds were usually in his favor, especially when he used commonsense. But as the methods of gambling multiplied, the chances of success decreased. A wager against one person offered on average even chances and no third party profited by the transaction. But as soon as commercialized city life developed, mass gambling became common. Thousands of people now compete for large prizes, but with only minute chances of success, while the organizers of gambling concerns enjoy big profits with, in some cases, no risk at all. Few clients of the betting shops, football pools, state lotteries, bingo sessions, even charity raffles, realize fully the flimsiness of their chances and the fact that without fantastic luck they are certain to lose more than they gain.

Section B

镜子世界实质上是一个不合理性的世界。存在于我们身后的东西却聚集在我们的眼前: 我们以批评家的目光凝视着一张我们永远也不能看见的脸孔。这个由我们碰来碰去的、为了清扫又必须搬上搬下和左移右挪的物体组成的不雅观的世界, 成了一个宁静优美的理想居家的镜子世界, 或者起码是一幅偶尔出现的虽乱犹雅的景象。人们感觉到: 在这个平静的另一重世界里, 生活着一种梦幻世界中的生物, 它们可以悄无声息地出现与消失, 生活着我们的另一种理想的自我, 它们不受感情与人类弱点的影响。

Part V. Writing

Section A (15%)

Directions: The following three paragraphs lack transitions, as indicated in each case by a dash. Fill in an appropriate transitional word, phrase or supply your own choices to achieve the coherence.

When I was growing up, I used to look with scorn upon my parents' dull routines _____. I was highly vocal about their getting out of safe ruts and into adventure. They, _____, thought

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routine was fine, a safe place in which to curl up and lie down in their daily lives. Their attitude toward schedules made me sick. _____, I vowed I would never get stuck in a rut when I grew up.

_____ as an adult, I've changed my mind about many things, including ruts. _____, life is tough, full of tragedy, unpaid bills, doubts about the future, family quarrels, burdens. What, _____, could be better than an ordinary Tuesday, when supper is tuna, evening entertainment is television, and nothing bad happens? _____, what could be worse than never knowing what will happen next, scrambling eggs at three a.m., scrubbing the kitchen floor on Sunday morning, taking off for the beach in the middle of a work day? _____, I have changed my attitude toward ruts as I've grown older and come to see what chaos can do to human hearts, spirits, minds, bodies.

_____, I have come to enjoy and find comfort in routine, just as my parents _____ did. A healthy, happy life is a balance between routine and spontaneity, a comfortable rut with the occasional peak experiences to supply adventure and surprise, _____ weddings, parties, trips, dining out. I am, _____, peaceful, doing what needs doing, in good time, in good order. And _____, I find that I am, _____ my parents, able to discover great satisfaction in the simpler beauties of an ordinary day lived in the ordinary way.

Section B (15%)

Directions: Analyzing the following paragraph which contains various problems of inappropriate development. List the problems you find and give the possible suggestions.

There are so many new books about dying. There are now special shelves set aside for them in bookshops. There are also health-diet books. You can also find home-repair paperbacks. If you want sex manuals, they are there. Some of these self-help books are packed with detailed information. They provide step-by-step instructions for performing the function. You'd think this was a new sort of skill which all of us are now required to learn...

Section C (35%)

1) Directions: Read the article carefully and write a 100-word summary on the Answer Sheet.

The Business World as a Hunting Ground

by Esther Vires

There are many women who take their place in the working world of today. Secretaries and shop assistants, factory workers and stewardesses – not to mention those countless hearty young women who populate the colleges and universities in ever-increasing numbers. One might even get the impression that woman's nature had undergone a radical change in the last twenty years. Today's young women appear to be less unfair than their mothers. They seem to have decided ---

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perhaps out of pity for their victims --- not to exploit men any more, but to become, in truth, their partners.

The impression is deceptive. The only truly important act in any woman's life is the selection of the right partner. In any other choice she can afford to make a mistake. Consequently, she will look for a man where he works or studies and where she can best observe and judge the necessary masculine qualities she values. Offices, factories colleges, and universities are, to her, nothing but gigantic marriage markets.

The particular field chosen by any young woman as a hunting ground will depend to a large extent on the level of income of the man who has previously been her slave, in other words, her father. The daughters of men in the upper income brackets will choose colleges or universities. These offer the best chances of capturing a man who will earn enough to maintain the standards she has already acquired. Besides, a period of study for form's sake is much more convenient than a temporary employment. Girls from less-well-off homes will have to go into factories, shops, offices, or hospitals for a time -- but again with the same purpose in mind. None of them intend to stay in these jobs for long. They will continue only until marriage -- or, in cases of hardship, till pregnancy. This offers woman one important advantage: any woman who marries nowadays has given up her studies or her job "for the sake of the man of her choice" -- and "sacrifices" of this nature create obligations.

Therefore, when women work and study, it merely serves to falsify statistics and furthermore to enslave men more hopelessly than ever, because education and the professions mean something very different when applied to women as opposed to men.

When a man works it is a matter of life and death, and, as a rule, the first years of his life are decisive. Any man of twenty-five who is not well on his way up the ladder can be considered, to all intents and purposes, a hopeless case. At this stage, all his faculties are being developed, and the fight with his competitors is a fight to the death. Behind a mask of business friendship, he is constantly on the watch for any sign of superiority in one of his associates, and he will note its appearance with anxiety. If this same associate shows signs of weakness or indecision, it must be taken advantage of at once. Yet man is only a tiny cog in a gigantic business machine, he himself being in effect exploited at every turn. When he drives others, he drives himself most of all. His orders are really orders from above, passed on by him. If the men at the top occasionally take time to praise him, it is not in order to make him happy: it is only to spur him on, to stimulate him to greater effort. For man, who was brought up to be proud and honorable, every working day is merely an endless series of humiliations. He shows enthusiasm for products he finds useless, he laughs at jokes he finds tasteless, he expresses opinions which are not his own. Not for a moment is he allowed to forget that the merest oversight may mean demotion, that one slip of the tongue may spell the end of his career.

Yet woman, who is the prime cause of all these struggles, and under whose very eyes these fights take place, just stands aside and watches. Going to work means to her flirting and dates, teasing and banter, with the odd bit of "labor" done for the sake of appearances -- work for which, as a rule, she has no responsibility. She knows that she is only marking time, and even if she does have to go on working for one reason or another, at least she has had years of pleasant dreams. She watches men's battles from a safe distance, occasionally applauding one of the contestants, encouraging or scolding, and while she makes their coffee, opens their mail, or listens to their telephone conversations, she is cold-bloodedly taking her pick. The moment she has found "Mr. Right," she retires gracefully, leaving the field open to her successors.

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The same applies to university education. American colleges admit more and more women, but the percentage who actually complete their courses is less than before the Second World War. They sit happily in lectures designing their spring wardrobe and between classes flirt with the boys. With their scarlet nails carefully protected by transparent rubber gloves, they play around with corpses in the dissecting rooms, while their male colleagues realize their whole future is at stake. If a woman leaves the university with an engagement ring on her finger, she has earned her degree; man has hardly begun when he obtains his diploma. Degrees are, after all, easy to come by — you have only to memorize. How many examiners can tell the difference between real knowledge and bluff? man, however, has to understand his subject as well. His later success will depend on whether his knowledge is well-founded; his later prestige will be built on this, and often other people's lives are dependent on it.

None of these battles exists for woman. If she breaks off her studies and marries a university lecturer, she has achieved the same level as he has without exerting herself. As the wife of a factory owner she is treated with greater respect than he is (and not as somebody who at best would be employable on the assembly line in the same factory). As a wife she always has the same standard of living and social prestige and has to do nothing to maintain them — as he does. For this reason the quickest way to succeed is always to marry a successful man. She does not win him by her industry, ambition, or perseverance — but simply through an attractive appearance.

We have already seen what demands the well-trained man makes on a woman's appearance. The best women trainers — without the least effort — catch the most successful fighters among men. The so-called "beautiful" women are usually those who have had an easy life from their childhood days and therefore have less reason than others to develop their intellectual gifts (intelligence is developed only through competition); it follows as a logical consequence that very successful men usually have abysmally stupid wives (unless, of course, one considers woman's skill at transforming herself into bait for man a feat of intelligence).

It has almost become a commonplace that a really successful man, be he a company director, financier, shipping magnate, or orchestra conductor, will, when he reaches the zenith of his career, marry a beautiful model — usually his second or third wife. Men who have inherited money often take such a supergirl as their first wife — although she will be exchanged over the years for another. Yet, as a rule, models are women of little education who have not even finished school and who have nothing to do until they marry but look beautiful and pose becomingly in front of a camera. But they are "beautiful" — and that makes them potentially rich.

As soon as a woman has caught her man, she "gives up her career for love" — or, at least, that is what she will tell him. After all, he could hardly be flattered by the thought that she had been saved in the nick of time from having to sweat her way through examinations. He would much rather get drunk on the idea of the love "that knows no compromise," which this woman pretends to feel for him. Who knows, he thinks, she might have become a famous surgeon (celebrated prima ballerina, brilliant journalist), and she has given it all up for him. He would never believe that she preferred to be the wife of a famous surgeon, to have his income and prestige without having either the work or the responsibility. Therefore, he resolves to make her life at his side as comfortable as possible to compensate for her great sacrifice.

A small percentage (ten to twenty percent) of women students in industrial countries of the West do, in fact, obtain their degrees before they get married. Despite occasional exceptions,

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they are, as a rule, less attractive and have failed to catch a suitable provider while still in school. But then, this degree will automatically raise their market value, for there are certain types of men who feel bolstered if their wife has a degree --- providing they have one themselves. It is clear evidence of his own cleverness if such a highly educated woman is interested in him. If by chance this female mastermind happens to be sexy, he will be beside himself with joy.

But not for long. Even women doctors, women sociologists, and women lawyers "sacrifice" their careers for their men, or at least set them aside. They withdraw into suburban ranch houses, have children, plant flower beds, and fill their homes with the usual trash. Within a few years these new entertainments obliterate the small amount of "expert knowledge," learned by rote, of course, and they become exactly like their female neighbors.

2) Directions: *Write an essay to explain your reaction to the reading. State your reasons for agreeing or disagreeing with the author.*

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- A. take your time B. take it easy C. make your way D. watch your step
15. The feet of countless visitors wore _____ the threshold of the old building.
A. out B. off C. down D. up
16. Alcohol may serve as a stimulant, but its effect soon _____.
A. wears out B. wears off C. wears down D. die out
17. _____ after a long walk, Harry called and said he couldn't come.
A. Worn down B. Worn up C. Worn out D. Worn off
18. Some of my records have _____ and should be disposed of.
A. worked up B. worn down C. worn off D. worn out
19. Don't disturb your father, he has so many things weighing _____ his mind.
A. in B. over C. on D. with
20. He is _____ up whether to go or not.
A. weighing B. wiping C. working D. wrapping
21. The law proved so unpopular that it was _____ by the Government a year later.
A. repelled B. repulsed C. taken back D. repealed E. reinforced
22. The floods did not start to _____ until two days after the rain had stopped.
A. retire B. recede C. retreat D. depart E. sink
23. I doubt whether he can keep _____ his efforts much longer as he looks very tired.
A. in B. up C. on D. on with E. at
24. The tenant must be prepared to decorate the property _____ the terms of the agreement.
A. with regard to B. in relation to C. in accordance with
D. provided by E. by way of
25. Medieval travelers' tales of fantastic creatures were often fascinating but not always _____.
A. credible B. creditable C. conceivable D. credulous E. imaginable
26. He had always had a good opinion of himself, but after the publication of his best-selling novel he became unbearably _____.
A. bigoted B. proud C. conceited D. exaggerated E. cocksure
27. He makes some _____ sketches which would serve as guides when he painted the actual portrait.
A. primary B. elementary C. fundamental D. introductory E. preliminary
28. No human being is _____ but Alistair Allington makes very few mistakes.
A. fallacious B. false C. plausible D. infallible E. correct
29. After his long illness, the old man appeared so thin and _____ that a gust of wind might have blown him away.
A. flimsy B. powerless C. frail D. withered E. faint
30. The Romans _____ a large part of Europe and the Middle East.
A. submitted B. subdued C. surpassed D. oppressed E. predominated
31. He is considered to be an outstanding artist but I consider his work to be quite _____.
A. mediocre B. medium C. moderate D. intermediate E. common
32. _____ lighting has made an important contribution to the cultural development of humanity.
A. Synthetic B. False C. Imitation D. Counterfeit E. Artificial

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33. He lives entirely alone _____ the rats, bats, moths and mice.
A. in spite of B. besides C. allowing for D. apart from E. let alone
34. Many countries have now succeeded in _____ the malarial mosquito.
A. erasing B. eradicating C. abolishing D. obliterating E. demolishing
35. The forecast predicted----weather with snow, sunshine, wind and thunder and that is just what we have had.
A. variable B. various C. differing D. unsteady E. fluctuating
36. There is often so much traffic on the main thoroughfares that motorists may be able to travel faster on roads.
A. inferior B. subordinate C. minor D. district E. local
37. He says he would write an English course book if he could find a(n)_____ to deal with the less interesting parts.
A. accomplice B. ally C. collaborator D. confederate E. partner
38. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and _____ in a quiet position.
A. before all B. above all C. over all D. first of all E. after all
39. He had an _____ habit of emptying ash trays out of his upstairs window on to our doorstep.
A. objectionable B. offensive C. uneducated D. uncultivated E. offending
40. The jury _____ him of having committed the robbery and he was then sentenced to five years' imprisonment.
A. convinced B. accused C. charged D. convicted E. acquitted

Part II. Structure (15%)

Direction: In this part of test, there are 15 statements each of which has 4 words or phrases underlined and one of them is grammatically wrong. You are to choose it and then mark it on your Answer Sheet.

1. A volcanic eruption is not the enemy to plants and crops that many believe it to be; rather (A) (B) (C)
he is full of lethal ash that kills many insect pests. (D)
2. Hydrostatic weighing is a person's weight underwater is compared with his or her weight (A) (B) (C)
on dry land. (D)
3. As late as the 60s, for even the most serious meteorologists, to forecast was less than science. (A) (B) (C)

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说明: 所有试题一律写在答题纸上

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- it was an intuitive business, performed by technicians.
(D)
4. The British view towards the America colony in the 1770s was that it could trade with anyone as longer as it was not the French.
(A) (B)
(C) (D)
5. Coming from a nation fond of charters, early American settlers had a tradition of adhering to written contracts, whereas did the Native Americans not.
(A) (B)
(C) (D)
6. It was while Ronald Reagan's visit to a German cemetery containing the graves of Nazi service men that rock singer, Joey Ramone, wrote Bonzo Goes to Bitburg.
(A) (B) (C)
(D)
7. Beyond their nutritional benefits for babies and adults, milk also contains amino acids that help the body sleep more easily.
(A) (B)
(C) (D)
8. Legend has it that a \$1500 check, given to Einstein of the Rockefeller Foundation, was used as a bookmark, and then burned.
(A) (B) (C)
(D)
9. For more thirty years, scientists have been rejecting Newtonian laws in a variety of applications that go beyond what humans are able to perceive.
(A) (B)
(C) (D)
10. Joni Mitchel she wrote the song, 'Woodstock', while watching TV in the quiet comfort of her home.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
11. Scientists believe that when oceans were young, they contained only very little trace of salt.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
12. Wellesley College began after the Civil War, when the government began getting involved of new projects to support women's education.
(A) (B) (C)
(D)

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13. Most male lions normally spend much time grooming their manes and paws by day, and then in night they go hunting.
 (A) (B)
 (C) (D)
14. Changes to the chemist ingredients of coca cola came after druggists stopped using it as a cure for headaches, in the 1800s.
 (A) (B) (C)
 (D)
15. Born in 1963, and raised in Philadelphia, Charles Pettigrew so impressed his teachers that was sent to the Barklee School of music to study jazz.
 (A) (B)
 (C) (D)

Part III. Reading Comprehension (30%)

Direction: In this part of test, you will read 5 passages, each with 5 options. You are to select your best answer and mark them on your Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

The evolution of intelligence among early large mammals of the grasslands was due in great measure to the interaction between two ecologically synchronized groups of these animals, the hunting carnivores and the herbivores that they hunted. The interaction resulting from the differences between predator and prey led to a general improvement in brain functions; however, certain components of intelligence were improved far more than others.

The kind of intelligence favored by the interplay of increasingly smarter catchers and increasingly keener escapers is defined by attention--that aspect of mind carrying consciousness forward from one moment to the next. It ranges from a passive, free-floating awareness to a highly focused, active fixation. The range through these states is mediated by the arousal system, a network of tracts converging from sensory systems to integrating centers in the brain stem. From the more relaxed to the more vigorous levels, sensitivity to novelty is increased. The organism is more awake, more vigilant; this increased vigilance results in the apprehension of ever more subtle signals as the organism becomes more sensitive to its surroundings. The processes of arousal and concentration give attention its direction. Arousal is at first general,

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with a flooding of impulses in the brain stem, then gradually the activation is channeled. Thus begins concentration, the holding of consistent images. One meaning of intelligence is the way in which these images and other alertly searched information are used in the context of previous experience. Consciousness links past attention to the present and permits the integration of details with perceived ends and purposes.

The elements of intelligence and consciousness come together marvelously to produce different styles in predator and prey. Herbivores and carnivores develop different kinds of attention related to escaping or chasing. Although in both kinds of animal, arousal stimulates the production of adrenaline and norepinephrine by the adrenal glands, the effect in herbivores is primarily fear, whereas in carnivores the effect is primarily aggression. For both, arousal attunes the animal to what is ahead. Perhaps it does not experience forethought as we know it, but the animal does experience something like it. The predator is searchingly aggressive, innerdirected, tuned by the nervous system and the adrenal hormones, but aware in a sense closer to human consciousness than, say, a hungry lizard's instinctive snap at a passing beetle. Using past events as a framework, the large mammal predator is working out a relationship between movement and food, sensitive to possibilities in cold trails and distant sounds -- and yesterday's unforgotten lessons. The herbivore prey is of a different mind. Its mood of wariness rather than searching and its attitude of general expectancy instead of anticipating are silk-thin veils of tranquility over an explosive endocrine system.

1. The author is primarily concerned with
 - A. disproving the view that herbivores are less intelligent than carnivores.
 - B. describing a relationship between animals, intelligence and their ecological roles.
 - C. establishing a direct link between early large mammals and their modern counterparts.
 - D. analyzing the ecological basis for the dominance of some carnivores over other carnivores.
 - E. demonstrating the importance of hormones in mental activity.
2. The author refers to a hungry lizard primarily in order to
 - A. demonstrate the similarity between the hunting methods of mammals and those of nonmammals.
 - B. broaden the application of his argument by including an insectivore as an example.
 - C. make a distinction between higher and lower levels of consciousness.
 - D. provide an additional illustration of the brutality characteristic of predators.
 - E. offer an objection to suggestions that all animals lack consciousness.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that in animals less intelligent than the mammals discussed in the passage
 - A. past experience is less helpful in ensuring survival.

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- B. attention is more highly focused.
C. muscular coordination is less highly developed.
D. there is less need for competition among species.
E. environment is more important in establishing the proper ratio of prey to predator.
4. The sensitivity described in lines 35 - 57 is most clearly an example of
- A. "free-floating awareness". (lines 10)
B. "flooding of impulses in the brain stem". (line 18)
C. "the holding of consistent images". (lines 19- 20)
D. "integration of details with perceived ends and purposes". (lines 22 -23)
E. "silk-thin veils of tranquility". (lines 39 -40)
5. The author's attitude toward the mammals discussed in the passage is best described as
- A. superior and condescending.
B. lighthearted and jocular.
C. apologetic and conciliatory.
D. wistful and tender.
E. respectful and admiring.
6. According to the passage, improvement in brain function among early large mammals resulted primarily from which of the following?
- A. Interplay of predator and prey.
B. Persistence of free-floating awareness in animals of the grasslands.
C. Gradual dominance of warm-blooded mammals over cold-blooded reptiles.
D. Interaction of early large mammals with less intelligent species.
E. Improvement of the capacity for memory among herbivores and carnivores.
7. According to the passage, as the process of arousal in an organism continues, all of the following may occur EXCEPT
- A. the production of adrenaline.
B. the production of norepinephrine.
C. a heightening of sensitivity to stimuli.
D. an increase in selectivity with respect to stimuli.
E. an expansion of the range of states mediated by the brain stem.

Passage 2

In early nineteenth century Rousseau's misgivings concerning the progress of civilization were largely forgotten, but his idea of tracing the evolution of human nature from brute-like beginnings took hold with a vengeance. Theories of social evolution proliferated like

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mushrooms. The impetus to their elaboration came less from biology than from a growing awareness of change and improvement in social institutions and a growing conviction that man's early condition had been a savage one. Taking progress for granted, social scientists endeavored to discover its laws and stages. Auguste Comte, for example, set for "social physics" (or sociology, as he later called it) the task of discovering "by what necessary chain of successive transformations the human race, starting from a condition barely superior to that of a society of great apes, has been gradually led up to the present stage of European civilization." Like Rousseau, Comte regarded man as the only species of animal capable of evolution.

8. The growth of theories of social evolution is compared to the growth of mushrooms because
- (A) mushrooms grow in the dark.
 - (B) mushrooms grow and multiply very rapidly.
 - (C) mushrooms can be poisonous.
 - (D) mushrooms are searched for with great care.
 - (E) mushrooms grow only in a special condition.
9. Sociology was first known as
- (A) social science.
 - (B) Comtism.
 - (C) social philosophy.
 - (D) social physics.
 - (E) a branch of history.
10. Rousseau believed
- (A) in the inevitability of progress.
 - (B) that man was the only creature capable of evolution.
 - (C) that all of nature (animals, plants, and men) was constantly evolving.
 - (D) that the science of sociology would promote social evolution.
 - (E) that all men were created equal.
11. Theories of social evolution proliferated because of
- (A) advances in biology.
 - (B) the belief, with Rousseau, that man's condition was showing no real improvement.
 - (C) respect for Rousseau as a social thinker and philosopher.
 - (D) the conviction that man's beginnings had been brute-like, but that his condition was showing steady improvement.
 - (E) the progress of human society made in the past few hundred years.

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Passage 3

For me, scientific knowledge is divided into mathematical sciences, natural sciences or sciences dealing with the natural world (physical and biological sciences), and sciences dealing with mankind (psychology, sociology, all the sciences of cultural achievements, every kind of historical knowledge). Apart from these sciences is philosophy, about which we will talk later. In the first place, all this is pure or theoretical knowledge, sought only for the purpose of understanding, in order to fulfill the need to understand that is intrinsic and consubstantial to man. What distinguishes man from animal is that he knows and needs to know. If man did not know that the world existed, and that the world was of a Certain kind, that he was in the world and that he himself was of a certain kind he wouldn't be man. The technical aspects or applications of knowledge are equally necessary for man and are of 'the greatest importance, because they also contribute to defining him as man and permit him to pursue a life increasingly more truly human.

But even while enjoying the results of technical progress, he must defend the primacy and autonomy of pure knowledge. Knowledge sought directly for its practical applications will have immediate and foreseeable success, but not the kind of important result whose revolutionary scope is in large part unforeseen, except by the imagination of the Utopians. Let me recall a well-known example. If the Greek mathematicians had not applied themselves to the investigation of conic sections, zealously and without the least suspicion that it might someday be useful, it would not have been possible centuries later to navigate far from shore. The first men to study the nature of electricity could not imagine that their experiments, carried on because of mere intellectual curiosity, would eventually lead to modern electrical technology, without which we can scarcely conceive of contemporary life. Pure knowledge is valuable for its own sake, because the human spirit cannot resign itself to ignorance. But, in addition, it is the foundation for practical results that would not have been reached if this knowledge had not been sought disinterestedly.

12. The most important advances made by mankind come from
- (A) technical applications.
 - (B) apparently useless information.
 - (C) the natural sciences.
 - (D) philosophy.
 - (E) the biological sciences.
13. The author does not include among the sciences the study of
- (A) chemistry,
 - (B) astronomy.