

Passage 3

The most interesting architectural phenomenon of the 1970's was the enthusiasm for refurbishing older buildings. Obviously, this was not an entirely new phenomenon. What is new is the wholesale interest in reusing the past, in recycling, in adaptive rehabilitation. A few trial efforts, such as Ghirardell Square in San Francisco, proved their financial viability in the 1960's, but it was in the 1970s, with strong government support through tax incentives and rapid depreciation, as well as growing interest in ecology issues, that recycling became a major factor on the urban scene.

One of the most comprehensive ventures was the restoration and transformation of Boston's eighteenth century Faneuil Hal' and the Quincy Market, designed in 1924. This section had fallen on hard times, but beginning with the construction of a new city hall immediately adjacent, it has returned to life with the intelligent reuse of these fine old buildings under the design leadership of Benjamin Thompson. He has provided a marvelous setting for dining, shopping, professional offices, and simply walking.

Butler Square, in Minneapolis, exemplifies major changes in its complex of offices, commercial space, and public amenities carved out of a massive pile designed in 1906 as a hardware warehouse. The exciting interior timber structure of the building was highlighted by cutting light courts through the interior and adding large skylights. San Antonio, Texas, offers an object lesson for numerous other cities combating urban decay. Rather than bringing in the bulldozers, San Antonio's leaders rehabilitated existing structures, while simultaneously cleaning up the San Antonio River, which meanders through the business district.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
(A) During the 1970's, old buildings in many cities were recycled for modern use.
(B) Recent interest in ecology issues has led to the cleaning up of many rivers.
(C) The San Antonio example shows that bulldozers are not the way to fight urban Decay.
(D) Strong government support has made adaptive rehabilitation a reality in
2. What is the space at Quincy Market now used for?
(A) Boston's new city hall
(B) Sports and recreational facilities
(C) Commercial and industrial warehouses
(D) Restaurants, offices, and stores
3. According to the passage, Benjamin Thompson was the designer for a project in
(A) San Francisco
(B) Boston
(C) Minneapolis
(D) San Antonio
4. When was the Butler Square building originally built?
(A) In the eighteenth century
(B) In the early nineteenth century
(C) In the late nineteenth century
(D) In the early twentieth century
5. What is the author's opinion of the San Antonio project?
(A) It is clearly the best of the projects discussed.
(B) It is a good project that could be copied in other cities.
(C) The extensive use of bulldozers made the project unnecessarily costly.
(D) The work done on the river was more important than the work done on the buildings.
6. The passage states that the San Antonio project differed from those in Boston and Minneapolis in which of the following ways?
(A) It consisted primarily of new construction.
(B) It occurred in the business district.
(C) It involved the environment as well as buildings.
(D) It was designed to combat urban decay.

(C) regularly pulled out their teeth

(D) used teeth for ornamentation

8. The paragraph following this passage most probably discusses

(A) other features of the Neanderthal anatomy

(B) cave painting of prehistoric time

(C) flora and fauna of 70,000 years ago

(D) difficulties in preserving fossils