

READING PAPER 9

Time permitted: 60 minutes

Number of questions: 40

Directions: *In this section you will read FOUR different passages. Each one is followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1-40, you are to choose the best answer A, B, C or D, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage. You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.*

PASSAGE 1 - Questions 1-10

Since the dawn of time, people have found ways to communicate with one another. Smoke signals and tribal drums were some of the earliest forms of communication. Letters, carried by birds or by humans on foot or on horseback, made it possible for people to communicate larger amounts of information between two places. The telegram and telephone set the stage for more modern means of communication. With the invention of the cellular phone, communication itself has become mobile.

For you, a cell phone is probably just a device that you and your friends use to keep in touch with family and friends, take pictures, play games, or send text message. The definition of a cell phone is more specific: it is a hand- held wireless communication device that sends and receives signals by way of small special areas called cells.

Walkie - talkies, telephones and cell phones are **duplex** communication devices: They make it possible for two people to talk to each other. Cell phones and walkie- talkies are different from regular phones because they can be used in many different locations. A walkie- talkie is sometimes called a half- duplex communication device because only one

person can talk at a time. A cell phone is a full- duplex device because it uses both frequencies at the same time. A walkie-talkie has only one channel. A cell phone has more than a thousand channels. A walkie- talkie can transmit and receive signals across a distance of about a mile. A cell phone can transmit and receive signals over hundreds of miles. In 1973, an electronic company called Motorola hired Martin Cooper to work on wireless communication. Motorola and Bell Laboratories (now AT& T) were in a race to invent the first **portable** communication device. Martin Cooper won the race and became the inventor of the cell phone. On April 3, 1973, Cooper made the first cell phone call to his opponent at AT& T while walking down the streets of New York city. People on the sidewalks **gazed** at Cooper in amazement. Cooper's phone was called A Motorola Dyna-Tac. It weighed a whopping 2.5 pounds (as compared to today's cell phones that weigh as little as 3 or 4 ounces).

After the invention of his cell phone, Cooper began thinking of ways to make the cell phone available to the general public. After a decade, Motorola introduced the first cell phone for commercial use. The early cell phone and its service were both expensive. The cell phone itself cost about \$3,500. In 1977, AT & T constructed a cell phone system and **tried it out** in Chicago with over 2,000 customers. In 1981, a second cellular phone system was started in the Washington, D.C and Baltimore area. It took nearly 37 years for cell phones to become available for general public use. Today, there are more than sixty million cell phone customers with cell phones producing over thirty billion dollars per years.

1.What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The increasing number of people using cell phone
- B. The difference between cell phones and telephones
- C. The history of a cell phone
- D. How Cooper competed with AT& T

2. According to the passage, which of the following was among the earliest forms of communication?

- A. Drums
- B. Firework
- C. Letters
- D. Phones

3. What is NOT TRUE about a walkie-talkie?

- A. It has one channel.
- B. It was first designed in 1973.
- C. It can be used within a distance of a mile.
- D. Only one person can talk at a time.

4. The word "duplex" in the passage most probably means _____.

- A. allowing two-way communication
- B. having at most two channels
- C. being able to transmit signals within two miles
- D. being produced by two companies

5. What makes cell phones and walkie-talkies different from regular phones?

- A. They allow two people to talk to each other at the same time.
- B. They are both half-duplex communication devices.
- C. They can be used in many different locations.
- D. They both cost a lot of money.

6. The word "portable" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. mobile
- B. modern
- C. compact
- D. fashionable

7. To whom did Cooper make his first cell phone call?

- A. His assistant
- B. His family
- C. His boss

D. His competitor

8. How did people on the street feel when Cooper made the call?

A. surprised

B. angry

C. frightened

D. embarrassed

9. When did Motorola introduce the first cell phones for commercial use?

A. in 1973

B. in 1977

C. in 1981

D. in 1983

10. The phrase "tried it out" refers to _____.

A. made effort to sell the cell-phone

B. reported on AT&T

C. tested the cell-phone system

D. introduced the cell-phone system

PASSAGE 2 - Questions 11 – 20

Civilization

Between 4000 and 3000 B.C., significant technological developments began to transform the Neolithic towns. The invention of writing enabled records to be kept, and the use of metals marked a new level of human control over the environment and its resources. Already before 4000 B.C., craftspeople had discovered that metal-bearing rocks could be heated to liquefy metals, which could then be cast in molds to produce tools and weapons that were more useful than stone instruments. Although copper was the first metal to be utilized in producing tools, after 4000 B.C. craftspeople in western Asia discovered that a combination of copper and tin produced bronze, a much harder and more durable metal than copper. **Its** widespread use has led historians to speak of a Bronze Age from around 3000 to 1200 B.C., when bronze was increasingly replaced by iron.

At first, Neolithic settlements were **hardly** more than villages. But as their inhabitants mastered the art of farming, they gradually began to give birth to more complex human societies. As wealth increased, such societies began to develop armies and to build walled cities. By the beginning of the Bronze Age, the concentration of larger numbers of people in the river valleys of Mesopotamia and Egypt was leading to a whole new pattern for human life.

As we have seen, early human beings formed small groups that developed a simple culture that enabled them to survive. As human societies grew and developed greater complexity, a new form of human existence-called civilization-came into being. A civilization is a complex culture in which large numbers of human beings share a number of common elements. Historians have identified a number of basic characteristics of civilization, most of which are evident in the Mesopotamian and Egyptian civilizations. These include (1) an urban revolution; (2) a distinct religious structure; the gods were deemed **crucial** to the community's success, and professional priestly classes, as stewards of the gods' property, regulated relations with the gods, (3) new political and military structures; (4) a new social structure based on economic power; while kings and an upper class of priests, political leaders, and warriors dominated, there also existed large groups of free people (farmers, artisans, craftspeople) and at the very bottom, socially, a class of slaves, (5) the development of writing; and (6) new forms of significant artistic and intellectual activity, occupied a **prominent** place in urban environments.

Why early civilizations developed remains difficult to explain. A number of possible explanations of the beginning of civilization have been suggested. Some scholars have adhered to a material explanation. Material forces, such as the growth of food surpluses, made possible the specialization of labor and development of large communities with bureaucratic organization. Some historians have argued that nonmaterial forces, primarily

religious provided the sense of unity and purpose that made such organized activities possible.

11. Which of the following is the best definition of a civilization?

- A. Neolithic towns and cities
- B. Types of complex cultures
- C. An agricultural community
- D. Large population centers

12. The word “its” in paragraph 1 refers to_____.

- A. copper
- B. bronze
- C. metal
- D. iron

13. According to paragraph 2, what happens as societies become more prosperous?

- A. More goods are produced.
- B. Walled cities are built.
- C. Laws are instituted.
- D. The size of families increased.

14. The word “hardly” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. frequently
- B. likely
- C. barely
- D. obviously

15. Why does the author mention Neolithic towns in paragraph 2?

- A. To give an example of a civilization
- B. To explain the invention of writing systems
- C. To argue that they should be classified as villages
- D. To contrast them with the civilizations that evolved

16. According to paragraph 3, how was the class system structured?

- A. An upper class and a lower class
- B. Slaves, free people, and a ruling class
- C. A king, an army, and slaves
- D. Intellectuals and uneducated farmers and workers

17. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the underlined statement in the passage?

- A. Mesopotamian and Egyptian civilizations exhibit the majority of the characteristics identified by historians.
- B. The characteristics that historians have identified are not found in the Egyptian and Mesopotamian cultures.
- C. Civilizations in Mesopotamia and Egypt were identified by historians who were studying the characteristics of early cultures.
- D. The identification of most historical civilizations includes either Egypt or Mesopotamia on the list.

18. The word “crucial” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. fundamental
- B. arbitrary
- C. disruptive
- D. suitable

19. The word “prominent” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. weak
- B. important
- C. small
- D. new

20. According to paragraph 4, how can the independent development of civilization in different geographic regions be explained?

- A. Scholars agree that food surpluses encouraged populations to be concentrated in certain areas.
- B. There are several theories that explain the rise of civilization in the ancient world.

- C. The model of civilization was probably carried from one region to another along trade routes.
- D. Historians attribute the emergence of early cities at about the same time as a coincidence.

PASSAGE 3 - Questions 21 – 30

The Story of Silk

The history of the world's most luxurious fabric, from ancient China to the present day.

Silk is a fine, smooth material produced from the cocoons - soft protective shells - that are made by mulberry silkworms. Legend has it that it was Lei Tzu, wife of the Yellow Emperor, ruler of China in about 3000 BC, who discovered silkworms. While it is unknown just how much of this is true, it is certainly known that silk cultivation has existed in China for several millennia.

Originally, silkworm farming was solely restricted to women, and it was they who were responsible for the growing, harvesting and weaving. Silk quickly grew into a symbol of status, and originally, only royalty were entitled to have clothes made of silk. The rules were gradually relaxed over the years until finally during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 AD), even peasants, the lowest caste, were also entitled to wear silk. Sometime during the Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD), silk was so prized that it was also used as a unit of currency. Government officials were paid their salary in silk, and farmers paid their taxes in grain and silk. Silk was also used as diplomatic gifts by the emperor. Fishing lines, bowstrings, musical instruments and paper were all made using silk.

Demand for this exotic fabric eventually created the **lucrative** trade route now known as the Silk Road, taking silk westward and bringing gold, silver and wool to the East. It was named the Silk Road after its most precious commodity, which was considered to be worth more than gold.

With the mulberry silkworm being native to China, the country was the world's sole producer of silk for many hundreds of years. The secret of silk-making eventually reached the rest of the world via the Byzantine Empire, which ruled over the Mediterranean region of southern Europe, North Africa and the Middle East during the period 330-1453 AD. In the seventh century, the Arabs conquered Persia, capturing their magnificent silks in the process. Silk production thus spread through Africa, Sicily and Spain as the Arabs swept through these lands.

The nineteenth century and industrialization saw the downfall of the European silk industry. Cheaper Japanese silk, trade in which was greatly facilitated by the opening of the Suez Canal, was one of the many factors driving the trend. Then in the twentieth century, new manmade fibres, such as nylon, started to be used in what had traditionally been silk products, such as stockings and parachutes. Japan was to remain the world's biggest producer of raw silk, and practically the only major exporter of raw silk, until the 1970s. However, in more recent decades, China has gradually recaptured its position as the world's biggest producer and exporter of raw silk and silk yarn.

21. According to the legend, where were silkworms first discovered?

- A. In Asia
- B. In Europe
- C. In North Africa
- D. In America

22. How long has silk been used in China?

- A. Some hundred years
- B. Some thousand years
- C. Some million years
- D. Some billion years

23. Who were allowed to wear silk before the Qing Dynasty?

- A. The peasants

- B. The ordinary people
- C. The merchants
- D. The people in royal family

24. When was silk used as a unit of currency in China?

- A. Sometime during the Qing Dynasty
- B. Sometime during the Han Dynasty
- C. Sometime when the Yellow Emperor ruled the country
- D. Sometime in the seventh century

25. The word “lucrative” in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by_____.

- A. emerging
- B. convenient
- C. profitable
- D. spacious

26. Which commodity was once considered the more precious than gold?

- A. Paper
- B. Silver
- C. Wool
- D. Silk

27. Merchants use Silk Road to take silk westward and bring back_____.

- A. musical instruments
- B. wool and precious metals
- C. bowstrings
- D. fishing lines

28. According to the text, what happened in the seventh century?

- A. The production of silk was expansive.
- B. The Persian conquered the Arabs.
- C. China stopped trading silk.
- D. Silk industry saw a significant downfall.

29. According to the text, what contributed to the decline of European silk industry

in the nineteenth century?

- A. The emergence of Japanese silk at more affordable price
- B. The opening of the Suez Canal
- C. The fact that the Arabs swept through Africa and Sicily
- D. The rise in the amount of raw silk exported

30. In the last paragraph, the author mentions stockings and parachutes as an example of_____.

- A. products that were first made in Japan
- B. products that China exports
- C. products newly made of artificial fibres
- D. products that cause the downfall of Japanese silk industry

PASSAGE 4 – Questions 31-40

Free-standing sculpture that is molded or carved is a type familiar to almost everyone. Although certain free-standing figures or groups of figures can have only a single side intended for viewing, others are completed on all sides. **As** with all other forms **of art**, **the ultimate** shape of a sculpture reflects the artist's vision of individuals or experiences **represented** by the work. Throughout history, people everywhere have discovered **a** need **for** sculpture as a record of events and feelings.

Materials which can be sculpted do much to contribute to the artist's imagination. Wood, stone, metal, and various types of plastic and synthetics are all used as sculpting **media**. When sculptures are made of stone, wood, ivory, or even ice, the sculptor carves or chips the substance to reduce it to the necessary shape. Developing a sculptured image on all sides represents a change from the older approach when artists left the **backportion** of the figure unfinished and rough. In fact, sculpture in relief is completely attached to the flat background material and appears to be a part of it. Relief, which is completed only on one side intended for viewing, was the first type of sculpture created by man, when ancient sculptors removed the background material in a side of a tree or a cave to make

their drawing appear more realistic.

While creating a statue, the artist depends on the appropriate lighting to develop the figure because the quality of the final product relies on the interplay between light and shade. When the work is finished, the sculpture must be displayed in the same light as it was originally created. If a light from a source is too weak or too strong, the effect that the sculptor intended may be lost. For example, in painting, the light and shade give the image shape and solidity that cannot be altered by an external light in which it is displayed, when a sculpture is exhibited, the artist's work is brought to life by light, and its character can be altered by the control of the light source. A fundamental difference between a painting and a sculpture is that when viewing a painting, the **audience** can only see the point of view that the painter had intended. A free-standing sculpture can be seen from practically any angle. The job of the sculptor is then to attain the quality and the volume of the image from any possible point of view.

In addition to carving a work, sculptures can be cast. In the process of casting, a sculpture can be reproduced in a mold when a liquefied medium is poured into a shape. After the material from which the sculpture is made hardens, the mold is removed, and the work is cleaned of the excess and polished. Casting allows the artist to produce as many replicas as needed. Most commercially sold sculptures are made in this way. Casting metals requires special care and skill. Bronze is the preferred metal because of its versatility and malleability. To make bronze sculpture, the space in a mold is filled with wax until it is melted by the heated metal.

31. What is the main topic of this passage?

- A. Difference between painting and sculpture
- B. Sculpting techniques and media
- C. Types of commercially produced sculptures
- D. Reasons for enjoying sculpture

32. The word “ultimate” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. ulterior
- B. final
- C. formal
- D. formidable

33. According to the passage, the purpose of sculpture as a form of art is to_____.

- A. display a group of figures
- B. reflect a human need for freedom.
- C. express an artistic vision.
- D. commemorate individuals and events.

34. According to the passage, all of the following are true of sculpture EXCEPT that_____.

- A. it can be found in all parts of the world.
- B. it has undergone change since the early times.
- C. it can be created from many substances.
- D. it is no longer useful for people.

35. The author of the passage implies that the most important factor in showing a sculpted work is_____.

- A. the strength of the light source.
- B. the development of the sculpted figure.
- C. the shape of the material for sculpting.
- D. the effect of light on the sculpted image.

36. The word “audience” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. listeners
- B. viewers
- C. public
- D. artists

37. What does the author mention as an important difference between a painting and a sculpture?

- A. A painting does not need shading to be displayed.
- B. A painting can be viewed from only one position.
- C. A sculpture needs to have proper light.
- D. A sculpture does not look good from all angles.

38. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a sculpting medium?

- A. Ice
- B. Ivory
- C. Stone
- D. Wax

39. The word "replicas" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. replacements
- B. molds
- C. reproductions
- D. monuments

40. According to the passage, what are the two basic methods for making sculptures?

- A. Carving and casting
- B. Free-standing and relief
- C. Hardening and melting
- D. Stone and metal

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