

Passage 4

Dancer Martha Graham trained her body to move in different ways and in different contexts from any before attempted, "life today is nervous, sharp, and zigzag," she said. "It often stops in midair. That is what I aim for in my dances." She insists she never started out to be a rebel. It was only that the emotions she had to express could not be projected through any of the traditional forms.

This was in 1925. All forms of art were undergoing a revolution. The theories of psychology were being used to extend the boundaries of poetry, music, and painting.

Martha Graham's debut dance concert in her new idiom occurred on April 18, 1926. Connoisseurs of dance, gathered at the Forty-eighth Street Theater in New York, witnessed Martha Graham's first foray into this new realm of dance. They saw, through such dance sequences as "Three Gobi Maidens." and "A Study in Lacquer, desires and conflicts expressed through bodily movements. These critics agreed that something entirely new. a departure from all previous forms, had been witnessed.

In the early thirties, she founded the. Martha Graham School of Contemporary Dance. Her classes were used as a laboratory for her stage works, and her stage works in turn were a means for attaching new pupils to her school-a sort of self-winding process, with herself as the key to the development.

Martha Graham and the school she has founded are virtually synonymous with the modern dance. She had not only produced a technique of the dance. choreographed and taught it, but her disciples have gone out to fill the modern dance world.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss.
 - (A) Martha Graham' S development of modern dance
 - (B) The revolution of art forms in the i920' s
 - (C) A dancer's view of life
 - (D) The Martha Graham School of Contemporary Dance
2. It can be inferred from the passage that in the beginning of her career, Martha Graham's mode of dance was
 - (A) readily accepted
 - (B) considered rebellious
 - (C) virtually ignored
 - (D) accepted only in New York
3. It can be inferred from the passage that Martha Graham's style of dance differed from traditional dance in the
 - (A) type of movements
 - (B) speed of the performance
 - (C) variety of themes
 - (D) ages of the performers
4. In lines 16, the author uses the phrase "a sort of self-winding process" to illustrate
 - (A) the new steps Graham developed for dance
 - (B) the relationship between Graham's performances and her school
 - (C) the discipline demanded in Graham's school
 - (D) the physical endurance of Graham' 3 dancers
5. According to the passage, what is the present status of Martha Graham's work?
 - (A) It is historically interesting, but is no longer popular.
 - (B) It has evolved into something completely different.
 - (C) It is carried on by her students.
 - (D) It causes heated debates

Passage 5

If the salinity of ocean waters is analyzed, it is found to vary only slightly from place to place. Nevertheless, some of these small changes are important. There are three basic processes that cause a change in oceanic salinity. One of these is the subtraction of water from the ocean by means of evaporation—conversion of liquid water to water vapor. In this manner, the salinity is increased, since the salts stay behind. If this is carried to the extreme, of course, white crystals of salt would be left behind: this, by the way, is how much of the table salt we use is actually obtained.

The opposite of evaporation is precipitation, such as rain, by which water is added to the ocean. Here the ocean is being diluted so that the salinity is decreased. This may occur in areas of high rainfall or in coastal regions where rivers flow into the ocean. Thus salinity may be increased by the subtraction of water by evaporation, or decreased by the addition of fresh water by precipitation or runoff.

Normally in tropical regions where the Sun is very strong, the ocean salinity is somewhat higher than it is in other parts of the world where there is not as much evaporation. Similarly, in coastal regions where rivers dilute the sea salinity is somewhat lower than in other oceanic areas.

A third process by which salinity may be altered is associated with the formation and melting of sea ice. When seawater is frozen, the dissolved materials are left behind. In this manner, seawater directly beneath freshly formed sea ice has a higher salinity than it did before the ice appeared. Of course, when this ice melts, it will tend to decrease the salinity of the surrounding water.

In the Weddell Sea, off Antarctica, the densest water in the oceans is formed as a result of this freezing process, which increases the salinity of cold water. This heavy water sinks and is found in the deeper portions of the oceans of the world.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) The bodies of water of the world
(B) The elements of salt
(C) The many forms of ocean life
(D) The salinity of ocean water
2. According to the passage, the ocean generally has more salt in
(A) coastal areas
(B) tropical areas
(C) rainy areas
(D) turbulent areas
3. All of the following are processes that decrease salinity EXCEPT
(A) evaporation
(B) precipitation
(C) runoff
(D) melting
4. Which of the following statements about the salinity of a body of water can best be inferred from the passage?
(A) The temperature of the water is the most important factor.
(B) How quickly the water moves is directly related to the amount of salt.
(C) Ocean salinity has little effect on sea life.
(D) Various factors combine to cause variations in the salt content of water.
5. The word "it" in line 19 refers to which of the following?
(A) Sea ice
(B) Salinity
(C) Seawater
(D) Manner
6. Why does the author mention the Weddell Sea?
(A) To show that this body of water has salinity variations

(B) To compare Antarctic waters with Arctic waters

(C) To give an example of cold-water salinity

(D) To point out the location of deep waters

7. Which of the following is NOT a result of the formation of ocean ice?

(A) The salt remains in the water

(B) The surrounding water sinks

(C) Water salinity decreases

(D) The water becomes denser

8. What can be inferred about the water near the bottom of oceans?

(A) It is relatively warm.

(B) Its salinity is relatively high.

(C) It does not move.

(D) It is formed by melting sea ice.