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TEST OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

IN THE NAME OF GOD

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TOEFL ACTUAL 2004 **TEST 1**

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Begins Here





◀ پس از استقبال گرم زبان آموزان عزیز، **ویرایش دوم** کتاب **Fast Grammar** (گرامر جامع آزمون‌های زبان) تألیف استاد **مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی** (باکیفیت‌ترین برند تحصیلات تکمیلی)

در **دو رنگ** به بازار آمد...

کامل‌ترین منبع آزمون‌های زبان

✓ با بیش از **۷۵۰ تست** و **سوالات واقعی** آزمون‌های **MSRT**، **EPT**، **MHLE**، **ارشد** و **دکتری** همه رشته‌ها تا **اردیبهشت ۹۶** با پاسخ کاملاً تشریحی و تحلیل همه گزینه‌ها ...

شامل:

Fast Grammar

کلاس درس همراه

✓ آموزش کامل نکات به زبان ساده در ۱۶ بخش

✓ مباحث و تست‌های کتاب‌های **تافل لانگمن**، **تافل بارونز** و **Kit** با

پاسخ‌های کاملاً تشریحی و تحلیل همه گزینه‌ها

✓ آموزش گرامر از طریق کالبدشکافی اجزا جمله مانند فاعل، فعل، مفعول، صفت، قید، ... و نشانه‌های تشخیص ساده آنها در جمله و جایگاه و ترتیب قرار گرفتن آنها در جمله

چاپ انتشارات جنگل

✓ تست‌های مبحثی و جامع هدفمند

✓ مشخص کردن مباحث مهم آزمون

✓ نکات تست زنی سریع‌تر بصورت ابداعی و انحصاری که در کتاب‌های مشابه نخواهید دید...

✓ تست‌های منتخب از مباحث پرتکرار آزمون‌ها

✓ قرار دادن مباحث به ترتیبی که یک سیر آموزشی منسجم، هدفمند و آکادمیک دنبال می‌شود

✓ آموزش پسوندهای کلمه و نحوه استفاده از آنها برای پاسخ صحیح به سؤالات و...

✓ در کتاب **Fast Grammar رنگ‌ها** اهمیت نکات را نشان می‌دهند و فقط برای زیبایی از آنها استفاده نشده! قسمت‌های رنگی برای **مرور سریع** شما متمایز شده‌اند...

در قسمت پاسخ تشریحی تست‌ها، نکته لازم برای پاسخ به هر سؤال با رنگ آبی متمایز شده... [این نکات در آزمون‌ها دارای اهمیت زیادی هستند]. برای مرور نهایی حتماً حتماً این نکات را مطالعه نمایید.

✓ برای خرید کتاب‌های تالیفی استاد **مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی** می‌توانید به وبسایت www.FastZaban.com (با تخفیف و ارسال پستی به سراسر کشور) مراجعه نمایید و یا برای خرید حضوری به نمایندگی‌های **انتشارات جنگل** یا کتابفروشی‌های معتبر در سراسر کشور (که در انتهای این فایل آدرس برخی از آنها درج شده) مراجعه نمایید.

Section 1

Listening Comprehension



In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in this test. Do **not** take notes or write in your test book at any time. Do **not** turn the pages until you are told to do so.

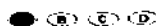
Part A

Directions: In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you hear:

Sample Answer



In your test book, you read:

- (A) He doesn't like the painting either.
- (B) He doesn't know how to paint.
- (C) He doesn't have any paintings.
- (D) He doesn't know what to do.

You learn from the conversation that neither the man nor the woman likes the painting. The best answer to the question "what does the man mean?" is (A). "He doesn't like the painting either." Therefore, the correct choice is (A).



26. When I came to this university, I did not think that signing in for classes would be so difficult.

ترجمه جمله:

«وقتی به این دانشگاه آمدم، تصور نمی‌کردم که ثبت نام کردن در کلاس‌ها اینقدر سخت باشد.»

بررسی گزینه‌ها:

گزینه ۱:

صحیح است؛ زیرا با توجه به استفاده از فعل کمکی زمان گذشته did در جمله‌واره دوم و مبحث تطابق زمان‌ها، به زمان گذشته ساده نیاز داریم. came گذشته بی‌قاعده فعل come و صحیح است. (بخش ۱۰ کتاب Fast Grammar ویرایش دوم).

گزینه ۲:

صحیح است؛ زیرا بعد از فعل کمکی did بایستی از شکل ساده فعل (اینجا think) استفاده شود (بخش ۹ کتاب Fast Grammar ویرایش دوم).

گزینه ۳:

نادرست است. توجه کنید که در این تست ۳ جمله‌واره داریم؛ پس به ۲ ربط‌دهنده نیاز داریم. When ربط‌دهنده قیدی زمان و that ربط‌دهنده جمله‌واره اسمی است (از نوع وصفی نیست، زیرا بعد از یک فعل think) قرار گرفته، نه یک اسم). از آنجاییکه جمله‌واره اسمی بعد از فعل قرار گرفته، نتیجه می‌گیریم که جمله‌واره اسمی در نقش مفعول قرار گرفته. بعد از that به فاعل و فعل نیاز داریم. در اینجا signing in فاعل از نوع اسم مصدر و would be نیز فعل جمله‌واره است. ولی مشکل در اینجاست که بجای حرف اضافه in بایستی از حرف اضافه up استفاده شود:

sign: امضاء کردن

sign in: [هتل، باشگاه] (بعد از رسیدن) اعلام حضور کردن، نام خود را (در لیست) وارد کردن

sign up: [فعالیت‌ها و کلاس‌های سازمان‌یافته] ثبت نام کردن

با توجه به استفاده از classes در جمله، شکل صحیح sign up است. دقت کنید که sign به تنهایی نمی‌تواند صحیح باشد. (بخش ۱۳ کتاب Fast Grammar ویرایش دوم).

در واقع، در این سؤال طراح محترم مبحث حروف اضافه و استفاده از حرف اضافه صحیح را مدنظر قرار داده است.

گزینه ۴:

صحیح است؛ زیرا بعد از فعل ربطی be بایستی یا از صفت یا از قید و سپس صفت (اینجا so difficult) استفاده شود (بخش ۸ کتاب Fast Grammar ویرایش دوم).

با احترام

مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی



1. (A) She reads more slowly than the man does.
(B) She has a lot of material to read before she has coffee.
(C) The man does more work than is necessary.
(D) The man seems to be taking a long time preparing for philosophy class.
2. (A) The woman should have shown him the newspaper.
(B) He thinks the woman will win the contest.
(C) The woman's pictures are on top of the newspapers.
(D) The new photograph does not look anything like her others.
3. (A) Return his literature books to the bookstore
(B) Keep his books from the literature class
(C) Sell his literature books to the woman
(D) Visit the reference section of the library
4. (A) Give the secretary Janet's new address and phone number
(B) Ask Janet a question about his health
(C) Get information about Janet from the secretary
(D) Visit Janet at her new school
5. (A) She will help the man find the exhibit.
(B) She has already seen the exhibit.
(C) She will help the man read the map.
(D) She knows where to get a map.
6. (A) She is also planning to travel.
(B) She already picked up money for the trip.
(C) She has to study instead of traveling.
(D) She thinks the man should take more money.
7. (A) The woman should not get involved in the situation.
(B) The woman should not be angry with her friends.
(C) He wants to talk to Sally and Mark.
(D) He will explain to the woman what happened.
8. (A) What travel plans Philip is making
(B) How Philip's parents are going to travel
(C) What Philip said
(D) Where Philip heard the news
9. (A) She will have to postpone her trip.
(B) She has already gotten her passport application.
(C) The passport office is closed.
(D) She was late in applying for her passport.
10. (A) He has not played tennis in a while.
(B) He does not know how to play tennis.
(C) His tennis racket is broken.
(D) He needs to rest before he plays.





11. (A) No one was interested in the discussion.
 (B) Politics is a sensitive topic.
 (C) The woman is not being serious.
 (D) People avoided discussing politics.
12. (A) She already read the book.
 (B) She will not lend her book to the man.
 (C) The man can use her book whenever he likes.
 (D) The man does not need the book.
13. (A) It is about to start raining.
 (B) The rain will stop soon.
 (C) It has been raining all day.
 (D) It just stopped raining.
14. (A) She is not permitted to live off-campus this year.
 (B) She has been living off-campus for a year.
 (C) She is happy with her living arrangements.
 (D) She is required to move next year.
15. (A) She misses her old roommate.
 (B) She changes roommates often.
 (C) She does not know Julie very well.
 (D) She did not really enjoy living with Julie.
16. (A) Take a shorter route
 (B) Buy new sunglasses
 (C) Drive on a different road
 (D) Consider using Route 27
17. (A) Give her ticket to the man
 (B) Borrow some jazz music from someone else
 (C) Go to the concert without the man
 (D) Help the man to complete his paper
18. (A) Sullivan's has never been able to keep its chef.
 (B) The service at Sullivan's is dependable.
 (C) The quality of the cooking at Sullivan's is inconsistent
 (D) Customers get a lot of personal attention at Sullivan's.
19. (A) She thinks the weather is pleasant
 (B) She has been working hard in the lab.
 (C) She is not feeling very well today
 (D) She has been staying up quite late recently.
20. (A) The woman can wear it all winter.
 (B) The woman may have trouble paying for it.
 (C) It may not be warm enough.
 (D) It will not fit if the woman loses weight.





21. (A) Introduce Michelle to the other reporters
(B) Take Michelle home
(C) Take a tour of the office
(D) Start working at his desk
22. (A) They should turn left when they see a stop sign.
(B) He does not have the directions with him.
(C) He does not see the stop sign yet.
(D) He does not know which way to turn.
23. (A) He has not been to the new restaurant yet.
(B) He would like to go to the new restaurant with the woman.
(C) The food at the new restaurant is not very good.
(D) A restaurant's atmosphere is very important to him.
24. (A) She is planning to drop the class.
(B) She thinks the man wants to take the class.
(C) She only has one class on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
(D) She has to leave for class.
25. (A) He does not feel very well.
(B) He had several teeth filled.
(C) The dentist gave him some medication.
(D) The woman is mistaken.
26. (A) Business courses have become popular.
(B) The school only offers business courses.
(C) The business school has a new program.
(D) The school has just started to offer business courses.
27. (A) His alarm clock is broken.
(B) He has been late before.
(C) He prefers to study early in the morning.
(D) He worked in the lab last night.
28. (A) He will lend the woman money to buy a computer.
(B) The woman should wait a while before buying a computer.
(C) The woman should find a better way to invest her savings.
(D) The woman should buy a computer.
29. (A) There are none left.
(B) They are too expensive.
(C) They might be available at the concert.
(D) They need to be purchased in advance.
30. (A) She will go to the restaurant with the man.
(B) She will meet the man and his friends later in the evening.
(C) She has already had dinner.
(D) She will not change her original plans.





Part B

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.





31. (A) A famous photographer
(B) Photographic processes in the 1800's
(C) Photographic equipment used in the 1800's
(D) A new museum
32. (A) Her subject's home
(B) Her subject's social status
(C) Her subject's personality
(D) Her subject's role in history
33. (A) Backlighting
(B) Flashbulbs
(C) Time-lapse photography
(D) Soft focus
34. (A) Children
(B) Historical scenes
(C) Well-known people
(D) Landscapes
35. (A) Which major the woman will be choosing
(B) An anthropology course the woman is taking
(C) How to find a job in publishing
(D) Which anthropology professors the man recommends
36. (A) It is not as difficult as she had thought it would be.
(B) She would like her professor to explain it more clearly.
(C) She took a class on it last semester.
(D) Her professor will write a book on it soon.
37. (A) It might lead to a job in publishing.
(B) It is being taught by a famous anthropologist.
(C) It will help her with her courses overseas.
(D) It will prepare her for future work in anthropology.
38. (A) Her professor
(B) A classmate
(C) Her former boss
(D) A foreign diplomat





Part C

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions. The talks and the questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you hear:

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer



In your test book, you read: (A) To demonstrate the latest use of computer graphics.
(B) To discuss the possibility of an economic depression.
(C) To explain the working of the brain.
(D) To dramatize a famous mystery story.

The best answer to the question, "What is the main purpose of the program?" is (C), "To explain the workings of the brain." Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer



In your test book, you read: (A) It is required of all science majors.
(B) It will never be shown again.
(C) It can help viewers improve their memory skills.
(D) It will help with course work.

The best answer to the question, "Why does the speaker recommend watching the program?" is (D), "It will help with course work." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Remember, you are **not** allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

Wait



39. (A) So they can feel its weight
(B) So they can examine its contents
(C) So they can guess its age
(D) So they can admire its beautiful color
40. (A) How amber changes shape when heated
(B) How clear amber is
(C) How common amber is around the world
(D) How easily amber can break
41. (A) Tropical insects
(B) Decayed leaves
(C) Tree resin
(D) Bird feathers
42. (A) Its amber contains numerous fossiis.
(B) Its amber is the most durable.
(C) Its amber is opaque.
(D) It is the site of the oldest amber deposits.
43. (A) Amber mined from the Appalachian Mountains
(B) Amber with no imperfections
(C) Amber containing organic material
(D) Amber with no inclusions
44. (A) The difficulties faced by the colonists
(B) The skill of military heroes
(C) The courage of one man
(D) The cause of the Revolutionary War
45. (A) He did not fight in the Revolutionary War.
(B) He did not really exist.
(C) He was an important town leader.
(D) He was not the only messenger.

گرامر جامع آزمون های زبان

Fast Grammar

گرامر جامع آزمون های زبان

- **MSRT**
- **EPT**
- **MHLE**

تافل

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- ✓ تست های طبقه بندی شده با پاسخ تشریحی
- ✓ تست های کنکور ارشد و دکتری ۹۲ تا ۹۶ با پاسخ کلاً تشریحی
- ✓ تست های منتخب مباحث پر تکرار ادوار گذشته آزمون ها
- ✓ شامل بیش از ۷۵۰ تست با پاسخ تشریحی

قسمت های مختلف این کتاب

۱. توضیح نکات درسی به زبان ساده به همراه آموزش تکنیک های تست زنی در آزمون
۲. در آزمون، در این قسمت نحوه ارزیابی از مباحث هر بخش در آزمون ها عنوان شده است. همچنین، مثال هایی از آزمون با ذکر نکات تستی ارائه شده است.
۳. قسمت Sample Test در انتهای هر بخش یک آزمون نمونه با پاسخ های تشریحی همراه داده شده که شامل سؤالاتی است که در آزمون ها از مباحث آن بخش بطور مکرر مطرح شده است.
۴. آزمون های جامع کتاب Kit و تست های آزمون های سراسری رشته های مختلف با پاسخ تشریحی
۵. تست های منتخب از مباحث پر تکرار ادوار گذشته آزمون های MSRT، EPT و MHLE تا فروردین ۹۶ با پاسخ کلاً تشریحی

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46. (A) It was well planned.
(B) It was completed in a short time.
(C) It was led by military commanders.
(D) It helped him get elected to public office.
47. (A) To explain how angles are measured
(B) To prove that Mesopotamians did not know how to use square numbers
(C) To discuss a mistaken historical interpretation
(D) To explain why tablets are reliable historical records
48. (A) They did not use square numbers.
(B) They used complex measuring instruments.
(C) They recorded math exercises on tablets.
(D) They calculated the length of triangle sides.
49. (A) Pictures of triangles
(B) Calculations using square numbers
(C) Measurements of angles
(D) Greek symbols
50. (A) They taught the Mesopotamians about square numbers.
(B) They were less advanced in mathematics than the Mesopotamians.
(C) They did not use square numbers.
(D) They knew how to measure angles.

This is the end of Section 1.
Stop work on Section 1.



Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.
The supervisor will tell you when to begin work on section 2.

Section 2 Structure and Written Expression

2

Time: 25 minutes

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

Structure

Directions: Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Example I

Sample Answer

A B C D

Geysers have often been compared to volcanoes -----
they both emit hot liquids from below the Earth's surface.

- (A) due to
- (B) because
- (C) in spite of
- (D) regardless of

The sentence should read, "Geysers have often been compared to volcanoes because they both emit hot liquids from below the Earth's surface." Therefore, you should choose (B).

Example II

Sample Answer

A B C D

During the early period of ocean navigation, -----
any need for sophisticated instruments and techniques.

- (A) so that hardly
- (B) when there hardly was
- (C) hardly was
- (D) there was hardly

The sentence should read, "During the early period of ocean navigation, there was hardly any need for sophisticated instruments and techniques." Therefore, you should choose (D).

Now begin work on the questions.



نمونه تست درک مطلب از ری‌دینگ‌های آزمون MSRT (خرداد ۹۶)

The Moon, which has **undergone** a **distinct** and **complex** geological history, presents a **striking** appearance. The moon may be divided into two major **terrains**: the maria (dark lowlands) and the terrace (bright highlands). The **contrast** in the **reflectivity** (the **capability** of reflecting light) of these two terrains suggested to many early observers that the two terrains might have different **compositions**, and this **supposition** was **confirmed** by **missions** to the Moon such as Surveyor and Apollo. One of the most **obvious** differences between the terrains is the **smoothness** of the maria in contrast to the **roughness** of the highlands. This roughness is mostly caused by the **abundance** of **craters**; the highlands are completely covered by large craters (greater than 40-50 km in diameter), while the craters of the maria tend to be much smaller. It is now known that the **vast majority** of the Moon's craters were formed by the **impact** of solid bodies with the **lunar surface**.

Most of the near side of the Moon was **thoroughly** mapped and studied from telescopic pictures years before the age of **space exploration**. Earth-based telescopes can **resolve** objects as small as a few hundred meters on the lunar surface. Close observation of craters, **combined** with the way the Moon **diffusely** reflects sunlight, led to the understanding that the Moon is covered by a surface layer, or regolith, that **overlies** the solid rock of the Moon. Telescopic images **permitted** the cataloging of a **bewildering array** of land forms. Craters were studied for clues to their **origin**; the large circular maria were seen. Strange, sinuous **features** were observed in the maria. Although various land forms were catalogued, the majority of astronomers' attention was fixed on craters and their origins.

Astronomers have known for a fairly long time that the shape of craters changes as they **increase** in size. Small craters with diameters of less than 10-15 km have relatively simple shapes. They have rim crests that are **elevated** above the surrounding terrain, smooth, bowl-shaped interiors, and depths that are about one-fifth to one-sixth their diameters. The complexity of shape **increases** for larger craters.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) What astronomers learned from the Surveyor and Apollo space missions
- (B) **Characteristics** of the major terrains of the Moon
- (C) The origin of the Moon's craters
- (D) Techniques used to catalogue the Moon's land forms

2. The word "undergone" in line 1 is closest in meaning to

- (A) altered
- (B) substituted
- (C) experienced
- (D) preserved

3. According to the passage, the maria **differ from** the terrace mainly **in terms of**

..... .

- (A) age (B) manner of creation
(C) size (D) composition

4. The passage supports which of the following statements about the Surveyor and Apollo missions?

- (A) They **confirmed** earlier theories about the Moon's surface.
(B) They **revealed** that previous ideas about the Moon's craters were incorrect.
(C) They were unable to provide detailed information about the Moon's surface.
(D) They were **unable** to **identify** how the Moon's craters were made.

5. The word "vast" in line 14 is closest in meaning to

- (A) special (B) known (C) varied (D) great

6. All of the following are true of the maria EXCEPT:

- (A) They have small craters.
(B) They have been analyzed by astronomers.
(C) They have a rough texture.
(D) They tend to be darker than the terrace.

7. All of the following terms are defined in the passage EXCEPT

- (A) Moon (line 1) (B) reflectivity (line 3)
(C) regolith (line 16) (D) rays (line 19)

8. The author mentions "wispy marks" in line 19 as an example of

- (A) an aspect of the lunar surface discovered through lunar missions
(B) a **characteristic** of large craters
(C) a discovery made through the use of Earth-based telescopes
(D) **features** that astronomers observed to be common to Earth and the Moon

9. According to the passage, lunar researchers have focused mostly on

- (A) the possibility of finding water on the Moon
(B) the lunar regolith
(C) cataloging various land formations
(D) craters and their origins

10. The passage probably continues with a discussion of

- (A) the reasons craters are difficult to study
(B) the different shapes small craters can have
(C) some **features** of large craters
(D) some difference in the ways small and large craters were formed

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پاسخ کلیدی:

1. B	6. C
2. C	7. C
3. D	8. C
4. A	9. D
5. D	10. C

مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی
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۱. پاسخ گزینه B است.

همانطور که در بخش ۲ کتاب Fast Reading بطور مفصل توضیح داده شده، سؤال

What does the passage mainly discuss?: متن عمدتاً در مورد چه چیزی صحبت می‌کند؟

از تپ سوالاتی است که ایده اصلی متن را از ما می‌خواهد.

نحوه پاسخ‌دهی به این تپ سؤالات:

همانطور که در صفحه ۵ کتاب اشاره شده، برای پاسخ به چنین سؤالاتی بایستی با استفاده از تکنیک **Skimming** جملات اول پاراگراف‌ها را مطالعه کرده و با مرور سطحی بقیه جملات متن، ایده اصلی متن را استخراج کنیم. در اینجا نیز همانطور که ملاحظه می‌کنید، با توجه به ۳ خط اول متن و دیگر قسمت‌های آن، متن در رابطه با نواحی مختلف ماه، دو ناحیه **maria** و **terrace** و ویژگی‌ها و تمایزات آنهاست. بنابراین، بهترین پاسخ، گزینه B است. هر سه گزینه دیگر جزو جزئیات متن محسوب شده و ایده اصلی آن نیستند.

۲. پاسخ گزینه C است.

این تست، نزدیک‌ترین مترادف فعل **undergone** به معنی «متحمل شدن، دستخوش ... شدن» را که در خط اول از آن استفاده شده را می‌خواهد. با توجه به بافت متن، گزینه C، **experience** «به خود دیدن، متحمل ... شدن، تجربه کردن» صحیح است.

ترجمه گزینه‌های دیگر:

alter: (جزئیات را) تغییر دادن

substitute: جانشین شدن / کردن

preserve: حفظ کردن، حفاظت کردن

۳. پاسخ گزینه D است.

همانطور که در بخش ۳ کتاب Fast Reading توضیح دادیم، سؤالات

According to the passage, ... ? : بر اساس متن، ... ؟

از تپ سوالاتی هستند که جزئیات بیان شده در متن را از ما می‌خواهد.

نحوه پاسخ‌دهی به این تپ سؤالات:

برای پاسخ به چنین تست‌هایی بایستی کلمات کلیدی را در صورت سؤال پیدا کرده و با تکنیک **Scanning** آنها را در متن جستجو کنیم. سپس، با رد گزینه‌های نادرست پاسخ را پیدا کنیم. (بخش‌های ۱ و ۳ کتاب Fast Reading). سؤال در رابطه با تفاوت عمده **maria** و **terrace** است. در خط پنجم به تفاوت **maria** و **terrace** اشاره شده است:

... the two terrains might have **different compositions**,...

در نتیجه، پاسخ گزینه D است.



1. The ancestors of the horse lived ----- and were about half a meter tall.
 (A) years ago 60 million
 (B) 60 million years ago
 (C) ago 60 million years
 (D) million years ago 60
2. The museum on Ellis Island, a former immigration station, contains documents and artifacts ----- to four centuries of United States immigration.
 (A) related them
 (B) related
 (C) related that
 (D) be related
3. -----, particularly the oxides of sulfur, greatly increases the rate at which rust forms.
 (A) The presence of air pollutants
 (B) Air pollutants lie present
 (C) Because the presence of air pollutants
 (D) Air pollutants whose presence
4. The Sun, the Moon, and Earth have magnetic fields, and ----- evidence that the stellar galaxies have fields that extend through vast regions of space.
 (A) which is
 (B) is
 (C) because
 (D) there is
5. The "confederation school" poets of nineteenth-century Canada were primarily nature poets, ----- a wealth of eulogies to Canadian rural life.
 (A) and producing
 (B) who they produced
 (C) producing
 (D) whose production of
6. Since prehistoric people first applied natural pigments to cave walls, ----- have painted to express themselves.
 (A) when artists
 (B) artists
 (C) artists who
 (D) that artists
7. About 42 million bushels of oats are used annually ----- manufacture of breakfast foods in the United States.
 (A) the
 (B) is the
 (C) in the
 (D) to
8. Any acid can, in principle, neutralize any base, although ----- between some of the more reactive compounds.
 (A) side reactions can occur
 (B) The occurrence of side reactions can
 (C) can side reactions occur
 (D) side reactions that can occur



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9. Just over two-thirds of Earth's surface is covered by water. ----- more than 98 percent of this water is contained in the oceans.
 (A) with
 (B) which
 (C) and
 (D) resulting
10. Pleasing to look at and touch, beads come in shapes, colors, and materials ----- to handle and to sort them.
 (A) that almost compel one
 (B) one compels
 (C) that compel almost
 (D) one is almost compelled
11. In 1978, the United States National Air and Space Administration selected Sally Ride ----- the first woman astronaut.
 (A) who being
 (B) to be
 (C) and being
 (D) was
12. Adhesions are ----- formed within the body in response to inflammation or injury.
 (A) that thin bands of scar tissue
 (B) they thin bands of scar tissue when
 (C) thin bands of scar tissue
 (D) thin bands of scar tissue able to
13. The planet Neptune is about 30 times ----- from the Sun as Earth is.
 (A) far
 (B) as far
 (C) more far
 (D) far that
14. Not until the 1850's ----- a few public-spirited citizens and state legislatures seek to rescue historic buildings in the United States from destruction or alteration.
 (A) both
 (B) came
 (C) did
 (D) when
15. ----- 200 bones forming the framework, or skeleton, of the human body.
 (A) Being over
 (B) There are over
 (C) Where over
 (D) Over



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Written Expression

Directions: In questions 16-40 each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Example I

Sample Answer

Guppies are sometimes call rainbow fish because of
A B C
the males' bright colors.
D

A B C D

The sentence should read, "Guppies are sometimes called rainbow fish because of the males' bright colors." Therefore, you should choose (A).

Example II

Sample Answer

Serving several term in Congress, Shirley Chisholm
A B
became an important United States politician.
C D

A B C D

The sentence should read, "Serving several terms in Congress, Shirley Chisholm became an important United States politician." Therefore, you should choose (B).

Now begin work on the questions.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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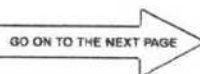
2

16. The world's water balance is regulated by the constant circulation of water in liquid and vapor from among the oceans, the atmospheric, and the land.
A B C D
17. The major purpose of the United States Department of Education are to ensure equal educational opportunity for all and to improve the quality of education.
A B C D
18. Massive gains in computer speed, power, and reliably have been largely due to advances in silicon technologies and manufacturing processes.
A B C D
19. The sunflower, the official state flower of Kansas, and is widespread in the prairies of the western United States.
A B C D
20. Lake Superior, part of the United States-Canadian boundary, is a largest freshwater lake in the world.
A B C D
21. The snapper, a large-headed fish with a long dorsal fin, is named to its characteristic way of suddenly shutting its mouth.
A B C D
22. The aim of the decorative arts is to beautiful our surroundings.
A B C D
23. Modern digital synthesizers, based on microprocessors, are virtually unlimited in the number and range of musical sounds it can produce.
A B C D
24. During the years he composed, Charles Ives was isolation from the music world; none of his major works was publicly performed.
A B C D
25. Psychoanalysis is a form of therapy that attempts to eliminate conflict by alter the personality in a positive way.
A B C D

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 



26. Globally, the 1990's stood out as the warmest decade for what we have weather records.
A B C D
27. Silicon chips are reliable and cheap to produce in large numbers and are used them in computers, calculators, programmed household appliances, and most electronic applications.
A B C D
28. Because its pitch cannot easily be altered, the oboe serves as the standard which by the symphony orchestra is tuned.
A B C D
29. Bursae are fluid-filled sacs that form cushions between tendons and bones and protect them while movement.
A B C D
30. In 1916, United States suffragist Alice Paul founded the National Woman's Party, a political party dedicate to establishing equal rights for women.
A B C D
31. The spice cinnamon and the drugs cascara and quinine all come from bark, the protective out layer of stems and roots of woody plants.
A B C D
32. Tunas migrate long distances over all the world's oceans and occupy tropical temperate, and even some the cooler waters.
A B C D
33. Taste buds, small sensory organ located on the tongue and palate, recognize four primary tastes: sweet, sour, salty, and bitter.
A B C D
34. Astronauts receive extensive training to prepare themselves both physically and psychologically for complexity and rigor of a space mission.
A B C D



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35. By 1900 several prominent technical institutions, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, fashioned its own educational offerings to meet the industrial needs of the United States.
A
B
C
D
36. Some of the earliest mechanical devices were designed to raise water from streams for the irrigate of crops.
A
B
C
D
37. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 increased the territory of the United States by approximate 846,000 square miles, practically doubling the area of the United States.
A
B
C
D
38. A most useful tool for analyzing the elemental composition of fossils is the electron probe, a modify electron microscope.
A
B
C
D
39. Few substance on Earth equal the beauty of gemstones such as twinkling diamonds, green emeralds, red rubies, blue sapphires, and multicolored opals.
A
B
C
D
40. For the purposes of the fine and decorative arts, metals have been used either in their simple state and in uncomplicated alloys.
A
B
C
D

This is the end of Section 2.

If you finish before time is called, check your work on Section 2 only.



The supervisor will tell you when to begin work on section 3.

Section 3

Reading Comprehension



Time: 55 minutes

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. For questions 1-50, you are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all question about the information in a passage on the basis of what is **stated** or **implied** in that passage.

Read the following passage:

The railroad was not the first institution to impose regularity on society, or to draw attention to the importance of precise timekeeping. For as long as merchants have set out their wares at daybreak and communal festivities have been celebrated, people *Line* have been in rough agreement with their neighbors as to the time of day. The value of (5) this tradition is today more apparent than ever. Were it not for public acceptance of a single yardstick of time, social life would be unbearably chaotic: the massive daily transfers of goods, services, and information would proceed in fits and starts; the very fabric of modern society would begin to unravel.

Example I

Sample Answer

A B C D

What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) In modern society we must make more time for our neighbors.
 (B) The traditions of society are timeless.
 (C) An accepted way of measuring time is essential for the smooth functioning of society.
 (D) Society judges people by the times at which they conduct certain activities.

The main idea of the passage is that societies need to agree about how time is to be measured in order to function smoothly. Therefore, you should choose (C).

Example II

Sample Answer

A B C D

In line 5, the phrase "this tradition" refers to

- (A) the practice of starting the business day at dawn
 (B) friendly relations between neighbors
 (C) the railroad's reliance on time schedules
 (D) people's agreement on the measurement of time

The phrase "this tradition" refers to the preceding clause, "people have been in rough agreement with their neighbors as to the time of day." Therefore, you should choose (D). Now begin work on the questions.





Questions 1-10

After 1785, the production of children's books in the United States increased but remained largely reprints of British books, often those published by John Newbery, the first publisher to produce books aimed primarily at diverting a child audience. Ultimately,

- Line* however, it was not the cheerful, commercial-minded Newbery, but Anglo-Irish author
 (5) Maria Edgeworth who had the strongest influence on this period of American children's literature. The eighteenth century had seen a gradual shift away from the spiritual intensity of earlier American religious writings for children, toward a more generalized moralism, Newbery notwithstanding. Americans still looked on children's books as vehicles for instruction, not amusement, though they would accept a moderate amount of fictional
 (10) entertainment for the sake of more successful instruction. As the children's book market expanded, then, what both public and publishers wanted was the kind of fiction Maria Edgeworth wrote: stories interesting enough to attract children and morally instructive enough to allay adult distrust of fiction.

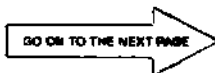
- American reaction against imported books for children set in after the War of 1812
 (15) with the British. A wave of nationalism permeated everything and the self-conscious new nation found foreign writings (particularly those from the British monarchy) unsuitable for the children of a democratic republic, a state of self-governing, equal citizens. Publishers of children's books began to encourage American writers to write for American children. When they responded, the pattern established by Maria Edgeworth was at hand, attractive
 (20) to most of them for both its rationalism and its high moral tone. Early in the 1820's, stories of willful children learning to obey, of careless children learning to take care, of selfish children learning to "live for others," started to flow from American presses, successfully achieving Edgeworth's tone, though rarely her lively style. Imitative as they were, these early American stories were quite distinguishable from their British counterparts. Few servants
 (25) appeared in them, and if class distinctions had by no means disappeared, there was much democratic insistence on the worthiness of every level of birth and work. The characters of children in this fiction were serious, conscientious, self-reflective, and independent—testimony to the continuing influence of the earlier American moralistic tradition in children's books.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) The career of Maria Edgeworth as an author of children's books
 - (B) The development of children's literature in the United States
 - (C) Successful publishers of children's books in Britain and North America
 - (D) Basic differences between British and American literature for children
2. The publisher John Newbery is principally known for which of the following reasons?
 - (A) He produced and sold books written by Maria Edgeworth.
 - (B) He had more influence on American children's literature than any other publisher.
 - (C) He published books aimed at amusing children rather than instructing them.
 - (D) He was commercially minded and cheerful.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



3. The word "notwithstanding" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) in spite of
 - (B) in addition to
 - (C) as a result of
 - (D) as a part of
4. The word "they" in line 9 refers to
 - (A) children
 - (B) Americans
 - (C) books
 - (D) vehicles
5. The word "allay" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) clarify
 - (B) attack
 - (C) reduce
 - (D) confirm
6. It can be inferred from the passage that American children's books sold before 1785 were almost always
 - (A) written by Maria Edgeworth
 - (B) attractive and interesting to children
 - (C) written by American authors
 - (D) intended only for religious and moral instruction
7. By the end of the eighteenth century, the publishers of children's books in the United States were most concerned about which of the following?
 - (A) Attracting children with entertaining stories that provided lessons of correct behavior
 - (B) Publishing literature consisting of exciting stories that would appeal to both children and adults
 - (C) Expanding markets for books in both Britain and the United States
 - (D) Reprinting fictional books from earlier in the century
8. The word "permeated" in line 15 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) opposed
 - (B) improved
 - (C) competed with
 - (D) spread through
9. According to the passage, American children's stories differed from their British equivalents in that the characters in American stories were
 - (A) children who showed a change of behavior
 - (B) children who were well behaved
 - (C) rarely servants
 - (D) generally not from a variety of social classes
10. The word "testimony to" in line 27 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) inspiration for
 - (B) evidence of
 - (C) requirement for
 - (D) development of





Question 11-21

Lichens, probably the hardiest of all plants, live where virtually nothing else can-not just on rugged mountain peaks but also on sunbaked desert rocks. They are usually the first life to appear on a mountainside that has been scraped bare by an avalanche.

- Line Unlike other members of the plant kingdom, lichens are actually a partnership between
 (5) two plants. The framework of a lichen is usually a network of minute hairlike fungus that anchors the plant. The other component is an alga (similar to the green film of plant life that grows on stagnant pools) that is distributed throughout the fungus. Being green plants, algae are capable of photosynthesis that is, using energy from the Sun to manufacture their own food. The fungi are believed to supply water, minerals, and physical support to
 (10) the partnership.

Lichens are famous for their ability to survive a water shortage. When water is scarce (as is often the case on a mountain), lichens may become dormant and remain in that condition for prolonged periods of time. Some lichens can even grow where there is no rain at all, surviving on only occasional dew-the moisture that condenses on the surface

- (15) of the plants at night. And unlike most other plants, lichens are little affected by the strong ultraviolet rays in the mountains.

Lichens use little energy, for they grow slowly. Some grow so slowly and are so old that they are called "time stains". You may find lichens that are centuries old: certain of these lichen colonies have been established for an estimated 2,000 years.

- (20) For decades, scientists wondered how the offspring of an alga and a fungus got together to form a new lichen. It seemed unlikely that they would just happen to encounter one another. It was finally discovered that in many cases the two partners have never been separated. Stalk like "buds" that form on certain lichens are broken off by the wind or by animals; these roll or are blown to a new location.

11. Which of the following questions does the passage answer?
 (A) Where can the oldest lichens be found?
 (B) How long does it take for lichens to establish themselves?
 (C) How large can lichens be?
 (D) Where do lichens usually occur?
12. The word "hardiest" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
 (A) most unusual
 (B) most basic
 (C) most abundant
 (D) most vigorous
13. The word "framework" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
 (A) structure
 (B) fragment
 (C) condition
 (D) environment





14. The author mentions "the green film of plant life that grows on stagnant pools" (lines 6-7) in order to explain
- (A) how the sun affects lichens
 (B) why plants depend on water
 (C) where fungi become algae
 (D) what algae are
15. It can be inferred from the passage that lichens use less energy and grow more slowly when
- (A) the environment is polluted
 (B) they are exposed to ultraviolet rays
 (C) they are very old
 (D) the supply of water is inadequate
16. Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?
- (A) "anchors" (line 6)
 (B) "stagnant" (line 7)
 (C) "dew" (line 14)
 (D) "ultraviolet" (line 16)
17. The word "prolonged" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
- (A) precise
 (B) extended
 (C) appropriate
 (D) regular
18. All of the following are mentioned in the discussion of lichens EXCEPT:
- (A) They are capable of producing their own food.
 (B) They require large amounts of minerals to prosper.
 (C) They are a union of two separate plants.
 (D) They can live thousands of years.
19. What does the phrase "lichen colonies" (line 19) suggest?
- (A) Nothing but lichens live in some locations.
 (B) Many lichens live together in one area.
 (C) Lichens displace the plants that surround them.
 (D) Certain groups of lichens have never been separated.
20. The word "encounter" in line 21 is closest in meaning to
- (A) lose
 (B) support
 (C) meet
 (D) create
21. The word "these" in line 24 refers to
- (A) partners
 (B) buds
 (C) lichens
 (D) animals





Questions 22-31

The languages spoken by early Europeans are still shrouded in mystery. There is no linguistic continuity between the languages of Old Europe (a term sometimes used for Europe between 7000 and 3000 B.C.) and the languages of the modern world, and we cannot yet translate the Old European script. Scholars have deciphered other ancient

languages, such as Sumerian, Akkadian, and Babylonian, which used the cuneiform script, because of the fortuitous discovery of bilingual inscriptions. When cuneiform tablets were first discovered in the eighteenth century, scholars could not decipher them.

Then inscriptions found in Iran at the end of the eighteenth century provided a link: these inscriptions were written in cuneiform and in two other ancient languages, Old Persian and New Elamite - languages that had already been deciphered. It took several decades, but scholars eventually translated the ancient cuneiform script via the more familiar Old Persian language.

Similarly, the hieroglyphic writing of the Egyptians remained a mystery until French troops unearthed the famous Rosetta stone in the late eighteenth century. The stone carried the same message written in ancient Greek, Egyptian hieroglyphs, and Egyptian hieratic, a simplified form of hieroglyphs. The Rosetta stone thwarted scholars' efforts for several decades until the early nineteenth century when several key hieroglyphic phrases were decoded using the Greek inscriptions. Unfortunately, we have no Old European Rosetta stone to chart correspondences between Old European script and the languages that replaced it.

The incursions of Indo-European tribes into Old Europe from the late fifth to the early mid-millennia B.C. caused a linguistic and cultural discontinuity. These incursions disrupted the Old European sedentary farming lifestyle that had existed for 3,000 years. As the Indo-Europeans encroached on Old Europe from the east, the continent underwent upheavals. These severely affected the Balkans, where the Old European cultures abundantly employed script. The Old European way of life deteriorated rapidly, although pockets of Old European culture remained for several millennia. The new peoples spoke completely different languages belonging to the Indo-European linguistic family. The Old European language or languages, and the script used to write them, declined and eventually vanished.

22. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Reasons for the failure to understand the written records of Old European culture
- (B) Influences on the development of Old European script
- (C) Similarities between Old European script and other ancient writing systems
- (D) Events leading to the discovery of Old European script

23. According to the passage, New Elamite is

- (A) a language that was written in the cuneiform script
- (B) a modern language that came from Old Persian
- (C) one of the languages spoken by the Old Europeans
- (D) a language that was understood by the late eighteenth century

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24. According to the passage, scholars were able to decipher cuneiform script with the help of
- (A) the Sumerian, Akkadian, and Babylonian languages
 (B) Old Persian
 (C) tablets written in Old European
 (D) a language spoken in eighteenth-century Iran
25. The word "fortuitous" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
- (A) important
 (B) sudden
 (C) early
 (D) lucky
26. The word "them" in line 7 refers to
- (A) Sumerian, Akkadian, and Babylonian
 (B) bilingual inscriptions
 (C) cuneiform tablets
 (D) scholars
27. When does the passage suggest that ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic script was finally deciphered?
- (A) At around the same time as cuneiform script was deciphered
 (B) Shortly before the Rosetta stone was unearthed
 (C) As soon as additional trilingual inscriptions became available to scholars
 (D) A few decades after the hieratic script was decoded
28. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the Rosetta stone?
- (A) It was found by scholars trying to decode ancient languages.
 (B) It contains two versions of hieroglyphic script
 (C) Several of its inscriptions were decoded within a few months of its discovery.
 (D) Most of its inscriptions have still not been decoded.
29. The word "thwarted" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
- (A) continued
 (B) influenced
 (C) encouraged
 (D) frustrated
30. According to the passage, Indo-European incursions caused Old European populations to
- (A) separate into different tribes
 (B) move eastward
 (C) change their ways of living and obtaining food
 (D) start recording historical events in writing
31. The author mentions the Balkans in the passage in order to explain why
- (A) Indo-European languages were slow to spread in Old Europe
 (B) the inhabitants of Old Europe were not able to prevent Indo-European incursions
 (C) the use of the Old European script declined
 (D) the Old European culture survived for a time after the Indo-European incursions





Questions 32-40

Next to its sheer size, the profound isolation of its many small islands is the most distinctive feature of the Pacific Ocean. Over 25,000 islands are scattered across the surface of the Pacific, more than in all the other oceans combined, but their land area adds up to little more than 125,000 square kilometers, about the size of New York State. (15) and their inhabitants total less than two million people, about a quarter of the number that live in New York City. The oceanic islands of the Pacific are some of the most isolated places on Earth. Many are uninhabitable, by virtue of their small size and particular characteristics, but even the most favored are very isolated fragments of land, strictly circumscribed by the ocean, strictly limited in terms of the numbers of people they can (10) support. This basic fact of environmental circumstance has been the most pervasive influence in determining the social arrangements and cultural practices of the people that settled in the Pacific Islands.

The peopling of the Pacific Islands has been described as the greatest feat of maritime colonization in human history. Contrary to the conclusions of Thor Heyerdahl's *Kon-Tiki* (15) expedition of 1946, the evidence of plant dispersal, archaeology, linguistics, and genetics now shows quite conclusively that the Pacific Islands were not populated from the east by South Americans who drifted on balsa-wood rafts and the prevailing wind and current, but from the west, by groups from mainland Asia who gradually spread from island to island out into the Pacific. The process began over 40,000 years ago and reached Easter Island (20) the most isolated place on Earth about 1,500 years ago. It ended about 1,000 years ago, when people first settled in Hawaii and New Zealand.

Simply surviving those ocean crossings of indeterminate length, in open canoes, to arrive on the shores of uninhabited and hitherto unknown islands, was a formidable achievement. But having found an oasis of land in a watery wilderness, crossed its reef, (25) and landed on its shores, the survivors then faced a series of pressing problems for which solutions had to be found quickly if the small group was to become a vigorous, self-sustaining island population.

32. The word "scattered" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
 (A) widely known
 (B) usually estimated
 (C) rarely inhabited
 (D) irregularly distributed

33. Why does the author mention New York City in line 6?
 (A) To emphasize how small the population of the Pacific Islands is
 (B) To emphasize the extreme distances between the Pacific Islands and other regions
 (C) To note the economic ties of the Pacific Islands to other regions
 (D) To note the lack of urban environments on the Pacific Islands





34. The phrase "by virtue of" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
(A) regarding
(B) because of
(C) taking advantage of
(D) in place of
35. The word "circumscribed" in line 9 is closest in meaning to
(A) located
(B) flooded
(C) restricted
(D) pushed
36. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as evidence used to determine the origins of Pacific Islands people?
(A) Oral histories
(B) Plant dispersal
(C) Linguistics
(D) Archaeology
37. According to the passage, where did the original inhabitants of the Pacific Islands come from?
(A) South America
(B) Hawaii
(C) New Zealand
(D) Asia
38. The word "It" in line 20 refers to
(A) Pacific
(B) process
(C) isolated place
(D) Earth
39. The word "indeterminate" in line 22 is closest in meaning to
(A) undecided
(B) uncertain
(C) unacceptable
(D) increasing
40. The passage is most likely followed by a discussion of
(A) how settlers adapted to newly discovered Pacific Ocean Islands
(B) the design and construction of canoes used in the Pacific Islands
(C) the characteristics of reefs in the Pacific Islands
(D) how early explorers of the Pacific Ocean found their way from island to island





Questions 41-50

The atmosphere that originally surrounded Earth was probably much different from the air we breathe today. Earth's first atmosphere (some 4.6 billion years ago) was most likely hydrogen and helium—the two most abundant gasses found in the universe as well as hydrogen compounds, such as methane and ammonia. Most scientists feel that this early atmosphere escaped into space from the Earth's hot surface.

A second, more dense atmosphere, however, gradually enveloped Earth as gasses from molten rocks within its hot interior escaped through volcanoes and steam vents. We assume that volcanoes spewed out the same gasses then as they do today: mostly water vapor (about 80 percent), carbon dioxide (about ten percent), and up to a few percent nitrogen. These same gasses probably created Earth's second atmosphere.

As millions of years passed, the constant outpouring of gasses from the hot interior known as *outgassing* provided a rich supply of water vapor, which formed into clouds. Rain fell upon Earth for many thousands of years, forming the rivers, lakes, and oceans of the world. During this time, large amounts of carbon dioxide were dissolved in the oceans. Through chemical and biological processes, much of the carbon dioxide became locked up in carbon sedimentary rocks, such as limestone. With much of the water vapor already condensed into water and the concentration of carbon dioxide dwindling, the atmosphere gradually became rich in nitrogen.

It appears that oxygen, the second most abundant gas in today's atmosphere, probably began an extremely slow increase in concentration as energetic rays from the sun split water vapor into hydrogen and oxygen during a process called *photodissociation*. The hydrogen, being lighter, probably rose and escaped into space, while the oxygen remained in the atmosphere.

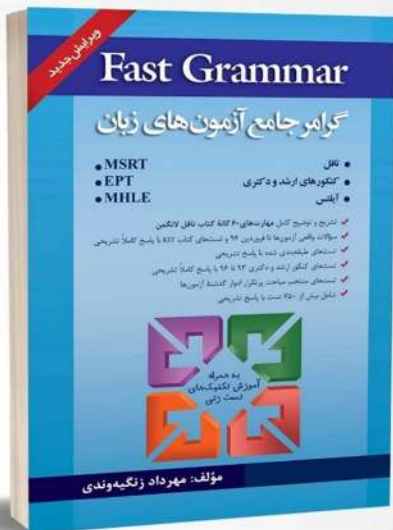
This slow increase in oxygen may have provided enough of this gas for primitive plants to evolve, perhaps two to three billion years ago. Or the plants may have evolved in an almost oxygen-free (anaerobic) environment. At any rate, plant growth greatly enriched our atmosphere with oxygen. The reason for this enrichment is that plants, in the presence of sunlight, process carbon dioxide and water to produce oxygen.

41. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The original atmosphere on Earth was unstable.
- (B) The atmosphere on Earth has changed over time.
- (C) Hot underground gasses created clouds, which formed the Earth's atmosphere
- (D) Plant growth depended on oxygen in the Earth's atmosphere.
42. The word "enveloped" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
- (A) surrounded
- (B) changed
- (C) escaped
- (D) characterized

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 



43. The word "they" in line 8 refers to
(A) gasses
(B) volcanoes
(C) steam vents
(D) rocks
44. According to the passage, out gassing eventually led to all of the following EXCEPT
(A) increases in the carbon dioxide content of sedimentary rocks
(B) the formation of bodies of water
(C) decreases in the level of nitrogen
(D) the formation of clouds
45. The word "gradually" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
(A) accidentally
(B) quickly
(C) in the end
(D) by degrees
46. The passage suggests that oxygen remained in the atmosphere because
(A) it was caused by out gassing
(B) it was heavier than hydrogen
(C) hydrogen became trapped in limestone
(D) rays from the sun created equal amounts of hydrogen and oxygen
47. The author uses the word "Or" in line 25 to
(A) criticize the previous suggestion
(B) provide unrelated information
(C) propose a similar idea
(D) suggest an alternative
48. The phrase "At any rate" in line 26 is closest in meaning to
(A) regardless
(B) in addition
(C) although unlikely
(D) fortunately
49. The author organizes the discussion of the Earth's atmosphere in terms of the
(A) role of volcanoes in its formation
(B) order in which changes occurred
(C) time it took for the Earth's surface to cool and nitrogen to appear
(D) chemical and physical features of gasses
50. Which of the following does the passage mention as necessary for both the production of oxygen by photo dissociation and the production of oxygen by plants?
(A) Water
(B) Hydrogen
(C) Carbon dioxide
(D) Nitrogen



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Answer Keys

TEST 1

Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
1.A 26.A	1.B 21.B	1.B 28.C
2.B 27.D	2.B 22.C	2.C 27.A
3.B 28.D	3.A 23.D	3.A 28.B
4.C 29.D	4.D 24.B	4.B 29.D
5.A 30.D	5.C 25.C	5.C 30.C
6.A 31.A	6.B 26.D	6.D 31.C
7.A 32.C	7.C 27.B	7.A 32.D
8.B 33.D	8.A 28.C	8.D 33.A
9.B 34.C	9.C 29.D	9.C 34.B
10.A 35.B	10.A 30.C	10.C 35.C
11.B 36.A	11.B 31.B	11.D 36.A
12.B 37.C	12.C 32.D	12.D 37.D
13.A 38.C	13.B 33.A	13.A 38.B
14.A 39.B	14.C 34.B	14.D 39.B
15.D 40.D	15.B 35.B	15.D 40.A
16.C 41.C	16.D 36.D	16.C 41.B
17.C 42.A	17.A 37.B	17.B 42.A
18.C 43.D	18.B 38.D	18.B 43.B
19.B 44.C	19.A 39.A	19.B 44.C
20.C 45.D	20.C 40.D	20.C 45.D
21.C 46.A		21.B 46.B
22.D 47.C		22.A 47.D
23.C 48.B		23.D 48.A
24.B 49.B		24.B 49.B
25.C 50.D		25.D 50.A

TOEFL ACTUAL
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Section 1

Listening Comprehension

1

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in this test. Do **not** take notes or write in your test book at any time. Do **not** turn the pages until you are told to do so.

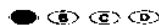
Part A

Directions: In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you hear:

Sample Answer



In your test book, you read:

- (A) He doesn't like the painting either.
- (B) He doesn't know how to paint.
- (C) He doesn't have any paintings.
- (D) He doesn't know what to do.

You learn from the conversation that neither the man nor the woman likes the painting. The best answer to the question "what does the man mean?" is (A). "He doesn't like the painting either." Therefore, the correct choice is (A).

Wait

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1. (A) She has completed her project.
(B) She needs some help finishing the project.
(C) Her economics class no longer meets.
(D) The man should not touch the project until it is finished.
2. (A) He disagrees with the woman.
(B) He has a lot of experience listening to others.
(C) He can keep a secret.
(D) He has several younger brothers and sisters.
3. (A) She has already seen the movie.
(B) She doesn't like to go to the movies.
(C) She hasn't seen Mary recently.
(D) Mary didn't ask her to go to the movies.
4. (A) Use cream on her rash.
(B) See if her rash improves in a few days.
(C) Check out a medical book from the library.
(D) See a doctor about her rash.
5. (A) He's usually a good dancer.
(B) He's embarrassed about the photograph.
(C) He didn't enjoy the party.
(D) He hasn't seen the photograph.
6. (A) She prefers to stay indoors during the summer.
(B) She doesn't agree with the man.
(C) Too much hot weather can be unpleasant.
(D) The weather is supposed to get even hotter.
7. (A) Dry his clothes for another fifteen minutes.
(B) Inspect the dryer for damage
(C) Take this clothes out of the dryer.
(D) Wash his clothes again.
8. (A) He likes the music class.
(B) The woman missed the deadline.
(C) It may still be possible to drop the class.
(D) He doesn't plan to take music.
9. (A) She has decided not to go to Florida.
(B) Her plans aren't definite.
(C) Her friend just returned from Florida.
(D) She prefers to travel without her friend.
10. (A) The costumes weren't as good as the scenery.
(B) The scenery could have been more realistic.
(C) She wishes she had seen the play.
(D) The actors in the play weren't students.

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11. (A) He didn't know the book was a best-seller.
 (B) He's becoming more interested in the book.
 (C) He's on his way to the bookstore.
 (D) He has just finished the book.
12. (A) She'd rather do another puzzle.
 (B) She doesn't have time for puzzles.
 (C) She'd like a chance to solve the puzzle.
 (D) She's not as good at puzzles as the man.
13. (A) Revise the report.
 (B) Go to another copy machine.
 (C) Ask his classmates to make their own copies.
 (D) Get more paper.
14. (A) The woman is a better mechanic than he is.
 (B) He can't go for a ride with the woman.
 (C) He doesn't know a lot about newer cars.
 (D) The woman shouldn't buy a used car.
15. (A) Start studying with the man.
 (B) Continue watching television.
 (C) Take a nap.
 (D) Turn down the volume on the television.
16. (A) Store the bicycle inside the dormitory.
 (B) Ask someone to repair the bicycle.
 (C) Ride the bicycle on campus.
 (D) Try to find the bicycle's owner.
17. (A) He lives with a first-year student.
 (B) He wanted to live in an apartment.
 (C) He isn't a new student.
 (D) He was assigned space in a dorm.
18. (A) He has to pick up some groceries.
 (B) He hasn't had any tea for a long time.
 (C) He'd like to walk a little further.
 (D) He'll pay for the drinks.
19. (A) The boss will probably discipline the woman.
 (B) The boss may disregard the woman's lateness.
 (C) The boss won't know the woman was late.
 (D) The boss is often late for work.
20. (A) She may change her mind about the college.
 (B) He doesn't know what time she arrived.
 (C) He wishes he had met her yesterday.
 (D) She should visit the campus again soon.





21. (A) She can't help the man.
 (B) She doesn't want to lend the man any money.
 (C) She owes the man some money.
 (D) She sometimes asks the man to drive her places.
22. (A) A lot of students entered the talent show.
 (B) The talent show was canceled.
 (C) Not many students enjoy talent shows.
 (D) The speakers are judges for the talent show.
23. (A) The tour guide will be late.
 (B) The appointment for the tour will be changed.
 (C) The tour will begin before she and the man arrive.
 (D) The museum will open earlier than usual.
24. (A) She doesn't need a pay raise.
 (B) She got a pay raise last year.
 (C) She hasn't yet received a pay raise.
 (D) She will give the man a pay raise.
25. (A) He recently injured his hand.
 (B) He can carry some books for the woman.
 (C) He needs to borrow some of the woman's books.
 (D) He can't help the woman until noon.
26. (A) He enjoys talking about pets.
 (B) He agrees that the woman is quite knowledgeable.
 (C) He dislikes people who think they know everything.
 (D) He hates standing in line.
27. (A) The professor might give an exam in class.
 (B) The man might not be able to leave campus early.
 (C) The class might not finish their oral presentation.
 (D) This week's class might be longer than expected.
28. (A) Invite his roommate to a party.
 (B) Ask his roommate to go to the housing office.
 (C) Stop complaining about his roommate.
 (D) Arrange to get a different roommate.
29. (A) He's improved the way he looks.
 (B) He manages his time well.
 (C) He looks happier lately.
 (D) He follows directions more carefully now.
30. (A) He doesn't have any paper towels.
 (B) They don't need any more paper bags.
 (C) The food is ruined.
 (D) He thinks a mop would work better.





Part B

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you are **not** allowed to take notes or write in your test book.





31. (A) Causes of illness.
 (B) The discovery of antibiotics.
 (C) The history of prescription drugs.
 (D) Characteristics of antibiotics.
32. (A) Her lab notes.
 (B) A medical reference book.
 (C) A homework assignment.
 (D) The name of her doctor.
33. (A) To give an example of a bad reaction to penicillin.
 (B) To show how penicillin has changed over the years.
 (C) To emphasize the importance of antibiotics.
 (D) To explain why penicillin requires a prescription.
34. (A) In a pharmacology course.
 (B) From her mother.
 (C) At the student health center.
 (D) From her doctor.
35. (A) Look up some information about his medicine.
 (B) Take an extra dose of his medicine.
 (C) Ask his doctor to change his prescription.
 (D) Begin to do research for his lab project.
36. (A) Current issues in economics.
 (B) Choices faced by conservationists.
 (C) A recent biology lecture.
 (D) Topics for a research paper.
37. (A) She's writing research papers.
 (B) She's working on a conservation project.
 (C) She's studying for exams.
 (D) She's doing her biology homework.
38. (A) She doesn't know which topic to choose.
 (B) Her assignment are due on the same day.
 (C) She's concerned about the spotted owl.
 (D) She dislikes her economics class.
39. (A) A scarcity of jobs in their field.
 (B) Inadequate training in methods of biological research.
 (C) Difficulties in classifying all of the varieties of owls.
 (D) A lack of funding for their work with endangered species.
40. (A) It has numerous traits in common with the spotted owl.
 (B) It's population is increasing.
 (C) It may not survive without special efforts of conservationists
 (D) Its role in the chain of evolution has not yet been examined.





Part C

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions. The talks and the questions will not be repeated.

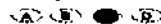
After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you hear:

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer

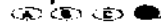


In your test book, you read: (A) To demonstrate the latest use of computer graphics.
(B) To discuss the possibility of an economic depression.
(C) To explain the working of the brain.
(D) To dramatize a famous mystery story.

The best answer to the question, "What is the main purpose of the program?" is (C). "To explain the workings of the brain." Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer



In your test book, you read: (A) It is required of all science majors.
(B) It will never be shown again.
(C) It can help viewers improve their memory skills.
(D) It will help with course work.

The best answer to the question, "Why does the speaker recommend watching the program?" is (D). "It will help with course work." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.





41. (A) To explain why Wright became an architect.
(B) To describe the positive aspects of Wright's architecture.
(C) To explain why Wright's style of architecture became less popular.
(D) To describe the materials Wight used in construction.
42. (A) His houses were often small.
(B) His designs were overly simple.
(C) His roofs often leaked.
(D) His building did not match their natural surroundings.
43. (A) He helped construct a chapel.
(B) He took over his family's business.
(C) He trained under Guggenheim.
(D) He worked on a project overseas.
44. (A) They characterize stages in Wright's career.
(B) Wright died while they were being constructed.
(C) They were Wright's earliest buildings.
(D) They are examples of Wright's classical styles.
45. (A) Theories of how the universe evolved.
(B) Similarities between the planets in the solar system.
(C) Reason for the high density of earth.
(D) Theories of the origin of the Moon.
46. (A) Earth and the Moon traveled at different speeds.
(B) The Moon formed billions of years before Earth.
(C) Earth did not have enough gravitational pull.
(D) Earth and the Moon were too far from each other.





47. (A) The Moon has no water.
(B) The Moon's materials came from Earth's core.
(C) The Moon's core differs from its surface.
(D) The Moon contains little iron.
48. (A) It is difficult to define.
(B) Its causes are often unknown.
(C) Psychologists disagree about how to treat it.
(D) Its symptoms often go unnoticed.
49. (A) To explain the effect it has on mental illness.
(B) To suggest that it is easier to diagnose than mental illness.
(C) To discuss the role of medicine in clinical psychology.
(D) To show the similarities between physical and mental illness.
50. (A) Another means of measuring normal behavior.
(B) Why some politicians aren't well adjusted.
(C) How an individual's behavior is influenced by therapy.
(D) Problems often encountered by psychologists.

This is the end of Section 1.

Stop work on Section 1.



**Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.
The supervisor will tell you when to begin work on section 2.**

Section 2 Structure and Written Expression



Time: 25 minutes

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

Structure

Directions: Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Example I

Sample Answer



Geysers have often been compared to volcanoes -----
they both emit hot liquids from below the Earth's surface.

- (A) due to
- (B) because
- (C) in spite of
- (D) regardless of

The sentence should read, "Geysers have often been compared to volcanoes because they both emit hot liquids from below the Earth's surface." Therefore, you should choose (B).

Example II

Sample Answer



During the early period of ocean navigation, -----
any need for sophisticated instruments and techniques.

- (A) so that hardly
- (B) when there hardly was
- (C) hardly was
- (D) there was hardly

The sentence should read, "During the early period of ocean navigation, there was hardly any need for sophisticated instruments and techniques." Therefore, you should choose (D).

Now begin work on the questions.



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1. In 1796 investigations into the chemical nature of diamond concluded ----- a form of pure carbon.
(A) that it
(B) is it
(C) that it is
(D) is that
2. The English colonization of Virginia was devised in 1606 by a group of merchants ----- the Virginia Company of London.
(A) who formed
(B) formed
(C) who they formed
(D) they formed
3. The hourglass, an instrument used -----, usually consists of two bulbs united by a narrow neck.
(A) measures time
(B) time is measured
(C) for measuring time
(D) the time for measuring
4. A master is an electronic apparatus that ----- radio and light waves.
(A) generated and was amplified
(B) generating and amplifying
(C) generates and amplifies
(D) to generate and amplify
5. The human skin forms ----- against the action of physical, chemical, and bacterial agents on the deeper tissues.
(A) how protective a barrier is
(B) a protective barrier
(C) a barrier protects
(D) and which a barrier protects
6. Medical research at the cellular level, ----- research on the immune system, has been made possible through twentieth-century advances in techniques of genetic research.
(A) which
(B) whereas
(C) such as
(D) is also
7. Living organisms contain more water ----- substance.
(A) than do any other
(B) does than any other
(C) other than do they any
(D) than they do any other
8. The twentieth century has been a period of enormous growth in mathematical research and in the number of mathematicians and fields ----- them.
(A) they require
(B) requiring
(C) require
(D) as required

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9. Columbia University's School of Public Health is ----- a handful of schools of public health in the United States.
(A) one that
(B) the one
(C) one of
(D) one
10. The United States Department of the Interior designated the Brooklyn bridge ----- in 1964.
(A) was a national historic landmark
(B) a national historic landmark
(C) which a national historic landmark
(D) a national historic landmark which
11. In jazz music, a riff is a simple melodic figure, ----- and repeated several times.
(A) usually one or two measures lasted
(B) lasted one measure or two usually
(C) is lasting one or two measures usually
(D) usually lasting one or two measures
12. At its center, the sun has a density of over a hundred times ----- and a temperature of 10 to 20 million degrees centigrade.
(A) that of water
(B) of water
(C) than that of water
(D) water
13. The United States Congress appropriates some four million dollars ----- the upkeep of the White House grounds.
(A) year for a
(B) for a year
(C) a year for
(D) a for year
14. The sea horse uses ----- to cling to the seaweed and other plants.
(A) it has a tail
(B) a tail with which it
(C) its tail
(D) as its tail
15. In the years ahead, health professionals will be able to enhance or restore health far better ----- at present.
(A) whereas
(B) they can
(C) than
(D) that are





Written Expression

Directions: In questions 16-40 each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Example I

Guppies are sometimes call rainbow fish because of
 A B C
 the males' bright colors.
 D

Sample Answer



The sentence should read, "Guppies are sometimes called rainbow fish because of the males' bright colors." Therefore, you should choose (A).

Example II

Serving several term in Congress, Shirley Chisholm
 A B
 became an important United States politician.
 C D

Sample Answer



The sentence should read, "Serving several terms in Congress, Shirley Chisholm became an important United States politician." Therefore, you should choose (B).

Now begin work on the questions.



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16. The constitution of New Hampshire, a second oldest among those of the fifty states, was adopted in 1784.
A B C D
17. Elinor Wylie's writings consist of eight books-four novels and four volumes of poem-in which she displayed a knowledge of both history and literature.
A B C D
18. In addition to their usefulness as scavengers, birds are of enormous value to humans because of they eat insects and control the spread of weeds.
A B C D
19. When precipitation occurs, some of it evaporates, some runs off the surface it strikes, and some sinking into the ground.
A B C D
20. The astronauts chosen for fly the first United States spacecraft were selected from military test pilots.
A B C D
21. Tarantulas inject a paralyzing venom into prey or with their large fangs.
A B C D
22. Born in New York City in 1891, Preston Dickinson was one of the pioneers of modern artistic in the United States.
A B C D
23. The water of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans make up 70.8 percent to the Earth's surface.
A B C D
24. The three main television networks in the United States account for more advertising dollars than any others medium.
A B C D

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25. In 1913 when he was only 18 year old, Leo Somersby's violin concerto was performed by the Chicago Symphony.
A B C D
26. Fossil records support the assumption which microorganisms were the first forms of life.
A B C D
27. The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* was founded in 1878 and by 1881 had become the most largest evening newspaper in the city.
A B C D
28. In artifacts from as early as the Stone Age, mathematics and art can be seen to have fused in the geometric patterns decorate pottery, weaving, and carpentry.
A B C D
29. Despite their common heritage, background, and homogeneity, the original United States consisted of 13 distinct political entities, each commanding considerable loyal from its citizenry.
A B C D
30. The choreographer George Balanchine created more than 150 works for the New York City Ballet, that which he was a founder.
A B C D
31. Some ways in which lizards different from snake are in having ear openings, moveable eyelids, and less flexible jaws.
A B C D
32. Much of the work of the anthropologist Margaret Mead was devoting to a study of patterns of child rearing in various cultures.
A B C D
33. The feathers of birds not only protect their skin from injury and conserve body heat, but also function in flight, courtship, camouflage, and sensory perceptive.
A B C D





34. Of the many mushroom species growing wild, the common field mushroom is the one that is most frequently gather for human consumption.
A B C D
35. Carl Roger's client-centered therapy is now widely employed and is among the most influential technique in modern United States clinical psychology.
B C D A
36. Female horseflies transmit a few diseases, but their main significance as pests is in sting of their bite.
A B C D
37. Despite a lack of navigably waterways, Madison, Wisconsin, developed into a manufacturing center as well as a major trade nucleus during the 1800's.
A B C D
38. The food and water that people consume them come from the environment, provided either by nature or through the work of farmers and other producers.
B C D A
39. Communal dance, as a powerful symbol of mutual regard and cooperation group, underlies enduring traditions in folk dancing.
A B C D
40. More than 800 major oil company have plants and offices in Tulsa, Oklahoma, the site of the international petroleum exposition.
A B C D

This is the end of Section 2.

If you finish before time is called, check your work on Section 2 only.



The supervisor will tell you when to begin work on section 3.

Section 3

Reading Comprehension



Time: 55 minutes

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. For questions 1-50, you are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all question about the information in a passage on the basis of what is **stated** or **implied** in that passage.

Read the following passage:

The railroad was not the first institution to impose regularity on society, or to draw attention to the importance of precise timekeeping. For as long as merchants have set out their wares at daybreak and communal festivities have been celebrated, people have been in rough agreement with their neighbors as to the time of day. The value of this tradition is today more apparent than ever. Were it not for public acceptance of a single yardstick of time, social life would be unbearably chaotic: the massive daily transfers of goods, services, and information would proceed in fits and starts; the very fabric of modern society would begin to unravel.

Example I

Sample Answer

A B C D

What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) In modern society we must make more time for our neighbors.
- (B) The traditions of society are timeless.
- (C) An accepted way of measuring time is essential for the smooth functioning of society.
- (D) Society judges people by the times at which they conduct certain activities.

The main idea of the passage is that societies need to agree about how time is to be measured in order to function smoothly. Therefore, you should choose (C).

Example II

Sample Answer

A B C D

In line 5, the phrase "this tradition" refers to

- (A) the practice of starting the business day at dawn
- (B) friendly relations between neighbors
- (C) the railroad's reliance on time schedules
- (D) people's agreement on the measurement of time

The phrase "this tradition" refers to the preceding clause, "people have been in rough agreement with their neighbors as to the time of day." Therefore, you should choose (D). Now begin work on the questions.





Questions 1-11

If food is allowed to stand for some time, it putrefies. When the putrefied material is examined microscopically, it is found to be teeming with bacteria. Where do these bacteria come from, since they are not seen in fresh food? Even until the mid-nineteenth century, many people believed that such microorganisms originated by spontaneous generation, a hypothetical process by which living organisms develop from nonliving matter.

The most powerful opponent of the theory of spontaneous generation was the French chemist and microbiologist Louis Pasteur (1822-1895). Pasteur showed that structures present in air closely resemble the microorganisms seen in putrefying materials. He did this by passing air through gunccotton filters, the fibers of which stop solid particles. After the gunccotton was dissolved in a mixture of alcohol and ether, the particles that it had trapped fell to the bottom of the liquid and were examined on a microscope slide. Pasteur found that in ordinary air there exists a variety of solid structures ranging in size from 0.01 mm to more than 1.0 mm. Many of these bodies resembled the reproductive structures of common molds, single-celled animals, and various other microbial cells. As many as 20 to 30 of them were found in fifteen liters of ordinary air, and they could not be distinguished from the organisms found in much larger numbers in putrefying materials. Pasteur concluded that the organisms found in putrefying materials originated from the organized bodies present in the air. He postulated that these bodies are constantly being deposited on all objects.

Pasteur showed that if a nutrient solution was sealed in a glass flask and heated to boiling to destroy all the living organisms contaminating it, it never putrefied. The proponents of spontaneous generation declared that fresh air was necessary for spontaneous generation and that the air inside the sealed flask was affected in some way by heating so that it would no longer support spontaneous generation. Pasteur constructed a swan-necked flask in which putrefying materials could be heated to boiling, but air could reenter. The bends in the neck prevented microorganisms from getting in the flask. Material sterilized in such a flask did not putrefy.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) Pasteur's influence on the development of the microscope.
 - (B) The origin of the theory of spontaneous generation.
 - (C) The effects of pasteurization on food.
 - (D) Pasteur's argument against the theory of spontaneous generation.
2. The phrase "teeming with" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) full of
 - (B) developing into
 - (C) resistant to
 - (D) hurt by

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3. Which of the following questions did the theory of spontaneous generation attempt to answer?
 - (A) What is the origin of the living organisms are seen on some food?
 - (B) How many types of organisms can be found on food?
 - (C) What is the most effective way to prepare living organisms for microscopic examination?
 - (D) How long can food stand before it putrefies?
4. The word "resemble" in line 9 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) benefit from
 - (B) appear similar to
 - (C) join together with
 - (D) grow from
5. The purpose of the "guncotton" mentioned in paragraph 2 was to
 - (A) trap particles for analysis
 - (B) slow the process of putrefaction
 - (C) increase the airflow to the microscopic slide
 - (D) aid the mixing of alcohol and ether
6. The author mention "1.0 mm" in line 14 in describing the
 - (A) thickness of a layer of organisms that was deposited on an object
 - (B) diameter of the fibers that were in the guncotton filters
 - (C) thickness of the microscope slides that were used
 - (D) size of the particles that that were collected
7. The word "postulated" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) analyzed
 - (B) doubted
 - (C) persuaded
 - (D) suggested
8. The objects that Pasteur removed from the air in his experiment were remarkable because they were
 - (A) primarily single-celled organisms
 - (B) no different from objects found in putrefying materials
 - (C) fairly rare
 - (D) able to live in a mixture of alcohol and ether
9. The word "it" in line 22 refers to
 - (A) a nutrient solution
 - (B) a glass flask
 - (C) boiling
 - (D) spontaneous generation
10. According to paragraph 3, proponents of spontaneous generation believed that which of the following was important for the process to succeed?
 - (A) A sealed container
 - (B) Fresh air
 - (C) Heat
 - (D) The presence of nutrients
11. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that Pasteur employed a swam-necked flask to
 - (A) store sterilized liquids for use in future experiments
 - (B) prevent heat from building up in a solution
 - (C) disprove a criticism of his conclusions
 - (D) estimate the number of organisms in a liter of air



Questions 12-20

Over the several decades of the United States, the agrarian movement promoted the farmer as the backbone of the nation. In the minds of agrarian thinkers and writers, the farmer was a person on whom the health of the new country depended. The period between the American Revolution, which ended in 1783, and the Civil War, which ended in 1865, was the age of the farmer in the United States. Agrarian philosophers, represented most eloquently by Thomas Jefferson, celebrated farmers extravagantly for their supposed centrality in a good society, their political virtue, and their Superior morality. And virtually all policy makers, whether they subscribed to the tenets of the philosophy held by Jefferson or not, recognized agriculture as the key component of the American economy. Consequently, government at all levels worked to encourage farmers as a social group and agriculture as economic enterprise.

Both the national and state governments developed transportation infrastructure, building canals, roads, bridges, and railroads, deepening harbors, and removing obstructions from navigable streams. The national government imported plant and animal varieties and funded exploring expeditions into prospective farmlands in the West. In addition, government trade policies facilitated the exporting of agricultural products. When it came their turn, farmers seemed to meet the social expectations agrarian philosophers had set for them, as their broader horizons and greater self-respect, both products of the revolution, were reflected to some degree in their behavior. Farmers seemed to become more scientific, joining agricultural societies and reading the farm newspapers that sprang up throughout the country. They began using improved implements, tried new crops and pure animal breeds, and became more receptive to modern theories of soil improvement.

They also responded to inducements by national and state governments. Farmers streamed to the West, filling frontier lands with stunning rapidity. But farmers responded less to the expectations of agrarians and government inducements than to growing market opportunities. European demand for food from the United States seemed insatiable. War, industrialization, and urbanization all kept demand high in Europe. United States cities and industries grew as well; even industries not directly related to farming thrived because of the market, money, and labor that agriculture provided.

12. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) The agrarian philosophy of Thomas Jefferson
 (B) The role of the national government in the development of agriculture
 (C) Improvements in farming techniques
 (D) The impact of the increased importance of the farmer
13. The word "depended" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
- (A) improved
 (B) relied
 (C) demanded
 (D) explained

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14. The author mentions Thomas Jefferson in paragraph 1 as an example of
- (A) a leader during the Revolution
 (B) an inventor of new farming techniques
 (C) a philosopher who believed farmers were essential to the creation of a good society
 (D) a farmer who guided the agrarian movement toward an emphasis on economic development
15. The phrase "subscribed to" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
- (A) contributed to
 (B) agreed with
 (C) thought about
 (D) expanded on
16. Which of the following statements is supported by the information in paragraph 1?
- (A) All government policy makers accepted Jefferson's views of agriculture and farmers.
 (B) Agricultural production declined between 1783 and 1861.
 (C) The majority of farmers worked for the government.
 (D) Agriculture was a vital part of the nation's economy.
17. According to the passage, the national and state governments did all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) build roads
 (B) import new plant varieties
 (C) give farmers money for their crops
 (D) develop policies that helped farmers export their products
18. All of the following are mentioned as examples of farmers' meeting the expectations of agrarian philosophers EXCEPT
- (A) obtaining information from farm newspapers
 (B) accumulating personal wealth
 (C) planting new crops
 (D) becoming more scientific
19. The word "stunning" in line 24 is closest in meaning to
- (A) predictable
 (B) impressive
 (C) famous
 (D) gradual
20. Which of the following statements is best supported by paragraph 4?
- (A) Agricultural development contributed to development in other parts of the economy.
 (B) European agricultural products were of a higher quality than those produced in the United States.
 (C) The growing settlement of the West led to a decrease in agricultural production.
 (D) Farmers were influenced more by government policies than by market opportunities.





NORTH AMERICA

Question 21-29



The wide variety of climates in North America has helped spawn a complex pattern of soil regions. In general, the realm's soils also reflect the broad environmental partitioning into "humid America" and "arid America." Where annual precipitation exceeds 20 inches (50 centimeters), soils in humid areas tend to be acidic in chemical content. Since crops (15) do best in soils that are neither acidic (higher in acid content) nor alkaline (higher in salt content), fertilization is necessary to achieve the desired level of neutrality between the two. Arid America's soils are typically alkaline and must be fertilized back toward neutrality by adding acidic compounds. Although many of these dry land soils, particularly in the Great Plains, are quite fertile, European settlers learned over a century ago that (10) water is the main missing ingredient in achieving their agricultural potential. In the 1970's, certain irrigation methods were perfected and finally provided a real opportunity to expand more intensive farming west from the Central Lowland into the drier portions of the Great Plains. Glaciation also enhanced the rich legacy of fertile soils in the central United States, both from the deposition of mineral-rich glacial debris left by meltwater (15) and from thick layers of fine wind-blown glacial material, called loess, in and around the middle Mississippi Valley.

Natural vegetation patterns could be displayed on a map of North America, but the enormous human modification of the North American environment in modern times has all but reduced this regionalization scheme to the level of the hypothetical. Nonetheless, (20) the humid America-arid America dichotomy is still a valid generalization: the natural vegetation of areas receiving more than 20 inches of water yearly is forest, whereas the drier climates give rise to a grassland cover. The forests of North America tent to make a broad transition by latitude. In the Canadian North, needle-leaf forests dominate, but these coniferous trees become mixed with broadleaf deciduous trees as one crosses the (25) border into the Northeast United States. As one proceeds toward the Southeast, broadleaf vegetation becomes dominant. Arid America mostly consists of short-grass prairies or steppes. The only areas of true desert are in the Southwest.

21. What aspect of North America does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) The wide variety of climates
 (B) Soil types and vegetation patterns
 (C) Improved irrigation methods and the expansion of agriculture
 (D) The change in precipitation patterns

22. The word "spawn" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
- (A) distinguish
 (B) eliminate
 (C) protect
 (D) create





23. The word "partitioning" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) division
(B) modification
(C) opening
(D) circulating
24. According to the passage, acidic soils tend to be associated with
(A) a high salt content
(B) an increase in farming
(C) large amounts of rain
(D) glacial meltwater
25. The word "enhanced" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
(A) implied
(B) increased
(C) indicated
(D) informed
26. How did glacial meltdown affect the soil in North America?
(A) It redistributed the soil types
(B) It added salt to the soil
(C) It made the soil more neutral in content
(D) It added minerals to the soil
27. The phrase "this regionalization scheme" in line 19 refers to the
(A) movements of glacial deposits
(B) patterns of natural vegetation
(C) human modification of the North American environment
(D) distinction between humid America and arid America
28. The word "transition" in line 23 is closest in meaning to
(A) elevation
(B) change
(C) advantage
(D) condition
29. The passage supports which of the following statements?
(A) Arid America is not necessarily characterized by the presence of deserts
(B) Most of Canada and the northeastern United States consists of short-grass prairies wherever natural vegetation has not been modified by humans
(C) The accumulation of loess is primarily the result of irrigation
(D) Glaciation removed the fertile layer of soil from much of the Mississippi Valley





Questions 30-40

Most sources of illumination generate light over an appreciable period, and indeed if an object is lit for a very brief time (less than $1/25$ second), the human eye will not react in time to see the object. A photographic emulsion—that is, a light-sensitive coating on photographic film, paper, or glass—will, however, record much shorter bursts of light. A photographic flash can therefore be used to capture high-speed movement on film as well as to correct deficiencies of the normal surrounding lighting. Photoflash is now generated electronically, but the earliest form, first used in 1864, was a paper bag containing magnesium wire and some oxygen-rich substance, such as potassium chlorate. When the bag was ignited, the metal burned with an intense flash. A contemporary observer reported that "this quite unsafe device seems to have done nothing worse than engulf the room in dense smoke and lead to pictures of dubious quality and odd poses."

The evolution of the photoflash was slow. flashbulbs, containing fine wire made of a metal, such as magnesium or aluminum, capable of being ignited in an atmosphere of pure oxygen at low pressure, were introduced only in the 1920's. In the earliest type, the metal was separated from the oxygen by a thin glass bulb. The flash was fired by piercing the bulb and allowing the oxygen to come into contact with the metal, which ignited spontaneously. Later bulbs were fired by an electric battery, which heated the wire by passing a small current through it. Other combinations, such as the pairing of oxygen difluoride with zirconium, have also been used. In each case enough energy is given out to heat the oxidizable metal momentarily to a white-hot emission of visible light. The smoke particles are so small that they cool rapidly; but since they are white, they contribute to the brilliance by reflecting the light from their still-glowing neighbors. A slightly bigger form of the metal will burn for a longer time.

30. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) The history of the photoflash
 (B) Theories about how the eye reacts to light
 (C) The technology of modern photography
 (D) The dangers of using the early photoflash
31. According to the passage, $1/25$ second is the minimum amount of time required for the
- (A) recording of an image on film
 (B) generation of artificial light
 (C) creation of a photographic emulsion
 (D) human eye to react to light





32. According to the passage, an advantage of using a photoflash is that it
 (A) can produce repeated bursts of light
 (B) intensifies colors in photographs
 (C) is short enough not to bother human eyes
 (D) supplements existing lighting
33. The word "ignited" in line 9 is closest in meaning to
 (A) set on fire
 (B) cut into
 (C) opened
 (D) shaken
34. Which of the following phrases is defined in paragraph 1?
 (A) "appreciable period" (line 1)
 (B) "photographic emulsion" (line 3)
 (C) "high-speed movement" (line 5)
 (D) "odd poses" (line 11)
35. The word "evolution" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
 (A) publicity
 (B) adoption
 (C) development
 (D) manufacture
36. The function of the glass in the first flashbulbs was to
 (A) produce the spark that initiated the flash
 (B) magnify the light produced by the flash
 (C) protect the photographer from the heat of the flash
 (D) keep the metal and oxygen apart before the flash
37. The word "it" in line 18 refers to
 (A) oxygen
 (B) battery
 (C) wire
 (D) current
38. The word "momentarily" in line 20 is closest in meaning to
 (A) effortlessly
 (B) briefly
 (C) electronically
 (D) gradually
39. According to the passage, the white color of the smoke particles generated by a flashbulb contributes to
 (A) rapid cooling
 (B) bright illumination
 (C) electrical conductivity
 (D) intense heat
40. According to the passage, a flashbulb can be made to burn longer by using
 (A) thicker wire
 (B) more oxygen
 (C) thinner glass
 (D) continuous electricity





Questions 41-50

- The stylistic innovation in painting known as Impressionism began in the 1870's. The Impressionists wanted to depict what they saw in nature, but they were inspired to portray fragmentary moments by the increasingly fast pace of modern life. They concentrated on the play of light over objects, people, and nature, breaking up seemingly solid surfaces.
- (3) stressing vivid contrast between colors in sunlight and shade, and depiction reflected light in all of its possibilities. Unlike earlier artists, they did not want to observe the world from indoors. They abandoned the studio, painting in the open air and recording spontaneous impressions of their subjects instead of making outside sketches and then moving indoors to complete the work from memory.
- (10) Some of the Impressionists' painting methods were affected by technological advances. For example, the shift from the studio to the open air was made possible in part by the advent of cheap rail travel, which permitted easy and quick access to the countryside or seashore, as well as by newly developed chemical dyes and oils that led to collapsible paint tubes, which enabled artists to finish their paintings on the spot.
- (15) Impressionism acquired its name not from supporters but from angry art lovers who felt threatened by the new painting. The term "Impressionism" was born in 1874, when a group of artists who had been working together organized an exhibition of their paintings in order to draw public attention to their work. Reaction from the public and press was immediate, and derisive. Among the 165 paintings exhibited was one called
- (20) *Impression: Sunrise*, by Claude Monet (1840-1926), viewed through hostile eyes. Monet's painting of a rising sun over a misty, watery scene seemed messy, slapdash, and an affront to good taste. Borrowing Monet's title, art critics extended the term "Impressionism" to the entire exhibit. In response, Monet and his 29 fellow artists in the exhibit adopted the same name as a badge of their unity, despite individual differences.
- (25) From then until 1886 Impressionism had all the zeal of a "church", as the painter Renoir put it. Monet was faithful to the Impressionist creed until his death, although many of the others moved on to new styles.

41. What aspect of painting in the nineteenth century does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) The impact of some artists' resistance to the fast pace of life
- (B) The differences between two major styles of art
- (C) A technological advance in the materials used by artists
- (D) A group of artists with a new technique and approach to art
42. The word "depict" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
- (A) reorganize
- (B) deform
- (C) represent
- (D) justify

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43. According to the passage, which of the following was one of the distinguishing characteristics of Impressionist painting?
- (A) The emphasis on people rather than nature scenes
 (B) The way the subjects were presented from multiple angles
 (C) The focus on small solid objects
 (D) The depiction of the effects of light and color
44. Which of the following is a significant way in which impressionists were different from the artists that preceded them?
- (A) They began by making sketches of their subjects
 (B) They painted their subjects out-of-doors
 (C) They preferred to paint from memory
 (D) They used subjects drawn from modern life
45. The word "advent" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
- (A) achievement
 (B) acceptance
 (C) arrival
 (D) advantage
46. The exhibition of paintings organized in 1874 resulted in all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) attracting attention from the public
 (B) a negative reaction from the press
 (C) an immediate demand for the paintings exhibited
 (D) creating a name for a new style of painting
47. The word "affront" in line 22 is closest in meaning to
- (A) insult
 (B) encouragement
 (C) return
 (D) credit
48. The rejection of the Impressionist exhibition by critics was caused by which of the following?
- (A) The small number of paintings on display
 (B) Lack of interest in exhibitions by young artists
 (C) The similarity between all the paintings exhibited
 (D) Anger about seemingly poorly painted art
49. The author mentions Renoir in line 25 to give an example of an artist who
- (A) became as famous as Monet
 (B) was consistently praised by art critics
 (C) described the enthusiasm of the Impressionists for their work
 (D) was in favor of a traditional style of painting
50. The word "others" in line 27 refers to
- (A) art critics
 (B) fellow artists
 (C) individual differences
 (D) new styles

This is the end of Section 3.



**If you finish before time is called,
check your work on Section 3 only.**

Answer Keys

TEST 2

Section 1		Section 2		Section 3	
1.A	26.D	1.C	21.C	1.D	26.B
2.B	27.B	2.A	22.D	2.A	27.D
3.A	28.C	3.C	23.C	3.A	28.B
4.D	29.A	4.C	24.D	4.B	29.C
5.B	30.C	5.B	25.C	5.A	30.B
6.C	31.D	6.C	26.B	6.D	31.D
7.C	32.A	7.A	27.D	7.D	32.D
8.C	33.C	8.B	28.C	8.B	33.B
9.B	34.B	9.C	29.D	9.A	34.A
10.A	35.A	10.B	30.C	10.B	35.C
11.B	36.B	11.D	31.B	11.C	36.D
12.D	37.A	12.A	32.C	12.D	37.D
13.D	38.B	13.C	33.D	13.B	38.B
14.C	39.D	14.C	34.D	14.C	39.B
15.C	40.C	15.C	35.C	15.B	40.C
16.D	41.B	16.A	36.D	16.D	41.D
17.C	42.C	17.B	37.B	17.C	42.C
18.D	43.A	18.C	38.A	18.B	43.D
19.B	44.A	19.D	39.C	19.B	44.B
20.A	45.D	20.A	40.B	20.A	45.C
21.D	46.C			21.D	46.C
22.A	47.D			22.D	47.A
23.C	48.A			23.A	48.D
24.C	49.B			24.C	49.C
25.B	50.A			25.B	50.B

TOEFL ACTUAL
2003
TEST 3

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Begins Here

Section 1

Listening Comprehension



In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in this test. Do **not** take notes or write in your test book at any time. Do **not** turn the pages until you are told to do so.

Part A

Directions: In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you hear:

Sample Answer



In your test book, you read:

- (A) He doesn't like the painting either.
- (B) He doesn't know how to paint.
- (C) He doesn't have any paintings.
- (D) He doesn't know what to do.

You learn from the conversation that neither the man nor the woman likes the painting. The best answer to the question "what does the man mean?" is (A), "He doesn't like the painting either." Therefore, the correct choice is (A).

Wait



1. (A) She is younger than her sister.
 (B) She does not spend much time with her sister's children.
 (C) She does not get along well with her sister.
 (D) She no longer resembles her sister.
2. (A) Paper plates are cheaper than dishes.
 (B) Dishes break more easily than paper plates.
 (C) There is no need to wash any dishes now.
 (D) The woman's roommate will return soon.
3. (A) She has not applied to any universities yet.
 (B) She will begin university classes in a few weeks.
 (C) She does not know yet if a university will accept her.
 (D) She is too busy to contact the university right now.
4. (A) Reconsider his position later
 (B) Allow the student to miss class
 (C) Lower the student's grade
 (D) Suggest that the student try to reschedule the operation
5. (A) He does not have enough money for the trip yet.
 (B) He is planning to work during spring break.
 (C) The trip is too far off in the future to think about.
 (D) He has changed his mind about going to Canada.
6. (A) The photograph is not good enough to send.
 (B) The photograph was not taken at the Grand Canyon.
 (C) They already sent Mary a photograph of their vacation.
 (D) Sending pictures through the mail is too expensive.
7. (A) She should have asked to be excused from the trip.
 (B) She deserves the zero.
 (C) She is right to be angry.
 (D) She should have gone on the field trip.
8. (A) He wants to live off campus.
 (B) There are advantages and disadvantages to living off campus.
 (C) Living space in the dorm is crowded.
 (D) There are only a few apartments available off campus.
9. (A) Turn down the volume of the music
 (B) Turn the music off
 (C) Play a different style of music.
 (D) Listen to music in a different room
10. (A) It took a long time to finish the building.
 (B) He was too busy to notice the opening of the hotel.
 (C) He did not know the hotel had a restaurant.
 (D) He would like to meet the woman for brunch next Sunday.





11. (A) Go to her class.
 (B) Cancel her appointment with the president.
 (C) Ask her professor to excuse her from class.
 (D) Attend the presentation.
12. (A) She admires Steve's relationship with his father.
 (B) She does not know Steve or his father.
 (C) Her daughter is older than Steve.
 (D) She disagrees with the man.
13. (A) He has heard the new CD.
 (B) He does not enjoy classical music.
 (C) He is not interested in the CD.
 (D) He rarely listens to music.
14. (A) Buy tickets for the next showing.
 (B) Leave the theater
 (C) Change their seats for a better view
 (D) Ask the couple in front of them to be quiet
15. (A) The library closes earlier during the summer.
 (B) The library is closed during summer vacation.
 (C) The library will be open until midnight tonight.
 (D) She does not usually go to the library during the summer.
16. (A) She is sorry the man has to cancel the plans.
 (B) She wants to hand in her report early.
 (C) She would like to go with the man.
 (D) She does not usually enjoy the symphony.
17. (A) He has other plans for the evening.
 (B) He is looking forward to attending the party.
 (C) He often misses Linda's parties.
 (D) He wants to know if he should bring anything to the party.
18. (A) There is just about enough time to do the job.
 (B) The desk has never been so orderly.
 (C) The clock on the desk needs to be set.
 (D) The desk really needs organizing.
19. (A) He enjoys looking at the flowers.
 (B) He thinks the park is boring.
 (C) He does not like walking with the woman.
 (D) He does not see any trees.
20. (A) There are not very many hotels in the area.
 (B) She stayed at the Clover Inn last month.
 (C) She is not sure the man's parents would like the Clover Inn.
 (D) It may be too late to get a room at the Clover Inn.



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21. (A) Wait until later to eat
(B) Go to the cafeteria without her
(C) Bring her some food from the cafeteria
(D) Meet her at the cafeteria
22. (A) He has to work with his brother.
(B) He has no definite plans.
(C) He usually works on weekends.
(D) His plans depend on the woman.
23. (A) Buy stamps at the post office
(B) Mail the woman's bill
(C) Drive to the woman's house
(D) Pick up a package from the post office
24. (A) The woman should call Bill to check his schedule.
(B) The woman should have left for the airport earlier.
(C) The woman does not need to rush to meet Bill.
(D) Traffic near the airport could delay the woman's arrival.
25. (A) She did better on the quiz than the man did.
(B) She did not have to take the quiz.
(C) She has not yet received her grade on the quiz.
(D) She did not do well on the quiz.
26. (A) He will be happy to share their dessert
(B) He did not know what time he was supposed to arrive.
(C) He expected the traffic to be bad.
(D) He is not upset that they ate lunch.
27. (A) She has to quit her job in the laboratory.
(B) She cut herself while working in the laboratory.
(C) She enjoys doing laboratory experiments.
(D) She feels that the man is dedicated to his work too.
28. (A) Ask for directions
(B) Try a different route to the beach
(C) Go back for the map
(D) Cancel their trip
29. (A) He would like the woman to reschedule the meeting.
(B) He will meet the woman briefly on Friday.
(C) The report will not be ready until Thursday.
(D) The report was finished last Friday.
30. (A) Find out when the bookstore opens
(B) Withdraw some cash
(C) Inquire about a job
(D) Spend her extra money on books





Part B

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you are **not** allowed to take notes or write in your test book.



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31. (A) Ways to determine the age of a fossil
(B) The identity of a fossil the woman found
(C) A comparison of two shellfish fossils
(D) Plans for a field trip to look for fossils
32. (A) The class is going to study them.
(B) They evolved from brachiopods.
(C) They are similar to brachiopods in appearance.
(D) They belong to the same species as brachiopods.
33. (A) It has a ribbed shell.
(B) It has an unusually large valve.
(C) It was found near the water.
(D) It is smaller than a mollusk.
34. (A) He has never seen a fossil that old.
(B) It could be many millions of years old.
(C) It is probably a recent specimen.
(D) He will ask the lab how old it is.
35. (A) Take it to class
(B) Put it in her collection
(C) Take it to the lab
(D) Leave it with her professor
36. (A) A jewelry store robbery
(B) Buying a birthday present
(C) Writing a story
(D) Doing research for a class assignment
37. (A) Her professor did not like her story.
(B) She had trouble finishing her assignment.
(C) She did not like the topic she had chosen for her paper.
(D) She was taking too many courses.
38. (A) Take some extra time
(B) Do a writing exercise
(C) Do some work for another course
(D) Write the story ending first
39. (A) To go shopping
(B) To do research for her story
(C) To meet with her professor
(D) To take a break from her work





Part C

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions. The talks and the questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you hear:

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer

A B C D

In your test book, you read: (A) To demonstrate the latest use of computer graphics.
(B) To discuss the possibility of an economic depression.
(C) To explain the working of the brain.
(D) To dramatize a famous mystery story.

The best answer to the question, "What is the main purpose of the program?" is (C), "To explain the workings of the brain." Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer

A B C D

In your test book, you read: (A) It is required of all science majors.
(B) It will never be shown again.
(C) It can help viewers improve their memory skills.
(D) It will help with course work.

The best answer to the question, "Why does the speaker recommend watching the program?" is (D), "It will help with course work." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

Wait

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40. (A) To describe ways pests can damage plants
(B) To examine the life cycle of caterpillars
(C) To explain how corn plants develop
(D) To describe how a natural pesticide works
41. (A) Caterpillars chewing on its leaves
(B) Wasps laying eggs on its leaves
(C) Pesticides sprayed on its leaves
(D) Knives cutting its stalk
42. (A) By flying in circles around a field
(B) By detecting a chemical signal
(C) By inspecting individual corn leaves
(D) By noticing the caterpillar's coloration
43. (A) Recently discovered manuscripts
(B) Similarities among religions
(C) Methods of analyzing ancient manuscripts
(D) How ancient manuscripts are preserved
44. (A) The simplicity of their language
(B) Their age
(C) The location of their discovery
(D) The material they are made of
45. (A) Orally preserved teachings
(B) A collection of letters
(C) A diary
(D) A scholarly article
46. (A) Ancient settlers in Asia
(B) How Buddhism is practiced today
(C) The spread of Buddhism in Asia
(D) Why some languages disappear





47. (A) The language they are written in is not widely known.
(B) They cannot be moved from where they were found.
(C) The writing in them has faded.
(D) Many people want credit for the discovery.
48. (A) The advantages of an economy based on farming
(B) Reasons farmers continued using river transportation
(C) The role of cotton in the United States economy
(D) Improved methods of transporting farm crops
49. (A) The new technology used to build roads
(B) The ability to transport goods over land
(C) The trade in grain and cotton
(D) The linking of smaller local roads into one long road
50. (A) Reduced charges for transporting farm products
(B) Required payment from vehicles that used their roads
(C) Made repairs to older roads
(D) Installed streetlights on roads connecting major cities

This is the end of Section 1.
Stop work on Section 1.



Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.
The supervisor will tell you when to begin work on section 2.

Section 2 Structure and Written Expression



Time: 25 minutes

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.



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Structure

- The musical comedy *Oklahoma!* did much to expand the potential of the musical stage, and it encouraged others to attempt-----.
(A) original themes
(B) to original themes
(C) that were original themes
(D) how original themes
- Despite its fishlike form, the whale is ----- and will drown if submerged too long.
(A) an animal breathes air that
(B) an animal that breathes air
(C) an animal breathes air
(D) that an animal breathes air
- The saguaro, found in desert regions in the southwestern United States, ----- cactus in the world.
(A) is the largest
(B) the largest
(C) that is the largest
(D) the largest that is a
- It is said that United States literature ----- individuality and identity in the twentieth century, after long imitation of European models.
(A) was achieved
(B) achieved
(C) to achieve
(D) achieving
- Lucy Stone, ----- first feminists in the United States, helped organize the American Woman Suffrage Association in 1869.
(A) the one
(B) who was the
(C) another
(D) one of the
- , including climate, mineral content, and the permanency of surface water, wetlands may be mossy, grassy, scrubby, or wooded.
(A) Depending on many factors
(B) Many factors depending on
(C) Factors depending on many
(D) On many factors depending
- Duke Ellington's orchestra, ----- his own often complex compositions, made many innovations in jazz.
(A) he played
(B) playing
(C) that it played
(D) was playing
- The term "ice age" refers to any of several periods of time when glaciers covered considerably more of Earth's surface -----.
(A) as is today
(B) than today is
(C) than they do today
(D) that today


 GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

2

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9. From colonial times, United States property owners agreed to tax themselves on the theory ----- directly from services that the government could provide.
 (A) property owners benefited so that
 (B) why property owners benefited
 (C) that if property owners benefited
 (D) that property owners benefited
10. Helium is not flammable and, next to hydrogen, is -----
 (A) known the lightest gas
 (B) lightest the known gas
 (C) the lightest gas known
 (D) the known gas lightest
11. Wild eagles that survive to adulthood are believed ----- from 20 to 30 years.
 (A) live
 (B) to live
 (C) they live
 (D) their living
12. Portland, -----, is located primarily on two hilly peninsulas overlooking Casco Bay and its many island.
 (A) which Maine's largest city
 (B) Maine's largest city where
 (C) is Maine's largest city
 (D) Maine's largest city
13. ----- widely used in the chemical industry, sodium carbonate is principally consumed by the glass industry.
 (A) Despite
 (B) Whether
 (C) Though
 (D) Except for
14. Cells, first identified by the early microscopes, began to be considered ----- in the nineteenth century.
 (A) them as microcosm of living organisms
 (B) the microcosm of living organisms
 (C) the microcosm of living organisms to be
 (D) as which, the microcosm of living organisms
15. Like Jupiter, Saturn is a large, gaseous planet composed ----- of hydrogen and helium.
 (A) it is mostly
 (B) mostly
 (C) almost
 (D) both are almost


 GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



Written Expression

16. Bacterial cultures are used commercially in the preparation of food products
A B C
such that yogurt, sour cream, and vinegar.
D
17. Anyone with absolute or perfect pitch are able to identify by ear any note at some
A B C
 standard pitch or to sing a specified note at will.
D
18. Sea horses usually live along the shore among seaweed and other plants to which
A B
 they cling to by their tails.
C D
19. Babies have soft spots between the bones of their skulls, which allowing for
A B C D
 further growth.
20. T.S. Eliot, who a poet, playwright, literary critic, and editor, was a leader of the
A B C
 Modernist movement in poetry.
D
21. The Pacific Ocean comprises almost the entire boundary western of North and
A B C D
 South America.
 www.FastZaban.com
22. Established in 1948, the State University of New York is the singly largest
A B C
 university system in the United States.
D
23. Photography disseminates information about humanity and nature, records the
A
visible world, and extension human knowledge into areas the eye cannot penetrate.
B C D
24. Because of their rapidly changing economically fortunes, many frontier towns of
A B
 the American West underwent spectacular fluctuations in population in the
C D
 nineteenth century.





25. Virtually no disease exists today for which there is no drug that can be given,
A B
neither to cure the disease or to alleviate its symptoms.
C D
26. Calcium is essential for blood clotting, for the action of certain enzymes, and for
A B C
 the normal contraction and relax of muscles.
D
27. The large collection of the Williams College Museum of Art includes ancient and
A B
 medieval art, but much exhibits are modern or contemporary.
C D
28. The technique of spectroscopy allows analyst of incoming light after it has been
A B
 separated into its component wavelengths by passage through a prism.
C D
29. Today, fifty years after its construction, the Alaska Highway conveys 40,000
A B C
 vehicles in normal year.
D
30. Since prehistoric times, artists have been arranged colors on surfaces in ways
A B
that express their ideas about people, the world, and religion.
C D
31. Few substances look less alike than coal and diamonds, yet both are fashioned
A B C
from same elemental carbon.
D
32. Meteorologists can program their computers to scan for a specific set of weather
A
 criteria, such as falling barometric pressure, increase cloud cover, and rising humidity.
B C D
33. Obsidian is formed when siliceous lava cools too rapidly to crystallized into
A B C D
 rock-forming minerals.





34. European settlers in North America moved from the Atlantic coast across 3,000 miles forests, grasslands, deserts, and mountains until they reached the Pacific Ocean.
A B C D
35. Philosophy tries to discover the nature of true and knowledge and to find what is of basic value and importance in life.
A B C D
36. In this world of high technology, it is easy to forget that the most important tools ever developed for learning is still the book.
A B C D
37. The element potassium makes up less than one-half percentage of the human body.
A B C D
38. Twenty thousand years ago a sheet of ice a thousand meters thick covered the coastal region which the cities of Vancouver and Juneau now are located.
A B C D
39. The Crow, Blackfoot, and Sioux tribes traditionally adorned they dwellings and costumes with colorful and highly valued beaded decorations.
A B C D
40. In the late 1800's, United States painter Thomas Eakins develop a broad, powerful Realist style that became almost expressionistic in his later years.
A B C D

This is the end of Section 2.

If you finish before time is called, check your work on Section 2 only.



The supervisor will tell you when to begin work on section 3.

Section 3

Reading Comprehension



Time: 55 minutes

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. For questions 1-50, you are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all question about the information in a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

جدیدترین فصل

Fast Reading

درک مطلب جامع آزمون های زبان

درک مطلب جامع آزمون های زبان

- MSRT • ناآفل
- EPT • کنکور کارشناسی ارشد
- MHLE • آزمون دکتری همه رشته ها

✓ تشریح و توضیح کامل مهارت های کتاب های ناآفل لانگس
 ✓ TOEFL Reading Flash و تست های طبقه بندی شده
 ✓ تست های جامع و سؤالات کنکور کارشناسی ارشد و دکتری ۹۳ تا ۹۵ همه رشته ها
 ✓ شامل ۱۰۰۰ لغت برگزیده کتاب های ۵-۲ واژه، لغات ضروری ناآفل، ۱۱۰۰ واژه و واژگان مهم آزمون های زبان

به همراه
 آموزش تکنیک های
 تست تزی
 در آزمون

مؤلف: مهرداد زنگیه وندی

تهران: مهرداد زنگیه وندی



**Questions 1-9:**

Europa is the smallest of planet Jupiter's four largest moons and the second moon out from Jupiter. Until 1979, it was just another astronomy textbook statistic. Then came the close-up images obtained by the exploratory spacecraft Voyager 2, and within *Line* days, Europa was transformed - in our perception, at least - into one of the solar system's (5) most intriguing worlds. The biggest initial surprise was the almost total lack of detail, especially from far away. Even at close range, the only visible features are thin, kinked brown lines resembling cracks in an eggshell. And this analogy is not far off the mark.

The surface of Europa is almost pure water ice, but a nearly complete absence of craters indicates that Europa's surface ice resembles Earth's Antarctic ice cap. The (10) eggshell analogy may be quite accurate since the ice could be as little as a few kilometers thick - a true shell around what is likely a subsurface liquid ocean that, in turn, encases a rocky core. The interior of Europa has been kept warm over the eons by tidal forces generated by the varying gravitational tugs of the other big moons as they wheel around Jupiter. The tides on Europa pull and relax in an endless cycle. The resulting internal heat (15) keeps what would otherwise be ice melted almost to the surface. The cracklike marks on Europa's icy face appear to be fractures where water or slush oozes from below.

Soon after Voyager 2's encounter with Jupiter in 1979, when the best images of Europa were obtained, researchers advanced the startling idea that Europa's subsurface ocean might harbor life. Life processes could have begun when Jupiter was releasing a (20) vast store of internal heat. Jupiter's early heat was produced by the compression of the material forming the giant planet. Just as the Sun is far less radiant today than the primal Sun, so the internal heat generated by Jupiter is minor compared to its former intensity. During this warm phase, some 4.6 billion years ago, Europa's ocean may have been liquid right to the surface, making it a crucible for life.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The effect of the tides on Europa's interior
- (B) Temperature variations on Jupiter's moons
- (C) Discoveries leading to a theory about one of Jupiter's moons
- (D) Techniques used by Voyager 2 to obtain close-up images.

2. The word "intriguing" in line 5 is closest in meaning to

- (A) changing
- (B) perfect
- (C) visible
- (D) fascinating



3. In line 7, the author mentions "cracks in an eggshell" in order to help readers
- (A) visualize Europa as scientists saw it in the Voyager 2 images
- (B) appreciate the extensive and detailed information available by viewing Europa from far away
- (C) understand the relationship of Europa to the solar system
- (D) recognize the similarity of Europa to Jupiter's other moons
4. It can be inferred from the passage that astronomy textbooks prior to 1979
- (A) provided many contradictory statistics about Europa
- (B) considered Europa the most important of Jupiter's moons
- (C) did not emphasize Europa because little information of interest was available
- (D) did not mention Europa because it had not yet been discovered
5. What does the author mean by stating in line 7 that "this analogy is not far off the mark"?
- (A) The definition is not precise.
- (B) The discussion lacks necessary information.
- (C) The differences are probably significant.
- (D) The comparison is quite appropriate.
6. It can be inferred from the passage that Europa and Antarctica have in common which of the following?
- (A) Both appear to have a surface with many craters.
- (B) Both may have water beneath a thin, hard surface.
- (C) Both have an ice cap that is melting rapidly.
- (D) Both have areas encased by a rocky exterior.
7. The word "endless" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
- (A) new
- (B) final
- (C) temporary
- (D) continuous
8. According to the passage, what is the effect of Jupiter's other large moons on Europa?
- (A) They prevent Europa's subsurface waters from freezing.
- (B) They prevent tides that could damage Europa's surface.
- (C) They produce the very hard layer of ice that characterizes Europa.
- (D) They assure that the gravitational pull on Europa is maintained at a steady level.
9. According to the passage, what is believed to cause the thin lines seen on Europa's surface?
- (A) A long period of extremely high tides
- (B) Water breaking through from beneath the surface ice
- (C) The continuous pressure of slush on top of the ice
- (D) Heat generated by the hot rocky core

**Question 10-19**

Both in what is now the eastern and the southwestern United States, the peoples of the Archaic era (8,000-1,000 B.C.) were, in a way, already adapted to beginnings of cultivation through their intensive gathering and processing of wild plant foods. In both areas, there was a well-established ground stone tool technology, a method of pounding and grinding nuts and other plant foods, that could be adapted to newly cultivated foods.

By the end of the Archaic era, people in eastern North America had domesticated certain native plants, including sunflowers; weeds called goosefoot, sumpweed, or marsh elder; and squash or gourds of some kind. These provided seeds that were important sources of carbohydrates and fat in the diet.

The earliest cultivation seems to have taken place along the river valleys of the Midwest and the Southeast, with experimentation beginning as early as 7,000 years ago and domestication beginning 4,000 to 2,000 years ago. Although the term "Neolithic" is not used in North American prehistory, these were the first steps toward the same major subsistence changes that took place during the Neolithic (8,000-2,000 B.C.) period elsewhere in the world.

Archaeologists debate the reasons for beginning cultivation in the eastern part of the continent. Although population and sedentary living were increasing at the time, there is little evidence that people lacked adequate wild food resources; the newly domesticated foods supplemented a continuing mixed subsistence of hunting, fishing, and gathering wild plants. Increasing predictability of food supplies may have been a motive. It has been suggested that some early cultivation was for medicinal and ceremonial plants rather than for food. One archaeologist has pointed out that the early domesticated plants were all weedy species that do well in open, disturbed habitats, the kind that would form around human settlements where people cut down trees, trample the ground, deposit trash, and dig holes. It has been suggested that sunflower, sumpweed, and other plants almost domesticated themselves, that is, they thrived in human-disturbed habitats, so humans intensively collected them and began to control their distribution. Women in the Archaic communities were probably the main experimenters with cultivation, because ethnoarchaeological evidence tells us that women were the main collectors of plant food and had detailed knowledge of plants.

10. The passage mainly discusses which of the following aspects of the life of Archaic peoples?

- (A) The principal sources of food that made up their diet
- (B) Their development of ground stone tool technology
- (C) Their development of agriculture
- (D) Their distribution of work between men and women

11. The word "these" in line 13 refers to

- (A) seeds
- (B) river valleys
- (C) the Midwest and the Southeast
- (D) experimentation and domestication



12. According to the passage, when did the domestication of plants begin in North America?
 (A) 7,000 years ago
 (B) 4,000 to 2,000 years ago
 (C) Long after the Neolithic period
 (D) Before the Archaic period
13. The word "adequate" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
 (A) sufficient
 (B) healthful
 (C) varied
 (D) dependable
14. According to the passage, which of the following was a possible motive for the cultivation of ----- plants in eastern North America?
 (A) Lack of enough wild food sources
 (B) The need to keep trees from growing close to settlements
 (C) Provision of work for an increasing population
 (D) Desire for the consistent availability of food
15. The phrase "rather than" in line 21 is closest in meaning to
 (A) in addition to
 (B) instead of
 (C) as a replacement
 (D) such as
16. The plant "sumpweed" is mentioned in line 25 in order to
 (A) contrast a plant with high nutritional value with one with little nutritional value
 (B) explain the medicinal use of a plant
 (C) clarify which plants grew better in places where trees were not cut down
 (D) provide an example of a plant that was easy to domesticate
17. The word "thrived" in line 26 is closest in meaning to
 (A) stayed
 (B) originated
 (C) grew well
 (D) died out
18. According to the passage, which of the following is true about all early domesticated plants?
 (A) They were varieties of weeds.
 (B) They were moved from disturbed areas.
 (C) They succeeded in areas with many trees.
 (D) They failed to grow in trampled or damaged areas.
19. According to the passage, it is thought that most of the people who began cultivating plants were
 (A) medical workers
 (B) leaders of ceremonies
 (C) women
 (D) hunters





Questions 20-29

Many ants forage across the countryside in large numbers and undertake mass migrations; these activities proceed because one ant lays a trail on the ground for the others to follow. As a worker ant returns home after finding a source of food, it marks the route by intermittently touching its stinger to the ground and depositing a tiny amount of trail pheromone—a mixture of chemicals that delivers diverse messages as the context changes.

These trails incorporate no directional information and may be followed by other ants in either direction.

Unlike some other messages, such as the one arising from a dead ant, a food trail has to be kept secret from members of other species. It is not surprising then that ant species use a wide variety of compounds as trail pheromones. Ants can be extremely sensitive to these signals. Investigators working with the trail pheromone of the leafcutter ant *Atta texana* calculated that one milligram of this substance would suffice to lead a column of ants three times around Earth.

The vapor of the evaporating pheromone over the trail guides an ant along the way, and the ant detects this signal with receptors in its antennae. A trail pheromone will evaporate to furnish the highest concentration of vapor right over the trail, in what is called a vapor space. In following the trail, the ant moves to the right and left, oscillating from side to side across the line of the trail itself, bringing first one and then the other antenna into the vapor space. As the ant moves to the right, its left antenna arrives in the vapor space. The signal it receives causes it to swing to the left, and the ant then pursues this new course until its right antenna reaches the vapor space. It then swings back to the right, and so weaves back and forth down the trail.

20. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) The mass migration of ants
(B) How ants mark and follow a chemical trail
(C) Different species of ants around the world
(D) The information contained in pheromones
21. The word "forage" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
- (A) look up
(B) walk toward
(C) revolve around
(D) search for food
22. The word "intermittently" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
- (A) periodically
(B) incorrectly
(C) rapidly
(D) roughly
23. The phrase "the one" in line 8 refers to a single
- (A) message
(B) dead ant
(C) food trail
(D) species





24. According to the passage, why do ants use different compounds as trail pheromones?
- (A) To reduce their sensitivity to some chemicals
 - (B) To attract different types of ants
 - (C) To protect their trail from other species
 - (D) To indicate how far away the food is
25. The author mentions the trail pheromone of the leafcutter ant in line 11 to point out
- (A) how little pheromone is needed to mark a trail
 - (B) the different types of pheromones ants can produce
 - (C) a type of ant that is common in many parts of the world
 - (D) that certain ants can produce up to one milligram of pheromone
26. According to the passage, how are ants guided by trail pheromones?
- (A) They concentrate on the smell of food.
 - (B) They follow an ant who is familiar with the trail.
 - (C) They avoid the vapor spaces by moving in a straight line.
 - (D) They sense the vapor through their antennae.
27. The word "furnish" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
- (A) include
 - (B) provide
 - (C) cover
 - (D) select
28. The word "oscillating" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- (A) falling
 - (B) depositing
 - (C) swinging
 - (D) starting
29. According to the passage, the highest amount of pheromone vapor is found
- (A) in the receptors of the ants
 - (B) just above the trail
 - (C) in the source of food
 - (D) under the soil along the trail





Questions 30-39

Native Americans probably arrived from Asia in successive waves over several millennia, crossing a plain hundreds of miles wide that now lies inundated by 160 feet of water released by melting glaciers. For several periods of time, the first beginning
Line around 60,000 B.C. and the last ending around 7,000 B.C., this land bridge was open. The
 (5) first people traveled in the dusty trails of the animals they hunted. They brought with them not only their families, weapons, and tools but also a broad metaphysical understanding, sprung from dreams and visions and articulated in myth and song, which complemented their scientific and historical knowledge of the lives of animals and of people. All this they shaped in a variety of languages, bringing into being oral literatures of power and beauty.

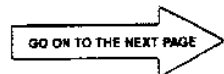
(10) Contemporary readers, forgetting the origins of western epic, lyric, and dramatic forms, are easily disposed to think of "literature" only as something written. But on reflection it becomes clear that the more critically useful as well as the more frequently employed sense of the term concerns the artfulness of the verbal creation, not its mode of presentation. Ultimately, literature is aesthetically valued, regardless of language, culture,
 (15) or mode of presentation, because some significant verbal achievement results from the struggle in words between tradition and talent. Verbal art has the ability to shape out a compelling inner vision in some skillfully crafted public verbal form.

Of course, the differences between the written and oral modes of expression are not without consequences for an understanding of Native American literature. The essential
 (20) difference is that a speech event is an evolving communication, an "emergent form," the shape, functions, and aesthetic values of which become more clearly realized over the course of the performance. In performing verbal art, the performer assumes responsibility for the manner as well as the content of the performance, while the audience assumes the responsibility for evaluating the performer's competence in both areas. It is this intense
 (25) mutual engagement that elicits the display of skill and shapes the emerging performance. Where written literature provides us with a tradition of texts, oral literature offers a tradition of performances.

30. According to the passage, why did the first people who came to North America leave their homeland?
 (A) They were hoping to find a better climate.
 (B) They were seeking freedom.
 (C) They were following instructions given in a dream.
 (D) They were looking for food.
31. The phrase "are easily disposed" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
 (A) demonstrate reluctance
 (B) readily encourage others
 (C) have a tendency
 (D) often fail
32. The word "Ultimately" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
 (A) frequently
 (B) normally
 (C) whenever possible
 (D) in the end



33. The word "compelling" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
 (A) joyous
 (B) intricate
 (C) competing
 (D) forceful
34. What is the main point of the second paragraph?
 (A) Public performance is essential to verbal art.
 (B) Oral narratives are a valid form of literature.
 (C) Native Americans have a strong oral tradition in art.
 (D) The production of literature provides employment for many artists.
35. What can be inferred about the nature of the Native American literature discussed in the passage?
 (A) It reflects historical and contemporary life in Asia.
 (B) Its main focus is on daily activities.
 (C) It is based primarily on scientific knowledge.
 (D) It is reshaped each time it is experienced.
36. According to the passage, what responsibility does the audience of a verbal art performance have?
 (A) They provide financial support for performances.
 (B) They judge the quality of the content and presentation.
 (C) They participate in the performance by chanting responses.
 (D) They determine the length of the performance by requesting a continuation.
37. Which of the following is NOT true of the Native American literature discussed in the passage?
 (A) It involves acting.
 (B) It has ancient origins.
 (C) It has a set form.
 (D) It expresses an inner vision.
38. What can be inferred from the passage about the difference between written and oral literature?
 (A) Written literature reflects social values better than oral literature does.
 (B) Written literature involves less interaction between audience and creator during the creative progress than oral literature does.
 (C) Written literature usually is not based on historical events, whereas oral literature is.
 (D) Written literature is not as highly respected as oral literature is.
39. What is the author's attitude toward Native American literature?
 (A) Admiring of its form
 (B) Critical of the cost of its production
 (C) Amused by its content
 (D) Skeptical about its origins





Questions 40-50

The cities in the United States have been the most visible sponsors and beneficiaries of projects that place art in public places. They have shown exceptional imagination in applying the diverse forms of contemporary art to a wide variety of purposes. The *Line* activities observed in a number of "pioneer" cities sponsoring art in public places—

(5) broadening exploration of public sites, an increasing awareness among both sponsors and the public of the varieties of contemporary artistic practice, and a growing public enthusiasm—are increasingly characteristic of cities across the country. With many cities now undergoing renewed development, opportunities are continuously emerging for the inclusion of art in new or renewed public environments, including buildings,

(10) plazas, parks, and transportation facilities. The result of these activities is a group of artworks that reflect the diversity of contemporary art and the varying character and goals of the sponsoring communities.

In sculpture, the projects range from a cartoonlike Mermaid in Miami Beach by Roy Lichtenstein to a small forest planted in New York City by Alan Sonfist. The use

(15) of murals followed quickly upon the use of sculpture and has brought to public sites the work of artists as different as the realist Thomas Hart Benton and the Pop artist Robert Rauschenberg. The specialized requirements of particular urban situations have further expanded the use of art in public places: in Memphis, sculptor Richard Hunt has created a monument to Martin Luther King, Jr., who was slain there; in New York, Dan Flavin

(20) and Bill Brand have contributed neon and animation works to the enhancement of mass transit facilities. And in numerous cities, art is being raised as a symbol of the commitment to revitalize urban areas.

By continuing to sponsor projects involving a growing body of art in public places, cities will certainly enlarge the situations in which the public encounters and grows

(25) familiar with the various forms of contemporary art. Indeed, cities are providing artists with an opportunity to communicate with a new and broader audience. Artists are recognizing the distinction between public and private spaces, and taking that into account when executing their public commissions. They are working in new, often more durable media, and on an unaccustomed scale.

40. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) The influence of art on urban architecture in United States cities
- (B) The growth of public art in United States cities.
- (C) The increase in public appreciation of art in the United States.
- (D) The differences between public art in Europe and the United States.
41. The word "exceptional" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
- (A) remarkable
- (B) fearless
- (C) expert
- (D) visible

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



42. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 1 as results of the trend toward installing contemporary art in public places in the United States EXCEPT

- (A) the transfer of artwork from private to public sites
- (B) artworks that represent a city's special character
- (C) greater interest in art by the American public
- (D) a broader understanding of the varieties of contemporary art

43. According to the passage, new settings for public art are appearing as a result of

- (A) communities that are building more art museums
- (B) artists who are moving to urban areas
- (C) urban development and renewal
- (D) an increase in the number of artists in the United States.

44. The author mentions Roy Lichtenstein and Alan Sonfist in line 14 in order to

- (A) show that certain artist are famous mostly for their public art
- (B) introduce the subject of unusual works of art
- (C) demonstrate the diversity of artworks displayed in public
- (D) contrast the cities of Miami Beach and New York

45. It can be inferred from the passage that the city of Memphis sponsored a work by Richard Hunt because the city authorities believed that

- (A) the sculpture would symbolize the urban renewal of Memphis
- (B) Memphis was an appropriate place for a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr.
- (C) the artwork would promote Memphis as a center for the arts
- (D) the sculpture would provide a positive example to other artists.

46. The word "enhancement" in line 20 is closest in meaning to

- (A) replacement
- (B) design
- (C) improvement
- (D) decoration

47. The word "revitalize" in line 22 is closest in meaning to

- (A) show the importance of
- (B) promise to enlarge
- (C) bring new life to
- (D) provide artworks for





48. The word "that" in line 27 refers to
(A) contemporary art
(B) opportunity
(C) audience
(D) distinction
49. The word "executing" in line 28 is closest in meaning to
(A) judging
(B) selling
(C) explaining
(D) producing
50. According to paragraph 3, artists who work on public art projects are doing all of the following EXCEPT
(A) creating artworks that are unusual in size
(B) raising funds to sponsor various public projects
(C) exposing a large number of people to works of art
(D) using new materials that are long-lasting.

This is the end of Section 3.



**If you finish before time is called,
check your work on Section 3 only.**

Answer Keys**TEST 3**

Section 1		Section 2		Section 3	
1.D	26.D	1.A	21.D	1.C	26.D
2.C	27.C	2.B	22.B	2.D	27.B
3.C	28.B	3.A	23.C	3.A	28.C
4.B	29.A	4.B	24.B	4.C	29.B
5.A	30.C	5.D	25.C	5.D	30.D
6.A	31.B	6.A	26.D	6.B	31.C
7.C	32.C	7.B	27.C	7.D	32.D
8.B	33.A	8.C	28.A	8.A	33.D
9.C	34.B	9.D	28.D	9.B	34.B
10.B	35.D	10.C	30.A	10.C	35.D
11.D	36.C	11.B	31.D	11.D	36.B
12.A	37.B	12.D	32.C	12.B	37.C
13.C	38.B	13.C	33.D	13.A	38.B
14.B	39.B	14.B	34.C	14.D	39.A
15.A	40.D	15.B	35.B	15.B	40.B
16.C	41.A	16.D	36.C	16.D	41.A
17.B	42.B	17.A	37.D	17.C	42.A
18.D	43.A	18.C	38.C	18.A	43.C
19.A	44.B	19.D	39.B	19.C	44.C
20.D	45.A	20.A	40.A	20.B	45.B
21.B	46.C			21.D	46.C
22.B	47.A			22.A	47.C
23.B	48.B			23.A	48.D
24.C	49.C			24.C	49.D
25.D	50.D			25.A	50.B

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2003
TEST 4

Section 1.....	107
Section 2.....	117
Section 3.....	123
Answer keys.....	135



Section 1

Listening Comprehension

1

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in this test. Do **not** take notes or write in your test book at any time. Do **not** turn the pages until you are told to do so.

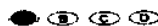
Part A

Directions: In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you hear:

Sample Answer



In your test book, you read:

- (A) He doesn't like the painting either.
- (B) He doesn't know how to paint.
- (C) He doesn't have any paintings.
- (D) He doesn't know what to do.

You learn from the conversation that neither the man nor the woman likes the painting. The best answer to the question "what does the man mean?" is (A), "He doesn't like the painting either." Therefore, the correct choice is (A).

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1. (A) Review their notes from the class lectures.
(B) Reread their textbook.
(C) Review their homework assignments.
(D) Talk with their professor.
2. (A) He wants to go home early today.
(B) He wants the woman to repeat what she said.
(C) He understands why the woman was late.
(D) It often takes him two hours to get home.
3. (A) Try to borrow Professor Wilson's camera.
(B) Apologize for breaking Professor Wilson's camera.
(C) Use the man's camera carefully.
(D) Ask the man to take the photographs for her.
4. (A) She has plans to work in a supermarket this summer.
(B) She wants to take a class in marketing.
(C) She doesn't want to work this summer.
(D) She hasn't finalized her plans for the summer.
5. (A) Calculate the number of calories in the cake.
(B) Celebrate his birthday some other time.
(C) Save a piece of cake for later.
(D) Have some cake with the woman.
6. (A) Go to bed earlier.
(B) Go to the gym less often.
(C) Go to the gym later in the day.
(D) Go to the gym with a friend.
7. (A) She has several pages more to copy.
(B) She likes the way the copies look.
(C) She doesn't know how to operate the machine.
(D) She'll be finished soon.
8. (A) She took the wrong prescription for her condition.
(B) She took the medication as directed.
(C) She forgot to take her medication last night.
(D) She didn't take the medication with food.
9. (A) She needed the notes last week.
(B) She'll have enough time to prepare for the exam.
(C) The man won't need to study the notes for the exam.
(D) The man can return her notes after the exam.
10. (A) Get a new suit.
(B) Worry less about his appearance.
(C) Look for a different job.
(D) Have his suit cleaned.



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11. (A) She expects the weather to be nice next weekend.
 (B) She forgot she had so much studying to do.
 (C) She usually hands in her assignments early.
 (D) She won't have much time to study later.
12. (A) She doesn't like science fiction.
 (B) She plans to attend the fair.
 (C) She can't meet the man on Saturday.
 (D) She has already seen the movie.
13. (A) He can't afford to buy the ticket.
 (B) He needs a break from the math problem.
 (C) He doesn't want to go to the opera.
 (D) He'll meet the woman when he has finished the math problem.
14. (A) She didn't notice Kevin's new haircut.
 (B) Kevin often gets strange haircuts.
 (C) The man should get a haircut like Kevin's.
 (D) Kevin's haircut looks good on him.
15. (A) Leave the package for him to mail later.
 (B) Find another person to send the package.
 (C) Proofread the report for him.
 (D) Finish the report before Wednesday's meeting.
16. (A) The woman's notes might have fallen off her desk.
 (B) The woman can borrow his notes.
 (C) He'll help the woman organize her desk.
 (D) The woman probably won't find her notes.
17. (A) He thinks the professor speaks too quickly.
 (B) He doesn't have trouble understanding the professor's lectures.
 (C) He isn't taking Professor Butler's class.
 (D) He thinks students shouldn't complain about the professor's lectures.
18. (A) Her hometown doctor works at the student health center.
 (B) She cannot help the man choose a doctor.
 (C) She didn't know she needed a physical exam to play basketball.
 (D) The man should visit a doctor in his hometown.
19. (A) She wishes she could take a different class.
 (B) She has already read most of the assigned books.
 (C) The students don't have to read every book on the list.
 (D) The reading list doesn't contain many interesting books.


 GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



20. (A) She lost Sally's new address.
 (B) Sally had to move unexpectedly.
 (C) She'll bring the mail to Sally's house.
 (D) She's no longer in contact with Sally.
21. (A) She hasn't finished her paper.
 (B) She has lost her parking sticker.
 (C) She's parked illegally.
 (D) She put too little money in the parking meter.
22. (A) They have to change their weekend plans
 (B) They recently visited Mount Henry Forest.
 (C) They hope to join the Outdoor Club next year.
 (D) They plan to go hiking this weekend.
23. (A) There aren't many jobs available.
 (B) The woman needs to improve her skills.
 (C) The woman can find a better job.
 (D) There might be a way for the woman to keep the same job.
24. (A) Form a new committee.
 (B) Join her committee.
 (C) Find out when the conference will be held.
 (D) Schedule a committee meeting.
25. (A) The man should have called her relatives.
 (B) She has visited San Francisco before.
 (C) She won't need a tour guide.
 (D) She isn't looking forward to her trip.
26. (A) Try to buy Jane's tickets.
 (B) Sell tickets to the boys' choir concert.
 (C) Invite Jane to the boys' choir concert.
 (D) Call the ticket office.
27. (A) Ask if he can drive the car.
 (B) Repair the seats.
 (C) Offer to buy the car.
 (D) Look for a better deal.
28. (A) He doesn't know what tools to bring.
 (B) The donkeys will carry the woman's personal items.
 (C) He doesn't mind helping the woman.
 (D) The woman won't have to carry tools.
29. (A) The next bus leaves at 9 o'clock
 (B) The buses are running an hour late.
 (C) The woman will have to wait an hour.
 (D) He isn't sure when the next bus leaves.
30. (A) Refuse to lend Mary her jacket.
 (B) Use the jacket less often.
 (C) Buy Mary a jacket.
 (D) Wear one of Mary's jackets.





Part B

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

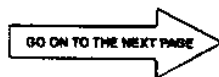
After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.





31. (A) She's unable to attend the study session.
 (B) She has seen a doctor recently.
 (C) She's concerned about medical care.
 (D) She mentions the need for some medical tests.
32. (A) To improve the study skills of university students.
 (B) To suggest changes in the student government.
 (C) To give people the opportunity to speak with a politician.
 (D) To discuss graduation requirements for political science majors.
33. (A) Graduate school application procedures.
 (B) Funding for university education.
 (C) Winning the confidence of voters.
 (D) Preparing for an important test.
34. (A) Tell her what to study for the history test.
 (B) Write a favorable letter of recommendation.
 (C) Advise her about how to run an election campaign.
 (D) Suggest a topic for a research paper.
35. (A) A lecture in their American literature course.
 (B) A film about the American frontier.
 (C) A book they both read.
 (D) The woman's recent trip to the American Midwest.
36. (A) Boston schools.
 (B) Frontier life.
 (C) Teaching requirements.
 (D) Immigration patterns.
37. (A) Boring
 (B) Comfortable
 (C) Tragic
 (D) Difficult
38. (A) She was a famous author.
 (B) Her family later became famous landowners.
 (C) She exemplifies the immigrant spirit.
 (D) She invented some labor-saving farm equipment.
39. (A) To the library
 (B) To the movies
 (C) To a bookstore
 (D) To a travel bureau





Part C

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions. The talks and the questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you hear:

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer



In your test book, you read: (A) To demonstrate the latest use of computer graphics.
(B) To discuss the possibility of an economic depression.
(C) To explain the working of the brain.
(D) To dramatize a famous mystery story.

The best answer to the question, "What is the main purpose of the program?" is (C). "To explain the workings of the brain." Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer



In your test book, you read: (A) It is required of all science majors.
(B) It will never be shown again.
(C) It can help viewers improve their memory skills.
(D) It will help with course work.

The best answer to the question, "Why does the speaker recommend watching the program?" is (D). "It will help with course work." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.





40. (A) The diagnosis of asthma.
(B) How to prevent an asthma attack.
(C) What asthma is and what happens during an asthma attack.
(D) The types of medicine available to an asthmatic.
41. (A) Inner ears.
(B) Bronchial tubes.
(C) Sinuses.
(D) Tonsils.
42. (A) They shouldn't come to the camp.
(B) They must limit their activities.
(C) They will be seen by a doctor every day.
(D) They bring their medicine to camp.
43. (A) It bothers people with asthma.
(B) Cigarettes aren't allowed at the camp.
(C) It pollutes the air in the tents.
(D) People who smoke don't come to the camp.
44. (A) The rate at which the universe is expanding.
(B) How gravity affects a planet's orbit.
(C) Newton's three laws of motion.
(D) Early models of the universe.





5. (A) That it can't be measured.
(B) That it doesn't change.
(C) That it's getting smaller.
(D) That it's rapidly increasing.
6. (A) Why stars move so quickly.
(B) Why few stars have planets.
(C) Why stars aren't moving toward one another.
(D) Why stars haven't moved farther apart.
7. (A) Newton's life and times.
(B) The influence of earlier scientists on Newton's ideas.
(C) How gravity repels objects very close to each other.
(D) How the current theory resolved contradictions in earlier ones.
48. (A) What spiders eat.
(B) Why spider webs are so strong.
(C) How computers can be useful to biologists.
(D) How new kinds of structures might be designed.
49. (A) They're much larger than spiders.
(B) They're quite delicate.
(C) They have unusual ways of gathering food.
(D) They developed a long time before spiders.
50. (A) Chemists.
(B) Architects.
(C) Airline pilots.
(D) Auto designers.

This is the end of Section 1.
Stop work on Section 1.



Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.
The supervisor will tell you when to begin work on section 2.

Section 2 Structure and Written Expression



Time: 25 minutes

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.



2

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Structure

- When ----- from milk, the remainder is called skim milk.
(A) all the butterfat is removed
(B) removing all the butterfat that
(C) is all the butterfat removed
(D) the removal of all the butterfat
- The Buffalo River in Arkansas was designated ----- in 1972.
(A) a national river and
(B) which a national river
(C) a national river
(D) being a national river
- Much of northern Canada lies within the Arctic Circle, and -----ice or the sparse vegetation known as tundra.
(A) it is permanently covered by
(B) by permanently it is covered
(C) is permanently covered by it
(D) it is covered by permanently
- Manipulation of the spinal column, massage, and dietary adjustments ----- used in chiropractic therapy.
(A) the principal methods are
(B) are the principal methods
(C) how are the principal methods
(D) are there the principal methods
- Giant corporations ----- to dominate the United States economy in the late nineteenth century, grew steadily larger during the 1920's.
(A) which began
(B) in which began
(C) they began
(D) which they began
- The tradition of the bowhead whale hunt ----- back a thousand years and is a vital part of Inuit culture.
(A) goes
(B) if it goes
(C) gone
(D) that went
- , the son of an impoverished farmer, was born on Long Island.
(A) The poet was Walt Whitman
(B) When the poet Walt Whitman
(C) The poet Walt Whitman
(D) That the poet Walt Whitman
- The primary digestive function of the throat and esophagus is ----- swallowed materials from the mouth to the stomach.
(A) to transport
(B) transported
(C) for transportation
(D) that transported

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9. Insulin is manufactured by specialized cells in the pancreas and released ----- glucose reaches a certain concentration in the bloodstream.
(A) which
(B) whenever
(C) how
(D) during
10. One of the basic principles of wildlife conservation involves ----- adequate natural food and shelter to maintain populations of each species in a given habitat.
(A) the provision
(B) that provision
(C) to provide
(D) providing
11. In 1974 the space probe Mariner 10 discovered ----- Mercury's surface is cratered by meteorite impacts.
(A) that the planet
(B) of the planet
(C) the planet that
(D) which planet is
12. In the diurnal type of tidal oscillation, the alternate rise and fall of sea level, a single high water and a single low water occur ----- tidal day.
(A) each
(B) each of
(C) each of the
(D) of each
13. The chief justice of the United States presides over the Supreme Court during oral arguments and in conferences -----.
(A) of which decisions concern
(B) have important decisions
(C) that important decisions
(D) concerning important decisions
14. By focusing on the interesting, ----- the significant, the penny press newspapers of the 1830's helped to change the concept of news.
(A) which does not necessarily
(B) not necessarily
(C) was not necessarily
(D) nor necessarily being
15. Documentary evidence supports claims that ----- the New World about AD 1000.
(A) reached the Vikings
(B) the Vikings reached
(C) reaching the Vikings
(D) the Vikings that reached





Written Expression

16. Fog and mist, like clouds, can formed only in the presence of dust particles.
 A B C D
17. The Spanish claiming title to all of North America and established the oldest city in the United States, St. Augustine, Florida, in 1565.
 A B C D
18. The federal system of government in Canada is similar to it of the United States.
 A B C D
19. It may be argued that genetics, the study of heredity and variation, underwent the most rapid development of any science biological in the twentieth century.
 A B C D
20. Music involves the interaction of three elements: rhythm, melodic, and harmony.
 A B C D
21. The Medicare program was established in 1965 to helping elderly United States citizens pay the increasing cost of health care.
 A B C D
22. Researchers have found subtle neurological differences between the brains of men and women either in physical structure and in the way they function.
 A B C D
23. Scientists have traditionally classified plants by grouping them according to similarities in their overall appear, their internal structure, and the form of their reproductive organs.
 A B C D
24. Geometric figures first appeared more than 15,000 years ago in both practically and decorative forms, such as shapes of buildings, cave paintings, and decorations on pottery.
 A B C D

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 



25. In the early nineteenth century, the Cherokee nation of American Indians was adopted
A B
 a written constitution based on that of the United States.
C D
26. The able of writers to precisely record observations made about others enables them
A B
 to include in their work a great deal of material outside their own experience.
C D
27. In Connecticut, hundreds of houses dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth
A B
 centuries are preserved by more as 100 local or national historical societies.
C D
28. In 1899 Mary Elizabeth Brown donated hers collection of over 200 musical
A B C
instruments to the Metropolitan Museum of art.
D
29. Four different types of remembering are ordinarily distinguished by psychologists:
A B C
 recollection, recall, recognize, and relearning.
D
30. Harbors are protected areas of water that can be used the transfer of passengers
A B C
 and cargo between ships shore.
D
31. Fossil remains reveal that the farther back in time an animal lived, the smaller
A B
than was its brain in proportion to the size of its skull.
C D
32. As do all insects, a butterfly has a hard outer covering, called it an exoskeleton,
A B C
that both supports and protects the body.
D
33. In the early 1900's Pennsylvania's industries grew rapidly, a growth sometimes
A B
accompanied by disputes labor.
C D





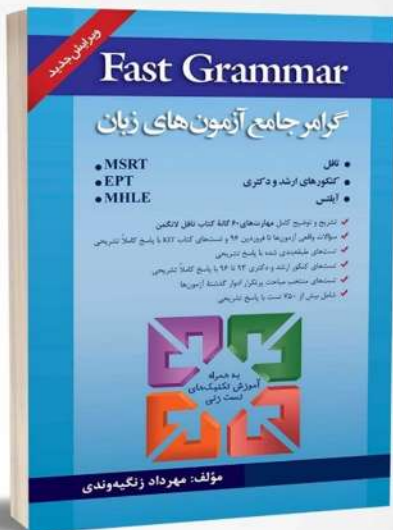
34. Also known as a movie or a film, the motion picture is one of the most popular form of art and entertainment throughout the world.
A B C D
35. The soil in which coffee is grown must be rich, moisture, and absorbent enough to accept water readily, but sufficiently loose to allow rapid drainage.
A B C D
36. A merger is achieved when a company purchased the property of other firms, thus absorbing them into one corporate structure that retain its original identity.
B C D A
37. Under the certain conditions, a rainbow appears at the end of a rain shower in the quarter of the sky opposite the Sun.
A B C D
38. During the nineteenth century the molecular theory of matter was developed, which considered all matter to be composed of tiny, indivisible entity called molecules.
A B C D
39. A cardinal role for players of the lute, a stringed instrument, are that every note is sustained for as long as possible.
A B C D
40. It was the split of eleven southern states from the Union in 1861 that leading to the Civil War in the United States.
A B C D

This is the end of Section 2.

If you finish before time is called, check your work on Section 2 only.



The supervisor will tell you when to begin work on section 3.



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Section 3

Reading Comprehension



Time: 55 minutes

Directions: In this section, you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. For questions 1-50, you are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all question about the information in a passage on the basis of what is **stated** or **implied** in that passage.





Questions 1-9

In 1903 the members of the governing board of the University of Washington, in Seattle, engaged a firm of landscape architects, specialists in the design of outdoor environments-Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts-to advise them on an appropriate layout for the university grounds. The plan impressed the university officials, and in time many of its recommendations were implemented. City officials in Seattle, the largest city in the northwestern United States, were also impressed, for they employed the same organization to study Seattle's public park needs. John Olmsted did the investigation and subsequent report on Seattle's parks. He and his brothers believed that parks should be adapted to the local topography, utilize the area's trees and shrubs, and be available to the entire community. They especially emphasized the need for natural, serene settings where hurried urban dwellers could periodically escape from the city. The essence of the Olmsted park plan was to develop a continuous driveway, twenty miles long that would tie together a whole series of parks, playgrounds, and parkways. There would be local parks and squares, too, but all of this was meant to supplement the major driveway, which was to remain the unifying factor for the entire system.

In November of 1903 the city council of Seattle adopted the Olmsted Report, and it automatically became the master plan for the city's park system. Prior to this report, Seattle's park development was very limited and funding meager. All this changed after the report. Between 1907 and 1913, city voters approved special funding measures amounting to \$4,000,000. With such unparalleled sums at their disposal, with the Olmsted guidelines to follow, and with the added incentive of wanting to have the city at its best for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909, the Parks Board bought aggressively. By 1913 Seattle had 25 parks amounting to 1,400 acres, as well as 400 acres in playgrounds, pathways, boulevards, and triangles. More lands would be added in the future, but for all practical purposes it was the great land surge of 1907-1913 that established Seattle's park system.

- What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - The planned development of Seattle's public park system
 - The organization of the Seattle city government
 - The history of the Olmsted Brothers architectural firm
 - The design and building of the University of Washington campus
- The word "engaged" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
 - trained
 - hired
 - described
 - evaluated
- The word "subsequent" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
 - complicated
 - alternate
 - later
 - detailed

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 



4. Which of the following statements about parks does NOT reflect the views of the Olmsted Brothers firm?
- (A) They should be planted with trees that grow locally.
- (B) They should provide a quiet, restful environment.
- (C) They should be protected by limiting the number of visitors from the community.
- (D) They should be designed to conform to the topography of the area.
5. Why does the author mention "local parks and squares" in lines 13-14 when talking about the Olmsted plan?
- (A) To emphasize the difficulties facing adoption of the plan
- (B) To illustrate the comprehensive nature of the plan
- (C) To demonstrate an omission in the plan
- (D) To describe Seattle's landscape prior to implementation of the plan
6. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about how citizens of Seattle received the Olmsted Report?
- (A) They were hostile to the report's conclusions.
- (B) They ignored the Olmsteds' findings.
- (C) They supported the Olmsteds' plans.
- (D) They favored the city council seeking advice from another firm.
7. According to the passage, when was the Olmsted Report officially accepted as the master plan for the Seattle public park system?
- (A) 1903
- (B) 1907
- (C) 1909
- (D) 1913
8. The word "sums" in line 20 is closest in meaning to
- (A) problems
- (B) amounts
- (C) services
- (D) debts
9. According to the passage, which of the following was most directly influenced by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition?
- (A) The University of Washington
- (B) Brookline, Massachusetts
- (C) The mayor of Seattle
- (D) The Seattle Parks Board





Questions 10-19

No two comets ever look identical, but they have basic features in common, one of the most obvious of which is a coma. A coma looks like a misty, patch of light with one or more tails often streaming from it in the direction away from the Sun.

Line At the heart of a comet's coma lies a nucleus of solid material, typically no more than

(5) 10 kilometers across. The visible coma is a huge cloud of gas and dust that has escaped from the nucleus, which it then surrounds like an extended atmosphere. The coma can extend as far as a million kilometers outward from the nucleus. Around the coma there is often an even larger invisible envelope of hydrogen gas.

The most graphic proof that the grand spectacle of a comet develops from a relatively (10) small and inconspicuous chunk of ice and dust was the close-up image obtained in 1986 by the European Giotto probe of the nucleus of Halley's Comet. It turned out to be a bit like a very dark asteroid, measuring 16 by 8 kilometers. Ices have evaporated from its outer layers to leave a crust of nearly black dust all over the surface. Bright jets of gas from evaporating ice burst out on the side facing the Sun, where the surface gets heated up, carrying dust (15) with them. This is how the coma and the tails are created.

Comets grow tails only when they get warm enough for ice and dust to boil off. As a comet's orbit brings it closer to the Sun, first the coma grows, then two distinct tails usually form. One, the less common kind, contains electrically charged (i.e., ionized) atoms of gas, which are blown off directly in the direction away from the Sun by the magnetic field of (20) the solar wind. The other tail is made of neutral dust particles, which get gently pushed back by the pressure of the sunlight itself. Unlike the ion tail, which is straight, the dust tail becomes curved as the particles follow their own orbits around the Sun.

10. The passage focuses on comets primarily in terms of their
(A) orbital patterns
(B) coma and tails
(C) brightness
(D) size

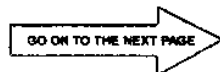
12. The word "heart" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
(A) center
(B) edge
(C) tail
(D) beginning

11. The word "identical" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) equally fast
(B) exactly alike
(C) near each other
(D) invisible





13. Why does the author mention the Giotto probe in paragraph 3?
 (A) It had a relatively small and inconspicuous nucleus.
 (B) It was very similar to an asteroid.
 (C) It was covered with an unusual black dust.
 (D) It provided visual evidence of the makeup of a comet's nucleus.
14. It can be inferred from the passage that the nucleus of a comet is made up of
 (A) dust and gas
 (B) ice and dust
 (C) hydrogen gas
 (D) electrically charged atoms
15. The word "graphic" in line 9 is closest in meaning to
 (A) mathematical
 (B) popular
 (C) unusual
 (D) vivid
16. Which of the following occurred as the ices from Halley's Comet evaporated?
 (A) Black dust was left on the comet's surface.
 (B) The nucleus of the comet expanded.
 (C) The tail of the comet straightened out.
 (D) Jets of gas caused the comet to increase its speed.
17. All of the following statements about the tails of comets are true EXCEPT:
 (A) They can contain electrically charged or neutral particles.
 (B) They can be formed only when there is sufficient heat.
 (C) They are formed before the coma expands.
 (D) They always point in the direction away from the Sun.
18. The word "distinct" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
 (A) visible
 (B) gaseous
 (C) separate
 (D) new
19. Compared to the tail of electrically charged atoms, the tail of neutral dust particles is relatively
 (A) long
 (B) curved
 (C) unpredictable
 (D) bright



**Questions 20-29**

Many prehistoric people subsisted as hunters and gatherers. Undoubtedly, game animals, including some very large species, provided major components of human diets.

An important controversy centering on the question of human effects on prehistoric wildlife concerns the sudden disappearance of so many species of large animals at or near the end

- (5) of the Pleistocene epoch. Most paleontologists suspect that abrupt changes in climate led to the mass extinctions. Others, however, have concluded that prehistoric people drove many of those species to extinction through overhunting. In their "Pleistocene overkill hypothesis," they cite what seems to be a remarkable coincidence between the arrival of prehistoric peoples in North and South America and the time during which mammoths, (10) giant ground sloths, the giant bison, and numerous other large mammals became extinct. Perhaps the human species was driving others to extinction long before the dawn of history.

Hunter-gatherers may have contributed to Pleistocene extinctions in more indirect ways. Besides overhunting, at least three other kinds of effects have been suggested: direct competition, imbalances between competing species of game animals, and early (15) agricultural practices. Direct competition may have brought about the demise of large carnivores such as the saber-toothed cats. These animals simply may have been unable to compete with the increasingly sophisticated hunting skills of Pleistocene people.

- Human hunters could have caused imbalances among game animals, leading to the extinctions of species less able to compete. When other predators such as the gray wolf (20) prey upon large mammals, they generally take high proportions of each year's crop of young. Some human hunters, in contrast, tend to take the various age-groups of large animals in proportion to their actual occurrence. If such hunters first competed with the larger predators and then replaced them, they may have allowed more young to survive each year, gradually increasing the populations of favored species. As these populations expanded, (25) they in turn may have competed with other game species for the same environmental niche, forcing the less hunted species into extinction. This theory suggests that human hunters played an indirect role in Pleistocene extinctions by hunting one species more than another.

20. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 (A) The effects of human activities on prehistoric wildlife
 (B) The origins of the hunter-gatherer way of life
 (C) The diets of large animals of the Pleistocene epoch
 (D) The change in climate at the end of the Pleistocene epoch
21. The word "Undoubtedly" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
 (A) occasionally
 (B) unexpectedly
 (C) previously
 (D) certainly





22. The word "components" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
 (A) parts
 (B) problems
 (C) changes
 (D) varieties
23. Which of the following is mentioned as supporting the Pleistocene overkill hypothesis?
 (A) Many of the animals that became extinct were quite large.
 (B) Humans migrated into certain regions around the time that major extinctions occurred.
 (C) There is evidence that new species were arriving in areas inhabited by humans.
 (D) Humans began to keep and care for certain animals.
24. The word "Besides" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
 (A) caused by
 (B) whereas
 (C) in addition to
 (D) in favor of
25. The author mentions saber-toothed cats in line 16 as an example of a carnivore that
 (A) became extinct before the Pleistocene epoch
 (B) was unusually large for its time
 (C) was not able to compete with humans
 (D) caused the extinction of several species
26. The word "they" in line 20 refers to
 (A) human hunters
 (B) game animals
 (C) other predators
 (D) large mammals
27. According to the passage, what is one difference between the hunting done by some humans and the hunting done by gray wolves?
 (A) Some humans hunt more frequently than gray wolves.
 (B) Gray wolves hunt in larger groups than some humans.
 (C) Some humans can hunt larger animals than gray wolves can hunt.
 (D) Some humans prey on animals of all ages, but gray wolves concentrate their efforts on young animals.
28. The word "favored" in line 24 is closest in meaning to
 (A) large
 (B) escaping
 (C) preferred
 (D) local
29. According to the passage, the imbalances discussed in paragraph 3 may have resulted from
 (A) the effect of climate changes on large game animals
 (B) large animals moving into a new environment
 (C) humans hunting some species more than others
 (D) older animals not being able to compete with younger animals





Questions 30-39

Tulips are Old World, rather than New World, plants, with the origins of the species lying in Central Asia. They became an integral part of the gardens of the Ottoman Empire from the sixteenth century onward, and, soon after, part of European life as well. Holland, in particular, became famous for its cultivation of the flower.

- Line
(3) A tenuous line marked the advance of the tulip to the New World, where it was unknown in the wild. The first Dutch colonies in North America had been established in New Netherland by the Dutch West India Company in 1624, and one individual who settled in New Amsterdam (today's Manhattan section of New York City) in 1642 described the flowers that bravely colonized the settlers' gardens. They were the same
(10) flowers seen in Dutch still-life paintings of the time: crown imperials, roses, carnations, and of course tulips. They flourished in Pennsylvania too, where in 1698 William Penn received a report of John Tateham's "Great and Stately Palace," its garden full of tulips. By 1760, Boston newspapers were advertising 50 different kinds of mixed tulip "roots." But the length of the journey between Europe and North America created many
(15) difficulties. Thomas Hancock, an English settler, wrote thanking his plant supplier for a gift of some tulip bulbs from England, but his letter the following year grumbled that they were all dead.

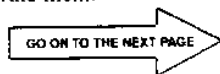
- Tulips arrived in Holland, Michigan, with a later wave of early nineteenth-century Dutch immigrants who quickly colonized the plains of Michigan. Together with many
(20) other Dutch settlements, such as the one at Peella, Iowa, they established a regular demand for European plants. The demand was bravely met by a new kind of tulip entrepreneur, the traveling salesperson. One Dutchman, Hendrick van der Schoot, spent six months in 1849 traveling through the United States taking orders for tulip bulbs. While tulip bulbs were traveling from Europe to the United States to satisfy the nostalgic longings of homesick
(25) English and Dutch settlers, North American plants were traveling in the opposite direction. In England, the enthusiasm for American plants was one reason why tulips dropped out of fashion in the gardens of the rich and famous.

30. Which of the following questions does the passage mainly answer?
(A) What is the difference between an Old World and a New World plant?
(B) Why are tulips grown in many different parts of the world?
(C) How did tulips become popular in North America?
(D) Where were the first Dutch colonies in North America located?
31. The word "integral" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) interesting
(B) fundamental
(C) ornamental
(D) overlooked

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 



32. The passage mentions that tulips were first found in which of the following regions?
(A) Central Asia
(B) Western Europe
(C) India
(D) North America
33. The word "flourished" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
(A) were discovered
(B) were marketed
(C) combined
(D) thrived
34. The author mentions tulip growing in New Netherland, Pennsylvania, and Michigan in order to illustrate how
(A) imported tulips were considered more valuable than locally grown tulips
(B) tulips were commonly passed as gifts from one family to another
(C) tulips grew progressively more popular in North America
(D) attitudes toward tulips varied from one location to another
35. The word "grumbled" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
(A) denied
(B) warned
(C) complained
(D) explained
36. The passage mentions that one reason English and Dutch settlers planted tulips in their gardens was that tulips
(A) were easy to grow
(B) had become readily available
(C) made them appear fashionable
(D) reminded them of home
37. The word "they" in line 20 refers to
(A) tulips
(B) plains
(C) immigrants
(D) plants
38. According to the passage, which of the following changes occurred in English gardens during the European settlement of North America?
(A) They grew in size in order to provide enough plants to export to the New World.
(B) They contained a wider variety of tulips than ever before.
(C) They contained many new types of North American plants.
(D) They decreased in size on the estates of wealthy people.
39. The passage mentions which of the following as a problem associated with the importation of tulips into North America?
(A) They were no longer fashionable by the time they arrived.
(B) They often failed to survive the journey.
(C) Orders often took six months or longer to fill.
(D) Settlers knew little about how to cultivate them.





Questions 40-50

- Pheromones are substances that serve as chemical signals between members of the same species. They are secreted to the outside of the body and cause other individuals of the species to have specific reactions. Pheromones, which are sometimes called
- Line "social hormones," affect a group of individuals somewhat like hormones do an individual
- (5) animal. Pheromones are the predominant medium of communication among insects (but rarely the sole method). Some species have simple pheromone systems and produce only a few pheromones, but others produce many with various functions. Pheromone systems are the most complex in some of the so-called social insects, insects that live in organized groups.
- (10) Chemical communication differs from that by sight or sound in several ways. Transmission is relatively slow (the chemical signals are usually airborne), but the signal can be persistent, depending upon the volatility of the chemical, and is sometimes effective over a very long range. Localization of the signal is generally poorer than
- (15) localization of a sound or visual stimulus and is usually effected by the animal's moving upwind in response to the stimulus. The ability to modulate a chemical signal is limited, compared with communication by visual or acoustic means, but some pheromones may convey different meanings and consequently result in different behavioral or physiological responses, depending on their concentration or when presented in combination. The
- (20) modulation of chemical signals occurs via the elaboration of the number of exocrine glands that produce pheromones. Some species, such as ants, seem to be very articulate creatures, but their medium of communication is difficult for humans to study and appreciate because of our own olfactory, insensitivity and the technological difficulties in detecting and analyzing these pheromones.
- Pheromones play numerous roles in the activities of insects. They may act as alarm
- (25) substances, play a role in individual and group recognition, serve as attractants between sexes, mediate the formation of aggregations, identify foraging trails, and be involved in caste determination. For example, pheromones involved in caste determination include the "queen substance" produced by queen honey bees. Aphids, which are particularly vulnerable to predators because of their gregarious habits and sedentary nature, secrete an alarm pheromone when attacked that causes nearby aphids to respond by moving away.

40. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) How insects use pheromones to communicate
- (B) How pheromones are produced by insects
- (C) Why analyzing insect pheromones is difficult
- (D) The different uses of pheromones among various insect species
41. The word "serve" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
- (A) improve
- (B) function
- (C) begin
- (D) rely

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



42. The purpose of the second mention of "hormones" in line 4 is to point out
- (A) chemical signals that are common among insects
- (B) specific responses of various species to chemical signals
- (C) similarities between two chemical substances
- (D) how insects produce different chemical substances
43. The word "sole" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
- (A) obvious
- (B) best
- (C) only
- (D) final
44. The passage suggests that the speed at which communication through pheromones occurs is dependent on how quickly they
- (A) lose their effectiveness
- (B) evaporate in the air
- (C) travel through the air
- (D) are produced by the body
45. According to the passage, the meaning of a message communicated through a pheromone may vary when the
- (A) chemical structure of the pheromone is changed
- (B) pheromone is excreted while other pheromones are also being excreted
- (C) exocrine glands do not produce the pheromone
- (D) pheromone is released near certain specific organisms
46. The word "detecting" in line 23 is closest in meaning to
- (A) controlling
- (B) storing
- (C) questioning
- (D) finding
47. According to paragraph 2, which of the following has made the study of pheromones difficult?
- (A) Pheromones cannot be easily reproduced in chemical laboratories.
- (B) Existing technology cannot fully explore the properties of pheromones.
- (C) Pheromones are highly volatile.
- (D) Pheromone signals are constantly changing.
48. The word "They" in line 24 refers to
- (A) pheromones
- (B) roles
- (C) activities
- (D) insects
49. The word "sedentary" in line 29 is closest in meaning to
- (A) inactive
- (B) inefficient
- (C) unchangeable
- (D) unbalanced
50. Pheromone systems are relatively complex in insects that
- (A) also communicate using sight and sound
- (B) live underground
- (C) prey on other insects
- (D) live in organized groups



This is the end of Section 3.



**If you finish before time is called,
check your work on Section 3 only.**

Answer Keys

TEST 4

Section 1		Section 2		Section 3	
1.A	26.A	1.A	21.B	1.A	26.C
2.C	27.C	2.C	22.C	2.B	27.D
3.C	28.D	3.A	23.C	3.C	28.C
4.D	29.A	4.B	24.B	4.C	29.C
5.D	30.A	5.A	25.B	5.B	30.C
6.B	31.A	6.A	26.A	6.C	31.B
7.D	32.C	7.C	27.C	7.A	32.A
8.D	33.B	8.A	28.B	8.B	33.D
9.B	34.B	9.B	29.D	9.D	34.C
10.A	35.C	10.D	30.C	10.B	35.C
11.D	36.B	11.A	31.C	11.B	36.D
12.B	37.D	12.A	32.C	12.A	37.C
13.C	38.C	13.D	33.D	13.D	38.C
14.D	39.A	14.B	34.C	14.B	39.B
15.B	40.C	15.B	35.B	15.D	40.D
16.A	41.B	16.B	36.D	16.A	41.B
17.B	42.D	17.A	37.A	17.C	42.C
18.B	43.A	18.D	38.D	18.C	43.C
19.C	44.B	19.D	39.C	19.B	44.C
20.D	45.B	20.D	40.D	20.A	45.A
21.C	46.C			21.D	46.D
22.D	47.D			22.A	47.B
23.C	48.B			23.B	48.A
24.D	49.A			24.C	49.A
25.C	50.B			25.C	50.D



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TEST 5

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Section 1

Listening Comprehension



In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in this test. Do not take notes or write in your test book at any time. Do not turn the pages until you are told to do so.

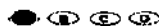
Part A

Directions: In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you hear:

Sample Answer



In your test book, you read:

- (A) He doesn't like the painting either.
- (B) He doesn't know how to paint.
- (C) He doesn't have any paintings.
- (D) He doesn't know what to do.

You learn from the conversation that neither the man nor the woman likes the painting. The best answer to the question "what does the man mean?" is (A), "He doesn't like the painting either." Therefore, the correct choice is (A).

Wait



1. (A) He'll eat his sandwich after class.
(B) He can only stay a short while.
(C) He isn't hungry right now.
(D) He need to shop before eating.
2. (A) Leave her garbage cans at his house.
(B) Find out when the truck comes by.
(C) Prepare for a Tuesday pickup.
(D) Put the garbage out the night before pickup.
3. (A) She must take one more math class in order to graduate.
(B) She took a lot of math classes in high school.
(C) She didn't have to take the introductory math class at the material.
(D) She did well in the math class because she was familiar with the material.
4. (A) Help him complete a form.
(B) Advise him about his classes.
(C) Lend him some money.
(D) Visit the man's apartment.
5. (A) The man should hurry to the library before it closes.
(B) The man should use the phone in the student center.
(C) The student center will close in an hour.
(D) There's no pay phone in the library.
6. (A) He isn't sure how many people will be at the picnic.
(B) He's worried that there won't be enough food at the picnic.
(C) The woman doesn't need to bring food to the picnic.
(D) The woman should count the guests carefully.
7. (A) She agrees with the man's choice.
(B) She doesn't recommend the red tie.
(C) She doesn't think the man needs to wear a tie.
(D) She has no opinion about men's clothing.
8. (A) He'll be able to feed the cat next week.
(B) His sister might agree to take care of the cat.
(C) The woman should take the cat out of town with her.
(D) His sister will be out of town next week.
9. (A) It has been in the cafeteria for several weeks.
(B) Its colors aren't very bright.
(C) Both speakers think it looks bad in the cafeteria.
(D) The speakers selected it for the cafeteria.
10. (A) He needs the woman's help.
(B) He'll complete the report when the computer's fixed.
(C) The report was much longer than he thought it would be.
(D) The report was finished a couple of day ago.





11. (A) Class has already started.
 (B) They should stop the car right now.
 (C) She doesn't have enough money to buy gas.
 (D) This isn't a good time to go to a gas station.
12. (A) Start her papers before she talks to her professors.
 (B) Try to finish one of the papers this week.
 (C) Talk to her professors soon to ask for more time.
 (D) Ask her professors to help her choose topics for her papers.
13. (A) She need to go shopping for a new pair of jeans.
 (B) She and her sister look different because of their clothing.
 (C) She and her sister aren't twins.
 (D) She and her sister don't wear the same size dress.
14. (A) He expects to sell all of the calculators soon.
 (B) The woman should look in a different section of the store.
 (C) The store doesn't have any calculators to sell now.
 (D) Calculators are on sale this week.
15. (A) The task will take more time than the man thinks.
 (B) She doesn't want to talk with the man while he's angry.
 (C) She can't help the man until later.
 (D) She want to know why the man didn't come earlier.
16. (A) He's teaching a computer class.
 (B) He never earned a college degree.
 (C) He has decided to change his field of study.
 (D) He's taking a class to update his skill.
17. (A) He has agreed to take care of her plants.
 (B) He's bringing some plants back from his trip.
 (C) He's not very responsible.
 (D) He'll be away for a while.
18. (A) She's sorry she can't help the man.
 (B) She didn't earn a good grade in the biology course.
 (C) The man will begin to appreciate the biology course.
 (D) The man should find a tutor.
19. (A) She needs to improve her study skills.
 (B) She'll feel better if she get some rest.
 (C) She should make a doctor's appointment.
 (D) Her medication isn't working well.
20. (A) She forgot to bring her skates.
 (B) She's staying home from work today.
 (C) She made other plans.
 (D) She has to work late tonight.



21. (A) Throw the clothes away.
 (B) Make a donation of his old clothes.
 (C) Try to sell his old clothes.
 (D) Save the clothes to give to his friend.
22. (A) He'll look for the woman's wallet.
 (B) He'll help the woman with her physics project.
 (C) He doesn't have much money.
 (D) He'd like to pay for the woman's lunch.
23. (A) She wants to work at the same laboratory next semester.
 (B) She's tries of working as a laboratory assistant.
 (C) She's tried of working as a laboratory next semester.
 (D) She needs to find a new job quickly.
24. (A) His father doesn't have time to listen to a book on tape.
 (B) His father might find a book on tape convenient.
 (C) Books on tape aren't as popular as paperback books.
 (D) His father likes mysteries better than historical novels.
25. (A) She is neater than the woman's previous roommate.
 (B) She doesn't like the woman's last roommate.
 (C) She doesn't like to clean.
 (D) She'll probably move soon.
26. (A) She'll accompany the man tomorrow.
 (B) She's going to see the exhibit later.
 (C) She isn't interested in the exhibit.
 (D) Susan's work will be exhibited tomorrow.
27. (A) He remembers seeing the notes.
 (B) He needs the notes for his biology class.
 (C) The woman can borrow his notes.
 (D) The notes may be in the woman's book bag.
28. (A) The woman has never been skiing.
 (B) The woman hasn't been able to ski much this winter.
 (C) The warm weather will probably not last much longer.
 (D) The woman doesn't believe the man.
29. (A) She forgot to give the man directions.
 (B) She'll give the man new directions.
 (C) She doesn't know where the man is.
 (D) She'll repeat what she told the man earlier.
30. (A) He hasn't received the memo.
 (B) He doesn't understand the memo.
 (C) He doesn't approve of the dean's plan.
 (D) He doesn't need to read the memo.





Part B

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.





31. (A) Memories of a recent storm.
(B) How strong winds develop into a hurricane.
(C) Weather patterns that can affect Florida.
(D) Planning a summer vacation.
32. (A) Wind speed.
(B) Rainfall.
(C) Water temperature.
(D) Direction of approach.
33. (A) By name.
(B) By number.
(C) By location.
(D) By month.
34. (A) Study a weather map.
(B) Visit a weather station.
(C) Listen to a weather report.
(D) Go to a storm shelter.
35. (A) How hydrothermal vents are formed.
(B) How living things get energy from sunlight.
(C) The harmful effects of certain chemicals in the ocean.
(D) Microorganisms that get energy from chemical reactions.
36. (A) In caves.
(B) On the ocean floor.
(C) Far below the Earth's crust.
(D) Inside archaean.
37. (A) They need very little energy.
(B) They're found at all depths of the ocean.
(C) They live where there is no sunlight.
(D) They're similar to many other kinds of microorganisms.
38. (A) Their genetics.
(B) Their size.
(C) What they look like.
(D) The amount of energy they need.





Part C

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions. The talks and the questions will not be repeated.

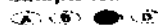
After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you hear:

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer



In your test book, you read: (A) To demonstrate the latest use of computer graphics.
(B) To discuss the possibility of an economic depression.
(C) To explain the working of the brain.
(D) To dramatize a famous mystery story.

The best answer to the question, "What is the main purpose of the program?" is (C). "To explain the workings of the brain." Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer



In your test book, you read: (A) It is required of all science majors.
(B) It will never be shown again.
(C) It can help viewers improve their memory skills.
(D) It will help with course work.

The best answer to the question, "Why does the speaker recommend watching the program?" is (D). "It will help with course work." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Remember, you are **not** allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

Wait

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39. (A) Training given to music therapists.
 (B) How music prevents disease.
 (C) Studies on the benefits of music.
 (D) How musicians create music.
40. (A) In place of physical therapy.
 (B) To control brain seizures.
 (C) To prevent heart disease.
 (D) To relieve tension.
41. (A) They like to have music in the operating room.
 (B) They solved problems better while listening to music they liked.
 (C) They preferred classical music.
 (D) They performed better when they used headphones.
42. (A) It increased the students' white blood cell count.
 (B) It increased some students' energy level.
 (C) It improved the students' ability to play musical instruments.
 (D) It released a natural painkiller in some students' bodies.
43. (A) How historical events affected an art movement.
 (B) How artists can influence economic conditions.
 (C) Why a certain art movement failed to become popular.
 (D) How valuable paintings were lost during wartime.
44. (A) Many artists lost faith in the value of art.
 (B) Many artists moved away from large cities.
 (C) Many artists were forced to take jobs in other fields.
 (D) Many artists in the United States moved to other countries.
45. (A) People working in a large factory.
 (B) People walking on crowded city streets.
 (C) An everyday activity in a small town.
 (D) A well-known historical event.
46. (A) The populations of small towns increased rapidly.
 (B) Art critics in cities began to take notice of regionalism.
 (C) Some regionalist painters began a new art movement.
 (D) Society became more internationally focused.





47. (A) She was asked to lead a group of inexperienced cavers there.
(B) It was the first cave that she had ever visited.
(C) Clearly marked trails made it easy to explore.
(D) She hoped to make a discovery.
48. (A) It's easy to locate.
(B) It's in a very windy area.
(C) It's exceptionally beautiful.
(D) It's partially covered by water.
49. (A) They are more likely to damage the cave.
(B) It's hard for them to stay awake.
(C) They tend to break their equipment.
(D) They may imagine seeing things that aren't really there.
50. (A) They are newer than the formations in most caves.
(B) They were formed by sulfuric acid.
(C) They have been artificially preserved.
(D) They are smaller than those in any other cave.

This is the end of Section 1.
Stop work on Section 1.



Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.
The supervisor will tell you when to begin work on section 2.

Section 2 Structure and Written Expression



Time: 25 minutes

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.





Structure

- Over the centuries, ----- that try to explain the origins of the university.
(A) although many theories
(B) many theories
(C) have many theories been
(D) there have been many theories
- The planet Venus is almost exactly the same size and mass ----- Earth, with a similar interior, including a nickel-iron core.
(A) to
(B) as
(C) is
(D) than
- George Washington Carver ----- international fame for revolutionizing agriculture research in the southern United States during the early twentieth century.
(A) won
(B) winning
(C) who has won
(D) the winner of
- Constituting one of the earliest engineering techniques, ----- in Paleolithic time was done in order to extend natural caves.
(A) tunnels were built
(B) which built tunnels
(C) the building of tunnels
(D) tunnels whose building
- The tulip tree is native to the eastern United States, ----- the tallest and largest broadleaf tree.
(A) where
(B) where it is
(C) it is where
(D) is where
- Elementary schools in the United States provide formal education ----- arithmetic, science, social science, and communication skills that include reading, writing, spelling, and speaking.
(A) such subjects as basic in
(B) as basic subjects in such
(C) in such basic subjects as
(D) as in such basic subjects
- land and money enabled construction of the Union Pacific railroad to begin from Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1865.
(A) By the government granting of
(B) Government grants of
(C) For the government to grant
(D) Government grants so that
- Appointments to the United States Supreme Court and all lower federal courts ----- by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.
(A) making
(B) to make
(C) are made
(D) have made



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9. The name "squirrel" is commonly used for those forms of the family Sciuridae that live in trees, ----- it is equally accurate for ground dwelling types.
 (A) whether
 (B) that
 (C) although
 (D) in spite of
10. Green plants combine ----- with water and carbon dioxide to make food.
 (A) energy derived from light
 (B) energy derived it from light
 (C) energy is derived from light
 (D) from light, and energy derived
11. From the archeologist's perspective, understanding the past is vitally important and requires ----- of earlier cultures.
 (A) the ruins examined
 (B) examining the ruins
 (C) of the ruins to be examined
 (D) that the examined ruins
12. The Texas Legislature selected Vassar Miller ----- in 1982, and again in 1988.
 (A) was the state's poet laureate
 (B) as the state's poet laureate
 (C) the state's poet laureate
 (D) become the state's poet laureate
13. The distinguishing feature of a fluid, in contrast to a solid, is the ease -----.
 (A) that a deformed fluid
 (B) to deform a fluid
 (C) when a fluid that is deformed
 (D) with which a fluid may be deformed
14. Oxygen and nutrients reach the body's tissues ----- from the blood through the capillary wall.
 (A) pass
 (B) by passing
 (C) to be passing
 (D) have passed
15. ----- important development of the Neolithic age was not in the manufacture of stone tools but in the production of food.
 (A) The most
 (B) Most
 (C) Most of
 (D) Of the most


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Written Expression

16. By 1899, Ransom Olds had establish in Detroit, Michigan, the first factory in the United States for the manufacture of automobiles.
- A B C D
17. The progressive Movement is an umbrella term refer to a number of reform efforts that emerged in the early 1900's
- A B C D
18. The pelican is a water bird with a large pouch attached to its bill, which it uses as a scoop for catch small fish.
- A B C D
19. The invention of reinforced concrete, plate glass, and steel in the mid-1800's was enabled architects to design and build extremely tall constructions, or "skyscrapers."
- A B C D
20. Acoustics, the study of sounds, is one of the oldest of the physically sciences.
- A B C D
21. Each of functions of the body, even thinking, requires the expenditure of energy.
- A B C D
22. Gourds were introduced to what is now the southwestern United States by earliest peoples who migrated north from Mesoamerica about 7000 years ago.
- A B C D
23. The economic heart of Canada, Ontario accounts for more than 40 percentage of the nation's productive capacity.
- A B C D
24. Virtually all parts moving of an automobile need to be lubricated because, without lubrication, friction would increase power consumption and damage the parts.
- A B C D

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25. Rarely has a technological development had as great an impact on society as the rapid grow of electronics.
A B C D
26. The *North American Review*, a magazine was first published in 1815, was one of the leading literary journals of the past two centuries.
A B C D
27. Fuel is any substance or material that reacts chemically with another substance or material to produce hot.
A B C D
28. Flint was a favored material of prehistoric humans, which used it to make tools and weapons, because it would chip into shapes with sharp edges.
A B C D
29. Mutiny of a ship's crew against the captain signifies the breakdown of the obedience and discipline required to deal effectively to perils at sea.
A B C D
30. Of all the art-related reference and research library in North America, that of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City is among the largest and most complete.
A B C D
31. Acclimatization is the process by which an organism adjusts to living in an environment to which it normally unsuited.
A B C D
32. Glaciers, mass of ice that flow outward from ice caps, cover about one-tenth of earth's land area.
A B C D
33. Some species of bacteria and fungi thrive on such simple compounds as alcohol.
A B C D


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34. In 1923, Alice Paul began campaign to promote the adoption of an amendment to the United States Constitution mandating equal rights for women.
A B C D
35. Perhaps more than any other United States city, San Francisco is a collection of neighborhood.
A B C D
36. Almost every the hereditary material of an individual organism resides in the chromosomes.
A B C D
37. Only with early seventeenth-century observers did the music of the original inhabitants of the United States and Canada entered recorded history.
A B C D
38. Perhaps the most distinctive features of sharks and undoubtedly one of the most important reasons for their success is their well-developed sensory system.
A B C D
39. The major economic activities of Cheyenne, Wyoming, include transportation, chemicals, tourism, but governmental activities.
A B C D
40. The fiction writer, poetry, and critic Edgar Allan Poe is among the most familiar of American writers and one of the most enigmatic.
A B C D

This is the end of Section 2.

If you finish before time is called, check your work on Section 2 only.



The supervisor will tell you when to begin work on section 3.

Section 3

Reading Comprehension



Time: 55 minutes

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. For questions 1-50, you are to choose the one best answer. (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all question about the information in a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.





Question 1-9

Often enough the craft worker's place of employment in ancient Greece was set in rural isolation. Potters, for instance, found it convenient to locate their workshops near their source of clay, regardless of its relation to the center of settlement. At Corinth and Athens, however, two of the best-known potters' quarters were situated on the city's outskirts, and potters and makers of terra-cotta figurines were also established well within the city of Athens itself. The techniques of pottery manufacture had evolved well before the Greek period, but marked stylistic developments occurred in shape and in decoration, for example, in the interplay of black and other glazes with the red surface of the fired pot. Athenian black-figure and red-figure decoration, which emphasized human figures rather than animal images, was adopted between 630 and 530 B.C.; its distinctive color and luster were the result of the skillful adjustments of the kiln's temperature during an extended three-stage period of firing the clayware. Whether it was the potters or the vase-painters who initiated changes in firing is unclear; the functions of making and decorating were usually divided between them, but neither group can have been so specialized that they did not share in the concerns of the other.

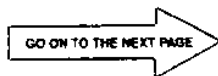
The broad utility of terra-cotta was such that workers in clay could generally afford to confine themselves to either decorated ware and housewares like cooking pots and storage jars or building materials like roof tiles and drainpipes. Some sixth- and fifth-century B.C. Athenian pottery establishments are known to have concentrated on a limited range of fine ware, but a rural pottery establishment on the island of Thasos produced many types of pottery and roof tiles too, presumably to meet local demand. Molds were used to create particular effects for some products, such as relief-decorated vessels and figurines; for other products such as roof tiles, which were needed in some quantity, they were used to facilitate mass production. There were also a number of poor-quality figurines and painted pots produced in quantity by easy, inexpensive means— as numerous featureless statuettes and unattractive cases testify.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. The passage mainly discusses ancient Greek pottery and its</p> <p>(A) production techniques</p> <p>(B) similarity to other crafts</p> <p>(C) unusual materials</p> <p>(D) resemblance to earlier pottery</p> | <p>2. The phrase "regardless of" in line 3 is closest in meaning to</p> <p>(A) as a result of</p> <p>(B) no matter what</p> <p>(C) proud of</p> <p>(D) according to</p> |
|--|---|

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



3. It can be inferred from the passage that most pottery establishments in ancient Greece were situated
- (A) in city centers
 - (B) on the outskirts of cities
 - (C) where clay could be found
 - (D) near other potters' workshops
4. The word "marked" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- (A) original
 - (B) attractive
 - (C) noticeable
 - (D) patterned
5. The word "confine" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- (A) adapt
 - (B) train
 - (C) restrict
 - (D) organize
6. It can be inferred from the passage that terra-cotta had which of the following advantages
- (A) It did not break during the firing process.
 - (B) It was less expensive than other available materials.
 - (C) Its surface had a lasting shine.
 - (D) It could be used for many purposes.
7. The word "presumably" in line 21 is closest in meaning to
- (A) frequently
 - (B) practically
 - (C) preferably
 - (D) probably
8. The word "they" in line 23 refers to
- (A) molds
 - (B) particular effects
 - (C) products
 - (D) vessels and figurines
9. According to the passage, all of the following are true of ancient Greek potters and vase painters EXCEPT:
- (A) Their functions were so specialized that they lacked common concerns.
 - (B) They sometimes produced inferior ware.
 - (C) They produced pieces that had unusual color and shine.
 - (D) They decorated many of their works with human images





Question 10-19

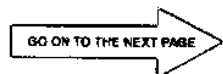
- Geographers say that what define a place are four properties: soil, climate, altitude, and aspect, or attitude to the Sun. Florida's ancient scrub demonstrates this principle. Its soil is pure silica, so barren it supports only lichens as ground cover. It does, however, sustain a sand-swimming lizard that cannot live where there is moisture or plant matter in the soil. Its climate, despite more than 50 inches of annual rainfall, is blistering desert. The plant life it can sustain is only the xerophytic, the quintessentially dry. Its altitude is a mere couple of hundred feet, but it is high ground on a peninsula elsewhere close to sea level, and its drainage is so critical that a difference of inches in elevation can bring major changes in its plant communities. Its aspect is flat, direct, brutal-and subtropical.
- (10) Florida's surrounding lushness cannot impinge on its desert scrubbiness. This does not sound like an attractive place. It does not look much like one either: shrubby little oaks, clumps of scraggly bushes, prickly pear, thorns, and tangles. "It appears said one early naturalist, "to desire to display the result of the misery through which it has passed and is passing." By our narrow standards, scrub is not beautiful; neither does it meet our selfish utilitarian needs. Even the name is an epithet, a synonym for the stunted, the scruffy, the insignificant, what is beautiful about such a place?
- The most important remaining patches of scrub lie along the Lake Wales Ridge, a chain of pale islands running for a hundred miles down the center of Florida, in most places less than ten miles wide. It is relict seashore, tossed up millions of years ago when ocean levels were higher and the rest of the peninsula was submerged. That ancient emergence is precisely what makes Lake Wales Ridge so precious: it has remained unsubmerged, its ecosystems essentially undisturbed, since the Miocene era. As a result, it has gathered to itself one of the largest collections of rare organisms in the world. Only about 75 plant species survive there, but at least 30 of these are found nowhere else on Earth.

10. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) How geographers define a place
 (B) The characteristics of Florida's ancient scrub
 (C) An early naturalist's opinion of Florida
 (D) The history of the Lake Wales Ridge
11. The author mentions all of the following as factors that define a place EXCEPT
- (A) aspect
 (B) altitude
 (C) soil
 (D) life-forms

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



12. It can be inferred from the passage that soil composed of silica
(A) does not hold moisture
(B) is found only in Florida
(C) nourishes many kinds of ground cover
(D) provides food for many kinds of lizards
13. The word "sustain" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
(A) select
(B) strain
(C) support
(D) store
14. The author mentions the prickly pear (line 12) as an example of
(A) valuable fruit-bearing plants of the scrub area
(B) unattractive plant life of the scrub area
(C) a plant discovered by an early naturalist
(D) plant life that is extremely rare
15. The author suggests that human standards of beauty are
(A) tolerant
(B) idealistic
(C) defensible
(D) limited
16. The word "insignificant" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
(A) unimportant
(B) undisturbed
(C) immature
(D) inappropriate
17. According to the passage, why is the Lake Wales Ridge valuable?
(A) It was originally submerged in the ocean.
(B) It is less than ten miles wide.
(C) It is located near the seashore.
(D) It has ecosystems that have long remained unchanged
18. The word "it" in line 22 refer to
(A) Florida
(B) the peninsula
(C) the Lake Wales Ridge
(D) the Miocene era
19. The passage probably continues with a discussion of
(A) ancient scrub found in other areas of the country
(B) geographers who study Florida's scrub
(C) the climate of the Lake Wales Ridge
(D) the unique plants found on the Lake Wales Ridge





Question 20-30

It is estimated that over 99 percent of all species that ever existed have become extinct. What causes extinction? When a species is no longer adapted to a changed environment, it may perish. The exact causes of a species' death vary from situation

to situation. Rapid ecological change may render an environment hostile to a species.

(5) For example, temperatures may change and a species may not be able to adapt. Food resources may be affected by environmental changes, which will then cause problems for a species requiring these resources. Other species may become better adapted to an environment, resulting in competition and, ultimately, in the death of a species.

The fossil record reveals that extinction has occurred throughout the history of Earth.

(10) Recent analyses have also revealed that on some occasions many species became extinct at the same time—a mass extinction. One of the best-known examples of mass extinction occurred 65 million years ago with the demise of dinosaurs and many other forms of life. Perhaps the largest mass extinction was the one that occurred 225 million years ago,

when approximately 95 percent of all species died. Mass extinctions can be caused by

(15) a relatively rapid change in the environment and can be worsened by the close interrelationship of many species. If, for example, something were to happen to destroy much of the plankton in the oceans, then the oxygen content of Earth would drop, afflicting even organisms not living in the oceans. Such a change would probably lead to a mass extinction.

(20) One interesting, and controversial, finding is that extinctions during the past 250 million years have tended to be more intense every 26 million years. This periodic extinction might be due to intersection of the Earth's orbit with a cloud of comets, but this theory is purely speculative. Some researchers have also speculated that extinction may often be random. That is, certain species may be eliminated and others may survive

(25) for no particular reason. A species' survival may have nothing to do with its ability or inability to adapt. If so, some of evolutionary history may reflect a sequence of essentially random events.

20. The word "it" in line 3 refers to

- (A) environment
- (B) species
- (C) extinction
- (D) 99 percent

21. The word "ultimately" in line 8 is closest in meaning to

- (A) exceptionally
- (B) dramatically
- (C) eventually
- (D) unfortunately

22. What does the author say in paragraph 1 regarding most species in Earth's history?

- (A) They have remained basically unchanged from their original forms.
- (B) They have been able to adapt to ecological changes.
- (C) They have caused rapid change in the environment.
- (D) They are no longer in existence.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



23. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as resulting from rapid ecological change?
 (A) Temperature changes
 (B) Availability of food resources
 (C) Introduction of new species
 (D) Competition among species
24. The word "demise" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
 (A) change
 (B) recovery
 (C) help
 (D) death
25. Why is "plankton" mentioned in line 17?
 (A) To demonstrate the interdependence of different species
 (B) To emphasize the importance of food resources in preventing mass extinction.
 (C) To illustrate a comparison between organisms that live on the land and those that live in the ocean
 (D) To point out that certain species could never become extinct.
26. According to paragraph 2, evidence from fossils suggests that
 (A) extinction of species has occurred from time to time throughout Earth's history.
 (B) extinctions on Earth have generally been massive.
 (C) there has been only one mass extinction in Earth's history.
 (D) dinosaurs became extinct much earlier than scientists originally believed.
27. The word "finding" in line 20 is closest in meaning to
 (A) published information
 (B) research method
 (C) ongoing experiment
 (D) scientific discovery
28. Which of the following can be in
 (A) Many scientists could be expected to disagree with it.
 (B) Evidence to support the theory has recently been found.
 (C) The theory is no longer seriously considered.
 (D) Most scientists believe the theory to be accurate.
29. In paragraph 3, the author makes which of the following statements about a species' survival?
 (A) It reflects the interrelationship of many species.
 (B) It may depend on chance events.
 (C) It does not vary greatly from species to species
 (D) It is associated with astronomical conditions.
30. According to the passage, it is believed that the largest extinction of a species occurred
 (A) 26 million years ago
 (B) 65 million years ago
 (C) 225 million years ago
 (D) 250 million years ago



**Question 30-40**

Because the low latitudes of the Earth, the areas near the equator, receive more heat than the latitudes near the poles, and because the nature of heat is to expand and move, heat is transported from the tropics to the middle and high latitudes. Some of this heat is moved by winds and some by ocean currents, and some gets stored in the atmosphere in the form of latent heat. The term "latent heat" refers to the energy that has to be used to convert liquid water to water vapor. We know that if we warm a pan of water on a stove, it will evaporate, or turn into vapor, faster than if it is allowed to sit at room temperature. We also know that if we hang wet clothes outside in the summertime they will dry faster than in winter, when temperatures are colder. The energy used in both cases to change liquid water to water vapor is supplied by heat— supplied by the stove in the first case and by the Sun in the latter case. This energy is not lost. It is stored in water vapor in the atmosphere as latent heat. Eventually, the water stored as vapor in the atmosphere will condense to liquid again, and the energy will be released to the atmosphere.

In the atmosphere, a large portion of the Sun's incoming energy is used to evaporate water, primarily in the tropical oceans. Scientists have tried to quantify this proportion of the Sun's energy. By analyzing temperature, water vapor, and wind data around the globe, they have estimated the quantity to be about 90 watts per square meter, or nearly 30 percent of the Sun's energy. Once this latent heat is stored within the atmosphere, it can be transported, primarily to higher latitudes, by prevailing, large-scale winds. Or it can be transported vertically to higher levels in the atmosphere, where it forms clouds and subsequent storms, which then release the energy back to the atmosphere.

31. The passage mainly discusses how heat
- (A) is transformed and transported in the Earth's atmosphere
 - (B) is transported by ocean currents
 - (C) can be measured and analyzed by scientists
 - (D) moves about the Earth's equator

32. The passage mentions that the tropics differ from the Earth's polar regions in which of the following ways?
- (A) The height of cloud formation in the atmosphere
 - (B) The amount of heat they receive from the Sun
 - (C) The strength of their large-scale winds.
 - (D) The strength of their oceanic currents





33. The word "convert" line 6 is closest in meaning to
(A) mix
(B) change
(C) adapt
(D) reduce
34. Why does the author mention "the stove" in line 10?
(A) To describe the heat of the Sun
(B) To illustrate how water vapor is stored
(C) To show how energy is stored
(D) To give an example of a heat source
35. According to the passage, most ocean water evaporation occurs especially
(A) around the higher latitudes
(B) in the tropics
(C) because of large-scale winds
(D) because of strong ocean currents
36. According to the passage, 30 percent of the Sun's incoming energy
(A) is stored in clouds in the lower latitudes
(B) is transported by ocean currents
(C) never leaves the upper atmosphere
(D) gets stored as latent heat
37. The word "it" in line 18 refers to
(A) square meter
(B) the Sun's energy
(C) latent heat
(D) the atmosphere
38. The word "primarily" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
(A) chiefly
(B) originally
(C) basically
(D) clearly
39. The word "prevailing" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
(A) essential
(B) dominant
(C) circular
(D) closest
40. All of the following words are defined in the passage EXCEPT
(A) low latitudes (line 1)
(B) latent heat (line 5)
(C) evaporate (line 7)
(D) atmosphere (line 14)





Question 41-50

The Moon, which has undergone a distinct and complex geological history, presents a striking appearance. The moon may be divided into two major terrains: the Maria (dark lowlands) and the Terrace (bright highlands). The contrast in the reflectivity (the capability of reflecting light) of these two terrains suggested to many early observers that the two terrains might have different compositions, and this supposition was confirmed by missions to the Moon such as Surveyor and Apollo. One of the most obvious differences between the terrains is the smoothness of the Maria in contrast to the roughness of the highlands. This roughness is mostly caused by the abundance of craters: the highlands are completely covered by large craters (greater than 40-50 km in diameter), while the craters of the Maria tend to be much smaller. It is now known that the vast majority of the Moon's craters were formed by the impact of solid bodies with the lunar surface.

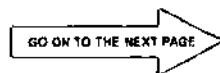
Most of the near side of the Moon was thoroughly mapped and studied from telescopic pictures years before the age of space exploration. Earth-based telescopes can resolve objects as small as a few hundred meters on the lunar surface. Close observation of craters, combined with the way the Moon diffusely reflects sunlight, led to the understanding that the Moon is covered by a surface layer, or regolith, that overlies the solid rock of the Moon. Telescopic images permitted the cataloging of a bewildering array of land forms. Craters were studied for clues to their origin: the large circular Maria were seen. Strange, sinuous features were observed in the Maria. Although various land forms were catalogued, the majority of astronomers' attention was fixed on craters and their origins.

Astronomers have known for a fairly long time that the shape of craters changes as they increase in size. Small craters with diameters of less than 10-15 km have relatively simple shapes. They have rim crests that are elevated above the surrounding terrain, smooth, bowl-shaped interiors, and depths that are about one-fifth to one-sixth their diameters. The complexity of shape increases for larger craters.

41. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) What astronomers learned from the Surveyor and Apollo space missions
- (B) Characteristics of the major terrains of the Moon
- (C) The origin of the Moon's craters
- (D) Techniques used to catalogue the Moon's land forms
42. The word "undergone" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
- (A) altered
- (B) substituted
- (C) experienced
- (D) preserved
43. According to the passage, the Maria differ from the Terrace mainly in terms of
- (A) age
- (B) manner of creation
- (C) size
- (D) composition



44. The passage supports which of the following statements about the Surveyor and Apollo missions?
- (A) They confirmed earlier theories about the Moon's surface.
- (B) They revealed that previous ideas about the Moon's craters were incorrect.
- (C) They were unable to provide detailed information about the Moon's surface.
- (D) They were unable to identify how the Moon's craters were made.
45. The word "vast" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
- (A) special
- (B) known
- (C) varied
- (D) great
46. All of the following are true of the Maria EXCEPT:
- (A) They have small craters.
- (B) They have been analyzed by astronomers.
- (C) They have a rough texture.
- (D) They tend to be darker than the Terrace.
47. All of the following terms are defined in the passage EXCEPT
- (A) Moon (line 1)
- (B) reflectivity (line 3)
- (C) regolith (line 16)
- (D) rays (line 19)
48. The author mentions "wispy marks" in line 19 as an example of
- (A) an aspect of the lunar surface discovered through lunar missions
- (B) a characteristic of large craters
- (C) a discovery made through the use of Earth-based telescopes
- (D) features that astronomers observed to be common to Earth and the Moon
49. According to the passage, lunar researchers have focused mostly on
- (A) the possibility of finding water on the Moon
- (B) the lunar regolith
- (C) cataloging various land formations
- (D) craters and their origins
50. The passage probably continues with a discussion of
- (A) the reasons craters are difficult to study
- (B) the different shapes small craters can have
- (C) some features of large craters
- (D) some difference in the ways small and large craters were formed



This is the end of Section 3.



**If you finish before time is called,
check your work on Section 3 only.**

Answer Keys

TEST 5

Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
1.B 26.B	1.D 21.A	1.A 26.A
2.D 27.D	2.B 22.B	2.B 27.D
3.C 28.B	3.A 23.C	3.C 28.A
4.A 29.B	4.C 24.A	4.C 29.B
5.B 30.B	5.B 25.D	5.C 30.C
6.C 31.C	6.C 26.A	6.D 31.A
7.B 32.A	7.B 27.D	7.D 32.B
8.B 33.A	8.C 28.B	8.A 33.B
9.C 34.C	9.C 29.D	9.A 34.D
10.B 35.D	10.A 30.A	10.B 35.B
11.D 36.B	11.B 31.D	11.D 36.D
12.C 37.C	12.C 32.A	12.A 37.C
13.B 38.A	13.D 33.C	13.C 38.A
14.C 39.C	14.B 34.A	14.B 39.B
15.C 40.D	15.A 35.D	15.D 40.D
16.D 41.B	16.B 36.A	16.A 41.B
17.A 42.D	17.A 37.D	17.D 42.C
18.C 43.A	18.D 38.A	18.C 43.D
19.B 44.B	19.A 39.C	19.D 44.A
20.A 45.C	20.D 40.A	20.B 45.D
21.B 46.D		21.C 46.C
22.D 47.D		22.D 47.C
23.B 48.B		23.C 48.C
24.B 49.A		24.D 49.D
25.A 50.B		25.A 50.C



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TEST 6

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Section 1

Listening Comprehension

1

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in this test. Do **not** take notes or write in your test book at any time. Do **not** turn the pages until you are told to do so.

Part A

Directions: In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you hear:

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)

In your test book, you read:

- (A) He doesn't like the painting either.
- (B) He doesn't know how to paint.
- (C) He doesn't have any paintings.
- (D) He doesn't know what to do.

You learn from the conversation that neither the man nor the woman likes the painting. The best answer to the question "what does the man mean?" is (A). "He doesn't like the painting either." Therefore, the correct choice is (A).

Wait



1. (A) She'll get the things the man needs.
(B) Sally wants to go to the bookstore too.
(C) There isn't enough time to go to the bookstore.
(D) The student center closes at four o'clock.
2. (A) He doesn't feel qualified for the job.
(B) He'd like a higher salary.
(C) He's completely satisfied with his job.
(D) He'd like to be able to work more hours per week.
3. (A) Try to get a ride with Pete.
(B) Take an airplane to Boston.
(C) Ask Pete the name of his hotel.
(D) Drive her car to Boston.
4. (A) She'll give the man the newspaper after class.
(B) She doesn't read the newspaper for her class.
(C) She doesn't have a newspaper to give the man.
(D) She only reads one section of the newspaper.
5. (A) His roommate doesn't like to talk much.
(B) He's upset with his roommate.
(C) Someone other than his roommate caused the problem.
(D) He doesn't want the woman to be friendly with his roommate.
6. (A) The book was very interesting.
(B) He hasn't read the book yet.
(C) The book is too long.
(D) He doesn't usually read spy thrillers.
7. (A) She hurt her foot.
(B) Her health problem has come back again.
(C) She's feeling better now.
(D) She needs an operation soon.
8. (A) He has been working outdoors lately.
(B) He'd like to get some exercise over the weekend.
(C) He's a good tennis player.
(D) He rarely uses his computer.
9. (A) More doctors should be doing research.
(B) He is studying to be a doctor.
(C) An important new medical treatment may be available soon.
(D) He has already tried the new medicine.
10. (A) She couldn't find her watch.
(B) She feels bad about being late.
(C) She forgot what time the library closed.
(D) She had never agreed to meet the man.



11. (A) She's a professional photographer.
 (B) She'll take the camera to her car before the concert.
 (C) She just had an argument with her roommate.
 (D) She's concerned about leaving the camera with the man.
12. (A) Decide against sending the application.
 (B) Order his checks by mail.
 (C) Enclose a twenty-dollar bill with his application.
 (D) Buy a money order to send with the application.
13. (A) She's too busy to run for class president.
 (B) She hasn't considered running for class president.
 (C) She plans to apply for a part-time job.
 (D) She wants the man to help her with her studies.
14. (A) She wants the man to meet her brother.
 (B) She's going to Chicago with her brother.
 (C) She won't be able to prepare lunch.
 (D) She can't accept the man's invitation.
15. (A) The books were sent out late.
 (B) The books were sent to the wrong place.
 (C) He didn't mind helping the woman move.
 (D) He doesn't know the woman's new address.
16. (A) It's approximately twelve o'clock.
 (B) She'll meet the man at exactly twelve o'clock.
 (C) She has to be somewhere soon.
 (D) She doesn't have time to talk.
17. (A) The woman's meal tastes better than his.
 (B) The woman shouldn't eat her food.
 (C) The woman shouldn't be laughing.
 (D) The woman and he should go to another restaurant.
18. (A) Mary had a long drive to the airport.
 (B) His flight arrived late.
 (C) Mary had trouble finding the airport.
 (D) His flight took three hours.
19. (A) He doesn't want the woman to fill out the survey form.
 (B) He just got the results of the survey.
 (C) He wants to make the dorm a better place for students.
 (D) He hadn't heard about the survey.
20. (A) She has been on the trip herself and has enjoyed it.
 (B) She wouldn't consider going on the field trip.
 (C) She thinks the class is too advanced for the man.
 (D) She thinks there's a good reason to go on the field trip.





21. (A) Watch the news on TV.
(B) Turn the TV on at six o'clock.
(C) Turn the TV off in a few minutes.
(D) Watch another comedy show.
22. (A) She hasn't prepared the course outline yet.
(B) She'll distribute the course outline during the next class.
(C) There aren't any copies of the course outline left.
(D) The man can get the course outline after class.
23. (A) He had planned to attend Jason's presentation but couldn't.
(B) He preferred Jason's previous presentation.
(C) He'd like to do the next presentation himself.
(D) Jason won't give any more presentations.
24. (A) She might know someone who needs a car.
(B) She doesn't know many people.
(C) Most of her friends don't drive.
(D) She'll try to borrow a car from one of her friends.
25. (A) He doesn't know the answer to the question.
(B) He doesn't like to travel in the area.
(C) He doesn't ride on buses.
(D) He'll ask someone else for directions.
26. (A) She's worried about the approaching snowstorm.
(B) She won't have time to go outside tomorrow.
(C) She doesn't believe the weather report.
(D) She's pleased about the weather report.
27. (A) He always liked reading more than watching television.
(B) He used to watch television more than he does now.
(C) It's important to select television programs carefully.
(D) The woman should do more reading.
28. (A) He thinks the woman looks better in the green hat.
(B) He wants the woman to buy both hats.
(C) He thinks the green hat is much too expensive.
(D) He doesn't care which hat the woman chooses.
29. (A) The shirt belongs to her sister.
(B) The shirt was purchased during a trip.
(C) She bought a similar shirt for the man.
(D) The shirt is her favorite color.
30. (A) He wants to get a job in a smaller company.
(B) He's looking forward to working on the West Coast.
(C) He hopes to keep working where he now lives.
(D) He expects his company to promote him soon.



Part B

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you are **not** allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

Wait



31. (A) Two different types of bones in the human body.
(B) How bones help the body move.
(C) How bones continuously repair themselves.
(D) The chemical composition of human bones.
32. (A) They defend the bone against viruses.
(B) They prevent oxygen from entering the bone.
(C) They break down bone tissue.
(D) They connect the bone to muscle tissue.
33. (A) They have difficulty identifying these cells.
(B) They aren't sure how these cells work.
(C) They've learned how to reproduce these cells.
(D) They've found similar cells in other species.
34. (A) To learn how to prevent a bone disease.
(B) To understand differences between bone tissue and other tissue.
(C) To find out how specialized bone cells have evolved.
(D) To create artificial bone tissue.
35. (A) A new fuel for buses.
(B) The causes of air pollution.
(C) A way to improve fuel efficiency in buses.
(D) Careers in environmental engineering.
36. (A) Her car is being repaired.
(B) She wants to help reduce pollution.
(C) Parking is difficult in the city.
(D) The cost of fuel has increased.
37. (A) A fuel that burns cleanly.
(B) An oil additive that helps cool engines.
(C) A material from which filters are made.
(D) An insulating material sprayed on engine parts.
38. (A) The high temperatures required for its use.
(B) The high cost of materials used in its production.
(C) The lack of trained environmental engineers.
(D) The opposition of automobile manufacturers.





Part C

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions. The talks and the questions will not be repeated.

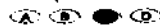
After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you hear:

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer

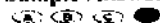


In your test book, you read: (A) To demonstrate the latest use of computer graphics.
(B) To discuss the possibility of an economic depression.
(C) To explain the working of the brain.
(D) To dramatize a famous mystery story.

The best answer to the question, "What is the main purpose of the program?" is (C), "To explain the workings of the brain." Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer



In your test book, you read: (A) It is required of all science majors.
(B) It will never be shown again.
(C) It can help viewers improve their memory skills.
(D) It will help with course work.

The best answer to the question, "Why does the speaker recommend watching the program?" is (D), "It will help with course work." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Remember, you are **not** allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

Wait



39. (A) To present an award to a musician.
 (B) To thank the organizers of "Time Out for the Arts."
 (C) To invite musicians to join the concert tour.
 (D) To introduce the guest speaker for the evening.
40. (A) The pianist is an old friend of hers.
 (B) Many people have come to the presentation.
 (C) The auditorium has an excellent sound system.
 (D) She enjoys going to concerts
41. (A) When he was a child.
 (B) When he finished his studies.
 (C) When he began his concert touring.
 (D) When he was invited to a musical competition.
42. (A) Discuss his experiences on the concert tour.
 (B) Explain why he agreed to give the lecture.
 (C) Comment on his musical training at the Juilliard School
 (D) Talk about how he learned to compose music.
43. (A) The effect of advertising on world markets.
 (B) Modern advertising techniques.
 (C) Forms of communication in the American colonies.
 (D) The early history of advertising.
44. (A) An educated population.
 (B) A large supply of goods and services.
 (C) A large number of publications.
 (D) An industrialized society.





15. (A) Samples of products.
(B) Signs on shops.
(C) Pictures of products painted on walls.
(D) Free paper pamphlets.
16. (A) How the President proposes new laws.
(B) How a bill is passed by lawmakers in Congress.
(C) How the President can reject a proposed law.
(D) How lawmakers can force the President to sign a bill.
17. (A) Why the President opposes a bill.
(B) How lawmakers want to revise a bill.
(C) Why a deadline has not been met.
(D) When lawmakers plan to end their session.
48. (A) They send the message to the President within ten days.
(B) They officially state reasons for rejecting the message.
(C) They meet with the President.
(D) They revise the vetoed bill.
49. (A) The bill becomes law immediately.
(B) The bill can't become law unless the whole process begins again.
(C) Lawmakers must review the bill within ten days.
(D) The President must sign the bill if it's passed again.
50. (A) Just after a new President is elected.
(B) Just before Congress takes any short break.
(C) When Congress has just ended an entire session.
(D) Anytime during a session of Congress.

This is the end of Section 1.
Stop work on Section 1.



Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.
The supervisor will tell you when to begin work on section 2.

Section 2 Structure and Written Expression



Time: 25 minutes

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.



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Structure

- of pottery is dependent on the durability of clay after firing.
(A) To make
(B) The making
(C) When to make
(D) It is making
- Pig iron, wrought iron, and steel contain iron carbides made up of ----- of carbon.
(A) amounts are different
(B) different amounts that
(C) different amounts
(D) which amounts are different
- The Arctic fox is found throughout the Arctic, usually on tundra or mountains ----- the sea.
(A) by which near
(B) near of
(C) because near
(D) near
- The midge ----- to any of several species of small flies, refers to a mosquito-like insect with slender wings and body, long legs, and antennae.
(A) which a term applied
(B) a term applied
(C) is a term applied
(D) applied a term
- The face is the most ----- of a human being.
(A) part is distinctly
(B) distinction in part
(C) distinctive part
(D) part of distinction
- The chemical facts ----- as a by-product of their search for gold became the basis for modern chemistry.
(A) that had been accumulated by alchemists
(B) were accumulated by alchemists
(C) alchemists accumulating them
(D) had been accumulated by alchemists
- The fluoroscope makes ----- for medical doctors to view a silhouette of the bones and internal organs of a patient's body.
(A) being possible
(B) possibly
(C) it is possible
(D) it possible
- The second-oldest continuously occupied governor's mansion in the United States ----- Jackson, Mississippi.
(A) the location in
(B) is the location
(C) is located in
(D) located in

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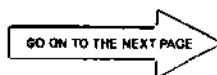
9. A television camera produces an image by converting ----- receives into a series of bright and dark dots.
(A) and it
(B) it
(C) what it
(D) that it
10. In so-called nonfiction novels, a documentary style is combined with fictional techniques ----- actual events and people.
(A) that they describe
(B) to describe
(C) and in describing
(D) are describing
11. Managers often receive considerable training in the "technical" aspects of their jobs, ----- very little in the "people management" aspects.
(A) so
(B) just as
(C) yet
(D) and that
12. Areas of fertile soil called deltas, usually ----- are formed by mud deposited at the mouth of a river.
(A) triangular in shape
(B) their shape is triangular
(C) they have a triangular shape
(D) triangular shape
13. Though a respected educator, Alexander Graham Bell ----- the inventor of the telephone.
(A) as is best known
(B) best known as is
(C) is best known as
(D) best is known as
14. Not until the First World War ----- to improve the road system in the United States.
(A) a determined effort was made
(B) made a determined effort
(C) when a determined effort was made
(D) was a determined effort made
15. Often invisible, always in motion, gas is ----- of matter.
(A) the state is most energetic
(B) stating the most energetic
(C) the most energetic state
(D) the state that most energetic

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Written Expression

16. Some fish have whiskers, which are sensory organs used for touching and tasting,
A B
 and which are helpful when are they searching for food in sand and mud.
C D
17. Cement is produced commercially by to heat a mixture of limestone and clay
A B
in a large, slowly rotating cylindrical furnace.
C D
18. In addition to appropriating the subject matter of mass culture, the pop art movement
A B
 of the 1950's utilized various technique of mass production.
C D
19. Practical problems limit the ability of astronomers to determine the mass
A B
 of asteroids, who are small planetary bodies orbiting the Sun.
C D
20. An accomplished saxophonist and composer, John Coltrane begin his career playing
A B C
 in the big bands of the early 1950's.
D
21. Bacteria and similar one-celled organisms reproduce by cell division, each of the
A
 daughter cell then beginning a new life as a distinct organism.
B C D
22. Many species of birds that breed in temperate latitudes often show particular patterns
A B C
 of migration while the year.
D
23. Quebec, the most oldest city in Canada, lies on the north bank of the St. Lawrence
A B C D
 River.
24. Because of the need to maintain the correct balance of salts and minerals in the water,
A B
keeping saltwater fish in aquariums requires more work that keeping freshwater fish.
C D



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25. Addressing themes that were unique American, the poet Walt Whitman celebrated the lives of ordinary people.
- A B C D
26. Many museums have been founded by private benefactors, and a few have received endowments that help to support theirs routine operations.
- A B C D
27. The Bessemer process for converting iron to steel was invention of enormous importance because it led to many significant changes in industrial processes.
- A B C D
28. Painters have been portraying the sea for centuries, and in the United States a rich tradition of marine painting been developed during the nineteenth century.
- A B C D
29. The city of Memphis, Tennessee, was a important Confederate military center during the American Civil War and served as the temporary state capital in 1862.
- A B C D
30. Although all sedimentary rocks contain iron, but the deposits that are richest in iron consist predominantly of minerals such as iron oxides, carbonates, silicates, and sulfides.
- A B C D
31. In the United States, the attorney general is a cabinet member in charge with the administration of the Department of Justice.
- A B C D
32. The Atlantic cable, which began to operating in 1866, linked the United States to London and to another cable stretching eastward to India and beyond.
- A B C D


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33. Many folk songs were originated to accompany manual work or to mark a specific ceremonies.
- A B C D
34. The shell of the abalone, a marine snail, is especially suited by its hardness and various of colors for the manufacture of jewelry.
- A B C D
35. Geraldine Farrar, who debuted as an opera singer in 1901, later appeared both on stage and in several silent film.
- A B C D
36. The migration of African Americans from the rural South to the industrial North in the early 1900's were the biggest internal migration in American history.
- A B C D
37. Searching for alternate forms of energy does not necessary mean the abandonment of fossil fuels as an energy source.
- A B C D
38. The flamingo constructs a cylindrical mud nest for its egg, which both parents care for it.
- A B C D
39. Due to persistent inbreeding, self-pollinating plants have genetically more uniform than cross-pollinated plants, which harbor more genetic variability.
- A B C D
40. Metaphysical philosophy is concerned with the principles, structures, and meaningful that underlie all observable reality.
- A B C D

This is the end of Section 2.

If you finish before time is called, check your work on Section 2 only.



The supervisor will tell you when to begin work on section 3.

Section 3

Reading Comprehension



Time: 55 minutes

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. For questions 1-50, you are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all question about the information in a passage on the basis of what is **stated** or **implied** in that passage.





Questions 1-9

The term "folk song" has been current for over a hundred years, but there is still a good deal of disagreement as to what it actually means. The definition provided by the International Folk Music Council states that folk music is the music of ordinary people. *Line* which is passed on from person to person by being listened to rather than learned from the printed page. Other factors that help shape a folk song include: continuity (many performances over a number of years); variation (changes in words and melodies either through artistic interpretation or failure of memory); and selection (the acceptance of a song by the community in which it evolves).

When songs have been subjected to these processes, their origin is usually impossible to trace. For instance, if a farm laborer were to make up a song and sing it to a couple of friends who like it and memorize it, possibly when the friends come to sing it themselves one of them might forget some of the words and make up new ones to fill the gap, while the other, perhaps more artistic, might add a few decorative touches to the tune and improve a couple of lines of text. If this happened a few times there would be many different versions, the song's original composer would be forgotten, and the song would become common property. This constant reshaping and re-creation is the essence of folk music. Consequently, modern popular songs and other published music, even though widely sung by people who are not professional musicians, are not considered folk music. The music and words have been set by a printed or recorded source, limiting scope for further artistic creation. These songs' origins cannot be disguised and therefore they belong primarily to the composer and not to a community.

The ideal situation for the creation of folk music is an isolated rural community. In such a setting folk songs and dances have a special purpose at every stage in a person's life, from childhood to death. Epic tales of heroic deeds, seasonal songs relating to calendar events, and occupational songs are also likely to be sung.

- What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - Themes commonly found in folk music
 - Elements that define folk music
 - Influences of folk music on popular music
 - The standards of the International Folk Music Council
- Which of the following statements about the term "folk song" is supported by the passage?
 - It has been used for several centuries.
 - The International Folk Music Council invented it.
 - It is considered to be out-of-date.
 - There is disagreement about its meaning.





3. The word "it" in line 8 refers to
(A) community
(B) song
(C) acceptance
(D) memory
4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a characteristic of the typical folk song?
(A) It is constantly changing over time.
(B) it is passed on to other people by being performed.
(C) It contains complex musical structures.
(D) It appeals to many people.
5. The word "subjected" in line 9 is closest in meaning to
(A) reduced
(B) modified
(C) exposed
(D) imitated
6. The author mentions the farm laborer and his friends (lines 10-14) in order to do which of the following?
(A) Explain how a folk song evolves over time
(B) Illustrate the importance of music to rural workers
(C) Show how subject matter is selected for a folk song
(D) Demonstrate how a community chooses a folk song
7. According to the passage, why would the original composers of folk songs be forgotten?
(A) Audiences prefer songs composed by professional musicians.
(B) Singers dislike the decorative touches in folk song tunes.
(C) Numerous variations of folk songs come to exist at the same time.
(D) Folk songs are not considered an important form of music.
8. The word "essence" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
(A) basic nature
(B) growing importance
(C) full extent
(D) first phase
9. The author mentions that published music is not considered to be folk music because
(A) the original composer can be easily identified
(B) the songs attract only the young people in a community
(C) the songs are generally performed by professional singers
(D) the composers write the music in rural communities





Questions 10-20

Long before they can actually speak, babies pay special attention to the speech they hear around them. Within the first month of their lives, babies' responses to the sound of the human voice will be different from their responses to other sorts of auditory stimuli. *Line* They will stop crying when they hear a person talking, but not if they hear a bell or the (5) sound of a rattle. At first, the sounds that an infant notices might be only those words that receive the heaviest emphasis and that often occur at the ends of utterances. By the time they are six or seven weeks old, babies can detect the difference between syllables pronounced with rising and falling inflections. Very soon, these differences in adult stress and intonation can influence babies' emotional states and behavior. Long before they (10) develop actual language comprehension, babies can sense when an adult is playful or angry, attempting to initiate or terminate new behavior, and so on, merely on the basis of cues such as the rate, volume, and melody of adult speech.

Adults make it as easy as they can for babies to pick up a language by exaggerating such cues. One researcher observed babies and their mothers in six diverse cultures and (15) found that, in all six languages, the mothers used simplified syntax, short utterances and nonsense sounds, and transformed certain sounds into baby talk. Other investigators have noted that when mothers talk to babies who are only a few months old, they exaggerate the pitch, loudness, and intensity of their words. They also exaggerate their facial expressions, hold vowels longer, and emphasize certain words. (20) More significant for language development than their response to general intonation is observation that tiny babies can make relatively fine distinctions between speech sounds. In other words, babies enter the world with the ability to make precisely those perceptual discriminations that are necessary if they are to acquire aural language.

Babies obviously derive pleasure from sound input, too: even as young as nine months (25) they will listen to songs or stories, although the words themselves are beyond their understanding. For babies, language is a sensory-motor delight rather than the route to prosaic meaning that it often is for adults.

10. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) How babies differentiate between the sound of the human voice and other sounds
- (B) The differences between a baby's and an adult's ability to comprehend language
- (C) How babies perceive and respond to the human voice in their earliest stages of language development
- (D) The response of babies to sounds other than the human voice
11. Why does the author mention a bell and a rattle in lines 4-5?
- (A) To contrast the reactions of babies to human and nonhuman sounds
- (B) To give examples of sounds that will cause a baby to cry
- (C) To explain how babies distinguish between different nonhuman sounds
- (D) To give examples of typical toys that babies do not like

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12. Why does the author mention syllables pronounced with rising and falling inflections in lines 7-8?
- (A) To demonstrate how difficult it is for babies to interpret emotions
- (B) To illustrate that a six-week-old baby can already distinguish some language differences
- (C) To provide an example of ways adults speak to babies
- (D) To give a reason for babies' difficulty in distinguishing one adult from another
13. The word "diverse" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
- (A) surrounding
- (B) divided
- (C) different
- (D) stimulating
14. The word "noted" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- (A) theorized
- (B) requested
- (C) disagreed
- (D) observed
15. The word "They" in line 18 refers to
- (A) mothers
- (B) investigators
- (C) babies
- (D) words
16. The passage mentions all of the following as ways adults modify their speech when talking to babies EXCEPT
- (A) giving all words equal emphasis
- (B) speaking with shorter sentences
- (C) speaking more loudly than normal
- (D) using meaningless sounds
17. The word "emphasize" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
- (A) stress
- (B) repeat
- (C) explain
- (D) leave out
18. Which of the following can be inferred about the findings described in paragraph 2?
- (A) Babies who are exposed to more than one language can speak earlier than babies exposed to a single language.
- (B) Mothers from different cultures speak to their babies in similar ways.
- (C) Babies ignore facial expressions in comprehending aural language.
- (D) The mothers observed by the researchers were consciously teaching their babies to speak.





19. What point does the author make to illustrate that babies are born with the ability to acquire language?
- (A) Babies begin to understand words in songs.
(B) Babies exaggerate their own sounds and expressions.
(C) Babies are more sensitive to sounds than are adults.
(D) Babies notice even minor differences between speech sounds.
20. According to the author, why do babies listen to songs and stories, even though they cannot understand them?
- (A) They understand the rhythm.
(B) They enjoy the sound.
(C) They can remember them easily.
(D) They focus on the meaning of their parents' words.



Section 3 continues.
Turn the page and read the next passage.





Questions 21-29

Under the Earth's topsoil, at various levels, sometimes under a layer of rock, there are deposits of clay. Look at cuts where highways have been built to see exposed clay beds; or look at a construction site, where pockets of clay may be exposed. Rivers also reveal clay *Line* along their banks and erosion on a hillside may make clay easily accessible.

- (5) What is clay made of? The Earth's surface is basically rock, and it is this rock that gradually decomposes into clay. Rain, streams, alternating freezing and thawing, roots of trees and plants forcing their way into cracks, earthquakes, volcanic action, and glaciers — all of these forces slowly break down the Earth's exposed rocky crust into smaller and smaller pieces that eventually become clay.
- (10) Rocks are composed of elements and compounds of elements. Feldspar, which is the most abundant mineral on the Earth's surface, is basically made up of the oxides silica and alumina combined with alkalis like potassium and some so-called impurities such as iron. Feldspar is an essential component of granite rocks, and as such, it is the basis of clay.
- When it is wet, clay can be easily shaped to make a variety of useful objects, which can
- (15) then be fired to varying degrees of hardness and covered with impermeable decorative coatings of glasslike material called glaze. Just as volcanic action, with its intense heat, fuses the elements in certain rocks into a glasslike rock called obsidian, so we can apply heat to earthen materials and change them into a hard, dense material. Different clays need different heat levels to fuse, and some, the low-fire clays, never become nonporous and
- (20) watertight like highly fired stoneware. Each clay can stand only a certain amount of heat without losing its shape through sagging or melting. Variations of clay composition and the temperatures at which they are fired account for the differences in texture and appearance between a china teacup and an earthenware flowerpot.

21. The author's main point in paragraph 1 is that clay deposits
- (A) conceal layers of rock
 (B) can be found in various places
 (C) are usually small
 (D) must be removed from construction sites
22. It can be inferred from the passage that clay is LEAST likely to be plentiful in which of the following areas?
- (A) In desert sand dunes
 (B) In forests
 (C) On hillsides
 (D) Near rivers

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23. The word "accessible" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
 (A) buried
 (B) improved
 (C) available
 (D) workable
24. According to the passage, rock breaks down into clay under all of the following conditions EXCEPT when
 (A) it is exposed to freezing and thawing
 (B) roots of trees force their way into cracks
 (C) it is combined with alkalies
 (D) natural forces wear away the Earth's crust
25. Why does the author mention feldspar in line 10?
 (A) It is often used as a substitute for clay.
 (B) It is damaged by the oxides in clay.
 (C) Its presence indicates inferior clay.
 (D) It is a major component of clay.
26. The word "it" in line 13 refers to
 (A) iron
 (B) feldspar
 (C) granite
 (D) clay
27. Based on the information in the passage, it can be inferred that low-fire clays are MOST appropriate for making objects that
 (A) must be strong
 (B) can be porous
 (C) have a smooth texture
 (D) are highly decorated
28. The phrase "account for" in line 22 is closest in meaning to
 (A) reduce
 (B) explain
 (C) combine with
 (D) list all of
29. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?
 (A) Clay deposits are only found deep in the Earth.
 (B) If clay contains too much iron it will melt when fired.
 (C) Only certain types of clay are appropriate for making china teacups.
 (D) If sufficient heat is applied, all clay will become nonporous.



Questions 30-40

- The smooth operation of an ant colony depends on ten to twenty different signals, most of which are pheromones (chemical signals triggering behavioral responses). It is estimated that red fire ants employ at least twelve different chemical signals. The simplest of these is the carbon dioxide from the respiration of an ant cluster, a chemical that acts as a pheromone to promote aggregation. Workers move toward a source of carbon dioxide, resulting in solitary ants moving to join a group. At the other extreme, the most complex of the fire ants' signals is probably colony odor, by which the workers of a particular colony or nest identify another worker as local or foreign. Each ant nest has its own odor as a result of its location, history, and local food supply. The resident ants pick up this odor on their bodies, so that ants of the same species, but from different nests, have different colony odors. This allows ants to identify intruders and maintain colony integrity.
- Fire ants also make use of an alarm pheromone to alert workers to an emergency, and their scouts lay down a trail pheromone as a guide during mass migrations. A fire ant queen emits a chemical signal that identifies her to the colony's workers. They respond by scurrying to gather around her. The decomposing corpse of a dead ant also generates a signal, to which workers respond by eliminating the corpse from the nest.
- Ants provide examples of both public (accessible to other species) and private messages. One of their most important private messages concerns food, for a food source is worth keeping secret. Each species marks its trails with signals that are meaningless to others, so that an ant crossing a trail left by another ant species typically notices nothing. On the other hand, a secret signal to mark a dead body is unnecessary. Many kinds of ants perceive a natural decomposition product of dead insects as a signal to remove a corpse. If an outsider recognizes this message and moves the body, no harm is done.

30. What aspect of ants does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) The relationship between the queen and the worker ants
 (B) Ways in which ants use chemical signals
 (C) Methods ants use to identify food sources
 (D) The importance of respiration in the production of ant pheromones
31. The phrase "smooth operation" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
- (A) daily activity
 (B) effective functioning
 (C) delicate balance
 (D) permanent location
32. According to the passage, carbon dioxide serves which of the following functions for fire ants?
- (A) It protects the queen.
 (B) It attracts other ant species.
 (C) It informs workers of possible danger.
 (D) It encourages the ants to gather together.

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33. The word "cluster" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
 (A) organ
 (B) activity
 (C) group
 (D) cycle
34. According to the passage, each nest has a distinct odor that allows its inhabitants to
 (A) find the location of the nest in the dark
 (B) distinguish worker ants from other ants
 (C) distinguish foreign ants from resident ants
 (D) signal other inhabitants when foreign ants attack
35. The word "alert" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
 (A) allow
 (B) transport
 (C) ware
 (D) provide
36. What is the role of pheromones in the mass migrations of ants?
 (A) Pheromones are used to create a trail that directs the ants during migrations.
 (B) Pheromones signal the ants that the nest has been invaded and must be abandoned.
 (C) Pheromones control the speed at which ants move from one location to another.
 (D) Pheromones enable scouts to identify suitable areas for establishing a new nest.
37. The word "scurrying" in line 15 is closest in meaning to
 (A) agreeing
 (B) appearing
 (C) competing
 (D) rushing
38. The word "others" in line 20 refers to
 (A) private messages
 (B) species
 (C) trails
 (D) signals
39. Why does the author mention "dead insects" in line 22?
 (A) To compare the social behaviors of ants with those of other insects
 (B) To emphasize the dangers that all insects encounter
 (C) To argue the superiority of ants over other insects
 (D) To indicate a behavior that is common among various kinds of ants
40. Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?
 (A) pheromones (line 2)
 (B) colony integrity (lines 10-11)
 (C) mass migrations (line 13)
 (D) private messages (lines 17-18)





Questions 41-50

The Homestead Act of 1862 gave heads of families or individuals aged twenty-one or older the right to own 160 acres of public land in the western United States after five years of residence and improvement. This law was intended to provide land for small farmers and to prevent land from being bought for resale at a profit or being owned by large landholders. An early amendment to the act even prevented husbands and wives from filing separate claims. The West, land reformers had assumed, would soon contain many 160-acre family farms.

They were doomed to disappointment. Most landless Americans were too poor to become farmers even when they could obtain land without cost. The expense of moving a family to the ever-receding frontier exceeded the means of many, and the cost of tools, draft animals, a wagon, a well, fencing, and of building the simplest house, might come to \$1,000—a formidable barrier. As for the industrial workers for whom the free land was supposed to provide a "safety valve," they had neither the skills nor the inclination to become farmers. Homesteaders usually came from districts not far removed from frontier conditions. And despite the intent of the law, speculators often managed to obtain large tracts. They hired people to stake out claims, falsely swear that they had fulfilled the conditions laid down in the law for obtaining legal title, and then deed the land over to their employers.

Furthermore, 160 acres were not enough for raising livestock or for the kind of commercial agriculture that was developing west of the Mississippi. The national government made a feeble attempt to make larger holdings available to homesteaders by passing the Timber Culture Act of 1873, which permitted individuals to claim an additional 160 acres if they would agree to plant a quarter of it in trees within ten years. This law proved helpful to some farmers in the largely treeless states of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. Nevertheless, fewer than 25 percent of the 245,000 who took up land under the Act obtained final title to the property.

41. Which aspect of the Homestead Act of 1862 does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) How it transformed the western United States into a place of small farms
- (B) Why it was an improvement over previous attempts at land reform
- (C) Why it did not achieve its aim to provide land for small farmers
- (D) How it failed in the largely treeless states of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas
42. An amendment added to the Homestead Act of 1862 specified that
- (A) five years of residence was required for landownership
- (B) husbands and wives could not file separate claims
- (C) the price of 160 acres of land was \$1,000
- (D) land could not be resold for a profit

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



43. The word "formidable" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
(A) obvious
(B) predictable
(C) difficult
(D) manageable
44. It can be inferred that the "safety valve" in line 13 refers to
(A) a new kind of machinery
(B) an alternative for urban workers
(C) an area in a factory
(D) a procedure designed to protect workers
45. The word "intent" in line 15 is closest in meaning to
(A) purpose
(B) power
(C) effect
(D) invention
46. According to the passage, why did the government pass the Timber Culture Act of 1873?
(A) To make larger tracts of land available to small farmers
(B) To settle Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas
(C) To encourage land speculation west of the Mississippi
(D) To increase the variety of trees growing in the western states
47. The word "they" in line 23 refers to
(A) larger holdings
(B) individuals
(C) 160 acres
(D) trees
48. According to the passage, how many of the farmers who settled land under the Timber Culture Act of 1873 received final title to the property?
(A) Fewer than 25%
(B) More than 160
(C) 10% per year
(D) 245,000





49. The passage mentions all of the following as reasons the Homestead Act of 1862 did not achieve its aims EXCEPT:
- (A) Most landless Americans could not afford the necessary tools and provisions.
 - (B) Industrial workers lacked the necessary farming skills.
 - (C) The farms were too large for single families to operate successfully.
 - (D) Homesteaders usually came from areas relatively close to the frontier.
50. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the Timber Culture Act of 1873?
- (A) It especially helped farmers with large holdings of land.
 - (B) It was most important to farmers living in states that had plenty of trees.
 - (C) The majority of farmers did not benefit significantly from it.
 - (D) The majority of farmers did not need the extra 160 acres it provided.

This is the end of Section 3.



**If you finish before time is called,
check your work on Section 3 only.**

Answer Keys

TEST 6

Section 1	Section 2	Section 3		
1.C	26.D	1.B	26.B	
2.B	27.C	2.C	27.B	
3.A	28.A	3.D	28.B	
4.C	29.B	4.B	29.C	
5.B	30.C	5.C	30.B	
6.A	31.C	6.A	31.B	
7.C	32.C	7.D	32.D	
8.B	33.B	8.C	33.C	
9.C	34.A	9.C	34.C	
10.B	35.C	10.B	35.C	
11.D	36.B	11.C	36.A	
12.D	37.D	12.A	37.D	
13.A	38.A	13.C	38.B	
14.D	39.D	14.D	39.D	
15.B	40.B	15.C	40.A	
16.A	41.A	16.D	41.C	
17.B	42.A	17.B	42.B	
18.B	43.D	18.D	43.C	
19.C	44.B	19.C	44.D	
20.D	45.B	20.B	45.A	
21.A	46.B		21.B	46.A
22.D	47.A		22.A	47.B
23.B	48.D		23.C	48.A
24.A	49.B		24.C	49.C
25.A	50.C		25.D	50.C

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2002
TEST 7

Section 1.....	205
Section 2.....	215
Section 3.....	221
Answer keys.....	234



Section 1

Listening Comprehension

1

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in this test. Do **not** take notes or write in your test book at any time. Do **not** turn the pages until you are told to do so.

Part A

Directions: In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you hear:

Sample Answer

A B C D

In your test book, you read:

- (A) He doesn't like the painting either.
- (B) He doesn't know how to paint.
- (C) He doesn't have any paintings.
- (D) He doesn't know what to do.

You learn from the conversation that neither the man nor the woman likes the painting. The best answer to the question "what does the man mean?" is (A). "He doesn't like the painting either." Therefore, the correct choice is (A).

Wait



1. (A) She needs to find a different roommate.
(B) She thinks the man should get a haircut
(C) She didn't recognize the man because of his haircut
(D) Few people have noticed her roommate's haircut
2. (A) Call for the latest weather report
(B) Ask the woman for direction to the library
(C) Go to the library to do research for the field trip
(D) Call his professor about the field trip
3. (A) She can't find her car
(B) Her car isn't insured
(C) She'll inspect her car for damage
(D) She's trying to find out about the insurance
4. (A) He agrees with the woman
(B) He hasn't been to a game recently
(C) He doesn't think the team has been playing well
(D) He doesn't know much about baseball
5. (A) He has never been to the auditorium
(B) He wants to stop and ask for directions
(C) The woman won't be late
(D) The program in the auditorium has already begun
6. (A) Arrive at class on time
(B) Finish his assignments more promptly
(C) Get his watch fixed
(D) Get notes about the class from a friend
7. (A) He plans to sing a song at the audition
(B) He thinks the woman should be in the play
(C) He thinks the woman should invite someone else to the play
(D) He's not interested in performing with the drama club
8. (A) She's too sick to have visitors
(B) She picked up her brother last night
(C) Her brother's flight was canceled
(D) Her brother has changed his plans
9. (A) He has a very high phone bill this month, too
(B) The woman should contact the phone company
(C) The woman should make fewer long-distance calls
(D) He'll help the woman pay her phone bill
10. (A) Help Laura with her paper next week
(B) Ask Laura to clean the apartment by herself
(C) Ask someone else to clean the apartment with Laura
(D) Ask Laura to wait until next weekend to do the cleaning

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11. (A) He hasn't read the committee's report yet
 (B) He'll encourage the committee to finish the report soon.
 (C) The committee took longer to finish the report than expected
 (D) The committee's report contains mistakes
12. (A) She's afraid of getting hurt
 (B) She won't be free this weekend
 (C) She'd rather go to Mount Hope
 (D) She prefers to go skiing by herself
13. (A) She realizes the equipment is easily damaged
 (B) She won't forget to put away the equipment
 (C) She always performs experiments carefully
 (D) She's worried about the results of her experiment
14. (A) He doesn't want the woman to give him money
 (B) He doesn't remember how much the groceries cost
 (C) The concert tickets were inexpensive
 (D) He had forgotten about the concert
15. (A) Turn on the television
 (B) Change the channel immediately for the woman
 (C) Continue watching the nature program
 (D) Check to see when the nature program is on
16. (A) She also would like to work for the school newspaper
 (B) The man has too many books to carry
 (C) The man has a very busy schedule
 (D) The man took more than five classes last semester
17. (A) Tell her more about the exhibit
 (B) Invite someone else to the museum
 (C) Take a course in art history
 (D) Ask Mary when the exhibit will begin
18. (A) His housemate doesn't want the windows closed
 (B) His housemate is responsible for paying the electric bill
 (C) The windows are hard to close
 (D) He's anxious for the weather to warm up
19. (A) The play will be performed at another location
 (B) The woman didn't intend to attend the play
 (C) It isn't possible to cancel the play
 (D) The play was going to be performed outside
20. (A) She'd prefer to go to a different restaurant
 (B) She'll join the man for dinner
 (C) She has been to the restaurant before
 (D) The man should order spaghetti at the restaurant


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21. (A) She thought the furniture would be more expensive
(B) She doesn't remember how much the furniture cost
(C) She still tired from carrying the furniture into the house
(D) The furniture is too big for the house
22. (A) She'd like to watch television with the man
(B) The man shouldn't waste his time watching television
(C) The man should watch a different program
(D) The television program doesn't start until later in the evening
23. (A) Help the woman repair her car
(B) Help the woman find a job
(C) Cancel the woman's appointment for her
(D) Take the woman to her doctor's office
24. (A) Try to switch hours with someone else
(B) Ask his boss to raise his pay
(C) Look of a more suitable job
(D) Do the extra work without complaining
25. (A) She knows why Bob is angry
(B) Bob isn't really angry with the man
(C) Bob will probably remain angry until the man apologizes
(D) The man should ask Bob to apologize
26. (A) He'll move into his new apartment in a couple of months
(B) He'd like the woman to help him move into the apartment
(C) He hopes Pete will move into the apartment soon
(D) The apartment might be too expensive for him
27. (A) Look for a bigger mirror on sale
(B) Take the mirror back to the store next week
(C) Leave without buying the mirror
(D) Hang a picture next to the mirror
28. (A) She's worried that the man will miss next week's deadline
(B) She doesn't know when the deadline for tuition payment is
(C) The man should have paid his tuition a week ago
(D) The man has all week to pay his tuition
29. (A) It's too late to join the soccer team
(B) The mans grades have begun to improve recently
(C) The man might not have enough time to play soccer
(D) The man should continue to improve his soccer skills
30. (A) He finds Dr. Langston's lectures boring
(B) He pays close attention to Dr. Langston's lectures
(C) Dr. Langston's lectures are short but challenging
(D) He doesn't usually sit through an entire lecture



Part B

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.





31. (A) A study group
(B) Studio Art 101
(C) The man's painting
(D) A professional artist
32. (A) Making a gift for the woman
(B) Working on a class assignment
(C) Discussing his career
(D) Preparing to teach an art class
33. (A) Study paintings by other artists
(B) Go to her father's art exhibit
(C) Show the instructor his sketches
(D) Change the color of the sky in his painting
34. (A) By listening to her father
(B) By working for an artist
(C) By talking to the studio art instructor
(D) By taking several art courses
35. (A) Take a history exam
(B) Go to an art exhibit
(C) Meet some classmates
(D) Help the man with his painting
36. (A) The difficulty of raising animals on farms in colonial America
(B) Traffic problems in colonial American cities
(C) Population growth in colonial American cities
(D) Economic conditions in colonial America
37. (A) By widening the streets
(B) By using coaches to provide free public transportation
(C) By preventing carts from entering town
(D) By making laws to keep farm animals off the street
38. (A) Carts scared the pigs away
(B) Carts injured a large number of people
(C) Carts often moved too slowly
(D) Carts broke down too easily
39. (A) They used carts for collecting garbage
(B) They used pigs to get rid of garbage
(C) They burnt the garbage
(D) They set up trash cans





Part C

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions. The talks and the questions will not be repeated.

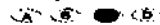
After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you hear:

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer



In your test book, you read: (A) To demonstrate the latest use of computer graphics.
(B) To discuss the possibility of an economic depression.
(C) To explain the working of the brain.
(D) To dramatize a famous mystery story.

The best answer to the question, "What is the main purpose of the program?" is (C). "To explain the workings of the brain." Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer



In your test book, you read: (A) It is required of all science majors.
(B) It will never be shown again.
(C) It can help viewers improve their memory skills.
(D) It will help with course work.

The best answer to the question, "Why does the speaker recommend watching the program?" is (D). "It will help with course work." Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.





40. (A) The advantages of traditional surveying methods
 (B) Using satellites to communicate with mountain climbers
 (C) Obtaining new information about a mountain
 (D) Controlling satellites from the top of a mountain
41. (A) To indicate how climbers communicated
 (B) To show that climbers enjoyed many comforts
 (C) To show that modern telephones work at high altitudes
 (D) To emphasize how small some equipment had become
42. (A) Detailed maps from previous studies
 (B) Recent advances in technology
 (C) Plenty of funding for the study
 (D) Experience carrying heavy loads up mountains
43. (A) To carry information that would help determine elevation
 (B) To provide accurate weather reports
 (C) To relay information from scientists around the world
 (D) To indicate which route the mountain climbers should take
44. (A) The adaptations of the African grass mouse to its environment
 (B) The sleeping habits of the African grass mouse
 (C) The effect of intense sunlight on the diet of the African grass mouse
 (D) The habitat of the African grass mouse
45. (A) It has a flattened shape
 (B) It has an extra layer of pigmented tissue
 (C) It has a furry covering
 (D) It has a large cranial cavity
46. (A) They are active during daylight hours
 (B) Their heads are exposed to sunlight while they sleep
 (C) They have only partially adapted to their tropical environment
 (D) Their wings are easily damaged by ultraviolet radiation





47. (A) The increase in the number of congressional representatives
(B) The process of hiring congressional staff members
(C) The role of congressional representatives' aides
(D) The structure of congressional elections
48. (A) Research foreign policy issues
(B) Communicate with the aides of other congressional representatives
(C) Help citizens solve problems
(D) Oversee local elections
49. (A) To compare the duties of politicians in different countries
(B) To point out that too many laws are proposed
(C) To emphasize the importance of Congress
(D) To explain why a congressional representative needs a large staff
50. (A) Negotiating deals with other congressional aides
(B) Suggesting laws that will be popular with local voters
(C) Managing a representative's financial interests
(D) Creating new ways to campaign for their bosses

This is the end of Section 1.
Stop work on Section 1.



Do NOT read or work on any other section of the test.
The supervisor will tell you when to begin work on section 2.

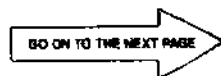
Section 2

Structure and Written Expression



Time: 25 minutes

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.



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structure

1. A three-foot octopus can crawl through a hole ----- in diameter.
 - (A) than one inch less
 - (B) less than one inch
 - (C) one less inch than
 - (D) than less one inch
2. ----- adopted the decimal system of coinage in 1867.
 - (A) Canada
 - (B) When Canada
 - (C) Canada, which
 - (D) There was Canada
3. Generally, the representatives ----- a legislature are constitutionally elected by a broad spectrum of the population.
 - (A) who they compose
 - (B) who compose
 - (C) and compose
 - (D) compose
4. The Actor's Studio, a professional actors' workshop in New York City, provides ----- where actors can work together without the pressure of commercial production.
 - (A) a place and
 - (B) a place
 - (C) so that a place
 - (D) a place is
5. ----- that life began billions of years ago in the water.
 - (A) It is believed
 - (B) In the belief
 - (C) The belief
 - (D) Believing
6. By 1872 the United States had 70 engineering colleges. ----- astonishing expansion credited largely to the Morrill Act of 1862.
 - (A) because
 - (B) an
 - (C) to which
 - (D) was
7. The artist Romare Bearden was ----- whose yellows, deep blues, and fuchsias contrasted strongly with photographic gray in his bright collages.
 - (A) with a gift for color
 - (B) a gifted colorist
 - (C) a gift with colorful
 - (D) gifted with coloring
8. The most important chemical catalyst on this planet is chlorophyll. ----- carbon dioxide and water react to form carbohydrates.
 - (A) whose presence
 - (B) which is present
 - (C) presenting
 - (D) in the presence of which
9. One theory of the origin of the universe is ----- from the explosion of a tiny, extremely dense fireball several billion years ago.
 - (A) because what formed
 - (B) the formation that
 - (C) that it formed
 - (D) when forming


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10. Roads in the United States remained crude, ----- with graved or wood planks, until the beginning of the twentieth century.

- (A) were unsurfaced or they covered them
- (B) which unsurface or covered
- (C) unsurfaced or covered them
- (D) unsurfaced or covered

11. Portrait prints were the first reproductions of American paintings ----- widely distributed in the United States.

- (A) were
- (B) that which
- (C) that being
- (D) to be

12. Abigail Adams was prodigious letter writer, ----- many editions of her letters have been published.

- (A) who
- (B) and
- (C) in addition to
- (D) due to

13. In geometry, an ellipse may be defined as the locus of all points ----- distances from two fixed points is constant.

- (A) which as the sum of
- (B) of the sum which
- (C) whose sum of whose
- (D) whose sum that the

14. ----- at the site of a fort established by the Northwest Mounted Police, Calgary is now one of Canada's fastest growing cities.

- (A) Built
- (B) It is built
- (C) To build
- (D) Having built

15. An image on a national flag can symbolize political ideals that ----- express.

- (A) take many words to otherwise would.
- (B) would take to many otherwise words
- (C) many words to take would otherwise
- (D) would otherwise take many words to

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Written Expression

16. A variation of collodion photography was the tintype, which captured images on a black or dark brown metal plate instead from on glass.
17. In cases of minor injury to the brain. Amnesia is likely to be a temporarily condition.
18. The system of chemical symbols, first devised about 1800, gives a concise and instantly recognizable description of a element or compound.
19. The fact that white light is light composed of various wavelengths may be demonstrating by dispersing a beam of such light through a prism.
20. Over the course of history, much civilizations developed their own number systems.
21. In the United States during the Second World War, each trade unions and employers avoided federal limits on wages by offering employees nontaxable medical benefits.
22. Philosophy is the study of the nature of reality, knowledge, existent, and ethics by means of rational inquiry.
23. Poems vary in length from brief lyric poems to narrative or epic poems, which can be as broad in scope than a novel.
24. The population of California more than doubled during the period 1940-1960, creating problems in road-building and provide water for its arid southern section.
25. Although based it on feudal models, the colony of Pennsylvania developed a reputation for a progressive political and social outlook.


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26. Hard and resistant to corrosion, bronze is traditionally used in bell casting and is the material used widely most for metal sculpture.
A B
C D
27. The Appalachian Mountains formation a natural barrier between the eastern seaboard and the vast lowlands of the continental interior of North America.
A B
C D
28. The United States census for 1970 showed that the French-speaking residents of Louisiana were one of the country's most compact regional linguistic minority.
A B
C D
29. When used as food additives, antioxidants prevent fats and oils from become rancid when exposed to air, and thus extend their shelf life.
A B C
D
30. A ray of light passing through the center of a thin lens keep its original direction.
A B C D
31. Copper was the first metallic used by humans and is second only to iron in its utility through the ages.
A B C
D
32. Despite the fact that lemurs are general nocturnal, the ring-tailed lemur travels by day in bands of four to twelve individuals.
A B C
D
33. The Western world is beset with the range of problem that characterize mature, postindustrial societies.
A B C
D
34. Acrylic paints are either applied using a knife or diluted and spreading with a paintbrush.
A B C D
35. Some marine invertebrates, such as the sea urchin and the starfish, migrates from deep water to shallow during spring and early summer to spawn.
A B
C D


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36. Marshes, wetland areas characterized by plant grassy growth, are distinguished from swamps, wetlands where trees grown.
A B C D
37. Wampum, beads used as a form of exchange by some Native Americans, was made of bits of seashells cut, drill, and strung into belts.
A B C D
38. Kangaroos use their long and powerful tails for balance themselves when sitting upright or jumping.
A B C D
39. Proper city planning provides for the distribution of public utilities, public buildings, parks, and recreation centers, and for adequate and the inexpensive housing.
A B C D
40. Most traditional dances are made up of a prearranged series of steps and movements, but modern dancers are generally free to move as they choice.
A B C D

This is the end of Section 2.

If you finish before time is called, check your work on Section 2 only.



The supervisor will tell you when to begin work on section 3.

Section 3

Reading Comprehension



Time: 55 minutes

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. For questions 1-50, you are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all question about the information in a passage on the basis of what is **stated** or **implied** in that passage.





Questions 1-9

In 1972, a century after the first national park in the United States was established at Yellowstone, legislation was passed to create the National Marine Sanctuaries Program.

The intent of this legislation was to provide protection to selected coastal habitats similar to that existing for land areas designated as national parks. The designation of an area

(5) a marine sanctuary indicates that it is a protected area, just as a national park is. People are permitted to visit and observe there, but living organisms and their environments may not be harmed or removed.

The National Marine Sanctuaries Program is administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, a branch of the United States Department of Commerce.

(10) Initially, 70 sites were proposed as candidates for sanctuary status. Two and a half decades later, only fifteen sanctuaries had been designated, with half of these established after 1978. They range in size from the very small (less than 1 square kilometer) Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary in American Samoa to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary in California, extending over 15,744 square kilometers.

(15) The National Marine Sanctuaries Program is a crucial part of new management practices in which whole communities of species, and not just individual species, are offered some degree of protection from habitat degradation and overexploitation. Only in this way can a reasonable degree of marine species diversity be maintained in a setting that also maintains the natural interrelationships that exist among these species.

(20) Several other types of marine protected areas exist in the United States and other countries. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System, managed by the United States government, includes 23 designated and protected estuaries. Outside the United States, marine protected-area programs exist as marine parks, reserves, and preserves.

(25) Over 100 designated areas exist around the periphery of the Caribbean Sea. Others range from the well-known Australian Great Barrier Reef Marine Park to lesser-known parks in countries such as Thailand and Indonesia, where tourism is placing growing pressures on fragile coral reef systems. As stated, national and international agencies come to recognize the importance of conserving marine biodiversity. Marine protected areas, whether as sanctuaries, parks, or estuarine reserves, will play an increasingly important role in preserving that diversity.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) Differences among marine parks, sanctuaries, and reserves
 - (B) Various marine conservation programs
 - (C) International agreements on coastal protection
 - (D) Similarities between land and sea protected environments
2. The word "intent" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) repetition
 - (B) approval
 - (C) goal
 - (D) revision

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



3. The word "administered" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
(A) managed
(B) recognized
(C) opposed
(D) justified
4. The word "these" in line 11 refers to
(A) sites
(B) candidates
(C) decades
(D) sanctuaries
5. The passage mentions the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (lines 13-14) as an example of a sanctuary that
(A) is not well known
(B) covers a large area
(C) is smaller than the Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary
(D) was not originally proposed for sanctuary status
6. According to the passage, when was the National Marine Sanctuaries Program established?
(A) Before 1972
(B) After 1987
(C) One hundred years before national parks were established
(D) One hundred years after Yellowstone National Park was established
7. According to the passage, all of the following are achievements of the National Marine Sanctuaries Program EXCEPT
(A) the discovery of several new marine organisms
(B) the preservation of connections between individual marine species
(C) the protection of coastal habitats
(D) the establishment of areas where the public can observe marine life
8. The word "periphery" in line 24 is closest in meaning to
(A) depth
(B) landmass
(C) warm habitat
(D) outer edge
9. The passage mentions which of the following as a threat to marine areas outside the United States?
(A) Limitations in financial support
(B) The use of marine species as food
(C) Variability of the climate
(D) Increase in tourism





Questions 10-17

From their inception, most rural neighborhoods in colonial North America included at least one carpenter, joiner, sawyer, and cooper in woodworking; a weaver and a tailor for clothing production; a tanner, currier, and cordwainer (shoemaker) for fabricating leather objects; and a blacksmith for metalwork. Where stone was the local building material, a mason was sure to appear on the list of people who paid taxes. With only an apprentice as an assistant, the rural artisan provided the neighborhood with common goods from furniture to shoes to farm equipment in exchange for cash or for "goods in kind" from the customer's field, pasture, or dairy. Sometimes artisans transformed material provided by the customer into cloth of yarn spun at the farm from the wool of the family sheep: made chairs or tables from wood cut in the customer's own woodlot; produced shoes or leather breeches from cow, deer, or sheepskin tanned on the farm.

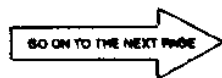
Like their farming neighbors, rural artisans were part of an economy seen, by one historian, as "an orchestra conducted by nature." Some tasks could not be done in the winter, other had to be put off during harvest time, and still others waited on raw materials that were only produced seasonally. As the days grew shorter, shop hours kept pace, since few artisans could afford enough artificial light to continue work when the Sun went down. To the best of their ability, colonial artisans tried to keep their shops as efficient as possible and to regularize their schedules and methods of production for the best return on their investment in time, tools, and materials. While it is pleasant to imagine a woodworker, for example, carefully matching lumber, joining a chest together without resort to nails or glue, and applying all thought and energy to carving beautiful designs on the finished piece, the time required was not justified unless the customer was willing to pay extra for the quality—and few in rural areas were. Artisans, therefore, often found it necessary to employ as many shortcuts and economics as possible while still producing satisfactory products.

10. What aspect of rural colonial North America does the passage mainly discuss?
 (A) Farming practices
 (B) The work of artisans
 (C) The character of rural neighborhoods
 (D) Types of furniture that were popular
11. The word "inception" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
 (A) investigation
 (B) location
 (C) beginning
 (D) records
12. The word "fabricating" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 (A) constructing
 (B) altering
 (C) selecting
 (D) demonstrating





13. It can be inferred from the passage that the use of artificial light in colonial times was
(A) especially helpful to woodworkers
(B) popular in rural areas
(C) continuous in winter
(D) expensive
14. Why did colonial artisans want to "regularize their schedules their schedules" (line 18)?
(A) To enable them to produce high quality products
(B) To enable them to duplicate an item many times
(C) To impress their customers
(D) To keep expenses low
15. The phrase "resort to" in line 20 is closest in meaning to
(A) protecting with
(B) moving toward
(C) manufacturing
(D) using
16. The word "few" in lines 23 refers to
(A) woodworkers
(B) finished pieces
(C) customers
(D) chests
17. It can be inferred that the artisans referred to in the passage usually produced products that were
(A) simple
(B) delicate
(C) beautifully decorated
(D) exceptionally long-lasting





Questions 18-28

Cities develop as a result of functions that they can perform. Some functions result directly from the ingenuity of the citizenry, but most functions result from the needs of the local area and of the surrounding hinterland (the region that supplies goods to the line city and to which the city furnishes services and other goods). Geographers often make

- (15) a distinction between the situation and the site of a city. Situation refers to the general position in relation to the surrounding region, whereas site involves physical characteristics of the specific location. Situation is normally much more important to the continuing prosperity of a city. If a city is well situated in regard to its hinterland, its development is much more likely to continue. Chicago, for example, possesses an almost (16) unparalleled situation: it is located at the southern end of a huge lake that forces east-west transportation lines to be compressed into its vicinity, and at a meeting of significant land and water transport routes. It also overlooks what is one of the world's finest large farming regions. These factors ensured that Chicago would become a great city regardless of the disadvantageous characteristics of the available site, such as being prone to flooding (17) during thunderstorm activity.

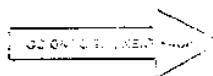
Similarly, it can be argued that much of New York City's importance stems from its early and continuing advantage of situation. Philadelphia and Boston both originated at about the same time as New York and shared New York's location at the western end of one of the world's most important oceanic trade routes, but only New York possesses an (18) easy-access functional connection (the Hudson-Mohawk lowland) to the vast Midwestern hinterland. This account does not alone explain New York's primacy, but it does include several important factors. Among the many aspects of situation that help to explain why some cities grow and others do not, original location on a navigable waterway seems particularly applicable. Of course, such characteristic as slope, drainage, power (19) resources, river crossings, coastal shapes, and other physical characteristics help to determine city location, but such factors are normally more significant in early stages of city development than later.

18. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 (A) The development of trade routes through United States cities
 (B) Contrasts in settlement patterns in United States
 (C) Historical differences among three large United States cities
 (D) The importance of geographical situation in the growth of United States cities
19. The word "ingenuity" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
 (A) wealth
 (B) resourcefulness
 (C) traditions
 (D) organization





20. The passage suggests that a geographer would consider a city's soil type part of its
 (A) hinterland
 (B) situation
 (C) site
 (D) function
21. According to the passage, a city's situation is more important than its site in regard to the city's
 (A) long-term growth and prosperity
 (B) ability to protect its citizenry
 (C) possession of favorable weather conditions
 (D) need to import food supplies
22. The author mentions each of the following as an advantage of Chicago's location EXCEPT its
 (A) hinterland
 (B) nearness to a large lake
 (C) position in regard to transport routes
 (D) flat terrain
23. The word "characteristics" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
 (A) choices
 (B) attitudes
 (C) qualities
 (D) inhabitants
24. The primary purpose of paragraph 1 is to
 (A) summarize past research and introduce a new study
 (B) describe a historical period
 (C) emphasize the advantages of one theory over another
 (D) define a term and illustrate it with an example
25. According to the passage, Philadelphia and Boston are similar to New York City in
 (A) size of population
 (B) age
 (C) site
 (D) availability of rail transportation
26. The word "functional" in line 20 is closest in meaning to
 (A) alternate
 (B) unknown
 (C) original
 (D) usable
27. The word "it" in line 21 refers to
 (A) account
 (B) primacy
 (C) connection
 (D) hinterland
28. The word "significant" in line 26 is closest in meaning to
 (A) threatening
 (B) meaningful
 (C) obvious
 (D) available





Questions 29-40

The largest of the giant gas planets, Jupiter, with a volume 1,300 times greater than Earth's, contains more than twice the mass of all the other planets combined. It is thought to be a gaseous and fluid planet without solid surfaces. Had it been somewhat more massive,

line Jupiter might have attained internal temperatures as high as the ignition point for nuclear
 (15) reactions, and it would have flamed as a star in its own right. Jupiter and the other giant planets are of a low-density type quite distinct from the terrestrial planets; they are composed predominantly of such substances as hydrogen, helium, ammonia, and methane, unlike terrestrial planets. Much of Jupiter's interior might be in the form of liquid, metallic hydrogen. Normally, hydrogen is a gas, but under pressures of millions of kilograms per
 (110) square centimeter, which exist in the deep interior of Jupiter, the hydrogen atoms might lock together to form a liquid with the properties of a metal. Some scientists believe that the innermost core of Jupiter might be rocky, or metallic like the core of Earth.

Jupiter rotates very fast, once every 9.8 hours. As a result, its clouds, which are composed largely of frozen and liquid ammonia, have been whipped into alternating dark and bright
 (135) bands that circle the planet at different speeds in different latitudes. Jupiter's puzzling Great Red Spot changes size as it hovers in the Southern Hemisphere. Scientists speculate it might be a gigantic hurricane, which because of its large size (the Earth could easily fit inside it), lasts for hundreds of years.

Jupiter gives off twice as much heat as it receives from the Sun. Perhaps this is primeval
 (170) heat or heat generated by the continued gravitational contraction of the planet. Another starlike characteristic of Jupiter is its sixteen natural satellites, which, like a miniature model of the Solar System, decrease in density with distance from rocky moons close to Jupiter to icy moons farther away. If Jupiter were about 70 times more massive, it would have become a star. Jupiter is the best-preserved sample of the early solar nebula, and with its satellites, might contain the most important clues about the origin of the Solar System.

29. The word "attained" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
 (A) attempted
 (B) changed
 (C) lost
 (D) reached
30. The word "flamed" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
 (A) burned
 (B) divided
 (C) fallen
 (D) grown
31. The word "they" in line 6 refers to
 (A) nuclear reactions
 (B) giant planets
 (C) terrestrial
 (D) substances
32. According to the passage, hydrogen can become a metallic-like liquid when it is
 (A) extremely hot
 (B) combined with helium
 (C) similar atmospheres
 (D) metallic cores


 GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



33. According to the passage, some scientists believe Jupiter and Earth are similar in that they both have
- (A) solid surfaces
 - (B) similar masses
 - (C) similar atmospheres
 - (D) metallic cores
34. The clouds surrounding Jupiter are mostly composed of
- (A) ammonia
 - (B) helium
 - (C) hydrogen
 - (D) methane
35. It can be inferred from the passage that the appearance of alternating bands circling Jupiter is caused by
- (A) the Great Red Spot
 - (B) heat from the Sun
 - (C) the planet's fast rotation
 - (D) Storms from the planet's Southern Hemisphere
36. The author uses the word "puzzling" in line 15 to suggest that the Great Red Spot is
- (A) the only spot of its kind
 - (B) not well understood
 - (C) among the largest of such spots
 - (D) a problem for the planet's continued existence
37. Paragraph 3 supports which of the following conclusions?
- (A) Jupiter gives off twice as much heat as the Sun.
 - (B) Jupiter has a weaker gravitational force than the other planets.
 - (C) Scientists believe that Jupiter was once a star.
 - (D) Scientists might learn about the beginning of the Solar System by Studying Jupiter.
38. Why does the author mention primeval heat (lines 19-20) ?
- (A) To provide evidence that Jupiter is older than the Sun
 - (B) To provide evidence that Jupiter is older than the other planets
 - (C) To suggest a possible explanation for the number of satellites that Jupiter has
 - (D) To suggest a possible source of the quantity of heat that Jupiter gives off





39. According to the passage, Jupiter's most distant moon is
- (A) the least dense
 - (B) the largest
 - (C) warm on the surface
 - (D) very rocky on the surface
40. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
- (A) If Jupiter had fewer satellites, it would be easier for scientists to study the planet itself.
 - (B) If Jupiter had had more mass, it would have developed internal nuclear reactions.
 - (C) If Jupiter had been smaller, it would have become a terrestrial planet.
 - (D) if Jupiter were larger, it would give off much less heat





Questions 41-50

The term "art deco" has come to encompass three distinct but related design trends of the 1920's and 1930's. The first was what is frequently referred to as "zigzag modern"—the exotically ornamental style of such skyscrapers as the Chrysler Building *line* in New York City and related structures such as the Paramount Theater in Oakland, (5) California. The word "zigzag" alludes to the geometric and stylized ornamentation of zigzags, angular patterns, abstracted plant and animal motifs, sunbursts, astrological imagery, formalized fountains, and related themes that were applied in mosaic relief and mural form to the exterior and interior of the buildings. Many of these buildings were shaped in the ziggurat form, a design resembling an ancient Mesopotamian temple tower (10) that recedes in progressively smaller stages to the summit, creating a staircase-like effect.

The second manifestation of art deco was the 1930's "streamlined modern" style—a futuristic-looking aerodynamic style of rounded corners and horizontal bands known as "speed stripes." In architecture, these elements were frequently accompanied by round windows, extensive use of glass block, and flat rooftops.

(15) The third style, referred to as either "international stripped classicism," or simply "classical modern," also came to the forefront during the Depression, a period of severe economic difficulty in the 1930's. This was a more conservative style, blending a simplified modernistic style with a more austere form of geometric and stylized relief sculpture and other ornament, including interior murals. Many buildings in this style (20) were erected nationwide through government programs during the Depression.

Although art deco in its many forms was largely perceived as thoroughly modern, it was strongly influenced by the decorative arts movements that immediately preceded it. For example, like "art nouveau" (1890-1910), art deco also used plant motifs, but (25) regularized the forms into abstracted repetitive patterns rather than presenting them as flowing, asymmetrical foliage, like the Viennese craftspeople of the Wiener Werkstatte. art deco designers worked with exotic materials, geometricized shapes, and colorfully ornate patterns. Furthermore, like the artisans of the Arts and Crafts Movement in England and the United States, art deco practitioners considered it their mission to transform the domestic environment through well-designed furniture and household accessories.

41. What aspect of art deco does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) The influence of art deco on the design of furniture and household accessories
- (B) Ways in which government programs encouraged the development of art deco
- (C) Architectural manifestations of art deco during the 1920's and 1930's
- (D) Reasons for the popularity of art deco in New York and California

42. The word "encompass" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
- (A) separate
- (B) include
- (C) replace
- (D) enhance

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43. The phrase "The first" in line 2 refers to
 (A) the term "art deco"
 (B) design trends
 (C) the 1920's and 1930's
 (D) skyscrapers
44. In line 9, the author mentions "an ancient Mesopotamian temple tower" in order to
 (A) describe the exterior shape of certain "art deco" buildings
 (B) explain the differences between ancient and modern architectural styles
 (C) emphasize the extent of architectural advances
 (D) argue for a return to more traditional architectural design
45. The streamlined modern style is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
 (A) animal motifs
 (B) flat roofs
 (C) round windows
 (D) "speed stripes"
46. The phrase "came to the forefront" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
 (A) grew in complexity
 (B) went through a process
 (C) changed its approach
 (D) became important
47. According to the passage, which of the following design trends is known by more than one name?
 (A) Zigzag modern
 (B) Streamlined modern
 (C) International stripped classicism
48. According to the passage, which of the following statements most accurately describes the relationship between art deco and art nouveau?
 (A) They were art forms that competed with each other for government support during the Depression era.
 (B) They were essentially the same art form.
 (C) Art nouveau preceded art deco and influenced it.
 (D) Art deco became important in the United States while art nouveau became popular in England.
49. According to the passage, a building having an especially ornate appearance would most probably have been designed in the style of
 (A) zigzag modern
 (B) streamlined modern
 (C) classical modern
 (D) the Arts and Crafts Movement
50. The passage is primarily developed as
 (A) the historical chronology of a movement
 (B) a description of specific buildings that became famous for their unusual beauty
 (C) an analysis of various trends within an artistic movement
 (D) an argument of the advantages of one artistic form over another



This is the end of Section 3.



**If you finish before time is called,
check your work on Section 3 only.**

Answer Keys

TEST 7

Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
1.D 26.D	1.B 26.C	1.B 26.D
2.D 27.C	2.A 27.A	2.C 27.A
3.B 28.C	3.B 28.D	3.A 28.B
4.C 29.C	4.B 29.C	4.D 29.D
5.C 30.A	5.A 30.C	5.B 30.A
6.A 31.C	6.B 31.A	6.D 31.B
7.D 32.B	7.B 32.B	7.A 32.C
8.C 33.D	8.D 33.B	8.D 33.D
9.C 34.A	9.C 34.D	9.D 34.A
10.D 35.C	10.D 35.B	10.B 35.C
11.C 36.B	11.D 36.B	11.C 36.B
12.A 37.D	12.B 37.C	12.A 37.D
13.A 38.C	13.C 38.C	13.D 38.D
14.A 39.B	14.A 39.D	14.A 39.A
15.C 40.C	15.D 40.D	15.D 40.A
16.C 41.D	16.D	16.C 41.C
17.A 42.B	17.D	17.D 42.B
18.A 43.A	18.C	18.D 43.B
19.D 44.A	19.C	19.B 44.A
20.B 45.B	20.B	20.C 45.A
21.A 46.B	21.A	21.A 46.D
22.B 47.C	22.B	22.D 47.C
23.D 48.C	23.D	23.C 48.C
24.D 49.D	24.C	24.D 49.D
25.C 50.B	25.A	25.B 50.C

TWE Essay Question

Schools should ask students to evaluate their teachers.

Do you agree or disagree?

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

• Notes •

Use this space for essay notes only. Work done on this worksheet will not be scored. Write the complete final version of your essay on pages 3 and 4 of the TWE answer sheet.

Answer Sheet

Horizontal Format

Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
1 (A) (B) (C) (D)	1 (A) (B) (C) (D)	1 (A) (B) (C) (D)
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Vertical Format

Section 1

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Section 2

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

Section 3

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

ویژگی‌های کتاب **Fast Grammar** تألیف **مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی**:

✓ آموزش کامل نکات به زبان ساده در ۱۶ بخش:

در قسمت درسنامه هر بخش نکات آموزشی به زبان بسیار ساده توضیح داده شده‌اند. در این قسمت تلاش شده مهم‌ترین نکات هر بخش با ذکر مثال و نکات تستی و سؤالات ادوار گذشته آزمون‌ها با پاسخ تشریحی ارائه گردد.

✓ قسمت در آزمون:

در قسمت در آزمون انتهای هر بخش، نحوه ارزیابی از مباحث هر بخش در آزمون‌ها توضیح داده شده است. در این قسمت انواع سؤالاتی که از هر بخش در آزمون‌ها مطرح می‌شود و شکل کلی گزینه‌های نادرست در سؤالات برای رد گزینه‌ها توضیح داده شده است.

✓ قسمت **Sample Test**:

در انتهای هر بخش، یک آزمون نمونه با پاسخ تشریحی قرار داده که شامل سؤالاتی است که در آزمون‌ها از آن مبحث بطور مکرر مطرح شده است.

✓ آزمون‌های جامع، تست‌های واقعی ادوار گذشته آزمون‌ها و تست‌های

کنکورهای سراسری تا اردیبهشت ۹۶:

در انتهای کتاب، سؤالات آزمون‌های ادوار گذشته MSRT، EPT، ... و تست‌های کنکور رشته‌های مختلف تا سال ۹۶ با پاسخ تشریحی قرار داده شده است. برای این سؤالات (حدود ۴۰۰ تست)، پاسخ‌های کاملاً تشریحی به همراه تحلیل همه گزینه‌ها و دلیل درستی یا نادرستی هر گزینه ارائه گردیده است.

✓ تست‌های منتخب از مباحث **پرتکرار** ادوار گذشته آزمون‌های EPT،

MSRT، MHLE و ... تا اردیبهشت ۹۶

✓ نکات تست‌زنی سریع بصورت ابداعی و انحصاری

✓ کانال تلگرامی آموزش و مشاوره رایگان استاد **مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی**:

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دانلود رایگان منابع و جزوات آزمون‌های زبان از وبسایت:

www.FastZaban.com

از همین مؤلف:

کتاب Fast Reading (راهنمای جامع درک مطلب آزمون‌های زبان) (چاپ جدید)



کتاب Fast Reading تلاشی است برای آماده ساختن داوطلبان برای بخش درک مطلب کنکور کارشناسی ارشد و دکتری رشته‌های مختلف، MSRT، EPT، MHLE و تافل.

قسمت‌های مختلف کتاب Fast Reading

این کتاب از ۷ بخش تشکیل شده که هر یک از آنها بر روی یکی از مهارت‌های لازم برای پاسخ به انواع مختلف سؤالات آزمون تمرکز می‌کند. هر یک از بخش‌های کتاب بصورت یک درس‌نامه ارائه گردیده است.

▪ بخش‌های مختلف کتاب به شرح زیر هستند:

۱. توضیح و آموزش نکات هر بخش به زبان ساده: در این قسمت سعی شده تا مباحث درسی به زبان ساده با مثال توضیح داده شوند.

۲. در آزمون: در این قسمت نحوه ارزیابی از مباحث هر درس در آزمون‌های مختلف و چگونگی پاسخ‌دهی به آنها با ذکر نکات تستی ارائه شده است.

۳. قسمت Sample Test: در انتهای هر بخش، یک آزمون نمونه قرار داده شده که شامل نمونه سؤالاتی است که در آزمون‌ها از مباحث آن بخش مطرح شده‌اند.

۴. آزمون جامع و تست‌های آزمون‌های مختلف: در انتها نیز یک آزمون جامع (۶۵ تست) و ۲۶ متن (۱۵۰ تست) از سؤالات آزمون‌های مختلف قرار داده شده است.

۵. لغت‌نامه واژگان مهم: در این بخش واژگان مهم آزمون‌های زبان با ترجمه آنها آورده شده است. توصیه می‌شود این لغات را به دقت مطالعه کرده و به ذهن بسپارید.

برای تهیه این کتاب و دریافت نمونه سؤالات آزمون‌ها و ویدیوهای آموزشی می‌توانید به وبگاه اینترنتی ما به نشانی (www.FastZaban.com) مراجعه کنید.

از همین مؤلف:

کتاب (EPT) Fast Bank (بانک جامع سؤالات آزمون EPT)



شامل:

- همهٔ سؤالات ۱۵ دورهٔ اخیر آزمون EPT (از اسفند ۹۴ تا خرداد ۹۶) با پاسخ کاملاً تشریحی (جمعاً ۱۵۰۰ تست)
- تحلیل آزمون‌ها و مشخص کردن مباحث پرتکرار آزمون
- آموزش نکات تستی
- لیست لغات مهم و پرتکرار آزمون

قابل استفادهٔ داوطلبان آزمون‌های EPT، MSRT، MHLE، تولیمو و کنکور کارشناسی ارشد رشته‌های مختلف

برای تهیهٔ این کتاب و دریافت نمونه سؤالات آزمون‌ها و ویدئوهای آموزشی می‌توانید به وبگاه اینترنتی ما به نشانی (www.FastZaban.com) مراجعه کنید.

برای دریافت سؤالات آزمون‌ها با پاسخ کاملاً تشریحی و تحلیل آزمون،

به وبسایت www.FastZaban.com یا

کانال تلگرامی ما

t.me/FastZaban مراجعه نمایید.

برخی از مراکز فروش کتاب‌های تألیفی **مهرداد زنگیه‌وندی** در سراسر کشور

میدان انقلاب، خیابان انقلاب، خیابان ۱۲ فروردین، خیابان لبافی‌نژاد، نرسیده به منبری جاوید	تهران فروشگاه انتشارات جنگل ۱	۱
میدان انقلاب، خ انقلاب، خ ۱۲ فروردین، جنب ساختمان تعزیرات	تهران فروشگاه انتشارات جنگل ۲	۲
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خیابان آمادگاه، روبروی هتل عباسی	اصفهان فروشگاه انتشارات جنگل ۳	۷
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خیابان شریعتی جنوبی، جنب بانک ملی، زیرزمین	تهران کتابفروشی آفتاب	۱۰
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میدان آزادی، دانشگاه فردوسی، جنب دانشکده علوم اداری و اقتصاد	مشهد کتابفروشی پردیس	۱۵

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گلستان، کوی سعدی، خیابان اصلی، بین تربت و کاشان	اهواز خانه کتاب زبان	۱۷
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✓ همچنین، شما عزیزان می‌توانید کتاب‌های پرفروش **Fast Reading**، **Fast Grammar**، **بانک**

سؤالات **EPT**، **Fast Vocab** و ... را از کتابفروشی‌های معتبر یا از وب‌سایت

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