

國立豐原高級中學 101 學年度第 1 次教師甄選英文科試題

I. Vocabulary: (15%)

1. Standard & Poor's (S&P) decided to downgrade nine European countries. The loss of the coveted AAA status pushed France to press ahead with cost-cutting measures that opponents said would ____ growth.
a) evangelize b) suffocate c) garner d) dictate
2. After more than three years of unsuccessful efforts to tackle the problems in Greece and other countries through imposed ____ measures in return for bailout funds, observers might be forgiven for thinking there are no solutions to the continuing euro zone crisis.
a) austerity b) gratuity c) recourse d) vaudeville
3. Rising ____ are weighing on the U.S. housing market, reducing prices and keeping new-home sales weak.
a) credentials b) consoles c) aquamarines d) foreclosures
4. Celebrations for Queen Elizabeth II's Diamond ____ reach their climax on June 3 when a flotilla of 1,000 boats sails up the River Thames in a spectacle that presents formidable security challenges.
a) Foyer b) Diagonal c) Jubilee d) Minuscule
5. President Ma: The ____ is the force for justice which safeguards the interests of the people.
a) judiciary b) medley c) indentation d) pristine
6. Because of what I saw defined as success around me, I saw my actual successes as failures. Popularity was ____ of success and in my solitude there was none. My success remained a fantasy.
a) pantheon b) verification c) vertigo d) blatant
7. The auto market will pick up starting in the second quarter, after political uncertainties associated with the presidential election and fears over the European debt crisis mostly ____, analysts said.
a) emancipate b) straddle c) dissipate d) bundle
8. American cyclist Lance Armstrong retained yellow jersey after the ____ stage of Tour de France.
a) penultimate b) flamboyant c) finicky d) fugitive
9. Not all Asian-American college students are not prepared in English. But for those who are, limited proficiency in English ____ the alienation and cultural marginalization that many Asian Americans feel to a degree.
a) wrangles b) exacerbates c) adjudicates d) overhauls
10. ____ motherhood is the practice of bearing a child on behalf of another woman. In the United States this practice has become a highly publicized and controversial issue.
a) Exegetical b) Surrogate c) Paramount d) Triage
11. Apple has been waging a huge legal war against Android phone makers, including Samsung and HTC. Steve Jobs, the late CEO of Apple, once vowed to wage "thermonuclear war" on Android, which he considered to be a ____ of the software in Apple's iPhone.
a) ripoff b) zeitgeist c) scout d) prerequisite
12. Only 21 percent of workers worldwide are engaged while 38 percent are either ____ or disengaged, according to a new survey.
a) ambivalent b) disenchanted c) contextualized d) vegan
13. For three long days and nights, the people of the village met at the school to ____ about how the team had won the ball game. "The biggest thing that happens here is football season," says senior Kevin Williams. "'It doesn't happen in a town like this, you know?'"
a) allege b) reminisce c) induct d) decipher
14. Underwater plants are not entirely new in the beauty business. Seaweed wraps and detoxifying baths are ____ of spas. But these days, there seems to be a tsunami of seaweed-spiked beauty potions.
a) magma b) gaffe c) plethora d) staples
15. Many times the pilots themselves don't recognize that they are fatigued when they get into that cockpit. Then it could be a(n) ____ issue.
a) insidious b) inherent c) spandex d) prenatal

II. Cloze: (10%)

Every culture has its traditions, some of which may become famous holidays. There are some, however, that appear just plain weird. __16__ tradition is Groundhog Day, celebrated in the United States.

On February 2 each year in the small Pennsylvania town of Punxsutawney, thousands of people from around the country gather to see whether a ground hog will come out of its underground burrow and cast a shadow. A ground hog is a burrowing mammal. __17__ not a pig as the name “hog” suggests, it is a very large underground species. Legend has it that if the ground hog __18__ on a sunny morning and cast a shadow, winter will continue for another six weeks. If no shadow is cast, spring can't be far __19__. This year the groundhog, nicknamed Punxsutawney Phil, saw his shadow, so spring-like weather should not arrive until mid-March. Only time will __20__ whether Phil will be as accurate as the US Weather Bureau.

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|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 16. a) A such | b) Such one | c) The such | d) One such |
| 17. a) Though | b) Once | c) Because | d) Since |
| 18. a) dives | b) explodes | c) surfaces | d) lectured |
| 19. a) ahead | b) behind | c) around | d) beyond |
| 20. a) talk | b) say | c) tell | d) speak |

As demand for land and land prices increased, corruption became rampant, with some politicians, industrialists, and bureaucrats using the lack of transparency in land ownership and __21__ to misappropriate assets. India's corrupt elites had moved from controlling licenses to cornering newly valuable resources like land. The Resource Raj rose from the ashes of the License Raj.

India's citizenry eventually reacted. An __22__ mix of idealistic and opportunistic politicians and NGOs mobilized people against land acquisitions. With investigative journalists getting into the act, land acquisition became a political land mine.

Moreover, key institutions, such as the Comptroller and Auditor General and the judiciary, __23__ by an increasingly angry middle class, also launched investigations. As evidence emerged of widespread corruption in contracts and resource allocation, ministers, bureaucrats, and high-level corporate officers were arrested, and some have spent long periods in jail.

The __24__ effect, however, is that even honest officials are now too frightened to help corporations to navigate India's maze of bureaucracy. As a result, industrial, mining, and infrastructure projects have ground to a halt.

Populist government spending and the inability of the supply side of the economy to keep pace has, in turn, led to elevated inflation, while Indian households, worried that no asset looks safe, have taken to investing in gold. Because India does not produce much gold itself, these purchases have contributed to an abnormally wide current-account deficit. Not much more was required to __25__ foreign investors' enthusiasm for the India story, with the rupee falling significantly in recent weeks.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 21. a) rifling | b) zoning | c) flurrying | d) boozing |
| 22. a) eclectic | b) agrarian | c) altruistic | d) vintage |
| 23. a) transcended | b) retrofitted | c) veered | d) staffed |
| 24. a) rustic | b) exponential | c) collateral | d) astronomical |
| 25. a) dampen | b) leverage | c) converge | d) decipher |

III. Structure Writing: (5%)

For several decades, the Motion Picture Association of America has rated films according to their content. This has been done to help parents determine whether certain films are suitable for their children. __26__ These categories referred to movies fit for the whole family, appropriate for those 17 and older, or for adults only – those over 21 – respectively. This system worked well until the 1980s, when movies like Jaws and Gremlins were released. __27__ Accordingly, the Association designated a new category, PG-13, to help parents separate those films which small children could watch harmlessly from those which contained visually scary images that could give them nightmares. __28__

Why the change? Technology and increasing sophistication among viewers of all ages appear to be the answers. From the 1980s, even the youngest of children were playing video games with graphic violence, so violent that many parents began to complain about the content of the media their children were using. Children, in short, were no longer restricted to watching Disney cartoons. __29__ As people of all ages became more used to visual violence, society's standards of what meant “suitable for the whole family” began to change. That is when the Association introduced the new PG-13 category.

Though violence was a theme even in fairy tales, the new violence and horror are not left to the imagination of a bedside story. Some Psychologists worry about the effect that realistic monsters and violence are having on small children. __ 30 __.

- a) Technology also advanced what could be shown on any screen, from portable Game Boys to TV to the silver screen.
- b) These movies contained neither sex nor violence by the usual standards, but hey did contain material which could frighten young children.
- c) The new category, then, separated young children from teenagers.
- d) Originally, all movies were graded PG, R or X.
- e) Perhaps the Association will have to offer a more helpful category in the future.

IV. Blank Filling: (6%)

Last October, Greece's then-prime minister, George Papandreou, proposed a popular referendum on the second rescue package that had just been agreed at the EU's summit in Brussels. He was quickly told off by German Chancellor Angela Merkel and former French President Nicolas Sarkozy, and Greeks never voted on it.

But, less than a year later, the referendum is de facto taking place anyway. In a union of democracies, it is impossible to force sovereign countries to adhere to rules if their citizens do not accept them anymore.

This has profound implications: all of those grandiose plans to create a political union to support the euro with a common fiscal policy cannot work as long as EU member countries remain both democratic and sovereign. Governments may sign treaties and make solemn commitments to __ 31 __ their fiscal policy to EU rules (or to be more precise, to the wishes of Germany and the European Central Bank). But, in the end, the "people" remain the real sovereign, and they can choose to ignore their governments' promises and reject any adjustment program from "Brussels."

In contrast to the United States, the EU cannot send its marshals to enforce its pacts or collect debt. Any country can leave the EU, and thus the eurozone, when the perceived burden of its obligations becomes too __ 32 __. Until now, it had been assumed that the cost of exit would be so high that it would never be considered. That is no longer true, at least for Greece.

The recently agreed measures to strengthen economic-policy coordination in the eurozone (the so-called "six pack") imply in principle that the European Commission should be the __ 33 __ in such matters, and that its adjustment programs can formally be overturned only by a two-thirds majority of the member states. But it is unlikely that the Commission will ever be able to impose its view on a large country.

Spain's experience is __ 34 __ in this respect. After the recent elections there, Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy's new government announced that it did not feel bound by the adjustment program agreed to by the previous administration. Rajoy was roundly __ 35 __ for the form of his announcement, but its substance was proven right: Spain's adjustment program is now being made more __ 36 __.

The reality is that the larger member states are more equal than the others. Of course, this is not fair, but the EU's inability to impose its view on democratic countries might actually sometimes be for the best, given that even the Commission is fallible.

A) arbiter	B) lenient	C) premised	D) subordinate
E) serendipitous	AB) onerous	AC) rebuked	AD) instructive

V. Reading Comprehension: (14%)

(A) Contrary to the frantic pace of today's economic environment, the origin of banking and capital markets in the United States was not an overnight phenomenon. The form of organization called a corporation developed very slowly in the states. Early joint-stock companies, in which each member was responsible for the obligations of the mutual enterprise, were principally nonprofit corporations for religious worship, philanthropy, education or land companies. Commercial corporations didn't make their appearance until the early to mid-1700s, with a Connecticut trading corporation, a Massachusetts wharf company, a number of fire insurance and water supply companies, and the United Company of Philadelphia, which was organized to promote industry. By the late 1700s, particularly the period from 1783 to 1789, the corporate structure expanded when numerous corporations were organized for building roads, canals and bridges and for banking.

America's first private commercial bank, the Bank of North America, was chartered by Congress on December 31, 1781.

The bank of New York and the Bank of Massachusetts followed in 1784, but all these banks were local and limited. In December 1791, national banking originated with the first national bank, which opened its main office in Philadelphia. In 1816, the second national bank was chartered for twenty years. Meanwhile state banks began to proliferate throughout the country.

The late 1800s saw an emergency of investment banking houses that promoted mergers in railroads, utilities and factories and provided the capital for expansion. Commercial banking also flourished, but after a high rate of bank failures, the Federal Reserve System was established in 1913 to correct deficiencies in existing banking legislation on the national and state levels. The Federal Reserve Act set the foundation for modern banking.

37. Which of the following is Not true about the origin of banking in the United States?

- a) The first private commercial bank was chartered by Congress in 1781.
- b) The early banks were limited in scope.
- c) Banking developed rapidly in the United States.
- d) The first national bank was located in Philadelphia.

38. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- a) How mergers provided the capital for expansion of railroads, utilities and factories.
- b) The establishment of the Federal Reserve System.
- c) How commercial corporations developed from nonprofit companies.
- d) The origin and development of banks and corporations.

39. In the last paragraph, the word “capital” is closest in meaning to ____.

- a) building materials
- b) large city
- c) financial resources
- d) corporate structure

(B) Research has indicated that dyslexia has biological origins and most investigators now suspect that dyslexic children read poorly as a result of a highly specific language problem, sometimes called “phonological unawareness.” Dyslexic children cannot easily learn to read because they have trouble associating printed letters with the sounds of speech. A similar problem occurs in congenitally deaf people who have mastered the linguistic complexities and subtleties of sign language but have trouble learning to read.

Evidence also exists suggesting that the root cause for much dyslexia is a problem with processing very rapidly changing sensory stimuli. For example, studies have shown that dyslexic children have trouble making accurate distinctions between similar auditory signals. They often cannot hear the difference between speech sounds such as “pah,” “dah,” and “bah.” Recently, differences have been noted between the visual pathways of dyslexics and those of nondyslexics that suggest a comparable problem with fast-changing visual stimuli. Researchers have also found several other neuroanatomical abnormalities in the temporal lobe and in other areas of the brain. All of these studies are extremely valuable in helping researchers understand the mechanisms underlying reading problems so that dyslexic children can be accurately identified and more efficiently helped.

40. According to the passage, “phonological unawareness” means ____.

- a) trouble with hearing and sensory stimuli.
- b) inability to distinguish between auditory signals
- c) problems associating printed letters and sounds.
- d) abnormalities in the temporal lobe

41. The author compares the problems of dyslexic children with ____.

- a) dyslexic adults
- b) the subtleties of sign language
- c) the visual pathways of other dyslexics
- d) the problems of congenitally deaf people

42. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- a) “Pah” and “dah” are easily distinguished by deaf children.

- b) Deaf people are more intelligent than dyslexics.
- c) Nondyslexics contribute nothing to dyslexia research.
- d) Research in the field of deafness may be helpful in the study of dyslexia.

(C) Human memory, formerly believed to be rather inefficient, is really much more sophisticated than that of a computer. Researchers approaching the problem from a variety of points of view have all concluded that there is a great deal more stored in our minds than has been generally supposed. Dr. Wilder Penfield, a Canadian neurosurgeon, proved that by stimulating their brains electrically, he could elicit the total recall of complex event in his subject's lives. Even dreams and other minor events supposedly forgotten for many years suddenly emerged in detail.

The memory trace is the term for whatever forms the internal representation of the specific information about the event stored in the memory. Assumed to have been made by structural changes in the brain, the memory traces is not subject to direct observation but is rather a theoretical construct that is used to speculate about how information presented at a particular time can cause performance at a later time. Most theories include the strength of the memory trace as a variable in the degree of learning, retention, and retrieval possible for a memory. One theory is that he fantastic capacity for storage in the brain is the result of an almost unlimited combination of interconnections between brain cells, stimulated by patterns of activity. Repeated references to the same information support recall. Or, to say that another way, improved performance is the result of strengthening the chemical bonds in the memory.

Psychologists generally divide memory into at least two types, short-term and long-term memory, which combine to form working memory. Short-term memory contains what we are actively focusing on at any particular time, but items are not retained longer than twenty or thirty seconds without verbal rehearsal. We use short-term memory when we look up a telephone number and repeat it to ourselves until we can place the call. On the other hand, long-term memory can store facts, concepts and experiences after we stop thinking about them. All conscious processing of information, as in problem solving for example, involves both short-term and long-term memory. As we repeat, rehearse, and recycle information, the memory trace is strengthened, allowing that information to move from short-term memory to long-term memory.

43. According to the passage, the capacity for storage in the brain ____.

- a) can be understood by examining the physiology of the brain.
- b) is stimulated by patterns of activity
- c) has a limited combination of relationships.
- d) is not influenced by repetition.

44. Why does the author mention looking up a telephone number?

- a) It is an example of short-term memory.
- b) It is an example of a weak memory trace.
- c) It is an example of an experiment.
- d) It is an example of how we move short-term memory to long-term memory.

45. All of the following are true of a memory trace EXCEPT that ____.

- a) it is probably made by structural changes in the brain.
- b) it is able to be observed directly by investigators.
- c) it is a theoretical construct that we use to form hypotheses
- d) it is related to the degree of recall supported by repetition.

46. With which of the following statements would the author most likely agree?

- a) The mind has a much greater capacity for memory than was previously believed.
- b) The physical basis for memory is clear.
- c) Different points of view are valuable
- d) Human memory is inefficient.

(D) Very few people in the modern world obtain their food supply by hunting and gathering in the natural environment surrounding their homes. This method of harvesting from nature's provision, however, is not only the oldest known subsistence strategy, but also the one that has been practiced continuously in some parts of the world for at least two million years.

It was, indeed, the only way to obtain food until rudimentary farming and very rude methods for the domestication of animals were introduced about 10000 years ago.

Because hunter-gathers have fared poorly in comparison with their agricultural cousins, their numbers have dwindled, and they have been forced to live in the marginal wastelands. In higher latitudes, the shorter growing season has restricted the availability of plant life. Such conditions have caused a greater dependence on hunting and, along the coasts and waterways, on fishing. The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants. In short, the environmental differences have restricted the diet and have limited possibilities for the development of subsistence societies.

Contemporary hunter-gathers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors. We know from observation of modern hunter-gathers in both Africa and Alaska that a society based on hunting and gathering must be very mobile. Following the food supply can be a way of life. If a particular kind of wild herding animal is the basis of the food for a group of people, those people must move to stay within reach of those animals. For many of the native people of the great central plains of North America, following the buffalo, who were in turn following the growth of grazing foods, determined their way of life.

For gathering societies, seasonal changes mean a great deal. While the entire community camps in a central location, a smaller party harvests the food within a reasonable distance from the camp. When the food in the area is exhausted, the community moves on to exploit another site. We also notice a seasonal migration pattern evolving for most hunter-gather, along with a strict division of labor between the sexes. These patterns of behavior may be similar to those practiced by humankind during the Paleolithic Period.

47. In the first paragraph, the word “rudimentary” could be best replaced by ____.

- a) segmented b) crude c) devastating d) guiding

48. Why does the author mention contemporary hunter-gathers in paragraph 3?

- a) Their seasonal migration patterns are important.
- b) Studying them gives us insights into the lifestyle of prehistoric people.
- c) There are very few examples of modern hunter-gather societies.
- d) their societies are quiet different from those of their ancestors.

49. All of the patterns of behavior for hunter-gathers are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT ____.

- a) a small group plants food near the camp.
- b) the group moves when the food supply is low
- c) men and women each have specific roles
- d) the seasons dictate the movement of the group.

50. Which of the following sentences should NOT be included in a summary of the passage?

- a) Hunter-gathers are mobile, tending to migrate seasonally.
- b) Hunter-gathers share different responsibilities between the sexes.
- c) Hunter-gathers camp in a central location.
- d) Hunter-gathers have many social celebrations.

VI: Sentence Correction : (5%)

The following sentences test correctness and effectiveness of expression. Part of each sentence is underlined; beneath each sentence are five ways of phrasing the underlined material. If you think the original phrasing produces a better sentence than any of the alternatives, select choice A; if not, select one of the other choices.

51. Unlike Freud's assumption that the unconscious was a storehouse of repressed memories, Jung asserted that the unconscious also contained creative reservoirs.

- a) Freud's assumption that the unconscious was a storehouse of repressed memories
- b) Freud is of the belief that the unconscious was a storehouse of repressed memories
- c) the theory of Freud that argues the unconscious is a storehouse of repressed memories
- d) Freud, who believed that the unconscious was a storehouse of repressed memories
- e) a psychologist, Freud who asserted that the unconscious stores of repressed memories

52. Scientists believe that all domestic dogs are originally descents from three dogs that inhabited in China over 15,000 years ago.

- a) are originally descents from three dogs that inhabited in China
- b) were originally descended from three dogs that lived in China
- c) originally descended by three dogs that lived in China
- d) have originally descended from three dogs living in China
- e) descended from three dogs that had inhabited China

53. The plot of the book focuses on the two rivals between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom, when they find themselves drawn to the same radiant young woman whose talent for public speaking has won her an ardent following.

- a) two rivals between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom
- b) rivals Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, against her charming and cynical cousin, Basil Ransom
- c) rivalry that develops between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, and Basil Ransom, her charming and cynical cousin
- d) developing rivalry between Olive Chancellor, an active feminist, with Basil Ransom, her charming and cynical cousin
- e) active feminist. Olive Chancellor, and the rivalry with her charming and cynical cousin Basil Ransom

54. Concerning the tenure of university professors, researchers offer conflicting points of view: those that say that lifetime tenure ensures academic freedom as well as those that say that lifetime tenure encourages professional laziness and irresponsibility.

- a) those that say that lifetime tenure ensures academic freedom as well as those that say that lifetime tenure encourages professional laziness and irresponsibility
 - b) some declare that lifetime tenure ensures academic freedom, and others say that it encourages professional laziness and irresponsibility
 - c) saying that lifetime tenure either ensures academic freedom or encourages irresponsible laziness
 - d) one emphasizes the academic freedom that tenure ensures, and one stresses the professional laziness and irresponsibility it encourages
 - e) advocacies of academic freedom and warnings about professional laziness and irresponsibility
55. Compared to the films produced by the classic 40's directors, today's filmmakers have produced nothing worth watching.
- a) Compared to the films produced by the classic 40's directors, today's filmmakers have produced nothing worth watching.
 - b) In comparison with those produced by the classic 40's filmmakers, the films of today's directors are not worth watching.
 - c) Compared to that of the classic 40's filmmakers, today's filmmakers have produced nothing worth watching.
 - d) In contrast with the films produced by the classic 40's directors, the films from today's filmmakers are nothing worth watching.
 - e) Unlike the classic 40's films, today's directors have produced nothing worth watching.

VII: Paragraph Improvement : (5%)

The following passage is an early draft of an essay. Some parts of the passage need to be rewritten.

Read the passage and select the best answers for the questions that follow. In choosing answers, follow the requirements of standard written English.

(1) Puccini's opera *La Boheme* is a timeless tale of love and art and tenderness in trying times and situations. (2) The epic is timeless for many reasons, one of the reasons is that people still relate to it, some even cry over the characters' fates. (3) Because it is timeless, recent artists have tried to bring the story to today's audiences.

(4) Director Baz Lurhmann brought the opera to the musical stage in 2002. (5) He did not change the words or the Italian language in which they were sung. (6) To reach his young audience, he jazzed up the costumes, set, and choreography. (7) The vibrant costumes, including black leather jackets, reflected the 1950's, the time period Lurhmann uses. (8) The set is stark and more reminiscent of the modern day than of a Bohemian ghetto. (9) The choreography transformed the signers into performers, so the show looked more like a musical than the stilted movements of traditional opera; the show generally got rave reviews.

(10) Composer Jonathan Larson created the musical *Rent* in 1996 it takes much of the storyline and characters from *La Boheme*. (11) *Rent* was written in the 1990's; accordingly, it talks about issues relating to modern city youth. For example, tuberculosis in the original show became AIDS in the new one. (12) However, despite the rock music and modern slang, starving artists were still starving artists and greedy landlords were still greedy landlords; the musical was a huge success.

(13) Although all these updates of *La Boheme* have come to being, the original by Puccini is still incredibly popular. (14) Performances are given around the world and sell out frequently. (15) Interestingly, even though it is timeless, modern artists have still felt the need to update it.

56. Which of the following is the best version of **sentence 7**?

- a) The vibrant costumes and black leather jackets, reflected the 1950's, the time period Lurhmann uses.
- b) Lurhmann uses black leather jackets and other vibrant costumes of the 1950's in this production to suggest the time period of the production.
- c) The black leather jackets and other vibrant costumes echo the 1950's, the time period Lurhmann used in this production.
- d) The vibrant costumes, and jackets imitated those of the 1950's, the time period Lurhmann uses in this production.
- e) The black leather jackets and other vibrant costumes reproduced the time period of the 1950's of which Lurhmann uses in his production.

57. The essay would have been strengthened most by the inclusion of ____.

- a) a plot synopsis of *La Boheme*.
- b) a history of Puccini's life.
- c) a comparison of Puccini, Lurhmann, and Larson's background.
- d) an analysis of what audiences appreciate in theater.
- e) a description of tuberculosis and AIDS.

58. Which of the following is the best version of **sentence 10**?

- a) (As it is written)
- b) Composer Jonathan Larson created the musical *Rent* in 1996, it takes much of the storyline and characters from *La Boheme*.
- c) Much of the storyline and characters from *La Boheme* were included in *Rent*, which is a musical created by composer Jonathan Larson in 1996.
- d) *Rent*, a musical by composer Jonathan Larson in 1996, was created by using much of the storyline and characters from *La Boheme*.
- e) Composer Jonathan Larson created the musical *Rent* in 1996 using much of the storyline and many of the characters from *La Boheme*.

59. What is the function of the underlined portion of **sentence 12**?

However, despite the rock music and modern slang, starving artists are still starving artists and greedy landlords are still greedy landlords: the musical was a huge success.

- a) To demonstrate that all cultures use modern slang
- b) To convey that there are certain constants in cultures, regardless of their era
- c) To focus on the tribulations of starving artists who cannot pay their rent
- d) To show that cultures frequently change and reinvent themselves
- e) To determine that all artists, regardless of era, prefer rock music.

60. If the essay were to continue after sentence 15, which of the following would be the best content for **sentence 16**?

- a) A comparison of the gross revenues of Larson's *Rent* and Lurhmann's *La Boheme*.
- b) The number of sold-out performances of *La Boheme* each year throughout the world.
- c) Puccini's goals for the first production of the opera.
- d) The possible reasons the artists felt the need to alter a masterpiece.
- e) A list of other productions developed from *La Boheme*.