

For items 121 – 127, choose the best answer based on the information given in the passage.

Inside the Cold War

By James Hammersmith

This text is adapted from a newspaper review.



During the cold war, America's leaders and intelligence services tried desperately to grasp the motivations and inner thought processes of their Russian rivals. In later years, historians, although benefited by hindsight and access to previously classified American documents, gleaned very little. Recently, however, some new insights have begun to emerge, thanks to the partial declassification of Soviet-era records. James Hammersmith's *Inside the Cold War* provides a profound, if scholarly, peak behind the veil of secrecy that has surrounded the way the Soviet Union made foreign policy decisions under Nikita Khrushchev, who reigned as leader from 1955 to 1964. The book is an indispensable resource for anyone interested in learning about the cold war's most perilous phase, and how the world managed to survive it, relatively unscathed.

Hammersmith rehashes much of the research presented in his 1985 book covering the infamous 1962 Cuban missile crisis. That book was among the first serious scholarly works to make extensive use of declassified Soviet-era records. The present work takes advantage of a much larger trove of material declassified in 2007. Again, Hammersmith appears to be among the first scholars to plumb their depths. Hammersmith's thoughtful analysis reveals tantalizing clues to one of the cold war's most enduring mysteries: Why did Khrushchev, who often extolled the virtues of "peaceful coexistence" with the West, risk full-scale nuclear war by basing nuclear weapons in Cuba? How could Khrushchev be "a man of great warmth and totally belligerent," as President Richard Nixon once described him?

Hammersmith argues that Khrushchev had two goals: easing tensions with the West, and improving living conditions in the Soviet Union, which at the time were

appallingly low. Hammersmith says that Khrushchev "imagined a monumental accord with the United States, resulting in complete demilitarization of both super-powers, effectively ending the cold war, and which would allow him to focus on allocating resources to the Soviet civilian economy, rather than the East-West struggle." However, Khrushchev's strategy for achieving these goals was constantly shifting and evolving. At times, Khrushchev used diplomacy and offered to negotiate. At other times, he attempted to use the fear of nuclear annihilation to force concessions at the bargaining table.

Khrushchev's decision to send nuclear missiles to Cuba is a clear example of the latter approach. In locating nuclear weapons in such close proximity to America, Khrushchev sent an unequivocal message: President Kennedy would be negotiating with an equal.

Hammersmith notes that Khrushchev's risky Cuba strategy played into the hands of the American war hawks, who used this provocation as cover to justify their demands for a rapid build-up of American military power, and pilloried any politician who advocated peaceful overtures.

Hammersmith leaves open the question of whether American leaders at the time understood that Khrushchev's ultimate goal of peace with the West could have led to successful negotiations to end the cold war. Hammersmith pointedly faults American policymakers for their failure to recognize Khrushchev's overarching goal of eventual peace and coexistence. Khrushchev, too, is criticized for failing to understand that the West was unable to decipher his underlying message, as it was obfuscated by bluster and bravado.

Ultimately, it would take the rise of Mikhail Gorbachev and his reforms to bring the Soviet Union back to the bargaining table free of the brinkmanship that characterized Khrushchev's regime.

- 121** How does the reviewer say Soviet cold war policy has become better understood?
- A through the actions of American leaders
 - B through the study of US and Soviet rivalry
 - C through the research of Hammersmith
 - D through the work of an American historian
- 122** What is the main function of the second paragraph?
- A to criticize Khrushchev's personality
 - B to describe a book on the Cuban missile crisis
 - C to stress the significance of newly released documents
 - D to summarize Cold War issues
- 123** What is Hammersmith's overall opinion of Khrushchev?
- A He was unbalanced.
 - B He was a war-monger.
 - C He was irresponsible.
 - D He was rational.
- 124** According to Hammersmith, what did Khrushchev want most of all?
- A to have friendly relations with the United States
 - B to improve the Soviet economy
 - C to put pressure on the United States
 - D to strengthen Soviet defense
- 125** What was the end result of Khrushchev's risk-taking?
- A Americans increased weaponry.
 - B Americans recognized his interest in peace.
 - C It began a decrease in hostility.
 - D It helped end the Cold War.
- 126** What does the reviewer say about the lack of an agreement to end the cold war?
- A That the author blames Khrushchev for being unclear.
 - B That the author claims Americans misunderstood Khrushchev.
 - C That the author does not clearly state a reason.
 - D That the author lays the blame on American politicians.
- 127** What is the reviewer's opinion of *Inside the Cold War*?
- A It effectively clarifies the Cuban missile crisis.
 - B It is an exceptional critique of American foreign policy.
 - C It offers essential insight into the Khrushchev era.
 - D It successfully explains Khrushchev's power.

For items 128 – 134, choose the best answer based on the information given in the passage.

This article has been taken from a science magazine.



Society has often hoped for a quick and simple way of increasing intelligence. In 1993, Rauscher, Shaw, and Ky, researchers at the University of California, found that a group of 36 college undergraduates improved their spatial-temporal intelligence (the ability to visualize a shape and turn it over in their mind) after listening to 10 minutes of a Mozart sonata. Results showed that student IQ scores improved by 8-9 points and lasted for 10-15 minutes. The researchers' findings, which were later dubbed the "Mozart Effect", suggest that there is a neurological basis for it.

The original Mozart Effect researchers based their rationale on the Trion Model of the cerebral cortex. The cerebral cortex is a part of the brain that helps with, among other things, motor control, speech, memory, and auditory reception. Shaw showed that similar neural firing patterns occur when listening to music and when performing spatial tasks. Rauscher and Shaw hypothesized that listening to certain types of complex music may cause the production of new connections between neurons inside the cerebral cortex and thereby improve spatial performance.

Other researchers have been wary of the findings presented by Rauscher and colleagues. Instead, Mozart Effect critics have claimed the spatial intelligence increase to be nothing more than a shift in participants' arousal, which then produces better spatial test scores. In essence, their argument

is that listening to Mozart's music causes either an increase or decrease in someone's arousal and mood to a level that is more optimal for testing. Personal preference for the music heard in Mozart Effect testing may also be a possible influence on increasing spatial test scores.

The majority of Mozart Effect research has been conducted on college undergraduates. Although some media outlets have claimed that Mozart's music improves a baby's intelligence, as yet, no test involving the possible influence of this music on the spatial intelligence of infants has been conducted. Currently no testing has been done on different developmental levels or older adults and despite the hype, the claim that music heals common old-age ailments is completely unfounded.

The music used in the first Mozart Effect experiment was Mozart's *Sonata for Two Pianos in D-major, K.448*. For the sake of consistency, this has continued to be the primary piece used in Mozart Effect research, "It is not just this composition, and not just Mozart," says Rauscher. However, the researchers don't know why the *Sonata in D* works or which other pieces might. Would the music of Mozart's contemporary Johann Christian Bach work? Or even a 20th-century composer such as Igor Stravinsky? Critics take issue with this vagueness, saying that someone has to define what specific musical elements are required.

Unfortunately, problems with the research practices severely hinder the legitimacy of the results. In many studies an independent control group has not been used, and the influence of Mozart's music on children has not been examined. Additionally, no study has provided demographic descriptors of their participants, e.g., race, gender, and socioeconomic status. Nonetheless, if future research proves that music can build the neural network in children and has lasting benefits, the Mozart Effect will make its real encore.

- 128** What is the Mozart Effect?
- A a means to enhance mental ability
 - B an indicator of musical sensitivity
 - C a remedy for neurological problems
 - D a result of high intelligence
- 129** According to the researchers, what occurs because of the Mozart Effect?
- A Auditory reception is improved.
 - B Different areas of the brain are stimulated.
 - C Neural firing patterns are decreased.
 - D The number of neuron connections increases.
- 130** What do critics attribute Rauscher's findings to?
- A emotional response to Mozart's music
 - B experience with test taking procedures
 - C personal training in classical music
 - D the influence of certain types of music
- 131** Who has been tested?
- A adolescents
 - B babies
 - C the elderly
 - D young adults
- 132** What music has been used in the Mozart experiments?
- A a variety of Mozart pieces
 - B music by Mozart, Stravinsky and Bach
 - C a certain Mozart sonata
 - D various pieces of music
- 133** What does the author believe is one problem with Mozart Effect studies?
- A They do not use a varied experimental group.
 - B They focus on a specific socioeconomic background.
 - C They have taken only children into consideration.
 - D They use an inappropriate control group.
- 134** What does the author think about future research on the Mozart Effect?
- A It should be conducted on various population groups.
 - B It should focus on the permanent effects of music on children.
 - C It should focus on the types of music that produce the Mozart Effect.
 - D It should validate the effects of music on adults.

For items 135 – 140, choose the best answer based on the information given in the passage.

This text has been adapted from a language blog.



If you visit California, you can't help but notice the irritating "uptalk", which means using an interrogative tone even when making statements such as: "I never want to talk to you again (?)"

But uptalk has spread far beyond California and the dur-brained Valley Girls who are supposed to have invented it. An article in last week's *New York Observer* confirms that "high-rise terminals" have infected the East Coast, while

psychology professors writing in the Toronto-based *Globe and Mail* talk of an "epidemic" in Canada. We won't even talk about Australia.

In this country uptalk is still a burgeoning trend. John Humphrys has not yet stooped to introducing the "Today programme?" Nevertheless, it is spreading — especially among women — and, more worryingly, is being championed by the most cunning and manipulative section of society: and yes, I do mean children. They get it from the television, apparently. I, for one, am glad that I don't come home to a six-year-old who talks like Philip Seymour Hoffman imitating Truman Capote.

A few years ago I would have been able to say: I have some bad news for you six-year-olds. Because, back then, the view held by experts was that uptalk was a symptom of self-doubt: framing your statements as questions was thought to indicate a desire for approval. Research in 2001 confirmed this, finding that uptalk was "destroying the credibility of millions of professionals who are unknowingly

falling victim to this increasingly common form of speech". The study claimed that uptalk was the result of having either foreign parents or low self-esteem. The bottom line was that nobody could take you seriously as a boss when you pronounced "You're fired!" as "You're fired?"

But the experts have changed their minds; the prevailing wisdom now holds that incorporating high-rise terminals, or HRTs, into your speech is actually a means of controlling your interlocutors, of compelling a response, if only an internal one, and of establishing common ground. New studies show that people who use uptalk are not insecure wallflowers but powerful speakers who like getting their own way: teachers, talk-show hosts, politicians and facetious shop assistants.

Mark Liberman, a phonetician at the University of Pennsylvania, who monitored George W. Bush's speeches, points out that the President peppered his speeches with HRTs. Why? Not, apparently, because Bush's confidence was failing him. Rather, it has more to do with an aggressive need to direct conversation. Liberman quotes from a linguistics paper in which scientists counted the number of HRTs used in real-life conversations: "In four business meetings . . . the chairs used rise tones almost three times more often than the other participants did." In conversations between academic supervisors and their supervisees, the supervisors used rise tones almost seven times more often than the supervisees.

"So maybe the problem with 'Valley Girls' and other youth of the past couple of decades," continues Liberman, "is really that they're, like, totally self-confident and socially aggressive?" This news seems to have percolated down to primary schools ages ago. Parents: you are being had.

- 135** What does the writer imply about uptalk in Australia?
- A High rise terminals are used instead.
 - B It is extremely common.
 - C There is no evidence for it.
 - D The writer does not know if it exists.
- 136** Who does the writer say is leading the use of uptalk?
- A George Bush
 - B manipulative women
 - C Truman Capote
 - D young children
- 137** What did the 2001 study claim?
- A Employers did not know they used uptalk.
 - B Employers using uptalk had low self-esteem.
 - C Uptalk gave the impression of lack of confidence.
 - D Uptalk was widely used by employers.
- 138** What is currently thought about HRTs?
- A They are a way of hiding insecurity.
 - B They are becoming less popular.
 - C They are made use of by teachers.
 - D They are used to establish control.
- 139** What is Mark Liberman's main point?
- A Figures of authority use uptalk more frequently.
 - B Rise tones are now acceptable in academia and business.
 - C Rise tones indicate an aggressive character.
 - D The President of the USA now uses HRTs.
- 140** Why does the writer say that parents are "being had"?
- A They are being manipulated by their children.
 - B Their children have been influenced by 'Valley Girls'.
 - C Their children's education has deteriorated over the years.
 - D They may have extremely outgoing children.



**END OF THE GVR SECTION.
DO NOT CONTINUE TO THE NEXT SECTION.**