

TOEFL reading basics

1st section of the TOEFL.

Contains 3 readings standard that you'll be scored on.

May get 1 extra experimental reading that doesn't count toward your score.

Can't predict which reading will be the experimental (likely last).

See the reading first, then click next for the questions.

Will be split screen between the questions and the reading.

Timer will count down from 80 min for 4 readings or 60 for 3.

Readings will have a title,
contain about 700 words...
grouped into 4 to 7 paragraphs.

Time management

Before August: 3 readings, 20 min per reading, 14 questions each

1 m: 1st sentences

6 m 20 sec: 1 – 5

6 m 20 sec: 6 – 10

6 m 20 sec: 11 – 14

About 1 m 16 sec per question

1st Reading

80 - 79: read the first sentences

79 - 72:40: 1 - 5

72:40 - 66:20: 6 - 10

66:20 - 60: 11 - 14

2nd Reading

60 - 59: read the first sentences

59 - 52:40: 15 - 18

52:40 - 46:20: 20 - 24

46:20 - 40: 25 - 28

3rd Reading

40 - 39: read the first sentences

39 - 32:40: 29 - 33

32:40 - 26:20: 34 - 38

26:20 - 20:00: 39 - 42

4th Reading

20 - 19: read the first sentences

19 - 12:40: 43 - 47

12:40 - 6:20: 48 - 52

6:20 - 0: 53 - 56

After August: 3 readings, 18 min per reading, 10 questions

1 m: 1st sentences

8 m 30 sec: 1 – 5

8 m 30 sec: 6 – 10

About 1 m 42 sec per question

1st Reading

72 - 71: read the first sentences

71 - 62:30: 1 - 5

62:30 - 54: 6 - 10

2nd Reading

54 - 53: read the first sentences

53 - 44:30: 11 - 15

44:30 - 36: 16 - 20

3rd Reading

36 - 35: read the first sentences

35 - 26:30: 21 - 25

26:30 - 18: 26 - 30

4th Reading

18 - 17: read the first sentences

17 - 8:30: 31 - 35

8:30 - 0: 36 - 40

Reading the first sentences

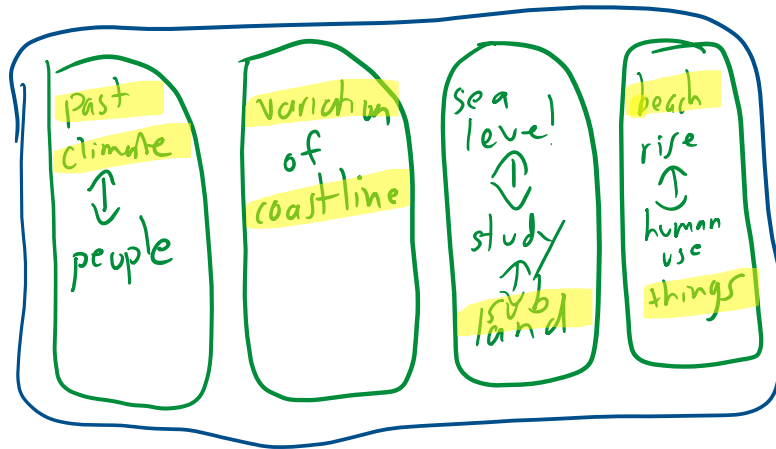
Reading TPO 49-1: Ancient Coastlines

1-Information on past climates is of primary relevance to archaeology because of what it tells us about the effects on the land and on the resources that people needed to survive.

2-Nevertheless, for archeologists concerned with the long periods of time of the Paleolithic period there are variations in coastlines of much greater magnitude to consider.

3-The assessment of past rises and falls in sea level requires study of submerged land surfaces off the coast and of raised or elevated beaches on land.

4-Raised beaches often consist of areas of sand, pebbles, or dunes, sometimes containing seashells or piles of debris comprising shells and bones of marine animals used by humans.



Practicing together; one question at a time

Reading TPO 49-1: Ancient Coastlines

1-Information on past climates is of primary relevance to archaeology because of what it tells us about the effects on the land and on the resources that people needed to survive. The most crucial effect of climate was on the sheer quantity of land available in each period, measurable by studying ancient coastlines. These have changed constantly through time, even in relatively recent periods, as can be seen from the Neolithic stone circle of Er Lannic, in Brittany, France (once inland but now half submerged on an island) or medieval villages in east Yorkshire, England, that have tumbled into the sea in the last few centuries as the North Sea gnaws its way westward and erodes the cliffs. Conversely, silts deposited by rivers sometimes push the sea farther back, creating new land, as at Ephesus in western Turkey, a port on the coast in Roman times but today some five kilometers inland.

1. The word "crucial" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- ~~A. interesting.~~
- B. important.**
- ~~C. established.~~
- ~~D. understood.~~

1-Information on past climates is of primary relevance to archaeology because of what it tells us about the effects on the land and on the resources that people needed to survive. The most crucial effect of climate was on the sheer quantity of land available in each period, measurable by studying ancient coastlines. These have changed constantly through time, even in relatively recent periods, as can be seen from the Neolithic stone circle of Er Lannic, in Brittany, France (once inland but now half submerged on an island) or medieval villages in east Yorkshire, England, that have tumbled into the sea in the last few centuries as the North Sea gnaws its way westward and erodes the cliffs.

These have changed constantly through time,

even in relatively recent periods, as can be seen from the Neolithic stone circle of Er Lannic, in Brittany, France

(once inland but now half submerged on an island)

or medieval villages in east Yorkshire, England,

that have tumbled into the sea in the last few centuries

as the North Sea gnaws its way westward and erodes the cliffs.

Conversely, silts deposited by rivers sometimes push the sea farther back, creating new land, as at Ephesus in western Turkey, a port on the coast in Roman times but today some five kilometers inland.

2. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A. *In the last few centuries, the erosion of coastline created the Neolithic stone circle in Brittany, France, at the same time that it destroyed the medieval villages in Yorkshire, England.*

B. Coastlines have changed even in recent times as shown by the current locations of certain Neolithic monuments and medieval villages.

~~C. Recent changes in the coastlines near the Neolithic stone circle of Er Lannic in Brittany, France, and the medieval villages in Yorkshire, England, suggest that ancient coastlines changed in similar ways.~~

~~D. Changes in coastlines can lead to the creation of islands such as Er Lannic in France or the total erosion of the cliffs as in Yorkshire in England, though no considerable changes have occurred in recent periods.~~

1-Information on past climates is of primary relevance to archaeology because of what it tells us about the effects on the land and on the resources that people needed to survive. The most crucial effect of climate was on the sheer quantity of land available in each period, measurable by studying ancient coastlines. These have changed constantly through time, even in relatively recent periods, as can be seen from the Neolithic stone circle of Er Lannic, in Brittany, France (once inland but now half submerged on an island) or medieval villages in east Yorkshire, England, that have tumbled into the sea in the last few centuries as the North Sea gnaws its way westward and erodes the cliffs. **(?)Conversely**, silts deposited by rivers sometimes push the sea farther back, creating new land, as at Ephesus in western Turkey, a port on the coast in Roman times but today some five kilometers inland.

3. According to paragraph 1, the city of Ephesus in western Turkey is an example of which of the following?

A. Recent changes in the shoreline that have resulted in the creation of new land.

~~B. Port cities that have lost shoreline due to the erosion of land.~~

~~C. The ocean's role in the formation of new land.~~

~~D. The importance of changes in shoreline to cities located inland.~~



2-Nevertheless, for archeologists concerned with the long periods of time of **the Paleolithic period** there are variations in coastlines of much greater magnitude to consider.

The expansion and contraction of the continental glaciers caused **huge and uneven rises and falls in sea levels worldwide**.

When the ice sheets grew, the sea level would drop as water became locked up in the glaciers;

when the ice melted, the sea level would rise again.

Falls in sea level often exposed a number of important land bridges, such as those linking Alaska to northeast Asia and Britain to northwest Europe, a phenomenon with far-reaching **effects** not only on human colonization of the globe but also on the environment as a whole - **the flora and fauna of isolated or insular areas were radically and often irreversibly affected.**

Between Alaska and Asia today lies the Bering Strait, which is so shallow that a fall in sea level of only four meters would turn it into a land bridge. When the ice sheets were at their greatest extent some 18,000 years ago (the glacier maximum), it is thought that the fall was about 120 meters, which therefore created not merely a bridge but a vast plain, 1,000 kilometers from the north to the south, which has been called Beringia. The existence of Beringia (and the extent to which it could have supported human life) is one of the crucial pieces of evidence in the continuing debate about the likely route and date of human colonization of the New World.

4. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the effects of climate change during the Paleolithic period?

-1) huge and uneven rises and 1) falls in sea levels worldwide.

2) When the ice sheets grew, the sea level would drop as water became locked up in the glaciers;

when the ice melted, the sea level would rise again.

3) Falls in sea level often exposed a number of important land bridges

- ~~A. The amount of land not covered by water was greater during warmer periods.~~
- ~~B. Warmer weather encouraged the expansion of the range of flora and fauna.~~
- C. As a result of colder weather, land bridges became exposed.**
- ~~D. The rise of sea level occurred during periods of cold weather.~~

Falls in sea level often exposed a number of important land bridges, such as those linking Alaska to northeast Asia and Britain to northwest Europe, a phenomenon with far-reaching effects not only on human colonization of the globe but also on the environment as a whole - ***the flora and fauna of isolated or insular areas were radically and often irreversibly affected.***

Between Alaska and Asia today lies the Bering Strait, which is so shallow that a fall in sea level of only four meters would turn it into a land bridge.

When the ice sheets were at their greatest extent some 18,000 years ago (the glacier maximum), it is thought that the fall was about 120 meters, which therefore created not merely a bridge but a vast plain, 1,000 kilometers from the north to the south, which has been called Beringia. The existence of Beringia (and the extent to which it could have supported human life) is one of the crucial pieces of evidence in the continuing debate about the likely route and date of human colonization of the New World.

5. By indicating that flora and fauna of isolated or insular areas were often **irreversibly** affected by the changes due to the Ice Age, **the author means** that the flora and fauna were

- A. unable to return to their previous conditions.**
- B. in a constant state of change.
- C. completely destroyed by human colonization.
- D. unevenly distributed across the area.

2-Nevertheless, for archeologists concerned with the long periods of time of the Paleolithic period there are variations in coastlines of much greater magnitude to consider. The expansion and contraction of the continental glaciers caused huge and uneven rises and falls in sea levels worldwide. When the ice sheets grew, the sea level would drop as water became locked up in the glaciers; when the ice melted, the sea level would rise again. Falls in sea level often exposed a number of important land bridges, such as those linking Alaska to northeast Asia and Britain to northwest Europe, a phenomenon with far-reaching effects not only on human colonization of the globe but also on the environment as a whole - the flora and fauna of isolated or insular areas were radically and often irreversibly affected.

Between Alaska and Asia today lies the **Bering Strait**, which is so shallow that a fall in sea level of only four meters would turn it into a land bridge.

When the ice sheets were at their greatest extent some 18,000 years ago (the glacier maximum),
it is thought that the fall was about 120 meters, which therefore
created not merely a bridge but a vast plain,
1,000 kilometers from the north to the south,
which has been called **Beringia**.

The existence of **Beringia** (and the extent to which it could have supported human life) is one of the crucial pieces of evidence in the continuing debate about the likely route and date of human colonization of the New World.

6. According to paragraph 2, all of the following are true of Beringia EXCEPT
Mentioned, not mentioned, maybe
- A. *It may have been used by the people who first colonized North America.*
 - B. *It may have been large enough to support life.*
 - C. **It was probably still four meters under water during the glacier maximum.**
 - D. ~~It was probably a vast plain.~~

2-Nevertheless, for archeologists concerned with the long periods of time of the Paleolithic period there are variations in coastlines of much greater magnitude to consider. The expansion and contraction of the continental glaciers caused huge and uneven rises and falls in sea levels worldwide. When the ice sheets grew, the sea level would drop as water became locked up in the glaciers; when the ice melted, the sea level would rise again.

7. What purpose does the discussion about the Bering Strait in paragraph 2 serve in the passage?

D. It shows how ancient *coastlines* can serve as *useful models* in understanding recent changes in coastlines.

B. It illustrates the kind of impact that variations in land availability caused by climate change can have.

Falls in sea level often exposed a number of important land bridges, such as those linking Alaska to northeast Asia and Britain to northwest Europe, a phenomenon with far-reaching effects not only on **human colonization** of the globe but also on **the environment** as a whole - the flora and fauna of isolated or insular areas were radically and often irreversibly affected.

Between Alaska and Asia today lies the **Bering Strait**, which is so shallow that a fall in sea level of only **four meters would turn it into a land bridge**.

When the ice sheets were at their greatest extent some 18,000 years ago (the glacier maximum), it is thought that the fall was about 120 meters, which therefore created not merely a bridge but a vast plain, 1,000 kilometers from the north to the south, which has been called Beringia. The existence of Beringia (and the extent to which it could have supported human life) is one of the crucial pieces of evidence in the continuing debate about the likely route and date of human colonization of the New World.

7. What purpose does the discussion about the Bering Strait in paragraph 2 serve in the passage?

D. It shows how ancient coastlines can serve as useful models in understanding recent changes in coastlines.

~~A. It explains the idea that changes in coastlines do not necessarily result in significant alternations to existing marine life.~~

~~B. It illustrates the kind of impact that variations in land availability caused by climate change can have.~~

~~C. It provides a large amount of archaeological evidence that casts doubt on changes in sea level during the Paleolithic period.~~

D. It shows how ancient coastlines can serve as useful models in understanding recent changes in coastlines.

3-The **1) assessment of past rises and falls in sea level** requires **2) study of submerged land surfaces** off the coast and of **3) raised or elevated beaches on land**.

Raised beaches are remnants of former coastlines at higher levels relative to the present shoreline and visible, for instance, along the Californian coast north of San Francisco.

The height of a **raised beach** above the present shoreline, **however**, does not generally give a **straightforward** indication of the **height of a former sea level**.

In the majority of cases, the **beaches** lie at a higher level because the land has been raised up through **isostatic uplift or tectonic movement**.

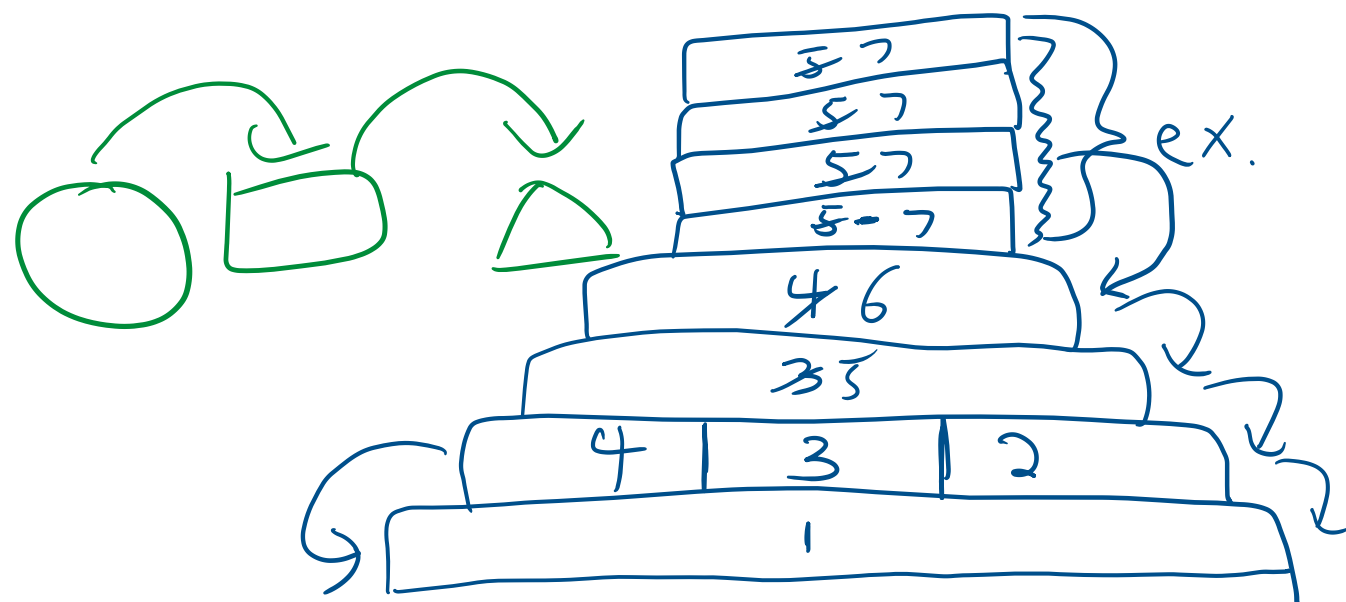
Isostatic uplift of the land occurs when the weight of ice is removed as temperatures rise, as at the end of an ice age;

it has affected coastlines, **for example**, in Scandinavia, Scotland, Alaska, and Newfoundland during the postglacial period.

Tectonic movements involve displacements in the **plates that make up Earth's crust**.

Middle and Late Pleistocene **raised beaches** in the Mediterranean are one **instance of such movements**.

8. The word "remnants" in the passage is closest meaning to



3-The assessment of past rises and falls in sea level requires study of submerged land surfaces off the coast and of raised or elevated beaches on land. Raised beaches are remnants of former coastlines at higher levels relative to the present shoreline and visible, for instance, along the Californian coast north of San Francisco. The height of a raised beach above the present shoreline, however, does not generally give a straightforward indication of the height of a former sea level. In the majority of cases, the beaches lie at a higher level because the land has been raised up through isostatic uplift or tectonic movement. Isostatic uplift of the land occurs when the weight of ice is removed as temperatures rise, as at the end of an ice age; it has affected coastlines, for example, in Scandinavia, Scotland, Alaska, and Newfoundland during the postglacial period. Tectonic movements involve displacements in the plates that make up Earth's crust. Middle and Late Pleistocene raised beaches in the Mediterranean are one instance of such movements.

9. According to paragraph 3, why is the height of a raised beach not a straightforward indicator of past sea level?

3-The assessment of past rises and falls in sea level requires study of submerged land surfaces off the coast and of raised or elevated beaches on land. Raised beaches are remnants of former coastlines at higher levels relative to the present shoreline and visible, for instance, along the Californian coast north of San Francisco. The height of a raised beach above the present shoreline, however, does not generally give a straightforward indication of the height of a former sea level. In the majority of cases, the beaches lie at a higher level because the land has been raised up through isostatic uplift or tectonic movement. Isostatic uplift of the land occurs when the weight of ice is removed as temperatures rise, as at the end of an ice age; it has affected coastlines, for example, in Scandinavia, Scotland, Alaska, and Newfoundland during the postglacial period. Tectonic movements involve displacements in the plates that make up Earth's crust. Middle and Late Pleistocene raised beaches in the Mediterranean are one instance of such movements.

10. According to paragraph 3, which of following causes an isostatic uplift?

4-Raised beaches often consist of areas of sand, pebbles, or dunes, sometimes containing seashells or piles of debris comprising shells and bones of marine animals used by humans. In Tokyo Bay, for example, shell mounds of the Jomon period (about 10,000 to 300 B.C.E.) mark the position of the shoreline at a time of maximum inundation by the sea (6,500-5,500 years ago), when, through tectonic movement, the sea was three to five meters higher in relation to the contemporary landmass of Japan than at present. Analysis of the shells themselves has confirmed the changes in marine topography, for it is only during the maximum phase that subtropical species of mollusc are present, indicating a higher water temperature.

11. The word "comprising" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

4-Raised beaches often consist of areas of sand, pebbles, or dunes, sometimes containing seashells or piles of debris comprising shells and bones of marine animals used by humans. In Tokyo Bay, for example, shell mounds of the Jomon period (about 10,000 to 300 B. C. E.) mark the position of the shoreline at a time of maximum inundation by the sea (6,500-5,500 years ago), when, through tectonic movement, the sea was three to five meters higher in relation to the contemporary landmass of Japan than at present. Analysis of the shells themselves has confirmed the changes in marine topography, for it is only during the maximum phase that subtropical species of mollusc are present, indicating a higher water temperature.

12. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 4 about Tokyo Bay?

4--**A-** Raised beaches often consist of areas of sand, pebbles, or dunes, sometimes containing seashells or piles of debris comprising shells and bones of marine animals used by humans. -**B-** In Tokyo Bay, for example, shell mounds of the Jomon period (about 10,000 to 300 B. C. E.) mark the position of the shoreline at a time of maximum inundation by the sea (6, 500-5, 500 years ago), when, through tectonic movement, the sea was three to five meters higher in relation to the contemporary landmass of Japan than at present. -**C-** Analysis of the shells themselves has confirmed the changes in marine topography, for it is only during the maximum phase that subtropical species of mollusc are present, indicating a higher water temperature. -**D-**

13. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage .

The location of these heaps of rubbish can be an accurate indicator of earlier coastlines.

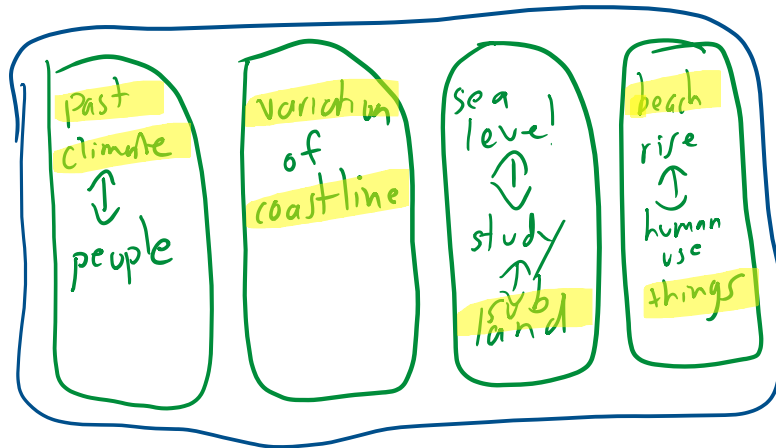
Reading TPO 49-1: Ancient Coastlines

1-Information on past climates is of primary relevance to archaeology because of what it tells us about the effects on the land and on the resources that people needed to survive.)

2-Nevertheless, for archeologists concerned with the long periods of time of the Paleolithic period there are variations in coastlines of much greater magnitude to consider.)

3-The assessment of past rises and falls in sea level requires study of submerged land surfaces off the coast and of raised or elevated beaches on land.

4-Raised beaches often consist of areas of sand, pebbles, or dunes, sometimes containing seashells or piles of debris comprising shells and bones of marine animals used by humans.



14. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage.

Changes in climate have altered Earth's coastlines and their environments.

Reading TPO 49-1: Ancient Coastlines Answers

1-5: BBACA

6-10: CBADB

11-14: BCB-ACD

Reading TPO 49-2: Background for the Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution had several roots, one of which was a commercial revolution that, beginning as far back as the sixteenth century, accompanied Europe's expansion overseas. Both exports and imports showed spectacular growth, particularly in England and France. An increasingly larger portion of the stepped-up commercial activity was the result of trade with overseas colonies. Imports included a variety of new beverages, spices, and ship's goods around the world and brought money flowing back. Europe's economic institutions, particularly those in England, were strong, had wealth available for new investment, and seemed almost to be waiting for some technological breakthrough that would expand their profit-making potential even more.

The breakthrough came in Great Britain, where several economic advantages created a climate especially favorable to the encouragement of new technology. One was its geographic location at the crossroads of international trade. Internally, Britain was endowed with easily navigable natural waterway, which helped its trade and communication with the world. Beginning in the 1770's, it enjoyed a boom in canal building, which helped make its domestic market more accessible. Because water transportation was the cheapest means of carrying goods to market, canals reduced prices and thus increased consumer demand. Great Britain also had rich deposits of coal that fed the factories springing up in industrial and consumer goods.

Another advantage was Britain's large population of rural, agricultural wage earners, as well as cottage workers, who had the potential of being more mobile than peasants of some other countries. Eventually they found their way to the cities or mining communities and provided the human power upon which the Industrial Revolution was built. The British people were also consumers; the absence of internal tariffs, such as those that existed in France or Italy or between the German states, made Britain the largest free-trade area in Europe. Britain's relatively stable government also helped create an atmosphere conducive to industrial progress.

Great Britain's better-developed banking and credit system also helped speed the industrial progress, as did the fact that it was the home of an impressive array of entrepreneurs and inventors. Among them were a large number of nonconformists whose religious principles encouraged thrift and industry rather than luxurious living and who tended to pour their profits back into their business, thus providing the basis for continued expansion.

A precursor to the Industrial Revolution was a revolution in agricultural techniques. Ideas about agricultural reform developed first in Holland, where as early as the mid-seventeenth century, such modern methods as crop rotation, heavy fertilization, and diversification were all in use. Dutch peasant farmers were known throughout Europe for their agricultural innovations, but as British markets and opportunities grew, the English quickly learned from them. As early as the seventeenth century the Dutch were helping them drain marshes and fens where, with the help of advanced techniques, they grew new crops. By the mid-eighteenth century new agricultural methods as well as selective breeding of livestock had caught on throughout the country.

Much of the increased production was consumed by Great Britain's burgeoning population. At the same time, people were moving to the city, partly because of the enclosure movement; that is, the fencing of common fields and pastures in order to provide more compact, efficient privately held agricultural parcels that would produce more goods and greater profits. In the sixteenth century enclosures were usually used for creating sheep pastures, but by the eighteenth century new farming techniques made it advantageous for large landowners to seek enclosures in order to improve agricultural production. Between 1714 and 1820 over 6 million acres of English land were enclosed. As a result, many small, independent farmers were forced to sell out simply because they could not compete. Non-landholding peasants and cottage workers, who worked for wages and grazed cows or pigs on the village common, were also hurt when the common was no longer available. It was such people who began to flock to the cities seeking employment and who found work in the factories that would transform the nation and, the world.

1. The word "potential" in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - A. rate.
 - B. Dominance.
 - C. Capacity.
 - D. method.

2. According to ◆paragraph 1, all of the following conditions created a favorable environment for the Industrial Revolution EXCEPT
 - A. An active overseas trade.
 - B. The stability of financial establishments.
 - C. A decline in the types of goods available for export.
 - D. The accessibility of money for investment.

3. Select the TWO answers choices that according to ◆paragraph 2, enabled the development of British technology. To receive credit you must select TWO answer choices.
 - A. An accessible water transportation system.
 - B. A mild climate and plenty of fresh water.
 - C. The availability of newly developed international technology.
 - D. A fuel supply that supported industrial growth.

4. ◆Paragraph 3 suggests that the Industrial Revolution did not originate outside Great Britain because
 - A. the labor force in other countries could not as easily relocate to cities.
 - B. workers in other countries preferred working independently rather than in groups.
 - C. there was a lack of cooperation between agricultural and cottage workers in other countries.
 - D. governments in other countries placed limits on economic gain.

5. The phrase "conducive to" in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. Controlled by.
 - B. favorable to.
 - C. restricted to.
 - D. Dependent on.
6. According to paragraphs 3 and 4, British businessmen strengthened industrial growth by
- A. finding new ways to diversify European trade.
 - B. encouraging consumers to buy luxury items.
 - C. reinvesting the money they made in their own business.
 - D. Creating a tax on internationally traded goods.
7. Why does the author mention Dutch farming methods in ◆paragraph 5?
- A. To emphasize that Great Britain was not the only country capable of rapid agricultural progress.
 - B. To demonstrate British resourcefulness in adopting economically profitable agricultural reforms.
 - C. To give an example of a European country with a powerful peasant workforce.
 - D. To suggest that the Dutch agricultural system was influenced by British farming methods.
8. The word "consumed" in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. wasted.
 - B. grown.
 - C. stored.
 - D. eaten.
9. The author uses the word "compact" in the passage to indicate that after the enclosure movement, agricultural parcels would be
- A. smaller.
 - B. productive.
 - C. Convenient.
 - D. numerous.
10. ◆Paragraph 6 suggests which of the following about land enclosure?
- A. It entered a period of steady decline after 1820.
 - B. It was a farming reform caused by industrialization.
 - C. It included a range of agricultural activities by the eighteenth century.
 - D. It was primarily used to provide sheep pastures in the sixteenth century.
11. According to ◆paragraph 6, the growth of the workforce in British factories was influenced by
- A. The competition for jobs between established and new city inhabitants.

- B. A decrease in the farming profits of large landowners.
- C. The failure of small independent farms.
- D. An attempt by large landowners to take control of the cities.

12. The author presents information in the passage mainly by
- A. Contrasting the development of industrialism in different countries.
 - B. explaining a new theory about the origins of the Industrial Revolution.
 - C. analyzing the consequences of European industrialism.
 - D. explaining the reasons why industrialism began in Great Britain.

13. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

Cities would not only provide job opportunities but also profoundly affect social patterns, standards of living, political movements, and ideologies.

14.

Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points. The Industrial Revolution was the result of far-reaching economic changes in Great Britain and Europe.

- A. The expansion of international trade from the sixteenth century on greatly stabilized the European economy.
- B. Intense consumer activity and sound government institutions enabled mechanized labor to develop in Great Britain.
- C. A thriving cottage industry was able to successfully compete with the factory system.
- D. Canals in eighteenth-century Great Britain played a more important role than did railroads in increasing internal trade.
- E. British entrepreneurs invented a new system of banking that led to rapid economic growth.
- F. An increasingly efficient agricultural industry freed British workers for factory employment.

Reading TPO 49-1: Background for the Industrial Revolution Answers: CC-AD-AB CBDAD CDD-
ABE

Reading TPO 49-3: Movable Type

Nothing divided the medieval world in Europe more decisively from the Early Modern period than printing with movable type. It was a German invention and the culmination of a complex process. The world of antiquity had recorded its writings mainly on papyrus. Between 200 B. C and A.

D 300, this was supplemented by vellum, calf skin treated and then smoothed by pumice stone. To this in late Roman times was added parchment, similarly made from the smoothed skin of sheep or goats. In the early Middle Ages, Europe imported an industrial process from China, which turned almost any kind of fibrous material into pulp that was then spread in sheets. This was known as cloth parchment. By about 1150, the Spanish had developed the first mill for making cheap paper (a word contracted from "papyrus", which became the standard term). One of the most important phenomena of the later Middle Ages was the growing availability of cheap paper. Even in England, where technology lagged far behind, a sheet of paper, or eight octavo pages, cost only a penny by the fifteenth century.

In the years 1446-1448, two German goldsmiths, Johannes Gutenberg and Johann Fust, made use of cheap paper to introduce a critical improvement in the way written pages were reproduced. Printing from wooden blocks was the old method; what the Germans did was to invent movable type for the letterpress. It had three merits: it could be used repeatedly until worn out; it was cast in metal from a mold and so could be renewed without difficulty; and it made lettering uniform. In 1450, Gutenberg began work on his Bible, the first printed book, known as the Gutenberg. It was completed in 1455 and is a marvel. As Gutenberg, apart from getting the key idea, had to solve a lot of practical problems, including imposing paper and ink into the process and the actual printing itself, for which he adapted the screw press used by winemakers, it is amazing that his first product does not look at all rudimentary. Those who handle it are struck by its clarity and quality.

Printing was one of those technical revolutions that developed its own momentum at extraordinary speed. Europe in the fifteenth century was a place where intermediate technology - that is, workshops with skilled craftspeople - was well established and spreading fast, especially in Germany and Italy. Such workshops were able to take on printing easily, and it thus became Europe's first true industry. The process was aided by two factors: the new demand for cheap classical texts and the translation of the Latin Bible into "modern" languages. Works of reference were also in demand. Presses sprang up in several German cities, and by 1470, Nuremberg, Germany had established itself as the center of the international publishing trade, printing books from 24 presses and distributing them at trade fairs all over western and central Europe. The old monastic scriptoria-monastery workshops where monks copied texts by hand-worked closely alongside the new presses, continuing to produce the luxury goods that movable-type printing could not yet supply. Printing, however, was primarily aimed at a cheap mass sale.

Although there was no competition between the technologies, there was rivalry between nations. The Italians made energetic and successful efforts to catch up with Germany. Their

most successful scriptorium quickly imported two leading German printers to set up presses in their book-producing shop. German printers had the disadvantage of working with the complex typeface that the Italians sneeringly referred to as "Gothic" and that later became known as black letter. Outside Germany, readers found this typeface disagreeable. The Italians, on the other hand, had a clear typeface known as roman that became the type of the future.

Hence, although the Germans made use of the paper revolution to introduce movable type, the Italians went far to regain the initiative by their artistry. By 1500 there were printing firms in 60 German cities, but there were 150 presses in Venice alone. However, since many nations and governments wanted their own presses, the trade quickly became international. The cumulative impact of this industrial spread was spectacular. Before printing, only the very largest libraries, of which there were a dozen in Europe, had as many as 600 books. The total number of books on the entire Continent was well under 100, 000. But by 1500, after only 45 years of the printed book, there were 9 million in circulation.

1. The word "this" in the passage refers to
 - A. parchment.
 - B. pumice stone.
 - C. Calf skin.
 - D. papyrus.
2. The word "contracted" in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - A. translated.
 - B. invented.
 - C. shortened.
 - D. Borrowed.
3. The word "phenomena" in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - A. traditions.
 - B. occurrences.
 - C. perceptions.
 - D. Consequences.
4. According to paragraph 2, all of the following were advantages of movable metal type EXCEPT
 - A. It could be reused.
 - B. It made letters of standardized size.
 - C. It did not require specialized skill to use.
 - D. It could easily be restored from a mold.
5. The word "rudimentary" in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - A. primitive.
 - B. Decorative.
 - C. practical.

D. Complicated.

6. In mentioning the screw press, the author is indicating that

- A. Gutenberg worked as a winemaker before inventing movable type.
- B. the printing industry faced more practical problems than other industry did.
- C. the printing and wine-making industries independently developed the same device.
- D. Gutenberg used a device from an unrelated industry in his printing process.

7. According to the passage, the role of the monastic scriptoria was to

- A. translate old religious texts into modern languages.
- B. turn books printed at the new presses into luxury items.
- C. produce reference works solely for religious use.
- D. Create books of a quality that was beyond the means of the printing industry.

8. According to ◆paragraph 3, for whom were printed books mainly produced?

- A. Scholars of language and religion.
- B. Buyers who could not afford to purchase hand-copied texts.
- C. Artists and craftspeople.
- D. Monks living in monasteries.

9. Why does the author mention 24 presses in the discussion?

- A. To indicate the extent to which the printing industry had grown in Germany.
- B. To emphasize those printing presses far outnumbered monastic scriptoria.
- C. To indicate the importance of trade fairs as a way of promoting printing presses.
- D. To argue that the centers of printing had begun to shift from Germany to other parts of Europe.

10. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 4 about the “Gothic” typeface used in Germany?

- A. It was adopted by the Italians when they hired two leading German printers.
- B. It was more difficult to read than roman typeface.
- C. It was easier to print than other styles of typeface.
- D. It was widely popular with international readers.

11. The word “impact” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. goal.
- B. profit.
- C. effect.
- D. effort.

12. According to ◆paragraph 4 and 5, how did German and Italian contributions to the printing industry differ?

- A. German printers originated and applied a technique that Italian printers adapted more artistically.
- B. German printers mass-produced books, while Italian printers produced fewer books of better quality.
- C. German printers used only black typeface, while Italian printers used a variety of typeface colors and styles.
- D. German printers had greater technological skill, while Italian printers were more commercially successful.

13. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

The typeface that followed was italic, with a slanted appearance in the style of handwriting and a name that was recognizably Italian.

14. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points. The invention of movable type was an important technological development both in Europe and worldwide.
- A. The industrial process for mass paper production was first introduced in the early fifteenth century.
 - B. The Gutenberg Bible was the result of combined technologies in the mass production of paper and the newly invented manufacture of movable type.
 - C. The increased need for classical texts and reference books along with the existence of an established workshop system stimulated rapid growth in the printing trade.
 - D. The mechanized production of books in the fifteenth century is the first instance of a modern industry in Europe.
 - E. Hand-copied texts continued to be in as great demand as printed books in fifteenth-century Germany and Italy.
 - F. Printed works were located primarily in libraries at the end of the fifteenth century because they were still too expensive for mass sale.

Reading TPO 49-3: Movable Type Answers: DCBCA DDBAB CAD-BCD