

For more than two millennia, domestic cats remained almost entirely exclusive to Egypt. Here, they became so admired that their export to other countries was, in theory at least, strictly banned. But, with their strongly independent natures, domesticated Egyptian cats most likely drifted away into other regions. The cats of ancient Egypt were valuable commodities. It is thought that the Phoenicians acquired them and carried them for sale or exchange on their commercial voyages along the sea routes to Spain, Italy, and the Mediterranean islands. It is speculated that this nation of seafarers may in fact have started transporting cats, tame or otherwise, at a much earlier date. The Egyptians themselves may have perhaps presented some of their cats as prestigious gifts to the Romans. After domestic cats reached Rome, the advance of the Roman Empire carried them even farther throughout Western Europe. By the end of the Roman Empire, cats were probably widespread in Britain, where they were to enjoy hundreds of years of peaceful coexistence with people until they fell out of favour in the Middle Ages.

72. According to the passage, domestic cats were almost entirely exclusive to Egypt for a long time because ----.

- A) they were not admired in other parts of the world until the Middle Ages
- B) they were not allowed to be transferred to other countries as they were greatly adored
- C) the Egyptians controlled their independent nature so that they could not move to other regions
- D) no other nation of seafarers than the Egyptians considered them as valuable commodities
- E) there were no peaceful environments where they could live in harmony with people

73. It is pointed out in the passage that the Phoenicians ----.

- A) brought about the rapid spread of domesticated cats throughout Britain
- B) were considered as the seafarers who offered cats to Roman Empire as precious gifts
- C) convinced the Egyptians about the commercial value of cats
- D) domesticated cats and banned their export to different countries
- E) might have begun to transport cats because of their commercial value

74. It can be understood from the passage that before the Middle Ages, ----.

- A) the number of domesticated cats found in Britain was too low
- B) cats were not seen as prestigious gifts by the Egyptians
- C) cats were not highly favoured throughout Western Europe
- D) British people did not consider cats to be a precious commodity like the Egyptians did
- E) cats became popular in a large area thanks to the advance of the Roman Empire

The Hundred Years' War is the name modern historians have given to what was actually a series of related conflicts, fought over a 116-year period, between England and France. In battles fought from 1337 to 1453 for control of France and the French Crown, England initially had the advantage, but in 1429, the French, inspired by Joan of Arc, regained all areas of France that they had lost up to that point in the war, except for Calais. In fact, England and France had been at war several times before the Hundred Years' War because of the landholdings of the English Crown in France. With the beginning of the Hundred Years' War, the French found themselves losing ground against the English. Militarily, the English longbow proved especially devastating to the French and led to the English victories at Crécy and Agincourt. The English believed that they were secure in their victory, but found that the situation began to change in 1429. With France's control over all the lands previously held by the English, the war finally ended in 1453.

76. According to the passage, the Hundred Years' War ----.

- A) is the official name used by the English Crown to refer to the armed conflicts between England and France from 1337 to 1453
- B) was preceded by a number of military conflicts between England and France due to the landholdings of the English Crown in France
- C) inspired quite a lot of military leaders from both England and France in the centuries that followed
- D) broke out because of the efforts made by Joan of Arc to retake the control of the French lands, including Calais
- E) was more destructive in Calais than it was in Crécy and Agincourt due to the use of the devastating English longbow

77. It can be inferred from the passage that Joan of Arc ----.

- A) changed the course of the war between England and France
- B) believed that the war would last much longer than the French thought
- C) found a way to use the devastating English longbow against the English
- D) was responsible for the onset of the military conflicts before the Hundred Years' War
- E) objected to the English oppression following the occupation of Calais in 1337

75. It is clear from the passage that before 1429, the English ---
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- A) were uncertain of their victory against the French despite their remarkable military power
- B) failed to conquer Calais because of the vigorous fight supported by Joan of Arc
- C) captured many areas in France despite the strong military resistance by the French
- D) managed to occupy some areas in France thanks to their overwhelming military power
- E) did not use the devastating longbow because the French did not pose a serious threat to their victory

During the Second World War, the US government found itself wrestling with a meaty problem. It was trying to encourage citizens to eat offal (liver, intestines, heart, etc.) so that better cuts of meat could be shipped to the troops abroad, but the message was not getting through. Therefore, the government recruited some serious brainpower: renowned anthropologist Margaret Mead and the father of social psychology, Kurt Lewin. Instead of telling people that eating offal was a patriotic duty, Mead and Lewin tried to **understand their psychological resistance** to eating it in the first place. They found that offal was seen as the food of the poor, and also that people were unsure how to cook it. And so they launched a new campaign to rebrand offal 'variety meat' and teach the public how to prepare it. As more people experimented with it, offal lost its bad reputation and became a dietary mainstay. It may sound like a straightforward marketing campaign, but **for today's psychologists** the initiative has gained near-legendary status. Many cite it as a **forerunner** to something they call **'wise psychological interventions'** - apparently simple actions that produce long-lasting changes in behaviour.

79. **According to today's psychologists, the campaign** ----.

- A) was more like **a financial initiative** although it was used as a psychological intervention
- B) **functioned as a true pioneer of wise psychological interventions**
- C) did not stimulate considerable interest to maintain long-lasting effect
- D) gained near-legendary status as it helped the US troops eat offal instead of meat in wartime
- E) was heavily criticised by the public despite being successful

80. **What is the passage mainly about?**

- A) **The dietary problems** the US troops went through during the Second World War
- B) **Mead and Lewin's collaboration** to evoke patriotic feelings of the US citizens
- C) **The way a wise psychological intervention changed people's attitude toward something unfavourable**
- D) A comparison between today's psychologists and those of the Second World War in terms of their interventions
- E) The differences between marketing campaigns and psychological interventions

78. **How did Mead and Lewin succeed in changing public attitude toward offal?**

- A) They effectively exploited **people's patriotic feelings**.
- B) **They focused on the underlying motives in rejecting offal.**
- C) They told the public that cooking offal was much easier and faster than they thought.
- D) They became role models by including offal in their own diet.
- E) They suggested that eating offal had as many health benefits as meat had.