

TOEFL 2004.08

PART ONE LISTENING

1.
 - (A) She left the videos in her other bag.
 - (B) She will return one of the videos today.
 - (C) She returned the videos last week.
 - (D) She forgot how many videos she had borrowed.
2.
 - (A) She is not sure if there is a reduced price for students.
 - (B) She is not willing to help the man.
 - (C) She knows that students do not get a discount.
 - (D) She thinks the tickets are free.
3.
 - (A) His sister studied at many different schools.
 - (B) His sister will attend the same school he does.
 - (C) His brother will come to visit soon.
 - (D) He is not sure what his brother's plans are.
4.
 - (A) It might not be open.
 - (B) It might have what the man is looking for.
 - (C) It has less expensive clothing than the stores in town.
 - (D) It does not sell sweaters.
5.
 - (A) The library will be closed later this afternoon.
 - (B) The computers in the library are not working.
 - (C) The man needs his computer all afternoon.
 - (D) The woman lent her computer to somebody.
6.
 - (A) She has already paid the bill.
 - (B) The bill should have been paid yesterday.
 - (C) She has extra time to pay the bill.
 - (D) The man can pay the bill next month.
7.
 - (A) He lost his watch.
 - (B) He thought the meeting was for a different day.
 - (C) His history class ended 20 minutes late.
 - (D) He was not paying attention to the time.
8.
 - (A) The man and the woman use the same computer.
 - (B) The man cannot help the woman.
 - (C) The woman cannot turn off the computer.
 - (D) The man has helped the woman with her computer before.
9.
 - (A) She also thinks the lecture was interesting.
 - (B) She was too tired to learn much from the lecture.
 - (C) She missed the lecture this morning.
 - (D) She did not finish the reading before the lecture.
10.
 - (A) Do something easier
 - (B) Think of an idea himself
 - (C) Tell her about his friend
 - (D) Try asking someone else
11.
 - (A) She does not like to carry her books around.
 - (B) She prefers reading books to reading on a computer.
 - (C) She did not know the colnputer version was available.
 - (D) She uses the book when her computer is not working.
12.
 - (A) The woman should change her living arrangement.
 - (B) The woman will have to call her roommate.
 - (C) The woman should not spend so much

time on the phone.

(D) The woman does not clean her apartment often enough.

13.

(A) He is too busy to come to the picnic.

(B) The weather on Sunday will not be good enough for a picnic.

(C) The woman should not change the date of the picnic.

(D) The woman should invite more people to the picnic.

14.

(A) Going to the opera is time-consuming.

(B) There is no time left to order opera tickets.

(C) She would like to go with the man to the opera.

(D) She will help the man pay for the opera tickets.

15.

(A) Explain the article again

(B) Compare one historical period to another

(C) Tell the class what her opinion is

(D) Assign the class only one article to read

16.

(A) The woman can call the owner from his house.

(B) He wants the woman to give him the wallet.

(C) He knows who the wallet belongs to.

(D) The woman should leave the wallet at his house.

17.

(A) Read the articles right away

(B) Finish typing the letters before 4 o'clock

(C) Make the photocopies as soon as possible

(D) Go to the meeting late

18.

(A) He will not be able to attend the class next Friday.

(B) He thinks the class will meet as scheduled.

(C) The woman should cancel her plans for the weekend.

(D) The professor has canceled classes before.

19.

(A) Stay in bed until he feels better

(B) Go see a doctor

(C) Take less medicine

(D) Take a walk to the drugstore

20.

(A) The woman needs more work experience.

(B) The woman may need to work while attending graduate school.

(C) The woman needs to finish writing her statement soon.

(D) The woman's work experience is relevant to her career plans.

21.

(A) Tell her the man left without her

(B) Ask her to call the man back later

(C) Go to the newspaper office

(D) Tell her the man will call her at 2 o'clock

22.

(A) The woman does not like to drink coffee in the afternoon

(B) It was not the woman's coat that the man spilled coffee on.

(C) The woman just had her coat cleaned.

(D) The woman is not angry with the man.

23.

(A) The man will easily find a good job in biochemistry.

(B) The man should choose another field with more opportunities.

(C) The man should try to get a job before he graduates.

(D) The man needs to study harder to be a biochemist.

24.

(A) He will go to the art exhibition.

(B) He did not get an invitation.

(C) He already has other plans for Saturday.

(D) He wants to join the publicity committee.

25.

(A) The toothpaste will soon be on sale.

(B) She will lend the man seven dollars.

(C) Toothpaste prices have risen sharply.
(D) Many people are willing to buy the toothpaste.

26.

(A) She worried about the midterm exam.
(B) She heard the class is very difficult.
(C) Professor Johnson is a new teacher.
(D) Professor Johnson's teaching style will probably change.

27.

(A) Change his clothes before he goes hiking
(B) Take a radio with him
(C) Check the weather report in the local paper
(D) Cancel his plans

28.

(A) She hopes to get into art school.
(B) She is looking for a job as a commercial artist.
(C) She has talents other than drawing.
(D) She cannot decide upon a career.

29.

(A) He does not know how to get to the clinic.
(B) He is going to the clinic for the first time.
(C) The clinic will be closed by the time the woman gets there.
(D) The woman is going the wrong way.

30.

(A) He will go to the film Saturday.
(B) He will watch a basketball game on Saturday.
(C) He will practice with the basketball team on Sunday.
(D) He does not like to watch films.

31.

(A) What the man's plans are for tonight
(B) Why the man does not want to play tennis
(C) Why they do not have time to play tennis after class today
(D) What time they can meet in the library

32.

(A) Yesterday before dinner
(B) Two days ago

(C) Last weekend

(D) One week ago

33.

(A) He drank too much coffee last night.
(B) He has the flu.
(C) He is nervous about his anthropology project.
(D) He missed dinner last night.

34.

(A) Let him win a tennis game
(B) Help him finish his anthropology project
(C) Give him some medicine for his stomach
(D) Lend him her anthropology book

35.

(A) Safety in poorly lighted areas
(B) A new type of outdoor lighting
(C) Highway safety
(D) Color blindness

36.

(A) The weather will be foggy later
(B) The man will have to leave after dinner.
(C) She no longer enjoys walking at night.
(D) She wants to avoid rush hour traffic.

37.

(A) The sodium bulbs used there are stronger than in residential neighborhoods.
(B) The spacing of the lights helps ensure true color.
(C) The bulbs on highways are a different color.
(D) The headlights on cars counter the fade-out effect.

38.

(A) They last much longer than regular bulbs.
(B) They are easy to replace.
(C) They conform to the new construction code.
(D) They are safer to use than regular bulbs.

39.

(A) **Eliminating** the original vegetation from the building site
(B) Making the houses in an area similar to one another
(C) Deciding where on a site a house will be

built

(D) Surrounding a building with wildflowers and plants

40.

(A) They are changed to make the site more interesting.

(B) They are expanded to limit the amount of construction.

(C) They are integrated into the design of the building.

(D) They are removed for construction.

41.

(A) Because many architects studied with Wright

(B) Because Wright started the practice of "land-scraping"

(C) Because Wright used elements of envelope building

(D) Because most of the houses Wright built were made of stone

42.

(A) Protecting buyers of paintings

(B) Why copies of famous paintings are made

(C) How paintings are sold in the United States

(D) Protecting artists from illegal use of their work

43.

(A) After the artwork is reviewed by lawyers

(B) After all documents are filed

(C) When the artist first gets an idea

(D) The moment the work of art is finished

44.

(A) The buyer has the right to reprint it.

(B) The buyer is allowed to change it.

(C) The artist continues to hold the copyright for it.

(D) The artist must report the sale to the United States Copyright Office.

45.

(A) The United States Copyright Office created it.

(B) It does not protect artists' techniques and procedures.

(C) It has not been changed since its creation.

(D) It is applied only to copies of the original work.

46.

(A) The original work of art increases in value.

(B) An artist has greater legal protection.

(C) Artists can sell their work abroad.

(D) Artists are allowed to make changes in their own works.

47.

(A) To explain how sense organs normally function

(B) To point out errors in a recent study

(C) To discuss an unusual condition of the brain

(D) To present a creative approach to teaching language skills

48.

(A) Remembering word definitions

(B) Recognizing repeated numbers

(C) Distinguishing between similar colors

(D) Tasting sounds

49.

(A) To explain the causes of synesthesia

(B) To prove that sound and color can affect a person's mood

(C) To determine whether or not synesthesia exists

(D) To show how creativity can be stimulated

50.

(A) Consistently associate words with certain colors

(B) Memorize long lists of words

(C) Use colored printing to learn pronunciation

(D) Use words creatively in art objects

PART TWO Grammar

1. In the philosophical school of pragmatism, -----certainty and there are no absolutes.
 - (A) there is no
 - (B) is there not
 - (C) neither
 - (D) no
2. The femur, or thighbone, is in the human body.
 - (A) the bone is longest
 - (B) the longest bone that
 - (C) the longest bone
 - (D) that of which the longest bone
- 3.----- different kinds of beans are cultivated throughout the world.
 - (A) Many
 - (B) Of the many
 - (C) There are many
 - (D) Many are the
4. A major source of rock salt is domes, -----of rock salt embedded in surrounding layers of earth.
 - (A) are that vertical cylinders
 - (B) that vertical cylinders
 - (C) cylinders are vertical
 - (D) vertical cylinders
5. Hot springs are one of the most characteristic features of areas of recent volcanic activity, although----- in other areas less abundantly.
 - (A) also to have occurred
 - (B) their occurrence also
 - (C) also occur
 - (D) they do also occur
6. Soap operas, a type of television drama series, are so called because at first they were such as soap manufacturers.
 - (A) commercial companies by sponsored
 - (B) companies commercial by sponsored
 - (C) sponsored by commercial companies
 - (D) companies commercial sponsored by
7. In the early 1900's, Albert Einstein showed, under special circumstances, matter and energy can be converted into one another.
 - (A) in which
 - (B) that
 - (C) what
 - (D) there are
- 8.-----in the United States began in the eighteenth century, when individuals, merchants, and colonial governments loaned money to one another.
 - (A) Banking
 - (B) When banking
 - (C) It was banking

- (D) Banking was
9. By performing specific motions, forager honeybees are able to recruit to gather at a recently discovered food source.
- (A) while their nestmates
(B) so that their nestmates
(C) their nestmates
(D) their nestmates are
10. Although the chemical elements niobium and tantalum are not quite zirconium and hafnium, the differences between them are slight
- (A) as similar
(B) as similar as
(C) similar than
(D) that similar
11. -----both safety and reliability have always been primary goals of the railway mechanical engineer.
- (A) Railroad history
(B) Railroad history includes
(C) Throughout railroad history
(D) In railroad history there are
12. The trumpet is-----of most dance and jazz bands.
- (A) a part is important
(B) partly important
(C) what part is important
(D) an important part
13. Most whole milk undergoes homogenization, -----hot milk is pumped through valves to break up and permanently disperse the fat globules.
- (A) a process
(B) which process
(C) a process in which
(D) which is a process
14. A lingua franca is any auxiliary language, -----a rudimentary kind, used as a medium of communication between people who speak different languages.
- (A) of which usually
(B) which usually of
(C) is usually of
(D) usually of
15. In 1865 the astronomer Maria Mitchell became appointed to the faculty of Vassar College.
- (A) as the first woman
(B) the first woman was
(C) the first woman
(D) being the first woman

16. Reptiles are found on land and in water, but they cannot alive in frigid climates because they
 need the Sun's warmth to give them energy_
 A B C
 D
17. Stone tools began to be replaced around 6,000 years ago by metal tools, who were used to build
 instruments and simple machines.
 A B C
 D
18. One of the most famous structures in the world, the Statue of Liberty is widely considered a
 inspiring symbol of hope and freedom.
 A B C
 D
19. Buses were developed at the beginning of the twentieth century to compete with streetcars by
 providing flexibility greater in routes.
 A B C
 D
20. Abundant rainfall or irrigation is necessary during the early grow period of coffee, but dry
 conditions during ripening produce beans with the best flavor.
 A B
 D
21. There was at least 2,000 years ago that inhabitants of the Northwest Coast of North America
first established trade routes for obsidian.
 A B
 C D
22. The simplest polymers are created when pressure or heat causes small molecules alter slightly
 and link together in a long chain.
 A B C D
23. A Canadian Prime Minister must have the supportive of a majority of the members of the House
 of Commons to remain in office.
 A B C
 D
24. The Ashcan school of painting concentrated on ordinary --even ugly--city scenes, rendering
they in straightforward, conventional styles that bordered occasionally on illustration.
 A B C D
25. By the end of the 1950's, the suburban population of the United States totaled 60 million,
 approximately equivalence to the urban areas of the country.
 A B
 C D
26. Because it is often dependent of the conditions of crystallization, the composition of the
minerals in a rock can be important in determining the rock's geologic history.
 A B
 C D

27. Endemic diseases are diseases that habitual infect only those persons living within certain
A B C D
geographical limits.
28. Regional geography examines, on a regional basis, the ways in which the people local interact
A B C
with the environment of the area where they live.
D
29. The Mobile River and its tributaries, which flow south to the Gulf of Mexico, form most
A B C D
important river system in Alabama.
30. Beneath the surface of the ocean there lies a hidden world inhabit by plants and animals we
A B C
rarely see.
D
31. Advertising's primary objective is to presell a product, that is, to convince consumers to purchase
A B C
an item before they are actually see and inspect it.
D
32. Fats and fixed oils are greasy or waxy substance that ill their pure state are normally tasteless,
A B C D
colorless, and odorless.'
33. Of all the elements in the Earth's crust, oxygen is known to be the more common.
A B C D
34. In microphotography, processes photographic are used to reproduce text or illustrations on
A B
film in sizes requiring magnification for reading or viewing them.
C D
35. The round, hard-shelled nuts of the macadamia tree grow in clusters and are covered with
A B
husks what split when the nuts are ripe.
C D
36. The United States Social Security Act, enacted in 1935, contained three major programs a
A B
retirement fund, unemployment insurance, and welfare grants for local distribute.
C D
37. The light produced by lasers is in general far more monochromatic, powerfully, and coherent
A B
than that from any other light source.
C D

38. Nineteenth-century United States artist John La Farge was the premier interior designer of his

A

time , receiving commissions for church interiors, private houses, and mural.

B

C

D

39. During first ten years of the Space Age, which began in 1957, more than 500 artificial

A

B

C

satellites were rocketed into orbit around the Earth.

D

40. Settlers streamed into Connecticut River towns in so large numbers between 1765 and 1790

A

B

that they nearly doubled the population of Hampshire County, Massachusetts.

C

D

PART THREE READING

1-9

People living today in the northwestern state of Washington who have many sources of news in addition to newspapers must stretch their imaginations to understand the importance of the press during much of the state's history. Beginning in 1852 with The Columbian, the first paper in Washington Territory, newspapers served to connect settlers in frontier communities with each other and with the major events of their times. Unlike many mid-century papers, The Columbian, published every Saturday in Olympia, one of Washington's larger towns, was "neutral in politics," meaning that it was not the organ of a particular political party or religious group. For its first few years, it was the only newspaper in the territory, but during the following decades, enterprising Washingtonians founded many other papers. Few of these papers lasted long. Until the turn of the century, most were the production of an individual editor, who might begin with insufficient capital or fail to attract a steady readership. Often working with no staff at all, these editors wrote copy, set type, delivered papers, oversaw billing, and sold advertising. Their highly personal journals reflected their own tastes, politics, and known as the "Oregon style"--graphic, torrid, and potentially libelous. Early newspapers were thick with print, carrying no illustrations or cartoons. Advertising was generally confined to the back pages and simply listed commodities received by local stores. Toward the end of the century, newspapers in Washington began to carry national advertising, especially from patent medicine companies, which bought space from agencies that brokered ads in papers all over the country. By 1900, Washington boasted 19 daily and 176 weekly papers. Especially in the larger cities, they reflected less the personal opinions of the editor than the interests of the large businesses they had become. They subscribed to the Associated Press and United Press news services, and new technology permitted illustrations. Concentrating on features, crime reporting, and sensationalism, they imitated the new mass-circulation papers that William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer were making popular throughout the United States.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) Ways in which various newspapers were advertised in Washington
(B) The history of newspapers in Washington
(C) Editors of the first Washington newspapers
(D) The illustrations in early Washington newspapers

2. What does the passage imply about early Washington newspapers?
(A) People relied on them as their primary source of news.
(B) They contained important historical articles.
(C) They were not as informative as today's newspapers.
(D) They rarely reflected the views of any particular religion.

3. In line 7, the word "it" refers to
(A) The Columbian
(B) Olympia
(C) religious group
(D) political party

4. In line 13, the word "oversaw" is closest in meaning to
(A) estimated
(B) supervised
(C) collected
(D) provided

5. In line 15, the word "delivered" is closest in meaning to
(A) confirmed
(B) compared
(C) questioned
(D) presented

6. According to the passage, which of the following was true of curly Washington newspapers?
(A) Most were owned by part-time editors who worked at other jobs.
(B) Most were run by editors who had little or no earlier newspaper experience.
(C) Most received financial support from the town in which they were published.
(D) Most stayed in business for only a short while.

7. What does the author mention as typical of early newspaper editors from Washington?
(A) Their capital grew rapidly.
(B) Their political opinions changed with time.
(C) They had many types of responsibilities.
(D) They were generally members of the same political party.

8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about advertising in Washington newspapers of the mid-nineteenth century?
(A) It contained information about patent medicines.
(B) It focused on local rather than national products.
(C) It was printed on entire pages distributed in local stores.
(D) It was the only part of the paper containing cartoons.

9. In line 22, the word "boasted" is closest in meaning to
(A) planned
(B) financed
(C) was forced to close
(D) took pride in having

10-19

Europa is the smallest of planet Jupiter's four largest moons and the second moon out from Jupiter. Until 1979, it was just another astronomy textbook statistic. Then came the close-up images obtained by the exploratory spacecraft Voyager 2, and within days, Europa was transformed--in our perception, at least--into one of the solar system's most intriguing worlds. The biggest initial surprise was the almost total lack of detail, especially from far away. Even at close range, the only visible features are thin, kinked brown lines resembling cracks in an eggshell. And this analogy is not far off the mark. The surface of Europa is almost pure water ice, but a nearly complete absence of craters indicates that Europa's surface ice resembles Earth's Antarctic ice cap. The eggshell analogy may be quite accurate since the ice could be as little as a few kilometers thick--a tree shell around what is likely a subsurface liquid ocean that, in turn, encases a rocky core. The interior of Europa has been kept warm over the eons by tidal forces generated by the varying gravitational tugs of the other big moons as they wheel around Jupiter. The tides on Europa pull and relax in an endless cycle. The resulting internal heat keeps what would otherwise be ice melted almost to the surface. The cracklike marks on Europa's icy face appear to be fractures where water or slush oozes from below. Soon after Voyager 2's encounter with Jupiter in 1979, when the best images of Europa were obtained, researchers advanced the startling idea that Europa's subsurface ocean might harbor life. Life processes could have begun when Jupiter was releasing a vast store of internal heat. Jupiter's early heat was produced by the compression of the material forming the giant planet. Just as the Sun is far less radiant today than the primal Sun, so the internal heat generated by Jupiter is minor compared to its former intensity. During this warm phase, some 4.6 billion years ago, Europa's ocean may have been liquid right to the surface, making it a crucible for life.

10. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) The effect of the tides on Europa's interior
 - (B) Temperature variations on Jupiter's moons
 - (C) Discoveries leading to a theory about one of Jupiter's moons
 - (D) Techniques used by Voyager 2 to obtain close-up images

11. The word "intriguing" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
- (A) changing
 - (B) perfect
 - (C) visible
 - (D) fascinating

12. In line 7, the author mentions "cracks in an eggshell" in order to help readers
- (A) visualize Europa as scientists saw it in the Voyager 2 images
 - (B) appreciate the extensive and detailed information available by viewing Europa from far away
 - (C) understand the relationship of Europa to the solar system
 - (D) recognize the similarity of Europa to Jupiter's other moons

13. It can be inferred from the passage that astronomy textbooks prior to 1979
- (A) provided many contradictory statistics about Europa
 - (B) considered Europa the most important of Jupiter's moons

(C) did not emphasize Europa because little information of interest was available

(D) did not mention Europa because it had not yet been discovered

14. What does the author mean by stating in line 7 that "this analogy is not far off the mark"?

(A) The definition is not precise.

(B) The discussion lacks necessary information.

(C) The differences are probably significant.

(D) The comparison is quite appropriate.

15. It can be inferred from the passage that Europa and Antarctica have in common which of the following?

(A) Both appear to have a surface with many craters.

(B) Both may have water beneath a thin, hard surface.

(C) Both have an ice cap that is melting rapidly.

(D) Both have areas encased by a rocky exterior.

16. The word "endless" in line 14 is closest in meaning to

(A) new

(B) final

(C) temporary

(D) continuous

17. According to the passage, what is the effect of Jupiter's other large moons on Europa?

(A) They prevent Europa's subsurface waters from freezing.

(B) They prevent tides that could damage Europa's surface.

(C) They produce the very hard layer of ice that characterizes Europa.

(D) They assure that the gravitational pull on Europa is maintained at a steady level.

18. According to the passage, Voyager 2's images led researchers to develop which of the following theories'?

(A) Jupiter may be hotter today than it once was.

(B) Europa is far older than scientists originally thought

(C) Europa's temperature is maintained by Jupiter's vast store of internal heat.

(D) The ocean waters of Europa could contain some forms of life.

19 The word "it" in line 24 refers to

(A) internal heat

(B) warm phase

(C) Europa's ocean

(D) surface

20-28

The term "print" has several meanings, so it is important to understand exactly what is meant by the artistic terminology. A print in the artistic sense is not a reproduction of a work of art done in some other medium, such as painting or drawing. That can in no sense be considered a work of art, since the artist had no involvement with it. A print is an original work of art created by an indirect method. Instead of making an image directly on a surface, as in drawing or painting, the artist works on a master surface, which may be a sheet of metal, a block of stone, wood, plastic, or linoleum. From this master surface, numerous impressions may be made by inking the surface, laying a sheet of paper on it, and then subjecting both surface and paper to pressure, generally by means of a printing press. A print may exist in several versions. Sometimes the printmaker alters the image between impressions, so that each print is slightly different from the others. Any series of such prints is referred to as multiples. The number of impressions (known as the edition) that are possible from a single original varies with the material. Prints made from linoleum, which wears readily, will be fewer than those made from a metal plate, which is capable of striking fine-quality prints in the thousands. It is customary to number prints as they come off the press, the earlier impressions being the finest and therefore the most desirable. Prints incorporate the same compositional principles, as paintings. Line, shape, or texture may be the predominant element according to the printing technique used. Some prints have obvious decorative qualities while others may be filled with emotional impact. Printmaking derives from two historical sources: early woodblocks into which an image was cut and used to illustrate a book or playing cards, and the medieval practice of decorating metal with incised designs, as in armor. Today most techniques fall into one of four categories: relief (intaglio), lithography, and serigraphy. However, there are many variations, combinations with photographic techniques, and considerable overlapping.

20. In the artistic sense, a print is a work of art created by
- (A) making a painting from an original drawing
 - (B) drawing or painting similar images many times
 - (C) transferring an original image from one surface to another
 - (D) copying an original image made on paper onto a hard surface
21. The word "That" in line 3 refers to
- (A) terminology
 - (B) sense
 - (C) reproduction
 - (D) medium
22. Which of the following is mentioned as an example of a master surface?
- (A) a drawing or painting
 - (B) a block of stone
 - (C) a sheet of paper
 - (D) a printing press
23. The word "versions" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
- (A) ideas
 - (B) numbers
 - (C) functions
 - (D) forms
24. Which of the following terms is NOT defined in the passage?
- (A) "print" (line 1)

- (B) "impressions" (line 8)
- (C) "multiples" (line 12)
- (D) "edition" (line 12)

25. A metal plate is compared favorably with linoleum as a meter surface because a metal plate

- (A) lasts longer
- (B) is less expensive
- (C) makes prints more quickly
- (D) produces a greater variety of prints

26. The word "customary" in line 15 is closest in meaning to

- (A) necessary
- (B) attractive
- (C) legal
- (D) usual

27. The phrase "according to" in line 18 is closest in meaning to

- (A) in addition to
- (B) in order to
- (C) regardless of
- (D) depending on

28. It can be inferred that prints may differ from other works of art in terms of all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) compositional principles
- (B) use of line, shape, or texture
- (C) decorative qualities
- (D) emotional impact

29-39

Water projects in the United States gained a new rationale in the 1930's as the nation suffered its worst economic depression and the Great Plains region suffered its worst drought in recorded history. As the economy sank into a deep depression and unemployment rates increased, the political climate for direct federal government involvement in water projects improved. President Franklin Roosevelt's first 100 days in office brought a number of new laws to deal with the severe economic depression that became known as the Great Depression. Two of these laws, the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 and the National Recovery Act of 1933 (NIRA), had particular significance for water resource development.

The natural pattern of the Tennessee River was characterized by large spring flows that produced destructive floods and low summer flows that inhibited navigation. The intensity and frequency of the events discouraged development and contributed to persistent poverty in the valley. To counter these natural obstacles, the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 created the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), a public agency with broad powers to promote development in the region, including the authority to build dams and reservoirs and to generate and sell hydroelectric power. The TVA is a unique institution in that it brings all the water-related functions of the federal government under a single body. The TVA used its authority to transform the Tennessee River into one of the most highly regulated rivers in the world within about two decades. The TVA inherited the Wilson Dam, and by the beginning of the Second World War it had completed six additional multipurpose dams with power plants and locks for navigation. Investments in dams and hydropower facilities within the Tennessee Valley also received high priority during the war. The NIRA authorized the creation of the Public Works Administration to create jobs

while undertaking work of benefit to the community. The NIRA also gave the United States President unprecedented powers to initiate public works, including water projects. The Public Works Administration provided loans and grants to state and local governments and to federal agencies for municipal waterworks, sewage plants, irrigation, flood control, and waterpower projects.

29. All of the following are mentioned as resulting from the Great Depression EXCEPT

- (A) an increase in unemployment
- (B) a change in political thinking
- (C) a different approach to water projects
- (D) a new study of the history of droughts

30. It can be inferred from the passage that before the 1930's the role of the federal government in water projects was

- (A) restricted to the Great Plains region
- (B) more important than its role in other conservation projects
- (C) more limited than it was after 1930
- (D) designed to help with drought recovery

31. The word "significance" in, line 8 is closest in meaning to

- (A) difference
- (B) disturbance
- (C) importance
- (D) excellence

32. Which of the following discouraged development of the Tennessee Valley prior to 1933 ?

- (A) Laws imposed by the local government
- (B) The effects of seasonal flows of the river
- (C) The lack of suitable building materials
- (D) The geographical features of the valley

33. The word "counter" in line 13 is closest in meaning to

- (A) explain
- (B) measure
- (C) exploit
- (D) overcome

34. The passage mentions "the authority to

build dams and reservoirs" in line 15 as an example of the

- (A) wide powers of the Tennessee Valley Authority
- (B) responsibilities of regional governments
- (C) federal government's interests in profit-making water projects
- (D) development needed to generate hydroelectric power

35 The word "transform" in line 18 is closest in meaning to

- (A) clean
- (B) change
- (C) control
- (D) widen

36. According to the passage, the Tennessee Valley Authority decided to

- (A) introduce rules to control the use of the Tennessee River
- (B) build the Wilson Dam
- (C) reduce investment in hydropower facilities in the Tennessee Valley
- (D) increase the price of electricity

37. The word "it" in line 20 refers to

- (A) the Tennessee River
- (B) the TVA
- (C) the Wilson Dam
- (D) the Second World War

38. The word "unprecedented" in line 25 is closest in meaning to

- (A) not extensive
- (B) not used often
- (C) not existing before
- (D) not needing money

39. According to the passage, one of the functions of the Public Works Administration was to
(A) replace the NIRA

(B) regulate federal agencies
(C) influence presidential policy
(D) give financial support to state and local governments

40-50

Many of the most flexible examples of tool use in animals come from primates (the order that includes humans, apes, and monkeys). For example, many wild primates use objects to threaten outsiders. But there are many examples of tool use by other mammals, as well as by birds and other types of animals.

Tools are used by many species in the capture or preparation of food. Chimpanzees use sticks and poles to bring out ants and termites from their hiding places. Among the most complex tool use observed in the wild is the use of stones by Ivory Coast chimpanzees to crack nuts open. They select a large flat stone as an anvil (a heavy block on which to place the nuts) and a smaller stone as a hammer. Stones suitable for use as anvils are not easy to find, and often a chimpanzee may carry a haul of nuts more than 40 meters to find a suitable anvil. The use of tools in chimpanzees is especially interesting because these animals sometimes modify tools to make them better suited for their intended purpose. To make a twig more effective for digging out termites, for example, a chimp may first strip it of its leaves.

Surprisingly, there is also a species of bird that uses sticks to probe holes in the search for insects. One of the species of Galapagos finch, the woodpecker finch, picks up or breaks off a twig, cactus spine, or leaf stem. This primitive tool is then held in the beak and used to probe for insects in holes in trees that the bird cannot probe directly with its beak. Birds have been seen to carry twigs from tree to tree searching for prey.

Tools may also be used for defense. Hermit crabs grab sea anemones with their claws and use them as weapons to repel their enemies. Studies have demonstrated that these crabs significantly improve their chances against predators such as octopus by means of this tactic. Also, many species of forest-dwelling primates defend themselves by throwing objects, including stones, at intruders.

40. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) Primates are superior to other animals in using tools.
(B) The use of stones as tools is similar across different animal species.
(C) Birds and primates use tools that are different from those of sea animals.
(D) Many animals have developed effective ways of using tools.

chimpanzees collect by using tools
(B) To emphasize that ants and termites often hide together in the same place
(C) To identify an important part of the chimpanzee diet
(D) To point out a difference between two closely related species

41. Why does the author mention ants and termites in line 6 ?
(A) To give an example of food that

42. According to the passage, Ivory Coast chimpanzees are among the most remarkable of animal tool users because they
(A) use tools to gather food
(B) use more than one tool to accomplish a

task
(C) transport tools from one place to another
(D) hide their tools from other animals

43. The word "haul" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
(A) diet
(B) type
(C) load
(D) branch

44. The word "them" in line 12 refers to
(A) chimpanzees
(B) animals
(C) tools
(D) termites

45. The word "strip" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
(A) search
(B) eat
(C) carry
(D) remove

46. The word "probe" in line 15 is closest in meaning to
(A) change
(B) watch
(C) explore
(D) create

47. According to the passage, what is characteristic of the way in which woodpecker finches hunt insects?

(A) The finches use different plant parts as tools to capture insects.
(B) The finches make narrow holes in trees to trap insects.
(C) The finches pick up insects that they find on leaves.
(D) The finches catch insects in the air as they fly from tree to tree.

48. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the behavior of the woodpecker finch?
(A) It uses its beak as a weapon against its enemies.
(B) It uses the same twig to look for food in different trees.
(C) It uses twigs and leaves to build its nest.
(D) It avoids areas where cactus

49. According to the passage, studies have shown that hermit crabs manage to turn octopus away by
(A) attacking the octopus with their claws
(B) using stones as weapons
(C) defending themselves with sea anemones
(D) hiding under sea plants

50. Forest primates and certain sea animals are mentioned in the passage as examples of animals that use tools for
(A) self-protection
(B) food preparation
(C) hunting prey
(D) building nests or home plants grow.

TOEFL TEST 2004.08 : ANSWER KEY

Section 1 : BABBC BDBBC BDBAC ACBBB BDAAD DDCAB BDABA CDAAC CDDCB BCDCA

Section 2 : ACADD CBACB CDCDC BBCDB ACABC BACDC DBDAC DBDAA

Section 3 : BCABD DCBDC DACDB DADCC CBDCA DDADC CBDAB ABCDD ABCCD CABCA

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