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
- (C) Commercial and industrial warehouses
- (B) Sports and recreational facilities
- (D) Restaurants, offices, and stores
- 3. According to the passage, Benjamin Thompson was the designer for a project in
 - (A) San Francisco (C) Minneapolis

- (B) Boston
- (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.

Passage 4

The classic Neanderthals, who lived between about 70,000 and 30,000 years ago, shared a number of special characteristics. Like any biological population, Neanderthals also showed variation in the degree to which those characteristics were expressed. Generally, they were powerfully built, short and stocky, with the lower parts of their arms and legs short in relation to the upper parts, as in modern peoples who live in cold environments. Neanderthal skulls were distinctive, housing brains even larger on average than those of modern humans, a feature that may have had more to do with their large, heavy bodies than with superior intelligence. Seen from behind, Neanderthal skulls look almost spherical, but from the side they are long and flattened often with a bulging back.

The Neanderthal face, dominated by a projecting and full nose, differed clearly from the faces of other hominids; the middle parts appear to be pulled forward (or the sides pulled back), resulting in a rather streamlined face shape. This peculiarity may have been related to the greater importance (in cultural activities as well as food processing) of the front teeth, which are large and part of a row of teeth that lies well forward in the head; it may reflect a reduction in importance of certain jaw muscles operating at the sides of the face; or it may reflect an adaptation to cold. Whether it results from any or all of these three factors or from other, undiscovered causes, this midfacial projection is so characteristic that it unfailingly identifies a Neanderthal to the trained eye. Neanderthal teeth are much more difficult to characterize: the front teeth are large, with strong roots, but the back teeth may be relatively small. This feature may have been an adaptation to cope with heavy tooth wear

- 1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) The eating habits of the Neanderthals
 - (B) A comparison of various prehistoric populations
 - (C) The physical characteristics of the Neanderthals
 - (D) The effect of climate on human development
- **2.** The author describes the Neanderthal as being all of the following EXCEPT
(A) short(B) swift(C) strong(D) stocky
- **3.** Which of the following most likely accounts for the fact that the Neanderthal brain was larger than that of the modern human?
 - (A) The relatively large size of the Neanderthal's body
 - (B) The superior intelligence of the Neanderthal.
 - (C) The swelling behind the Neanderthal's head
 - (D) The Neanderthal's midfacial projection
- **4.** Where in the passage does the author specifically stress the contrast between the Neanderthal face and that of other biologically related populations?
 - (A) Lines 1–4 (B) Lines 7–9 (C) Lines 10–11 (D) Lines 18–20
- **5.** Which of the following explanations is NOT cited as a possible explanation of the Neanderthal's streamlined face shape?
 - (A) Some jaw muscles had limited use.
 - (B) The facial features were well adapted to the cold.
 - (C) The front teeth were particularly important.
 - (D) The nose was set far back
- 6. The phrase "the trained eye" in line 18 most likely refers to which of the following professionals?(A) An optometrist(B) A dentist(C) An anthropologist(D) A
 - photographer
- 7. In line 20, the author uses the expression "heavy tooth wear" to imply that the Neanderthals(A) had unusually heavy teeth(B) used their teeth extensively

- (C) regularly pulled out their teeth
- (D) used teeth for ornamentation
- 8. The paragraph following this passage most probably discusses
 - (B) cave painting of prehistoric time
 - (A) other features of the Neanderthal anatomy(C) flora and fauna of 70,000 years ago
- (D) difficulties in preserving fossils