

TOMSK POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY

TOEFL: WAY TO SUCCESS

PRACTICE TESTS

STUDENT'S BOOK

*Recommended for publishing as a study aid
by the Editorial Board of Tomsk Polytechnic University*

Draftsmen

T.G. Bekisheva, G.A. Gasparyan, N.A. Kovalenko

Tomsk Polytechnic University Publishing House
2014

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
**«НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ
ТОМСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

TOEFL: ПУТЬ К УСПЕХУ

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕСТЫ
ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ТЕСТИРОВАНИЮ
ПО ФОРМАТУ TOEFL**

КНИГА ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ

*Рекомендовано в качестве учебного пособия
Редакционно-издательским советом
Томского политехнического университета*

Авторы-составители
Т.Г. Бекишева, Г.А. Гаспарян, Н.А. Коваленко

Tomsk Polytechnic University Publishing House
2014

УДК 811.111'276(076.5)

ББК Ш143.26-923.3

П69

П69 **TOEFL: путь к успеху. Практические тесты для подготовки к тестированию по формату TOEFL. Книга для студентов: учебное пособие / авторы-сост.: Т.Г. Бекишева, Г.А. Гаспарян, Н.А. Коваленко; Томский политехнический университет. – Томск: Изд-во Томского политехнического университета, 2014. – 142 с.**

Пособие состоит из сборника тестов, разработанных по формату TOEFL, каждый из которых содержит материал по разделам Structure, Written Expression, Reading Comprehension. Содержит информацию о структуре тестов, 12 тестов по наиболее актуальным темам разговорного английского языка. В разделе Reading Comprehension предлагаются научно-популярные тексты с большим содержанием лексики по заданным темам.

Пособие предназначено для студентов 1–2 курсов всех уровней, изучающих английский язык по базовой рабочей программе унифицированного модуля (дисциплины) «Иностранный язык (английский)».

УДК 811.111'276(076.5)

ББК Ш143.26-923.3

Рецензенты

Кандидат филологических наук
доцент кафедры лингвистики ТГПУ

А.Ю. Казанцев

Кандидат филологических наук
доцент кафедры иностранных языков ТГПУ

О.В. Сахарова

Кандидат педагогических наук
заведующая кафедрой ИЯИК ИК ТПУ

Т.В. Сидоренко

© Составление. ФГАОУ ВО НИ ТПУ, 2014

© Бекишева Т.Г., Гаспарян Г.А.,
Коваленко Н.А., составление, 2014

© Обложка. Издательство Томского
политехнического университета, 2014

TOEFL: WAY TO SUCCESS

CONTENTS

PREFACE	6
SECTIONS	7
STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION	7
<i>STRATEGIES TO USE FOR STRUCTURE</i> <i>AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION</i>	7
STRATEGIES TO USE FOR QUESTIONS 1–30 (STRUCTURE)	8
STRATEGIES TO USE FOR QUESTIONS 31–40 (WRITTEN EXPRESSION)	9
READING COMPREHENSION	9
<i>STRATEGIES TO USE FOR READING COMPREHENSION</i>	10
PRACTICE TESTS	12
PERSONAL IDENTITY	12
SOMEWHERE TO LIVE	22
HEALTHY LIFESTYLE	32
TRAVEL AND TOURISM	42
ENTERTAINMENT	53
SOCIAL PROBLEMS	63
EDUCATION	73
WORK AND JOBS	82
MASS MEDIA	92
CRIME AND PUNISHMENT	102
ENVIRONMENT	112
LANGUAGES AND CULTURES	122
PROBLEM VOCABULARY	132
CONFUSINGLY RELATED WORDS	132
VERBAL IDIOMS	138
REFERENCES	141

PREFACE

What Is the TOEFL?

TOEFL stands for Test of English as a Foreign Language. Since 1963 it has been used by a majority of U.S. colleges and universities as a measure of English ability and readiness for academic study. It is also used by educational institutions in other English-speaking countries.

In addition, scholarship agencies such as the Fulbright depend on the TOEFL® to determine the English proficiency of candidates. Some international businesses require employees to take the TOEFL to demonstrate their knowledge of English.

The TOEFL is easily the most common and well-known test of English. No other language examination comes close to having the importance of the TOEFL in today's world.

How Is the TOEFL Organized?

The TOEFL always has three major sections: Listening Comprehension, Structure and Written Expression, and Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension. Three sections (Structure, Written Expression and Reading Comprehension) are briefly described in this book.

Each section is in multiple-choice format. This means that you are given four possible answers, and you must choose the most appropriate one.

Section 1 Structure

You will read sentences in which some words are missing. Only one answer completes each sentence properly.

Section 2 Written Expression

You will read sentences that have four underlined parts. You will choose the part that is incorrect in formal written English.

Section 3 Reading Comprehension

You will read several passages on various academic topics. Each passage is followed by several questions about it.

SECTIONS

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Structure

Questions 1–30 are incomplete sentences. You must decide which of four choices best completes the sentence. Although all four answers may be grammatically correct independently of the incomplete sentence, only one is grammatically correct in the context of the sentence. Therefore, you should spend your time analyzing the type of structure needed to make a grammatically correct sentence. There are 30 items to complete. Spend no more than 40 seconds on each item.

Written Expression

In questions 31–40, each sentence has four words or phrases underlined and labeled A, B, C, and D. One of the underlined choices contains an error. You must decide which one is incorrect and mark its corresponding letter on your answer sheet. The error is always one of the underlined words or phrases. Therefore, you should spend your time analyzing parts of the sentence. You do not need to correct the error, so move quickly on to the next item. There are 10 items to complete. Spend no more than 40 seconds on each item.

STRATEGIES TO USE FOR STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

1. *Remember that you are looking for standard written English.*

The language and topics in this section will be more formal than the conversational language used in the Listening Comprehension section. The topics frequently relate to academic subjects. You do not have to know about these subjects to answer the items correctly.

2. *Remember to change tactics.*

In questions 1–30 (the Structure part), you are looking for one correct answer to complete the sentence. In questions 31–40 (the Written Expression part), you are looking for the one answer that is wrong. Remember to change from looking for *correct* answers to looking for *incorrect* answers.

3. *Know what works for you.*

If you are uncertain which answer is correct, you can do one of two things:

(A) Use your intuition (instincts).

(B) Guess.

Sometimes you do not know the answer but have an unexplained feeling that one of the answers is correct. You have no other reason to believe it is correct. This is your *intuition*. Test your intuition while working through the TOEFL mini-tests in this book- by marking items that you answered intuitively. If your intuition is usually correct, trust it when you take the TOEFL test.

Sometimes students answer intuitively and then change their answers. Check yourself while working through the TOEFL mini-tests in this book. Do you frequently change right answers to wrong ones, or are your changes usually correct? If your first answer is usually the correct one, don't change your answers on the TOEFL test.

Remember that wrong answers will not count against you. If you don't know an answer and have no feeling about which of the four choices may be correct, use a *guess letter*. A guess letter is one letter (A, B, C, or D) that you can use to answer all items you don't know. You are more likely to get some correct answers if you use one letter consistently than if you use all letters randomly.

4. *Answer every item.*

If you do not know the answer, do not leave a blank space. Answer it using your intuition or a guess letter. Mark the item you are unsure of in the test booklet. If you have time, you can go back and think about the marked items. If you change any answer, be sure you thoroughly erase your first answer.

5. *Use every second wisely.*

Don't lose time thinking about something you don't know. Answer the question and go on to the next item.

STRATEGIES TO USE FOR QUESTIONS 1–30 (STRUCTURE)

1. *Read the incomplete sentence first.*

Examine the sentence and decide what is needed to complete it.

2. *Read all choices.*

Once you have decided what is needed to complete the sentence, read all the choices. More than one of the choices may contain the structure you are looking for. Examine those choices to determine which one completes the sentence correctly.

3. *Use your time wisely.*

Do not look for mistakes within the answers. Usually all answers are grammatically correct by themselves. However, only one answer is correct when it is placed in the sentence.

***STRATEGIES TO USE FOR QUESTIONS 31–40
(WRITTEN EXPRESSION)***

1. *Read the complete sentence.*

If you can't identify the incorrect word or phrase after you read the sentence, look at each underlined word. Think about its position in the sentence and what may be incorrect about it.

2. *Remember that the error will always be underlined.*

Do not look for errors in the other parts of the sentence. Look at the rest of the sentence for clues to help you find the error.

3. *Do not correct the sentence.*

You do not have to correct the sentence. Therefore, do not lose time thinking about how to correct it. Go on to the next item.

READING COMPREHENSION

Section 3, the Reading Comprehension section of the TOEFL test, contains reading passages which are followed by a number of questions about each passage. There are 10 questions in this section. All the information needed to answer the questions is stated or implied in the passages. You have about 20 minutes to complete this section. This time includes the reading of the directions.

STRATEGIES TO USE FOR READING COMPREHENSION

1. *Read topic sentences and concluding sentences.*

The first question frequently asks what the passage mainly discusses. By reading the first sentence of each paragraph in the passage and the last sentence of the passage, you usually will have enough information to answer this question as well as get an idea of the organization of the passage. If you cannot answer the question, the answer choices will often indicate what information you need to skim the passage for.

2. *Try to answer the questions in order.*

The questions usually come in the same order as the information presented in the passage. Therefore, you can read and answer the questions as you progress through the passage. Many questions include line numbers. Use this information not only for locating the information for that particular question, but also for pinpointing the location of answers to questions preceding or following these questions.

The last question or last couple of questions may require a second reading of the passage. These items are as follows:

a. Sometimes the last question concerns information from the end of the passage. In such a case you can simply locate the information and answer the question.

b. Sometimes the last question asks you about the topic of a paragraph that might follow the last paragraph. On this kind of question you must come to a conclusion based on either the information from the final paragraph or from the entire passage.

c. Sometimes a question asks for an exception. These items contain the terms “NOT,” “BUT,” or “EXCEPT” in the question. When these questions occur earlier in the set of questions, the exception can usually be pinpointed in a predictable location. However, when one of these questions occurs at the end of a set of questions, information in the complete passage must frequently be considered.

d. Sometimes the last question asks where in the passage the information can be found. The answer choices give line numbers. Read only the lines indicated to locate the information.

3. *Use context clues to understand the passage.*

Even native speakers do not always understand all the vocabulary used in the passages. Instead, they use clues from other words in the sentence or passage to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words.

Although context clues will not always help you to answer questions on particular vocabulary items, using them will help you understand the passage in general.

4. *Read the passage even if you are familiar with the topic.*

Sometimes you will find a passage about a topic you are familiar with. However, you should read the passage anyway. It might contain new information concerning the topic or concepts that conflict with your ideas about the topic.

5. *Know what works for you.*

If you are uncertain which answer is correct, you can do one of two things:

- (A) Use your intuition (instincts).
- (B) Guess.

Sometimes you do not know the answer but have an unexplained feeling that one of the answers is correct. You have no other reason to believe it is correct. This is your *intuition*. Test your intuition while working through the mini-tests in this book by marking items that you answered intuitively. If your intuition is usually correct, trust it when you take the TOEFL test.

Sometimes students answer intuitively and then change their answers. Check yourself while working through the mini-tests in this book. Do you frequently change right answers to wrong ones, or are your changes usually correct? If your first answer is usually the correct one, don't change your answers on the TOEFL test.

Remember that wrong answers will not count against you. If you don't know an answer and have no feeling about which of the four choices may be correct, use a *guess letter*. A guess letter is one letter (A, B, C, or D) that you can use to answer all items you don't know. You are more likely to get some correct answers if you use one letter consistently than if you use all letters randomly.

6. *Answer all the questions.*

Answer all the items of one passage before you go on to the next passage. If you do not know the answer to a question, do not leave a blank space. Answer it using your intuition or a guess letter. Lightly mark the item you are unsure of in the test booklet. If you have time, you can go back and think about the marked items. If you change any answer, be sure you thoroughly erase your first answer.

PRACTICE TESTS

PERSONAL IDENTITY

SECTION 1 STRUCTURE

Directions: Questions 1–30 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.

- 1) A seventeen-year-old is not _____ to vote in an election.
(A) old enough
(B) as old enough
(C) enough old
(D) enough old as
- 2) Almost everyone fails _____ on the first try.
(A) in passing the driver's test
(B) to pass the driver's test
(C) to have passed the driver's test
(D) pass the driver's test
- 3) Since Elizabeth Browning's father never approved of _____ Robert Browning, the couple eloped to Italy, where they lived and wrote.
(A) her to marry
(B) her marring
(C) she marring
(D) she to marry
- 4) To answer accurately is more important than _____.
(A) A quick finish
(B) to finish quickly
(C) finishing quickly
(D) you finish quickly
- 5) Put plants _____ a window so that they will get enough light.
(A) near to
(B) near of
(C) next to
(D) nearly

- 6) If one of the participants in a conversation wonders _____ no real communication has taken place.
(A) what said the other person
(B) what the other person said
(C) what did the other person said
(D) what was the other person saying
- 7) Farmers look forward to _____ every summer.
(A) participating in the country fairs
(B) participate in the country fairs
(C) be participating in the country fairs
(D) have participated in the country fairs
- 8) When friends insist on _____ expensive gifts, it makes most Americans uncomfortable.
(A) them to accept
(B) their accepting
(C) they accepting
(D) they accept
- 9) We had hoped _____ the game, but the other team played very well.
(A) State University to win
(B) that State University win
(C) that State University would win
(D) State University's winning
- 10) Anxiety about uncontrollable situations is thought to cause _____.
(A) to fitfully sleep
(B) fitful sleep
(C) fitful in sleep
(D) sleep fitfully
- 11) _____ daily promotes physical as well as emotional well-being in people of all ages.
(A) Having exercised
(B) Those who exercise
(C) Exercising
(D) For exercising
- 12) The human brain _____ only two percent of an adult's body weight.
(A) which makes up
(B) it makes up
(C) makes it up
(D) makes up

- 13) Children usually turn to their parents rather than ____ for protection from threats in the environment.
- (A) they turn to other figures of authority
 - (B) authority figures to other
 - (C) to other figures of authority
 - (D) their turning to their figures of authority
- 14) Richard Nixon had been a lawyer and _____ before he entered politics.
- (A) served in the Navy
 - (B) an officer in the Navy
 - (C) the Navy had him as an officer
 - (D) did service in the Navy as an officer
- 15) A computer is usually chosen because of its simplicity of operations and ease of maintenance _____ its capacity to store information.
- (A) the same as
 - (B) the same
 - (C) as well as
 - (D) as well
- 16) Emily Dickinson's garden was a place _____ great inspiration for her poems.
- (A) that she drew
 - (B) by drawing her
 - (C) from which she drew
 - (D) drawn from which
- 17) Dogs that are trained to lead _____ must be loyal, intelligent and calm.
- (A) a blind
 - (B) the blind
 - (C) blinds
 - (D) blind
- 18) _____ connect the word "happiness" with the symbols for white, silk and tree.
- (A) Many Chinese person
 - (B) Much Chinese
 - (C) Many Chinese
 - (D) Much Chinese people

- 19) _____ started as a modern sport in India at the same time that it did in Europe.
- (A) To ski
 - (B) That skiing
 - (C) Ski
 - (D) Skiing
- 20) The many people _____ must be willing to commute a long distance to work.
- (A) wished to live in rural areas
 - (B) wished they lived in rural areas
 - (C) those wishing to live in rural areas
 - (D) who wish to live in rural areas
- 21) Blowing out candles is an ancient test to see if a growing child is _____ to blow out a greater number each year.
- (A) strong enough
 - (B) stronger enough
 - (C) enough stronger
 - (D) enough strong
- 22) Only through diplomatic means can a formal agreement be _____.
- (A) reach
 - (B) to reach
 - (C) reaching
 - (D) reached
- 23) Peace activist Baroness Bertha von Suttner encouraged Alfred Nobel _____ a prize for peace.
- (A) to establish
 - (B) establishing
 - (C) to be established
 - (D) be establishing
- 24) _____ two rings here on my left hand belonged to my great-grandmother.
- (A) those
 - (B) these
 - (C) this
 - (D) that

- 25) “Why ____ she isn’t speaking to us?” “We must have done something that upset her. She is just too sensitive.”
(A) are you think
(B) are you imagine
(C) do you think
(D) you think
- 26) John decided ____ golf on weekends.
(A) to begin
(B) to commence
(C) to take up
(D) to start up
- 27) Most people at some stage have a feeling _____.
(A) of responsibility
(B) responsibility
(C) responsible
(D) to be responsible
- 28) We can ____ sport on Saturday if you’d like.
(A) plays
(B) has
(C) does
(D) play
- 29) That the legal drinking age ____ lowered is a hot topic for debate in many states.
(A) should have
(B) which should
(C) should be
(D) should
- 30) Honore de Balzac said: “The error of _____, from their faith in the good, or their confidence in the true.”
(A) women spring, almost always
(B) almost always, women spring
(C) almost women, always spring
(D) almost spring, always women

SECTION 2
WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In questions 31–40, 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.

- 31) Two of the players from the Yankees has been chosen to participate in the All Star game.
(A) of the players
(B) has
(C) chosen
(D) to participate
- 32) Even though Miss Alabama lost the beauty contest, she was still more prettier than the other girls in the Miss American pageant.
(A) Even though
(B) was
(C) more prettier
(D) than
- 33) Never before has so many people in the United States been interested in soccer.
(A) has
(B) so many
(C) in
(D) interested in
- 34) One of the world's best-selling authors, Louis L'Amour said to have written 101 books mostly westerns.
(A) the world's
(B) said
(C) to have written
(D) mostly
- 35) When he was a little boy, Mark Twain would walk along the piers, watch the river boats, swimming and fish in the Mississippi, much like his famous character, Tom Sawyer.
(A) was
(B) would walk
(C) watch
(D) swimming

- 36) If Robert Kennedy would have lived a little longer, he probably would have won the election.
- (A) would have lived
 - (B) a little longer
 - (C) probably
 - (D) won
- 37) John Dewey thought that children will learn better through participating in experiences rather than through listening to lectures.
- (A) will learn
 - (B) better
 - (C) rather
 - (D) listening
- 38) American baseball team, once the only contenders for the world championship, are now being challenged by either Japanese teams and Venezuelan teams.
- (A) once
 - (B) being
 - (C) by
 - (D) either
- 39) Although jogging is a good way to lose weight and improve one's physical condition, most doctors recommend that the potential jogger begin in a correct manner by getting a complete checkup.
- (A) jogging
 - (B) most
 - (C) in a correct manner
 - (D) getting
- 40) In England as early as the twelfth century, young boys enjoyed to play football.
- (A) in England
 - (B) as early as
 - (C) twelfth century
 - (D) to play

SECTION 3

READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section you will read two passages followed by questions. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), or (C) to each question.

Questions 41 through 45 are based on the following passage:

Forms of communication

Ever since humans have inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to resort to this form of expressions. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally: spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture guide, warn, and instruct people.

While verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

- 41) Which of the following best summarizes this passage?
- (A) When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of nonlinguistic language.
 - (B) Everybody uses only one form of communication.
 - (C) Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.
 - (D) Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.
- 42) Which of the following statements is not true?
- (A) There are many forms of communication in existence today.
 - (B) Verbalization is the most common form of communication.
 - (C) The deaf and mute use only an oral form of communication.
 - (D) Ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language.

- 43) Which form other than oral speech would be most commonly used among blind people?
- (A) picture signs
 - (B) Braille
 - (C) body language
 - (D) signal flags
- 44) How many forms of communication are mentioned here?
- (A) 5
 - (B) 7
 - (C) 9
 - (D) 11
- 45) Sign language is said to be very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally except for
- (A) spelling
 - (B) ideas
 - (C) whole words
 - (D) expressions

Questions 46 through 50 are based on the following passage:

Abraham Lincoln

It was the first photograph that I had ever seen, and it fascinated me. I can remember holding it at every angle in order to catch the flickering light from the oil lamp on the dresser. The man in the photograph was unsmiling, but his eyes were kind. I had never met him, but I felt that I knew him. One evening when I was looking at the photograph, as I always did before I went to sleep, I noticed a shadow lay perfectly around his hollow cheeks. How different he looked!

That night I could not sleep, thinking about the letter that I would write. First, I would tell him that I was eleven years old, and that if he had a little girl my age, she could write to me instead of him. I knew that he was a very busy man. Then I would explain to him the real purpose of my letter. I would tell him how wonderful he looked with the shadow that I had seen across his photograph, and I would most carefully suggest that he grow whiskers.

Four months later when I met him at the train station near my home in Westfield, New York, he was wearing a full beard. He was so much taller than I had imagined from my tiny photograph.

“Ladies and gentlemen,” he said, “I have no speech to make, and no time to make it in. I appear before you that I may see you and that you may

see me.” Then he picked me right up and kissed me on both cheeks. The whiskers scratched. “You think I look better, my little friend?” he asked me.

My name is Grace Bedell, and the man in the photograph was Abraham Lincoln.

- 46) What is the author’s main purpose in the passage?
- (A) To explain how Grace Bedell took a photograph of Abraham Lincoln.
 - (B) To explain why Abraham Lincoln wore a beard.
 - (C) To explain why the first photographs were significant in American life.
 - (D) To explain why Westfield is an important city.
- 47) What did Grace Bedell do every night before she went to sleep?
- (A) She wrote letters.
 - (B) She looked at the photograph.
 - (C) She made shadow figures on the wall.
 - (D) She read stories.
- 48) Why did the little girl write the man a letter?
- (A) She was lonely.
 - (B) She wanted his daughter to write to her.
 - (C) She wanted him to grow a beard.
 - (D) She wanted him to visit her.
- 49) From this passage, it may be inferred that
- (A) Grace Bedell was the only one at the train station when Lincoln stopped at Westfield.
 - (B) There were many people waiting for Lincoln to arrive on the train.
 - (C) Lincoln made a long speech at the station in Westfield.
 - (D) Lincoln was offended by the letter.
- 50) Why did the author wait until the last line to reveal the identity of the man in the photograph?
- (A) The author did not know it.
 - (B) The author wanted to make the reader feel foolish.
 - (C) The author wanted to build the interest and curiosity of the reader.
 - (D) The author was just a little girl.

SOMEWHERE TO LIVE

SECTION ONE STRUCTURE

Directions: Questions 1–30 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.

- 1) John is a good boy. He _____ his room before he leaves for school.
(A) is always tidying
(B) always tidied
(C) always tidies
(D) has always tidied

- 2) We _____ in a big house, but now we live in a flat.
(A) used to live
(B) have lived
(C) would live
(D) are used to living

- 3) This is the room in _____ the famous poet died.
(A) which
(B) where
(C) that
(D) what

- 4) Older people often choose to live in a _____ because there are no stairs for them to worry about.
(A) villa
(B) cottage
(C) detached house
(D) bungalow

- 5) My father normally reads the paper while eating _____.
(A) a breakfast
(B) the breakfast
(C) breakfast
(D) an breakfast

- 6) Whenever I stayed at their house I just _____ myself at home.
(A) bring
(B) hit
(C) make
(D) feel
- 7) We bought this house because it is close _____ the school.
(A) with
(B) at
(C) in
(D) to
- 8) The road has been blocked _____ a tree.
(A) through
(B) from
(C) with
(D) by
- 9) Most of the houses in this country have _____.
(A) a garden
(B) the garden
(C) garden
(D) an garden
- 10) When I was a teenager my parents always expected me to _____ chores around the house.
(A) make
(B) get
(C) have
(D) do
- 11) She works _____ than me.
(A) more hard than
(B) more hardly
(C) much harder
(D) more harder
- 12) They have a lovely house on _____ of the city.
(A) outskirts
(B) an outskirt
(C) the outskirt
(D) the outskirts

- 13) Our new apartment is _____ easy reach of the town centre.
(A) in
(B) within
(C) to
(D) of
- 14) If you have _____ outside your windows, you don't really need curtains inside as well.
(A) shutters
(B) fences
(C) hedges
(D) gates
- 15) I prefer furniture made of _____ wood.
(A) a
(B) the
(C) some
(D) –
- 16) _____ the house is old, it is still very warm.
(A) Although
(B) Even
(C) Despite
(D) No matter
- 17) Buying a house nowadays _____ more and more expensive all the time.
(A) becomes
(B) is becoming
(C) has become
(D) became
- 18) Could you please go and get _____ chair from next door?
(A) an other
(B) another
(C) other
(D) more
- 19) He keeps his new lawn mower in the garden _____.
(A) attic
(B) shed
(C) loft
(D) cellar

- 20) The bungalow is situated _____ one of the best residential areas.
(A) on
(B) to
(C) in
(D) of
- 21) Jack tidied the living room while I cleared _____ the dirty dishes.
(A) off
(B) out
(C) up
(D) away
- 22) The fitted _____ was installed before they laid the tiled floor.
(A) staircase
(B) kitchen
(C) furniture
(D) door
- 23) The boss _____ to be retiring soon.
(A) is reported
(B) is being reported
(C) is reporting
(D) is been reported
- 24) The rock star bought a small _____ in the country.
(A) bungalow
(B) cottage
(C) penthouse
(D) mansion
- 25) He found a _____ box in the attic.
(A) black small wooden
(B) wooden black small
(C) small black wooden
(D) small wooden black
- 26) The view from the skyscraper _____ over New York harbour.
(A) shows up
(B) sees about
(C) stands up
(D) looks out

- 27) Pete invited me into the _____ room to see his new billiard table.
(A) guest
(B) dining
(C) utility
(D) games
- 28) He would like to have a house _____
(A) himself
(B) his own
(C) of his own
(D) of his
- 29) I found it very stressful living in the centre of town, so I was pleased when we moved to a quiet residential area in the _____
(A) edge
(B) suburbs
(C) estate
(D) outskirts
- 30) They lived in a _____ house, so they weren't connected to the one next door.
(A) detached
(B) council
(C) semi-detached
(D) terraced

SECTION 2

WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In questions 31–40, 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.

- 31) All the wardrobes in the kitchen and the bookshelves in the living room are included in the price.
(A) wardrobes
(B) in
(C) are
(D) the

- 32) Go and get the lawnmower. The grass are very long.
(A) Go
(B) lawnmower
(C) the
(D) are
- 33) At the top of the steps there is a 19th century stained glass window.
(A) At
(B) steps
(C) a
(D) stained
- 34) Sue's new house is unfurnished but the rent is so high that she cannot afford many furniture.
(A) Sue's
(B) unfurnished
(C) so
(D) many
- 35) Laura was sitting beside the fire on a comfortable armchair.
(A) was sitting
(B) beside
(C) on
(D) armchair
- 36) I would prefer to live in a cottage in a small village in a country.
(A) in
(B) cottage
(C) small
(D) a
- 37) The village is surrounded with lovely countryside with fields, woods, streams and a small lake.
(A) with
(B) countryside
(C) woods
(D) a
- 38) Kate lives in a small flat on the third storey of a modern block.
(A) lives
(B) on
(C) storey
(D) block

- 39) There are a wooden fence on one side of the garden, and a hedge on the other.
- (A) are
 - (B) wooden
 - (C) fence
 - (D) hedge
- 40) There is a beautiful stone fireplace in the living room and there are sinks in all bedrooms.
- (A) is
 - (B) fireplace
 - (C) are
 - (D) sinks

SECTION 3

READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section you will read two passages followed by questions. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), or (C) to each question.

Questions 41 through 45 are based on the following passage:

As we neared Black Oak, we passed the Clench farm, home of Foy and Leverl Clench and their eight children, all of whom, I was certain, were still in the fields. No one worked harder than the Clenches. Even the children seemed to enjoy picking cotton and doing the most **routine chores** around the farm. The hedges around the front yard were **perfectly manicured** into shape. The fences were straight and needed no repair. The garden was huge and its **legendary yield** fed the family all year. And their house was painted.

Our house had been built before the First War, back when indoor bathrooms and electricity were unheard of. Its exterior was built from clapboards made of oak, probably cut from trees on the land which we now farmed. With time and weather the boards had faded to a pale brown colour, pretty much the same colour as the other farmhouses around Black Oak. According to my father and grandparents, paint was unnecessary. The boards were kept clean and in good repair, and besides, paint cost money.

My mother vowed to herself that she would not raise her children on a farm. She would one day have a house in a town or a city, a house with indoor plumbing and flowers around the porch, and with paint on the boards, maybe even bricks.

'**Paint**' was a **sensitive word** around our farm.

- 41) According to the passage, **routine chores** are
(A) everyday tasks
(B) repetitive games
(C) time-consuming job
(D) useless job
- 42) The words **perfectly manicured** here refer to the hedges and mean
(A) well watered
(B) heavily fertilised
(C) carefully cut
(D) dangerously treated
- 43) The **legendary yield** of the garden refers to
(A) the flowers grown there
(B) the vegetables it produced
(C) the insects that lived there
(D) the people that lived there
- 44) **Oak** is a kind of
(A) brick
(B) cement
(C) wood
(D) vegetable
- 45) **Paint** was a **sensitive word** around the farm because the writer's mother
(A) had a row with the rest of the family about it.
(B) desperately wanted to live in a painted house.
(C) was jealous of the neighbours' farm.
(D) was glad to live with the painter

Questions 46 through 50 are based on the following passage:

My new home in Venice, 1733

Uncle Leo gives me a suspicious look when I call this place the 'Scacchi Palace'. It is really a house, called Ca'Scacchi in Venetian. Anywhere else in the world this would surely be regarded as a palace, although it is one in need of a little care and attention.

Our house is by the side of the little San Cassian canal and a small square of the same name. We have a door which leads onto the street and two entrances from the water. One runs under a grand, rounded arch into the ground floor of the house, which, as is customary in the city, is used instead of a cellar for storing things. The second is used for our commercial activities and **it** is situated in another building which is three storeys high, attached to the north side, towards the Grand Canal.

Finally, there is yet another exit: a wooden bridge, with handrails, runs from the first floor of the house between the two river entrances straight over the canal and into the square itself. Consequently I can wander over it in the morning and find fresh water from the well in the centre of the square while still rubbing the sleep from my eyes. Or I may call a gondola from my bedroom window, find it waiting for me by the time I get downstairs and, just one minute later, be in the middle of the greatest waterway on earth: the Grand Canal of Venice.

The house is almost 200 years old, I am told, and built of bricks of a rich dark brown colour. It has elegant arched windows and green-painted shutters to keep out the cruel summer heat. I live on the third floor in the third room on the right with a view over the canal and the square. When I lie in bed at night I can hear the chatter and songs of the passing gondoliers and the conversations in the square nearby. I understand why Uncle runs his business here. The prices are not too steep. The location of the house is near the city centre and easy for our clients to find. Furthermore, the printing trade has many roots in this area of Venice, even if some of the old publishers from the area no longer exist.

Adapted from *Lucifer's Shadow* by David Hewson

- 46) What do we learn about the house in the first paragraph?
- (A) It has an unsuitable name.
 - (B) It's an impressive building.
 - (C) It's being repaired
 - (D) It used to be a palace.
- 47) In what way is the house typical of Venice according to the writer?
- (A) There are several ways of entering it.
 - (B) People live and work in the same building.
 - (C) The storage area is not below ground.
 - (D) It consists of two separate buildings.

- 48) What does **it** refer to?
- (A) the family business
 - (B) an entrance
 - (C) a floor
 - (D) a building
- 49) What do we understand about the house from the third paragraph?
- (A) There is no supply of fresh water in the house.
 - (B) The writer's bedroom is on the ground floor.
 - (C) The bridge is the only way out of the house.
 - (D) The house has its own gondola.
- 50) What does the writer say about his uncle's printing business in the fourth paragraph?
- (A) His printing business is less expensive than others.
 - (B) The business has plenty of customers.
 - (C) There are other similar businesses in the district.
 - (D) It's the only printing business left in the district.

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

SECTION 1 STRUCTURE

Directions: Questions 1–30 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.

- 1) Ben would have studied medicine if he _____ to a medical school.
(A) could be able to enter
(B) had been admitted
(C) was admitted
(D) were admitted

- 2) The doctor told his receptionist that he would return _____.
(A) as early as it would be possible
(B) at the earliest that it could be possible
(C) as soon as possible
(D) at the nearest early possibility

- 3) The doctor insisted that his patient _____.
(A) that he not work too hard for three months
(B) take it easy for three months
(C) taking it easy inside of three months
(D) to take some vacations for three months

- 4) The facilities of the older hospital _____.
(A) is as good or better than the new hospital
(B) are as good or better than the new hospital
(C) are as good as or better than the new hospital
(D) are as good as or better than those of the new hospital

- 5) She wanted to serve some coffee to her guests, however _____.
(A) she hadn't many sugar
(B) there was not a great amount of the sugar
(C) she didn't have much sugar
(D) she was lacking in amount of the sugar

- 6) People all over the world are starving_____.
- (A) greater in numbers
 - (B) in more numbers
 - (C) more numerously
 - (D) in greater numbers
- 7) John has not been able to recall where_____.
- (A) does she live
 - (B) she lives
 - (C) did she live
 - (D) lived the girl
- 8) A top US disease expert said this week that killer virus “Bird Flu” was the world’s number one health threat and should_____.
- (A) be took serious
 - (B) be took seriously
 - (C) be taken serious
 - (D) be taken seriously
- 9) They are late as usual. I don’t think we should _____ them.
- (A) await for
 - (B) wait for
 - (C) await on
 - (D) wait on
- 10) John decided_____ golf on weekends.
- (A) to begin
 - (B) to commence
 - (C) to take up
 - (D) to start up
- 11) We can_____ sports on Saturday if you’d like.
- (A) plays
 - (B) has
 - (C) does
 - (D) play
- 12) My brother loves to watch baseball; I _____ basketball.
- (A) prefer to watch
 - (B) to prefer watching
 - (C) watch preferring
 - (D) preferring to watch

- 13) That the legal drinking age _____ lowered is a hot topic for debate in many states.
- (A) should have
 - (B) which should
 - (C) should be
 - (D) should.
- 14) There is a law in France, which says that only the family has the right to decide what _____ or not known about the health of a patient.”
- (A) must be known
 - (B) must have known
 - (C) must have been known
 - (D) must have been being known
- 15). In _____ the team has begun to show some form again and has won some big games.
- (A) few weeks
 - (B) few past weeks
 - (C) the past few weeks
 - (D) a few weeks since
- 16) Of all cereals, rice is the one _____ food for more people than any of the other grain crops.
- (A) it provides
 - (B) that providing
 - (C) provides
 - (D) that provides
- 17) One of the most effective vegetable protein substitutes is the soybean _____ used to manufacture imitation meat products.
- (A) which can be
 - (B) it can be
 - (C) who can be
 - (D) can be
- 18) Only after food has been dried or canned _____.
- (A) that it should be stored for later consumption
 - (B) should be stored for later consumption
 - (C) should it be stored for later consumption
 - (D) it should be stored for later consumption

- 19) It is presumed that rules governing the sharing of food influenced _____ that the earliest cultures evolved.
- (A) that the way
 - (B) is the way
 - (C) the way
 - (D) which way
- 20) Alfred Adams has not _____
- (A) lived lonelinessly in times previously
 - (B) never before lived sole
 - (C) ever lived alone before
 - (D) before lived without the company of his friend
- 21) Tommy was one _____
- (A) of the happy child of his class
 - (B) of the happiest child in the class
 - (C) child who was the happiest of all the class
 - (D) of the happiest children in the class
- 22) Harvey will wash the clothes, _____.
- (A) iron the shirts, prepare the meal, dusting the furniture
 - (B) ironing the shirts, preparing the meal, and dusting the furniture
 - (C) iron the shirts, prepare the meal, and dust the furniture
 - (D) to iron the shirts, prepare the meal, dusting the furniture
- 23) The families were told to evacuate their houses immediately _____.
- (A) at the time when the water began to go up
 - (B) when the water began to rise
 - (C) when up was going the water
 - (D) in the time when the water raised
- 24) It is presumed that rules governing the sharing of food influenced _____ that the earliest cultures evolved.
- (A) that the way
 - (B) is the way
 - (C) the way
 - (D) which way
- 25) As a general rule, the standard of living _____ by the average output of each person in society.
- (A) is fixed
 - (B) fixed
 - (C) has fixed
 - (D) fixes

- 26) Fast-food restaurants have become popular because many working people want _____
(A) to eat quickly and cheaply
(B) eating quickly and cheaply
(C) eat quickly and cheaply
(D) the eat quickly and cheaply
- 27) It costs about sixty dollars to have a tooth _____
(A) filling
(B) to fill
(C) filled
(D) fill
- 28) Unlike most Europeans, many Americans _____ a bowl of cereal for breakfast every day.
(A) used to eating
(B) are used to eat
(C) are used to eating
(D) use to eat
- 29) The examiner made us _____ our identification in order to be admitted to the test room.
(A) showing
(B) show
(C) showed
(D) to show
- 30) Professional people expect _____ when it is necessary to cancel an appointment.
(A) you to call them
(B) that you would call them
(C) your calling them
(D) that you are calling them

SECTION 2

WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In questions 31–40, 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.

- 31) I suggest that he goes to the doctor as soon as he returns from taking the exam.
- (A) that
 - (B) goes
 - (C) to the doctor
 - (D) returns from
- 32) Mr. Anderson used to jogging in the crisp morning air during the winter months, but now he has stopped.
- (A) jogging
 - (B) crisp morning
 - (C) during
 - (D) the winter months
- 33) Lack of sanitation in restaurants are a major cause of disease in some areas of the country.
- (A) sanitation
 - (B) are
 - (C) cause of
 - (D) in some areas
- 34) Some bacteria are extremely harmful, but anothers are regularly used in producing cheeses, crackers, and many other foods.
- (A) are extremely
 - (B) another
 - (C) regularly
 - (D) many other foods
- 35) John's wisdom teeth were troubling him, so he went to a dental surgeon to see about having them pull.
- (A) were troubling
 - (B) to see about
 - (C) them
 - (D) pull
- 36) When Cliff was sick with the flu, his mother made him to eat chicken soup and rest in bed.
- (A) When Cliff was sick
 - (B) him
 - (C) to eat
 - (D) rest

- 37) Mumps are very common disease which usually affects children.
(A) are a
(B) common disease
(C) which
(D) usually
- 38) Nora hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournaments.
(A) never
(B) an
(C) to play
(D) in
- 39) Joel giving up smoking has caused him to gain weight and become irritable with his friends.
(A) Joel
(B) smoking has
(C) caused him to gain
(D) become irritable
- 40) I need both fine brown sugar as well as powdered sugar to bake a Hawaiian cake.
(A) both
(B) fine
(C) as well as
(D) to bake

SECTION 3

READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section you will read two passages followed by questions. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), or (C) to each question.

Questions 41 through 45 are based on the following passage:

Dangerous food

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that

perhaps 80 % of all human illnesses are related to diet as well, especially cancer of colon. Different cultures are more prone to contract certain illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. That food is related to illnesses is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates and nitrites, commonly used to preserve color in meats and other food additives, caused cancer. Yet, these *carcinogenic* additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful. The additives which we eat are not so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medical purpose, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practice continue.

- 41) How has science done a disservice to mankind?
- (A) Because of science, disease caused by contaminated food has been virtually eradicated.
 - (B) It has caused a lack of information concerning the value of food.
 - (C) As a result of scientific intervention, some potentially harmful substances have been added to our food.
 - (D) The scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not of vegetables.
- 42) What are nitrates used for?
- (A) They preserve flavor in packaged foods.
 - (B) They preserve the color of meats.
 - (C) They are the objects of research.
 - (D) They cause the animals to become fatter.
- 43) What does FDA mean?
- (A) Food Direct Additives
 - (B) Final Difficult Analyses
 - (C) Food and Drug Administration
 - (D) Federal Dairy Additives
- 44) The word *carcinogenic* means
- (A) cancer- causing
 - (B) trouble- making
 - (C) color-retaining
 - (D) money-making

- 45) Which of the following statement is NOT true?
- (A) Drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons.
 - (B) Researchers have known about the potential hazards of food additives for over 35 years.
 - (C) Food may cause 40 % of cancer in the world.
 - (D) Some of additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals.

Questions 46 through 50 are based on the following passage:

Producing of gelatin

Gelatin is a protein substance that comes from the skins and bones of animals. Most people know it as the substance used to make a jellylike salad or dessert. Not only is it useful in making these foods, but it is also beneficial to the consumer because of its high protein content. Gelatin is also commonly used in the photographic industry and in making medicinal capsules.

The process for producing gelatin is a long and complex one. In the processing of gelatin made from bones, which varies slightly from that of gelatin made from skin, the grease first must be eliminated. Then the bones are soaked in a solution of hydrochloric acid in order to rid them of minerals and are washed several times in water. Next, the bones are placed in distilled water, heated to over 90 degrees F for a few hours, placed in fresh distilled water, and then heated again at a little over 100 degrees F. A fluid forms from this heating, and it is concentrated, chilled, and sliced. Finally it is dried and ground. In its final form, gelatin is white, tasteless, and odorless.

- 46) What can we assume from this reading passage?
- (A) One could easily make gelatin at home.
 - (B) It is necessary to add minerals to the gelatin.
 - (C) Fat aids in making good gelatin.
 - (D) Gelatin is useful for elderly and ill people because it is easy to chew and high in protein.
- 47) Which of the following is true?
- (A) Gelatin made from skin is produced in the same way as that made from bones.
 - (B) Grease probably does not help in producing gelatin.
 - (C) The chemical used in making gelatin comes off the surface of the bones by rising with water.
 - (D) When the gelatin is dried, it is in power form.

- 48) Which of the following would be the best title for this text?
(A) The Process of Making Gelatin.
(B) Protein Foods.
(C) Uses for Bones
(D) A Great Dessert
- 49) Which of the following industries is NOT mentioned as using gelatin?
(A) lawn care
(B) photographic.
(C) pharmaceutical
(D) food
- 50) What is gelatin?
(A) fluid form
(B) substance
(C) mineral
(D) grease

TRAVEL AND TOURISM

SECTION 1 STRUCTURE

Directions: Questions 1–30 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.

- 1) Staying in a hotel costs _____ renting a room in a dormitory for a week.
(A) twice more than
(B) twice as much as
(C) as much twice as
(D) as much as twice
- 2) Deserts are often formed _____ they are cut off from rain-bearing winds by the surrounding mountain ranges.
(A) because
(B) in spite of
(C) so
(D) due to
- 3) When a body enters the earth's atmosphere, it travels _____.
(A) very rapidly
(B) in a rapid manner
(C) fastly
(D) with great speed
- 4) In a new culture, many embarrassing situations occur _____ a misunderstanding.
(A) for
(B) of
(C) because of
(D) because
- 5) The people of Western Canada have been considering _____ themselves from the rest of the provinces.
(A) to separate
(B) separated
(C) separate
(D) separating

- 6) 38 national sites are known as parks, another 82 as monuments, and _____.
(A) the another 178 as historical sites
(B) the other 178 as historical site
(C) 78 plus 100 more as historical sites
(D) as historical sites 178
- 7) According to the wave theory, _____ population of the Americas may have been the result of a number of separate migrations.
(A) the
(B) their
(C) that
(D) whose
- 8) Although the weather in Martha's Vineyard isn't _____ to have a year-round tourist session, it has become a favorite summer resort.
(A) goodly enough
(B) good enough
(C) good as enough
(D) enough good
- 9) Canada does not require that U. S. citizens obtain passports to enter the country, and _____.
(A) Mexico does neither
(B) Mexico doesn't either
(C) neither Mexico does
(D) either does Mexico
- 10) The Continental United States is _____ that there are four time zones.
(A) much big
(B) too big
(C) so big
(D) very big
- 11) Travelers _____ their reservations well in advance if they want to fly during the Christmas holidays.
(A) had better to get
(B) had to get better
(C) had better get
(D) had better got

- 12) If it _____ more humid in the desert of the Southwest, the hot temperature would be unbearable.
- (A) be
 - (B) is
 - (C) was
 - (D) were
- 13) North Carolina is well known not only for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park _____ for the Cherokee Indian settlement.
- (A) also
 - (B) and
 - (C) but also
 - (D) because of
- 14) Ancient civilizations such as those of the Phoenicians and the Mesopotamians _____ goods rather than use money.
- (A) use to trade
 - (B) is used to trade
 - (C) used to trade
 - (D) was used to trade
- 15) Overexposure to the sun can produce _____ can some toxic chemicals.
- (A) more than damage to the skin
 - (B) more damage than to the sun
 - (C) damage more than to the skin
 - (D) more damage to the skin than
- 16) Antarctica is larger _____, but it has no native human population.
- (A) than Europe or Australia does
 - (B) Europe or Australia
 - (C) of Europe or Australia
 - (D) than Europe or Australia
- 17) Travelers _____ their reservations well in advance if they want to fly during the Christmas holidays.
- (A) had better to get
 - (B) had to get better
 - (C) had better get
 - (D) had better got

- 18) _____, the travelers found that their flights had been canceled because of the severe snowstorm.
- (A) That they arrived at the airport
 - (B) As soon as arriving at the airport
 - (C) At the airport
 - (D) They arrived at the airport
- 19) _____ that English settled in Jamestown.
- (A) In 1607 that it was
 - (B) That in 1607
 - (C) Because in 1607
 - (D) It was in 1607
- 20) _____ at a river ford on the Donner Pass route to California, the city of Reno grew as bridges and railroads were built.
- (A) Settle
 - (B) It was settling
 - (C) It was settle
 - (D) Having been settled
- 21) _____ Colonial period the great majority of Connecticut's settlers came from England.
- (A) Since
 - (B) The time
 - (C) During the
 - (D) It was
- 22) The city of Kalamazoo, Michigan, derives its name from a native American word _____ "bubbling springs".
- (A) meant
 - (B) meaning
 - (C) that is meant
 - (D) whose meaning
- 23) North Carolina _____ because of its production of tar, turpentine, and pitch.
- (A) called the Tar Heel State
 - (B) it is called the Tar Heel State
 - (C) which the Tar Heel State is called
 - (D) is called the Tar Heel State

- 24) The problem facing most tourists is _____ among so many possibilities.
(A) what should they see
(B) what they should see
(C) should they see what
(D) they should see what
- 25) The vessel that sank may _____ the gold and jewels from the dowry of Catherine of Araga.
(A) carry
(B) be carried
(C) have to carry
(D) have been carring
- 26) Swimmers should avoid _____ ocean areas contaminated by red tide organisms.
(A) to enter
(B) entering
(C) be entering
(D) be entered
- 27) _____ in the frozen wastes of Antarctica takes special equipment.
(A) Survive
(B) It is survival
(C) That survival
(D) To survive
- 28) Even though 26 percent of California residents do not speak English in their homes, only _____ do not speak English at all.
(A) that 6 percent of them
(B) those of the 6 percent
(C) to the 6 percent of them
(D) 6 percent of them
- 29) Divers earn _____ living by retrieving money thrown into the river by pilgrims.
(A) they
(B) their
(C) them
(D) themselves

- 30) “Why are you driving so fast?”
“I’m _____.”
- (A) must be hurry
 - (B) in hurry
 - (C) in a hurry
 - (D) hurring

SECTION 2

WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In questions 31–40, 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.

- 31) All the students are looking forward spending their free time relaxing in the sun this summer.
- (A) students
 - (B) are
 - (C) forward spending
 - (D) their
- 32) We thought he is planning to go on vacation after the first of the month.
- (A) is
 - (B) to go on vacation
 - (C) after
 - (D) the first
- 33) While they were away at the beach, they allowed their neighbours use their barbeque grill.
- (A) while
 - (B) were
 - (C) their neighbours
 - (D) use
- 34) My brother is in California on vacation, but I wish he was here so that he could help me repair my car.
- (A) in
 - (B) on
 - (C) was
 - (D) me repair my car

- 35) The town we visited was a four-days journey from our hotel, so we took the train instead of the bus.
(A) was
(B) four-days
(C) took
(D) of the
- 36) Airports must be located near to major population centers for the advantage of air transportation to be retained.
(A) be located
(B) near to
(C) air transportation
(D) to be retained
- 37) Despite of the increase in air fares, most people still prefer to travel by plane.
(A) despite of
(B) still
(C) prefer
(D) to travel
- 38) The Chinese were the first and large ethnic group to work on the construction of the transcontinental railroad system.
(A) the Chinese
(B) large
(C) to work
(D) of
- 39) To see the Statue of Liberty and taking pictures from the top of the Empire State Building are two reasons for visiting New York City.
(A) taking
(B) from
(C) are
(D) for visiting
- 40) Christopher Columbus first seen Native Americans when he discovered the Caribbean Islands on October 12, 1492.
(A) seen
(B) when
(C) discovered
(D) on

SECTION 3

READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section you will read two passages followed by questions. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), or (C) to each question.

Questions 41 through 45 are based on the following passage:

Precipitation

Precipitation, commonly referred to as rainfall, is a measure of the quantity of water in the form of either rain, hail, or snow which reaches the ground. The average annual precipitation over the whole United States is thirty-six inches. It should be understood however, that a foot of snow is not (*Line 5*) equal to a foot of precipitation. A general formula for computing the precipitation of snowfall is that ten inches of snow is equal to one inch of precipitation.

In New York State, for example, twenty inches of snow in one year would be recorded as only two inches of precipitation. Forty inches of rain (*Line 10*) would be recorded as forty inches of precipitation. The total annual precipitation would be recorded as forty-two inches. The amount of precipitation is a combined result of several factors, including location, altitude, proximity to the sea, and the direction of prevailing winds. Most of precipitation in the United States is brought originally by prevailing winds (*Line 15*) from the Pacific Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Great Lakes. Because these prevailing winds generally come from the West, the Pacific Coast receives more annual precipitation than the Atlantic Coast. Along the Pacific Coast itself, however, altitude causes some diversity in rainfalls. The mountain ranges of the United States, especially (*Line 20*) the Rocky Mountain Range and Appalachian Mountain Range, influence the amount of precipitation in their areas. East of the Rocky Mountains, the annual precipitation decreases substantially from that west of the Rocky Mountains. The precipitation north of the Appalachian Mountains is about 40 percent less than that south of the Appalachian Mountains.

- 41) What does this passage mainly discuss?
- (A) Precipitation
 - (B) Snowfall
 - (C) New York State
 - (D) A general formula

- 42) The term *precipitation* includes
- (A) only rainfall
 - (B) rain, hail, and snow
 - (C) rain, snow, and humidity
 - (D) rain, hail, and humidity
- 43) The phrase *proximity to* in line 13 is closest in meaning to
- (A) communication with
 - (B) dependence on
 - (C) nearness to
 - (D) similarity to
- 44) Where is the annual precipitation highest?
- (A) The Atlantic ocean
 - (B) The Great Lakes
 - (C) The Gulf of Mexico
 - (D) The Pacific Ocean
- 45) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor in determining the amount of precipitation that an area will receive?
- (A) Mountains
 - (B) Latitude
 - (C) The sea
 - (D) Wind

Questions 46 through 50 are based on the following passage:

Visit to Mount Rushmore

Every year about two million people visit Mount Rushmore, where the faces of four U.S. presidents were carved in granite by sculptor Gutzon Borglum and his son, the late Lincoln Borglum. The creation of the Mount Rushmore monument took 14 years – from 1927 to 1941 – and nearly a million dollars. These were times when money was difficult to come by and many people were jobless. To move the more than 400,000 tons of rock, Borglum hired laid-off workers from the closed-down mines in the Black Hills area. He taught these men to dynamite, drill, carve, and finish the granite as they were hanging in midair in his specially devised chairs, which had many safety features. Borglum was proud of the fact that no workers were killed or severely injured during the years of blasting and carving.

Considering the workers regularly used dynamite and heavy equipment, this was a remarkable feat.

During the carving, many changes in the original design had to be made to keep the carved heads free of large fissures that were uncovered. However, not all the cracks could be avoided, so Borglum concocted a mixture of granite dust, white lead, and linseed oil to fill them.

Every winter, water from melting snows gets into the fissures and expands as it freezes, making the fissures bigger. Consequently, every autumn maintenance work is done to refill the cracks. The repairers swing out in space over a 500-foot drop and fix the monument with the same mixture that Borglum used to preserve this national monument for future generations.

- 46) The author of the passage indicates that the men Borglum hired were
- (A) trained sculptors
 - (B) laid-off stone carvers
 - (C) Black Hills volunteers
 - (D) unemployed miners
- 47) According to the passage, what achievement did Borglum pride himself on?
- (A) The four presidential faces in granite that he had sculpted
 - (B) The removal of 90 percent of the 450,000 tons of rock quickly and at a relatively low cost
 - (C) His safety record of no deaths or serious injuries during the years of work with heavy equipment and dynamite
 - (D) His skillful training of the labor force that enabled blasts of dynamite to be within inches of the contour lines of the faces
- 48) Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) Since cracks could not be avoided, Borglum tried various materials to cover them.
 - (B) In order to fill the unavoidable cracks, Borglum invented a mixture for filling them.
 - (C) A mixture was uncovered by Borglum during the changes in design needed to avoid cracks.
 - (D) Because cracks could not be avoided, Borglum bought a mixture of granite dust, white lead, and linseed oil.

- 49) According to the passage, today Mount Rushmore needs to be
- (A) protected from air pollution
 - (B) polished for tourists
 - (C) restored during the winter
 - (D) repaired periodically
- 50) The passage discusses all of the following aspects of the creation of the Mount Rushmore carvings EXCEPT
- (A) where the people who worked on Mount Rushmore came from
 - (B) why Borglum carved the heads of four U.S. presidents
 - (C) how Borglum dealt with fissures that could not be avoided
 - (D) when repairs to this national monument are made

ENTERTAINMENT

SECTION 1 STRUCTURE

Directions: Questions 1–30 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.

- 1) The poet _____ just beginning to be recognized as an important influence at the time of his death.
(A) being Walt Whitman
(B) who was Walt Whitman
(C) Walt Whitman
(D) Walt Whitman was

- 2) The Ford Theatre where Lincoln was shot _____.
(A) must restore
(B) must be restoring
(C) must have been restored
(D) must restored

- 3) After seeing the movie *Centennial*, _____.
(A) the book was read by many people
(B) the book made many people want to read it
(C) many people wanted to read the book
(D) the reading of the book interested many people

- 4) _____, Carl Sandburg is also well-known for his multivolume biography of Lincoln.
(A) An eminent American poet
(B) He is an eminent American poet
(C) An eminent American poet who is
(D) Despite an eminent American poet

- 5) Benjamin West contributed a great deal to American art: _____.
(A) painting, teaching, and lecturing
(B) painting, as a teacher and lecturer
(C) painting, teaching, and as a lecturer
(D) painting, a teacher, and a lecturer

- 6) _____ of the play *Mourning Becomes Electra* introduces the cast of characters and hints at the plot.
- (A) The act first
 - (B) Act one
 - (C) Act first
 - (D) First act
- 7) Those students do not like to read novels _____ text books.
- (A) In any case
 - (B) Forgetting about
 - (C) Leaving out of the question
 - (D) Much less
- 8) Gilbert Stuart is considered by most art critics _____ greatest portrait painter in the North American colonies.
- (A) that he was
 - (B) as he was
 - (C) who was the
 - (D) the
- 9) _____ living in Birmingham, England, that the American writer Washington Irving wrote *Rip Van Winkle*.
- (A) It was
 - (B) There he was
 - (C) It was while
 - (D) While he was
- 10) _____ lack of success and financial reward, Vincent van Gogh persevered with his painting.
- (A) Because of his
 - (B) Despite his
 - (C) His
 - (D) Although his
- 11) _____ censored in his native Ireland and elsewhere, influenced a generation of writers.
- (A) James Joyce's *Ulysses*, was
 - (B) James Joyce's *Ulysses*,
 - (C) James Joyce wrote *Ulysses*,
 - (D) That James Joyce wrote *Ulysses*

- 12) The Italian dramatist and poet Ugo Betti was a judge who gained literary recognition late in _____ life.
- (A) him
 - (B) his
 - (C) their
 - (D) them
- 13) _____ are effective means of communication.
- (A) Theater, music, dance, folk tales, and puppetry
 - (B) That theater, music, dance, folk tales, and puppetry
 - (C) To use theater, music, dance, folk tales, and puppetry
 - (D) Using theater, music, dance, folk tales, and puppetry
- 14) _____ of the “Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam” earned Edward Fitzgerald fame.
- (A) It is translating
 - (B) His translation
 - (C) Its being translated
 - (D) In his translation
- 15) A. Pushkin managed _____ great stories despite being surrounded by spies and censored by the tsar.
- (A) to write
 - (B) writing
 - (C) to have been written
 - (D) write
- 16) Hollywood film producers have been regularly _____ millions of dollars for a film.
- (A) budgeted
 - (B) budgeting
 - (C) budgets
 - (D) budget
- 17) A great deal of thought has _____ into the designing of a concert hall.
- (A) went
 - (B) going
 - (C) to go
 - (D) been gone

- 18) Galileo _____ his first telescope in 1609.
(A) builds
(B) built
(C) building
(D) were built
- 19) The world still admires _____ great Doric temples in Greece.
(A) that
(B) those
(C) when
(D) how
- 20) The problem facing most tourists is _____ among so many possibilities.
(A) what they should see
(B) what should they see
(C) should they see what
(D) they should see what
- 21) One of the lesser well-known treasures of Paris is _____ Parisians call “La Mosquee d’ Islam”.
(A) that
(B) why
(C) what
(D) where
- 22) The stories show how _____ humans have been trying to live in harmony with nature.
(A) During the earliest times
(B) That the earliest times
(C) From the earliest times
(D) Because earliest times
- 23) _____, Mozart had already written his first composition.
(A) His age was six
(B) By the age of six
(C) He was six
(D) Six years old

- 24) Julius Caesar did not conquer Britain but instead stayed a few weeks, took some hostages, and _____.
- (A) before returning to Boulogne
 - (B) he returned to Boulogne
 - (C) then to Boulogne
 - (D) returned to Boulogne
- 25) The Viking Ship Museum houses _____ ever recovered.
- (A) three finest funeral ships
 - (B) the finest three funeral ships
 - (C) the three finest funeral ships
 - (D) the three funeral finest ships
- 26) The Searight collection _____ of the Middle East by European artists covers the past two centuries.
- (A) of some 6 000 drawings and paintings
 - (B) about 6 000 drawings and paintings
 - (C) some 6 000 drawings and paintings big
 - (D) about 6 000 drawings and paintings in all
- 27) _____ places which attract so many art lovers as Florence, Italy.
- (A) Fewer
 - (B) As few
 - (C) There are few
 - (D) That fewer
- 28) Anthony Burgess, _____ as a novelist, was originally a student of music.
- (A) because of being famous
 - (B) who achieved fame
 - (C) who because he was famous
 - (D) he achieved fame
- 29) Not every plan that was presented _____.
- (A) of suitability
 - (B) was suitable
 - (C) to be suited
 - (D) suitable

- 30) Grace Kelly was first famous as a Hollywood actress and then _____ Prince Rainier of Monaco.
- (A) to be the wife of
 - (B) she was the wife of
 - (C) the wife of
 - (D) as the wife of

SECTION 2

WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: Directions: In questions 31–40, 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.

- 31) Sandra has not rarely missed a play or concert since she was seventeen years old.
- A) not rarely
 - B) a play
 - C) since
 - D) was seventeen years old
- 32) Mrs. Stevens, along with her cousins from New Mexico, are planning to attend the festivities.
- A) with
 - B) her cousins from
 - C) are
 - D) to attend
- 33) The artist tried stimulate interest in painting by taking his students to the museums.
- A) stimulate
 - B) interest in
 - C) by taking
 - D) to the
- 34) Rudolph Nureyev has become one of the greatest dancer that the ballet world has ever known.
- A) has become
 - B) greatest
 - C) dancer
 - D) ever known

- 35) The influence of the nation's literature, art, and science have captured widespread attention.
- A) nation's
 - B) science
 - C) have
 - D) widespread
- 36) In the spirit of the naturalist writers, that author's work portrays man's struggle for surviving.
- A) in the spirit
 - B) naturalist
 - C) author's
 - D) surviving
- 37) Stephen Crane's story is a clinical portrayal of man as an animal trapped by the fear and hunger.
- A) Stephen Crane's story
 - B) a
 - C) of man as an animal
 - D) the fear
- 38) My cousin composes not only the music, but also sings the songs for the major Broadway musicals.
- A) composes not only
 - B) but
 - C) the songs for
 - D) major
- 39) The girl whom my cousin married was used to be a chorus girl for the Rockettes in Radio City Music Hall in New York.
- A) the
 - B) whom
 - C) was used
 - D) the
- 40) John Philip Sousa, who many people consider the greatest composer of marches, wrote his music during the era known as the Gay 90s.
- A) who
 - B) many
 - C) greatest
 - D) known as

SECTION 3

READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section you will read two passages followed by questions. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), or (C) to each question.

Questions 41 through 45 are based on the following passage:

Although stage plays have been set to music since the era of the ancient Greeks, when the dramas of Sophocles and Aeschylus were accompanied by lyres and flutes, the usually accepted date for the beginning of opera as we know it is 1600. As part of the celebration of the marriage of King Henry IV (*Line 5*) of France to the Italian aristocrat Maria de Medici, the Florentine composer Jacopo Peri produced his famous *Euridice*, generally considered to be the first opera. Following his example, a group of Italian musicians, poets, and noblemen called the Camerata began to revive the style of musical story that had been used in Greek tragedy. The Camerata took most (*Line 10*) of the plots for their operas from Greek and Roman history and mythology, writing librettos or dramas for music. They called their compositions *opera in musica* or musical works. It is from this phrase that the word “opera” is borrowed.

For several years, the center of opera was Florence, but gradually, (*Line 15*) during the baroque period, it spread throughout Italy. By the late 1600s, operas were being written and performed in Europe, especially in England, France, and Germany. But, for many years, the Italian opera was considered the ideal, and many non-Italian composers continued to use Italian librettos.

The European form de-emphasized the dramatic aspect. New orchestral effects and even ballet were introduced under the guise of opera. Composers gave in to the demands of singers, writing many operas that were nothing more than a succession of brilliant tricks for the voice. Complicated arias, recitatives, and duets evolved. The aria, which is a long solo, may be compared to a song in which the characters express their thoughts and feelings. The recitative, which is also a solo, is a recitation set to music whose purpose is to continue the story line. The duet is a musical piece written for two voices which may serve the function of either an aria or a recitative.

- 41) This passage is a summary of
- (A) opera in Italy
 - (B) the Camerata
 - (C) the development of opera
 - (D) *Euridice*

- 42) According to this passage, when did modern opera begin?
(A) in the time of the ancient Greeks
(B) in the fifteenth century
(C) at the beginning of the sixteenth century
(D) at the beginning of the seventeenth century
- 43) The word “it” in line 4 refers to
(A) opera
(B) date
(C) era
(D) music
- 44) According to the author, what did Jacopo Peri write?
(A) Greek tragedy
(B) the first opera
(C) the opera *Maria de Medici*
(D) the opera *The Camerata*
- 45) The author suggests that *Euridice* was produced
(A) in France
(B) originally by Sophocles and Aeschylus
(C) without much success
(D) for the wedding of King Henry IV

Questions 46 through 50 are based on the following passage:

(Line 1) Try to make the Visitor Center your first stop at any park. There you will find information on attractions, facilities, and activities such as scenic drives, nature trails, and historic tours. Descriptive films, literature, and exhibits will acquaint you with the geology, history, and plant and animal (Line 5) life of the area. The park staff will answer questions about accommodations, services, and the attractions. Most of the parks described in this book do not offer meals and lodging.

Many parks can provide assistance for those who have visual, auditory, or other physical limitations. Most have parking lots, restrooms, and other (Line 10) features that are accessible to disabled persons. If accessibility is important to you, however, inquire in advance.

- 46) What do most parks NOT offer?
(A) Lodging
(B) Restrooms
(C) Nature trails
(D) Exhibits

- 47) Which of the following park areas might have special facilities for a handicapped person?
- (A) Nature trail
 - (B) Historic tour
 - (C) Restroom
 - (D) Restaurant
- 48) Why should the Visitor Center be your first stop?
- (A) It will offer detailed information on the park and its activities.
 - (B) The Visitor Center always has free food.
 - (C) It is the only place with a bathroom.
 - (D) The Visitor Center is the only place to buy park passes.
- 49) In line 3, “descriptive” most nearly means
- (A) natural
 - (B) comely
 - (C) beautiful
 - (D) representative
- 50) The background material described includes all the following EXCEPT
- (A) interviews with inhabitants
 - (B) exhibits
 - (C) literature
 - (D) films

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

SECTION 1 STRUCTURE

Directions: Questions 1–30 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.

- 1) _____ he began to make friends easily.
(A) Having entered school in the new city, it was found that
(B) After entering the new school
(C) When he had been entering the new school
(D) Upon entering into the new school
- 2) _____ received law degrees as today.
(A) Never so many women have
(B) Never have so many women
(C) The women aren't ever
(D) Women who have never
- 3) I understand that the governor is considering a new proposal _____.
(A) what would eliminate unnecessary writing in government
(B) who wants to cut down on the amount of writing in government
(C) that would eliminate unnecessary paperwork in government
(D) to cause that the amount of papers written in government offices will be reduce
- 4) People all over the world are starving _____.
(A) greater in numbers
(B) in more numbers
(C) more numerously
(D) in greater numbers
- 5) Most insurance agents would rather you _____ anything about collecting claims until they investigate the situation.
(A) do
(B) not do
(C) don't
(D) did not

- 6) A seventeen-year-old is not _____ to vote in an election.
(A) old enough
(B) as old enough
(C) enough old
(D) enough old as
- 7) According to the wave theory, _____ population of the Americas may have been the result of a number of separate migrations.
(A) the
(B) their
(C) that
(D) whose
- 8) Canada does not require that U.S. citizens obtain passports to enter the country, and _____.
(A) Mexico does neither
(B) Mexico doesn't either
(C) neither Mexico does
(D) either does Mexico
- 9) As a general rule, the standard of living _____ by the average output of each person in society.
(A) is fixed
(B) fixed
(C) has fixed
(D) fixes
- 10) _____ a parliamentary system, the prime minister must be appointed on the basis of the distribution of power in the parliament.
(A) The considered
(B) To be considered
(C) Considering
(D) Considers
- 11) Even though 26 percent of Californian residents do not speak English in their homes, only _____ do not speak English at all.
(A) that 6 percent of them
(B) those of the 6 percent
(C) to the 6 percent of them
(D) 6 percent of them

- 12) Political researchers explained _____ female candidates have a difficult time raising campaign money.
(A) which reasons
(B) because
(C) the result
(D) why
- 13) _____ disabled children cannot enjoy toys designed for nondisabled youngsters is the subject of the report.
(A) What
(B) Those
(C) That
(D) Because
- 14) _____ was debated, the more people became involved.
(A) The longer the issue
(B) The longer issue
(C) The long the issue
(D) The longest issue
- 15) _____ waiting for the bus, many people read newspapers.
(A) During
(B) If
(C) As
(D) While
- 16) Although _____ a country illegally is risky, the alien who finds work may believe the risk worthwhile.
(A) when entering
(B) he enters
(C) entering
(D) having entered
- 17) _____, tobacco farmers had not yet felt its effect.
(A) Though a campaign against smoking
(B) That there was a campaign against smoking
(C) Even though there was a campaign against smoking
(D) There was a campaign against smoking

- 18) More advancements have been made in technology in the last 100 years _____ in all the rest of human history.
- (A) than
 - (B) as
 - (C) and
 - (D) as well as
- 19) The architecture and pottery uncovered in _____ revealed Middle Eastern cultural relationships.
- (A) this area has
 - (B) the areas has
 - (C) area have
 - (D) this area have
- 20) Braille is a system of raised dots developed for blind people _____ with their fingers.
- (A) they read
 - (B) who read
 - (C) who reading
 - (D) read
- 21) _____ infinitely large number of undiscovered galaxies.
- (A) An
 - (B) There are an
 - (C) From an
 - (D) Since there are
- 22) By far _____ of Saudi Arabia is oil.
- (A) it is the most important export
 - (B) the most important export is
 - (C) that is the most important export
 - (D) the most important export
- 23) The Swedish scientist _____ to people who have done something important to help humankind.
- (A) left money to be awarded to Alfred B. Nobel
 - (B) Alfred B. Nobel left to be awarded money
 - (C) Alfred B. Nobel left money to be awarded
 - (D) awarding money to Alfred B. Nobel to be left

- 24) In the eighteenth century, _____ as meeting places by literary figures.
(A) coffeehouses were used
(B) coffeehouses which were used
(C) even though coffeehouses were
(D) there were coffeehouses
- 25) _____ are worthy of protection moved English Heritage historians into action against developers.
(A) Some buildings in and around Fleet Street
(B) That some buildings in and around Fleet Street
(C) Some buildings that are in and around Fleet Street
(D) To build in and around Fleet Street
- 26) _____ he began to make friends more easily.
(A) Having entered school in the new city, it was found that
(B) After entering the new school,
(C) When he had been entering the new school,
(D) Upon entering into the new school,
- 27) It is very difficult to stop the cultivation of marijuana because _____.
(A) it grows very carelessly
(B) of it's growth without attention
(C) it grows well with little care
(D) it doesn't care much to grow
- 28) Many of the current international problems we are now facing _____.
(A) linguistic incompetencies
(B) are the result of misunderstanding
(C) are because of not understanding themselves
(D) lacks of the intelligent capabilities of understanding each other
- 29) The changes in this city have occurred _____.
(A) with swiftness
(B) rapidly
(C) fastly
(D) in rapid ways
- 30) Cuba is _____ sugar-growing areas in the world.
(A) one of the larger
(B) one of largest
(C) one of the largest
(D) largest

SECTION 2
WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In questions 31–40, 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.

- 31) The governor has not decided how to deal with the new problems already.
(A) The
(B) has
(C) how to deal with
(D) already
- 32) Many of the population in the rural areas is composed of manual laborers.
(A) many
(B) rural areas
(C) composed of
(D) laborers
- 33) Their silly, whiny conversation on a child level was meant to create tension and heighten Nancy's fears and anxiety.
(A) on a child level
(B) to create
(C) heighten
(D) Nancy's fears
- 34) The people tried of defending their village, but they were finally forced to retreat.
(A) of defending
(B) their
(C) forced
(D) to retreat
- 35) Underutilized species of fish has been proposed as a solution to the famine in many underdeveloped countries.
(A) Underutilized
(B) has been
(C) as
(D) to the famine

- 36) In 1776 to 1800, the population of the USA continued to rise, reaching five million citizens by the turn of the century.
A) in
B) the population
C) to rise
D) reaching
- 37) The prices at chain stores are as reasonable, if not more reasonable, as those at discount stores.
A) at
B) are
C) if not more
D) as
- 38) An unexpected raise in the cost of living as well as a decline in employment opportunities has resulted in the rapid creation by Congress of new government programs for the unemployed.
A) raise
B) as well as
C) resulted in
D) rapid
- 39) In the relatively short history of industrial developing in the United States, New York City has played a vital role.
A) relatively
B) developing
C) in the United States
D) has played
- 40) The prices of homes are as high in urban areas that most young people cannot afford to buy them.
A) are
B) as
C) most
D) them

SECTION 3 READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section you will read two passages followed by questions. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), or (C) to each question.

Questions 41 through 45 are based on the following passage:

The population of the world has increased more in modern times than in all other ages of history combined. World population totaled about 500 million in 1650. It doubled in the period from 1650–1850. Today the population is more than five billion. Estimates based on research by the United Nations (*Line 5*) indicate that it will more than double in the twenty-five years between 1975 and the year 2000, reaching seven billion by the turn of the century.

No one knows the limits of population that the earth can support. Thomas Malthus, an English economist, developed a theory that became (*Line 10*) widely accepted in the nineteenth century. He suggested that because world population tended to increase more rapidly than the food supply, a continual strain was exerted upon available resources. Malthus cited wars, famines, epidemics, and other disasters as the usual limitations of population growth. With recent advances in science and technology, (*Line 15*) including improved agricultural methods and great strides in medicine, some of the limiting factors in population growth have been lessened, with obvious results. International organizations have put forward several recommendations to alleviate the problem of overpopulation, including an increase in food production, general economic development in (*Line 20*) target areas, and a decrease in birth rates. Most experts agree that it will be necessary to combine all three recommendations in an effort to effect a lasting solution.

- 41) The title below that best expresses the ideas in this passage is
- (A) Thomas Malthus' Theory
 - (B) The United Nations' Estimate
 - (C) Limiting Factors in Population Growth
 - (D) A Brief History of Population and Overpopulation
- 42) By 1850, approximately what was the world population?
- (A) 500 million
 - (B) One billion
 - (C) Five billion
 - (D) Seven billion
- 43) World population doubled in the years between
- (A) 500–1650
 - (B) 1650–1850
 - (C) 1650–today
 - (D) 1850–2000

- 44) According to this passage, by the year 2000 the earth's population should exceed the present figure by how much?
- (A) 500 million
 - (B) Five billion
 - (C) Two billion
 - (D) Seven billion
- 45) The word "*obvious*" in line 17 could best be replaced by
- (A) clear
 - (B) negative
 - (C) several
 - (D) significant

Questions 46 through 50 are based on the following passage:

(*Line 1*) Stress is with us all the time. It comes from mental or emotional activity as well as physical activity. It is unique and personal to each of us. So personal, in fact, that what may be relaxing to one person may be stressful to another. For example, if you're a busy executive who likes to (*Line 5*) keep occupied all of the time, "taking it easy" at the beach on a beautiful day may feel extremely frustrating, nonproductive, and upsetting. You maybe emotionally distressed from "doing nothing." Too much emotional stress can cause physical illnesses such as high blood pressure, ulcers, or even heart disease. Physical stress from work or exercise is not (*Line 10*) likely to cause such ailments. The truth is that physical exercise can help you to relax and to better handle your mental or emotional stress.

- 46) In line 2, "*unique*" most nearly means
- (A) stressful
 - (B) distinctive
 - (C) brisk
 - (D) relaxing
- 47) Which of the following people would find "taking it easy" stressful?
- (A) Construction worker
 - (B) Business executive
 - (C) Farm worker
 - (D) Truck driver

- 48) Which of the following would be a determinant as to what people find stressful?
- (A) Personality
 - (B) Education
 - (C) Marital status
 - (D) Shoe size
- 49) This article, published by the Department of Health and Human Services, probably came from the
- (A) Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - (B) Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
 - (C) Education Administration
 - (D) Communicable Diseases Administration
- 50) A source of stress NOT specifically mentioned in this passage is
- (A) educational activity
 - (B) physical activity
 - (C) mental activity
 - (D) emotional activity

EDUCATION

SECTION 1 STRUCTURE

Directions: Questions 1–30 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.

- 1) John's score on the test is the highest in the class; _____.
 - (A) he should study last night
 - (B) he should have studied last night
 - (C) he must have studied last night
 - (D) he must had to study last night

- 2) Henry will not be able to attend the meeting tonight because _____.
 - (A) he must to teach a class
 - (B) he will be teaching a class
 - (C) of will teach a class
 - (D) he will have teaching a class

- 3) The teachers have had some problems deciding _____.
 - (A) when to the students they shall return the final papers
 - (B) when are they going to return to the students the final papers
 - (C) when they should return the final papers to the students
 - (D) the time when the final papers they should return for the students

- 4) Mr. Roberts is a noted chemist _____.
 - (A) as well as an effective teacher
 - (B) and too a very efficient teacher
 - (C) but he teaches very good in addition
 - (D) however he teaches very good also

- 5) Her grades have improved, but only _____.
 - (A) in a small amount
 - (B) very slightly
 - (C) minimum
 - (D) some

- 6) One of the professor's greatest attributes is _____.
- (A) when he gives lectures
 - (B) how in the manner that he lectures
 - (C) the way to give lectures
 - (D) his ability to lecture
- 7) The students liked that professor's course because _____.
- (A) there was few if any homework
 - (B) not a lot of homework
 - (C) of there wasn't a great amount of homework
 - (D) there was little or no homework
- 8) George _____ he could improve his test scores, but he didn't have enough time to study.
- (A) knew to
 - (B) knew how
 - (C) knew how that
 - (D) knew how to
- 9) _____ he would have come to class.
- (A) If Mike is able to finish his homework
 - (B) Would Mike be able to finish his homework
 - (C) If Mike could finish his homework
 - (D) If Mike had been able to finish his homework
- 10) _____, he would have been able to pass the exam.
- (A) If he studied more
 - (B) If he were studying to a greater degree
 - (C) Studying more
 - (D) Had he studied more
- 11) The teacher suggested that her students _____ experiences with ESP.
- (A) write a composition on their
 - (B) to write a composition about the
 - (C) wrote some compositions of his or her
 - (D) had written any compositions for his
- 12) Of the two new teachers, one is experienced and _____.
- (A) the others are not
 - (B) another is inexperienced
 - (C) the other is not
 - (D) other lacks experience

- 13) George belongs to the _____.
- (A) class of the upper middle
 - (B) upper middle class
 - (C) class from the center up
 - (D) high medium class
- 14) A good student must know _____.
- (A) to study hard
 - (B) to be a good student
 - (C) how to study effectively
 - (D) the way of efficiency in study
- 15) He has received several scholarships _____.
- (A) not only because of his artistic but his academic ability
 - (B) for both his academic ability as well as his artistic
 - (C) because of his academic and artistic ability
 - (D) as resulting of his ability in the art and the academy
- 16) Richard was asked to withdraw from graduate school because _____.
- (A) they believed he was not really able to complete research
 - (B) he was deemed incapable of completing his research
 - (C) it was decided that he was not capable to complete the research
 - (D) his ability to finish the research was not believed or trusted
- 17) George didn't do well in the class because _____.
- (A) he studied bad
 - (B) he was not good studywise
 - (C) he was a badly student
 - (D) he failed to study properly
- 18) This university's programs _____ those of Harvard.
- (A) come second after
 - (B) are second only to
 - (C) are first except for
 - (D) are in second place from
- 19) He gave _____.
- (A) to the class a tough assignment
 - (B) the class a tough assignment
 - (C) a tough assignment to the class
 - (D) an assignment very tough to the class

- 20) It was not until she arrived in class _____ realized she had forgotten her book.
(A) and she
(B) when she
(C) she
(D) that she
- 21) He entered a university _____.
(A) when he had sixteen years
(B) when sixteen years were his age
(C) at the age of sixteen
(D) at age sixteen years old
- 22) Those students do not like to read novels _____ text books.
(A) in any case
(B) forgetting about
(C) leaving out of the question
(D) much less
- 23) All of the people at the AAME conference are _____.
(A) mathematic teachers
(B) mathematics teachers
(C) mathematics teacher
(D) mathematic's teachers
- 24) The examiner made us _____ our identification in order to be admitted to the test center.
(A) showing
(B) show
(C) showed
(D) to show

SECTION 2

WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In questions 31–40, 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.

- 31) The professor had already given the homework assignment when he had remembered that Monday was a holiday.
- A) the homework assignment
 - B) had remembered
 - C) Monday
 - D) was
- 32) When an university formulates new regulations, it must relay its decision to the students and faculty.
- A) an
 - B) new regulations
 - C) it
 - D) must relay its
- 33) Jim was upset last night because he had to do too many homeworks.
- A) upset
 - B) because
 - C) had to do
 - D) many homeworks
- 34) George is not enough intelligent to pass this economics class without help.
- A) enough intelligent
 - B) to pass
 - C) this
 - D) economics
- 35) Each of the students in the accounting class has to type their own research paper this semester.
- A) students
 - B) in the
 - C) their
 - D) own
- 36) Some of us have to study their lessons more carefully if we expect to pass this examination.
- A) have to
 - B) their
 - C) more carefully if
 - D) to pass

- 37) Their instructor advised the students for the procedures to follow in writing the term paper.
- A) for
 - B) procedures
 - C) follow
 - D) in writing
- 38) Professor Duncan teaches both anthropology as well as sociology each fall.
- A) teaches
 - B) both
 - C) anthropology
 - D) each fall
- 39) Keith is one of the most intelligent boys of the science class.
- A) the
 - B) most
 - C) of
 - D) science
- 40) The needs for a well-rounded education was an idea espoused by the Greeks in time of Socrates.
- A) for
 - B) well-rounded education
 - C) espoused
 - D) in time of

SECTION 3

READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: Directions: In this section you will read two passages followed by questions. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), or (C) to each question.

Questions 41 through 45 are based on the following passage:

Although most universities in the United States are on a semester system, which offers classes in the fall and spring, some schools observe a quarter system comprised of fall, winter, spring, and summer quarters. The academic year, September to June is divided into three quarters of eleven weeks each (*Line 5*) beginning in September, January, and March; the summer quarter, June to August, is composed of shorter sessions of varying length. There are

several advantages and disadvantages to the quarter system. On the plus side, students who wish to complete their degrees in less than the customary four years may take advantage of the opportunity to study year round by enrolling (*Line 10*) in all four quarters. In addition, although most students begin their programs in the fall quarter, they may enter at the beginning of any of the other quarters. Finally, since the physical facilities are kept in operation year round, the resources are used efficiently to serve the greatest number of students. But there are several disadvantages as well. Many faculties complain (*Line 15*) that the eleven-week term is simply not long enough for them to cover the material required by most college courses. Students also find it difficult to complete the assignments in such a short period of time. In order to combine the advantages of the quarter system with those of the semester system, some colleges and universities have instituted a three-term (*Line 20*) trimester system. In fourteen weeks, faculty and students have more time to cover material and finish course requirements, but the additional term provides more options for admission during the year and accelerates the degree programs for those students who wish to graduate early.

- 41) Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
- (A) Universities in the United States
 - (B) The Academic Year
 - (C) The Quarter System
 - (D) The Semester System
- 42) The word “customary” in line 8 could best be replaced by
- (A) agreeable
 - (B) traditional
 - (C) lengthy
 - (D) limited
- 43) When may students begin studying in a school that uses a quarter system?
- (A) September
 - (B) Summer semester only
 - (C) At the beginning of any quarter
 - (D) At the beginning of the academic year
- 44) The word “them” in line 15 refers to
- (A) faculty
 - (B) weeks
 - (C) courses
 - (D) material

- 45) Which of the following characteristics does NOT apply to trimesters?
- (A) They allow students to graduate early.
 - (B) They provide more options for admission.
 - (C) They are long enough to cover the course material.
 - (D) They last eleven weeks.

Questions 46 through 50 are based on the following passage:

Most educational specialists believe that early schooling should provide children with an awareness of their own abilities and the self-confidence to use these abilities. One approach recognized by many experts as promoting these qualities is the Montessori Method, first practiced by Maria (*Line 5*) Montessori of Italy in the early 1900s. Nancy McCormick Rambusch is credited with popularizing the method in the United States, where today there are over 400 Montessori schools. The method helps children learn for themselves by providing them with instructional materials and tasks that facilitate acts of discovery and manipulation. Through such exploration, (*Line 10*) children develop their sense of touch and learn how to do everyday tasks without adult assistance. Other benefits include improvement in language skills, and acquaintance with elements of science, music, and art.

- 46) What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To explain the role of early education-in child development
 - (B) To describe the development of the Montessori Method
 - (C) To discuss the life and work of Maria Montessori
 - (D) To demonstrate how children learn social and cultural values
- 47) According to the passage, who was first responsible for spreading the Montessori Method in the United States?
- (A) Nancy McCormick Rambusch
 - (B) A prominent educational expert
 - (C) Maria Montessori
 - (D) An administrator in the Department of Education
- 48) In line 9, the word “facilitate” is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Educate
 - (B) Require
 - (C) Assist
 - (D) Determine

- 49) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a benefit of the Montessori Method?
- (A) Development of tactile senses
 - (B) Improvement of language ability
 - (C) Capacity to perform adult tasks
 - (D) Knowledge of arts and sciences
- 50) The author of this passage probably feels that the Montessori method
- (A) has little long-lasting benefit for children
 - (B) will lose its popularity in the United States
 - (C) does not accomplish what it claims to achieve
 - (D) is an effective means of child education

WORK AND JOBS

SECTION 1 STRUCTURE

Directions: Questions 1–30 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.

- 1) Fred's yearly income since he changed professions has _____.
(A) nearly tripled
(B) got almost three times bigger
(C) almost grown by three times
(D) just about gone up three times

- 2) Nancy hasn't begun working on her Ph.D. _____ working on her master's.
(A) still because she is yet
(B) yet as a result she is still
(C) yet because she is still
(D) still while she is already

- 3) Last year Matt earned _____ his brother, who has a better position.
(A) twice as much as
(B) twice more than
(C) twice as many as
(D) twice as more as

- 4) Jane changed her major from French to business _____.
(A) with hopes to be able easier to locate employment
(B) hoping she can easier get a job
(C) with the hope for being able to find better a job
(D) hoping to find a job more easily

- 5) The more she worked, _____.
(A) the less she achieved
(B) she achieved not enough
(C) she didn't achieve enough
(D) she was achieving less

- 6) _____ both men and women have often achieved their career ambitions by midlife, many people are afflicted by at least a temporary period of dissatisfaction and depression.
- (A) Because
 - (B) So
 - (C) A
 - (D) Who
- 7) Employers often require that candidates have only a degree _____.
- (A) but two years experience
 - (B) also two years experience
 - (C) but also two years experience
 - (D) but more two years experience
- 8) Richard Nixon had been a lawyer and _____ before he entered politics.
- (A) served in the Navy as an officer
 - (B) an officer in the Navy
 - (C) the Navy had him as an officer
 - (D) did service in the navy as an officer
- 9) The salary of a bus driver is much higher _____.
- (A) in comparison with the salary of a teacher
 - (B) than a teacher
 - (C) than that of a teacher
 - (D) to compare as a teacher
- 10) Professional people expect _____ when it is necessary to cancel an appointment.
- (A) you to call them
 - (B) that you would call them
 - (C) your calling them
 - (D) that you are calling them
- 11) When China's dramatic economic reforms began to encourage private enterprise, _____ began to set up a variety of businesses immediately.
- (A) that entrepreneurs
 - (B) to be an entrepreneur
 - (C) entrepreneur
 - (D) entrepreneurs

- 12) _____ makes the mountain patrol team's job interesting and fulfilling.
- (A) Climbers and trekkers in distress are assisted
 - (B) Assisting climbers and trekkers in distress
 - (C) Assistance is given to climbers and trekkers that are in distress
 - (D) Climbers and trekkers in distress
- 13) _____ nutrition and adult literacy classes for the program's workers.
- (A) There
 - (B) There are
 - (C) It is
 - (D) It
- 14) Some of the old members were persuaded _____ on the club constitution.
- (A) to work
 - (B) working
 - (C) to working
 - (D) work
- 15) You should postpone _____ the manager until we hear the outcome of tomorrow's meeting.
- (A) to see
 - (B) seeing
 - (C) the seeing
 - (D) being seen
- 16) The report recommended _____ colleges should prize good teaching as well as good research.
- (A) not only
 - (B) both
 - (C) that
 - (D) where
- 17) The secretary identified _____ reports treated new issues as well as old ones.
- (A) those
 - (B) which
 - (C) that
 - (D) both

- 18) T.A. Watson's business involved building models for inventors _____ had ideas but lacked the means or skills to execute them.
- (A) who
 - (B) when
 - (C) whose
 - (D) to whom
- 19) The many people _____ must be willing to commute a long distance to work.
- (A) wished to live in rural areas
 - (B) wished they lived in rural areas
 - (C) those wishing to live in rural areas
 - (D) who wish to live in rural areas
- 20) _____ the encouraging response, the manager decided to continue the project.
- (A) Because
 - (B) Because of
 - (C) Except for
 - (D) Except that
- 21) The director of this organization must know _____.
- (A) money management, selling, and able to satisfy the stockholders
 - (B) how to manage money, selling his product, and be able to satisfy the stockholders
 - (C) how to manage money, sell his product, and satisfy the stockholders
 - (D) money management, selling, the idea of being able to satisfy the stockholders
- 22) When Henry arrived home after a hard day at work, _____.
- (A) his wife was sleeping
 - (B) his wife slept
 - (C) his wife has slept
 - (D) his wife has been sleeping
- 23) Cuba is _____ sugar-growing areas in the world.
- (A) one of the larger
 - (B) one of largest
 - (C) one of the largest
 - (D) largest

- 24) A door-to-door _____ has to do a great deal of walking.
(A) driver
(B) salesperson
(C) executive
(D) guide
- 25) He is highly-skilled _____ making high-quality furniture.
(A) for
(B) to
(C) on
(D) in
- 26) He recently applied for the _____ of Product Manager at Roundtree.
(A) situation
(B) niche
(C) position
(D) vacancy
- 27) Here _____ notebook and report that I promised you last week.
(A) is the
(B) are the
(C) was the
(D) has been a
- 28) Henry will not be able to attend the meeting tonight because _____.
(A) he must to teach a class
(B) he will be teaching a class
(C) of he will teach a class
(D) he will have teaching a class
- 29) Mr. Roberts is a noted chemist _____.
(A) as well as an effective teacher
(B) and too a very efficient teacher
(C) but he teaches very good in addition
(D) however he teaches very good also
- 30) One of the professor's greatest attributes is _____.
(A) when he gives lectures
(B) how in the manner that he lectures
(C) the way to give lectures
(D) his ability to lecture

SECTION 2
WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In questions 31–40, 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.

- 31) She is looking forward to go to Europe after she finishes her studies at the university.
(A) looking
(B) go
(C) finishes
(D) at the
- 32) Most Americans would not be happy without a color television, two cars, and working at an extra job.
(A) most
(B) without
(C) a
(D) working at
- 33) He has been hoped for a raise for the last four months, but his boss is reluctant to give him one.
(A) has been hoped
(B) last
(C) to give
(D) one
- 34) The duties of the secretary are to take the minutes, mailing the correspondence, and calling the members before meetings.
A) are
B) to take
C) mailing
D) meetings
- 35) It is extremely important for an engineer to know to use a computer.
A) it is
B) extremely
C) for
D) to know

- 36) What happened in New York were a reaction from city workers, including firemen and policemen who had been laid off from their jobs.
- A) what happened
 - B) were
 - C) including
 - D) their
- 37) Some executives require that the secretary is responsible for writing all reports as well as for balancing the books.
- A) that
 - B) is
 - C) writing
 - D) as well as
- 38) People with exceptionally high intelligence quotients may not be the best employees since they become bored of their work unless the job is constantly changing.
- A) exceptionally
 - B) the best
 - C) bored of
 - D) changing
- 39) Students in the United States often support themselves by babysitting, working in restaurants, or they drive taxicabs.
- A) often
 - B) themselves
 - C) by
 - D) they drive
- 40) Frank Lloyd Wright has been acclaimed by colleagues as the greater of all modern architects.
- A) has been acclaimed
 - B) by colleagues
 - C) as
 - D) the greater

SECTION 3 READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section you will read two passages followed by questions. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), or (C) to each question.

Questions 41 through 45 are based on the following passage:

(*Line 1*) Experiments have shown that in selecting personnel for a job, interviewing is at best a hindrance, and may even cause harm. These studies have disclosed that the judgments of interviewers differ markedly and bear little or no relationship to the adequacy of job applicants. Of the many reasons why (*Line 5*) this should be the case, three in particular stand out. The first reason is related to an error of judgment known as the halo effect. If a person has one noticeable good trait, their other characteristics will be judged as better than they really are. Thus, an individual who dresses smartly and shows self-confidence is likely to be judged capable of doing a job well regardless of his (*Line 10*) or her real ability.

Interviewers are also prejudiced by an effect called the primacy effect. This error occurs when interpretation of later information is distorted by earlier connected information. Hence, in an interview situation, the interviewer spends most of the interview trying to confirm the impression (*Line 15*) given by the candidate in the first few moments. Studies have repeatedly demonstrated that such an impression is unrelated to the aptitude of the applicant.

The phenomenon known as the contrast effect also skews the judgment of interviewers. A suitable candidate may be underestimated because he or (*Line 20*) she contrasts with a previous one who appears exceptionally intelligent. Likewise, an average candidate who is preceded by one who gives a weak showing may be judged as more suitable than he or she really is.

Since interviews as a form of personnel selection have been shown to be inadequate, other selection procedures have been devised which more (*Line 25*) accurately predict candidate suitability. Of the various tests devised, the predictor which appears to do this most successfully is cognitive ability as measured by a variety of verbal and spatial tests.

- 41) This passage mainly discusses the
- (A) effects of interviewing on job applicants
 - (B) inadequacy of interviewing job applicants
 - (C) judgments of interviewers concerning job applicants
 - (D) techniques that interviewers use for judging job applicants

- 42) The word “hindrance” in line 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) encouragement
(B) assistance
(C) procedure
(D) interference
- 43) The paragraphs following the passage most likely discuss which of the following?
(A) other reasons for misjudgments of applicants
(B) more information on the kinds of judgmental effects
(C) more information on cognitive ability
(D) other selection procedures included in interviewing
- 44) According to the passage, the halo effect
(A) stands out as the worst judgmental error
(B) takes effect only when a candidate is well dressed
(C) exemplifies how one good characteristic colors perceptions
(D) helps the interviewer’s capability to judge real ability
- 45) According to the passage, the first impression
(A) can easily be altered
(B) is the one that stays with the interviewer
(C) is unrelated to the interviewer’s prejudices
(D) has been repeatedly demonstrated to the applicant

Questions 46 through 50 are based on the following passage:

(Line 1) Application for admission to the Graduate School at the university must be made on forms provided by the Director of Admissions. An applicant whose undergraduate work was done at another institution should request that two copies of undergraduate transcripts and degree be sent directly to *(Line 5)* the Dean of the Graduate School. Both the application and the transcripts must be on file at least one month prior to the registration date, and must be accompanied by a nonrefundable ten-dollar check or money order to cover the cost of processing the application. Students who have already been admitted to the Graduate School but were not enrolled during *(Line 10)* the previous semester should reapply for admission using a special short form available in the office of the Graduate School. It is not necessary for students who have previously been denied admission to resubmit transcripts; however, new application forms must accompany all requests for reconsideration. Applications should be submitted at least eight weeks in

(Line 15) advance of the session in which the student wishes to enroll. Students whose applications are received after the deadline may be considered for admission as non-degree students, and may enroll for six credit hours. Non-degree status must be changed prior to the completion of the first semester of study however. An undergraduate student of this university who (Line 20) has senior status and is within ten credit hours of completing all requirements for graduation may register for graduate work with the recommendation of the chairperson of the department and the approval of the Dean of the Graduate School.

- 46) What is the author's main point?
- (A) how to apply to the Graduate School
 - (B) how to obtain senior status
 - (C) how to register for graduate coursework
 - (D) how to make application for graduation
- 47) Where would this passage most probably be found?
- (A) in a university catalog
 - (B) in a travel folder
 - (C) in a newspaper
 - (D) in a textbook
- 48) According to this passage, where would a student secure application forms for admission to the university?
- (A) from the chairperson of the department
 - (B) from the Dean of the Graduate School
 - (C) from the institution where the undergraduate work was done
 - (D) from the Director of Admission
- 49) Which of the following documents must be on file thirty days before the registration date?
- (A) two copies of recommendations from former professors
 - (B) a written approval of the Dean of the Graduate School
 - (C) one set of transcripts and an English proficiency score
 - (D) two copies of undergraduate courses and grades, an application form and an application fee
- 50) The author uses the word "nonrefundable" in line 7 to refer to
- (A) a process
 - (B) an application
 - (C) a check
 - (D) a date

MASS MEDIA

SECTION 1 STRUCTURE

Directions: Questions 1–30 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.

- 1) _____ are effective means of communication.
(A) Theatre, music, dance, folk tales, and puppetry
(B) That theater, music, dance, folk tales, and puppetry
(C) To use theater, music, dance, folk tales, and puppetry
(D) Using theater, music, dance, folk tales, and puppetry
- 2) _____ not until the invention of the camera that artists correctly painted horses racing.
(A) There was
(B) It was
(C) There
(D) It
- 3) _____ raiding for camels was a significant part of Bedouin life has been documented in Wilfred Thesiger's *Arabian Sands*.
(A) That
(B) Which
(C) What
(D) Where
- 4) The report recommended _____ colleagues should prize good teaching as well as good research.
(A) not only
(B) both
(C) that
(D) where
- 5) NASA reported _____ hypersonic aircraft is being designed for military missions and as a space launch vehicle to carry supplies
(A) there is
(B) both
(C) not only
(D) that

- 6) Marine excavation is a race against time, the sea, and the looters _____ want history's treasures for themselves.
- (A) which
 - (B) who
 - (C) whose
 - (D) those
- 7) Communication companies have been experimenting with a fiber-optic cable _____ international telephone transmissions.
- (A) can carry
 - (B) can carry it
 - (C) that can carry
 - (D) that it can carry
- 8) The king's burial shoes _____ except for some decorative strips of gold, were displayed on a clay model.
- (A) who were disintegrating
 - (B) when disintegrating
 - (C) which had disintegrated
 - (D) whose had disintegrated
- 9) _____ waiting for the bus, many people read newspapers.
- (A) During
 - (B) If
 - (C) As
 - (D) While
- 10) Jacob Lawrence is considered by many critics _____.
- (A) to be the foremost African-American artist
 - (B) the foremost African-American artist is
 - (C) foremost African-American artist
 - (D) is the foremost African-American artist
- 11) Braille is a system of raised dots developed for blind people _____ with their fingers.
- (A) they read
 - (B) who nread
 - (C) wro reading
 - (D) read

- 12) Not every plan that was presented _____.
- (A) of suitability
 - (B) was suitable
 - (C) to be suited
 - (D) suitable
- 13) _____ in the planet Uranus dates from its discovery in 1781 is not surprising.
- (A) That scientific interest
 - (B) It was scientific interest
 - (C) Though scientific interest
 - (D) Scientific interest
- 14) _____ declaring the area useless, Daniel Webster could not have foretold how irrigation would make California's Imperial Valley bloom.
- (A) Because
 - (B) When
 - (C) Though
 - (D) So that
- 15) Although the weather in Martha's Vineyard isn't _____ to have a year-round tourist session, it has become a favourite summer resort
- (A) goodly enough
 - (B) good enough
 - (C) good as enough
 - (D) enough good
- 16) A computer is usually chosen because of its simplicity of operation and ease of maintenance _____ its capacity to store information.
- (A) the same as
 - (B) the same
 - (C) as well as
 - (D) as well
- 17) Wilbur Wright flew his airplane _____ France in 1909.
- (A) on
 - (B) upon
 - (C) until
 - (D) over

- 18) The first use of advertising is believed to be signs, _____ above the doors of commercial businesses in Greece and Rome.
(A) which were posted
(B) having posted
(C) which posted
(D) posting
- 19) Some advertisements work by transmitting _____ messages to the consumer.
(A) subconscious
(B) underhanded
(C) subliminal
(D) devious
- 20) Hugo Boss has just launched a big advertising _____ to promote their new fragrance.
(A) campaign
(B) strategy
(C) run
(D) operation
- 21) We paid for the television and video in monthly _____.
(A) chunks
(B) dosages
(C) stages
(D) instalments
- 22) Advertisers deny that advertisements contain _____ messages.
(A) coded
(B) mixed
(C) concealed
(D) jumbled
- 23) A two-page _____ in the local paper advertised the opening of the new hypermarket.
(A) coverage
(B) splash
(C) spread
(D) splodge

- 24) The first use of advertising is believed to be signs, _____ above the doors of commercial businesses in Greece and Rome.
- (A) posting
 - (B) which were posted
 - (C) having posted
 - (D) which posted
- 25) Of all the countries of the world, _____.
- (A) allocating the most funds for advertising in the U.S.
 - (B) the U.S. allocation of the most funds for advertising
 - (C) the most funds for advertising allocated in the U.S.
 - (D) the U.S. allocates the most funds for advertising
- 26) Albert Camus, a French journalist who won the 1957 Nobel prize for literature, _____ about individual freedoms and alienation from society.
- (A) wrote passionately
 - (B) he wrote passionately
 - (C) writing passionately
 - (D) and wrote passionately
- 27) He likes nearly everything on TV, but his favourite programmes are chat _____.
- (A) videos
 - (B) series
 - (C) broadcasts
 - (D) shows
- 28) Famous actors are always in the public _____.
- (A) light
 - (B) service
 - (C) eye
 - (D) interest
- 29) He's very interested in politics: when he buys a newspaper he turns immediately to the international _____ section.
- (A) news
 - (B) obituaries
 - (C) classified
 - (D) society

- 30) The advertising space that is divided into sections is generally known as the _____ ads.
- (A) small
 - (B) confidential
 - (C) classified
 - (D) small print

SECTION 2

WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In questions 31–40, 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.

- 31) Some of the most famous Middle Eastern newspapers, The Pyramids, was established in Egypt in 1875.
- (A) Some
 - (B) famous
 - (C) established
 - (D) in
- 32) TV commerces are known to exaggerate the effectiveness of the products they advertise.
- (A) commerces
 - (B) known
 - (C) of
 - (D) advertise
- 33) Although Emily Dickson wrote some of the most haunting lines of, only seven of her poems were published during their lifetime.
- (A) the
 - (B) poetry
 - (C) were
 - (D) their
- 34) He given up his regular column in the Guardian for the sake of becoming a radio producer.
- (A) given up
 - (B) column
 - (C) for
 - (D) producer

- 35) In a live interview, the Prime Minister admitted that he has mishandled the issue.
(A) In
(B) the
(C) has
(D) issue
- 36) The evening news are always presented by the same newscaster.
(A) evening
(B) are
(C) presented
(D) newscaster
- 37) The organization's monthly newsletter are sent to registered members only.
(A) organization's
(B) newsletter
(C) are
(D) registered
- 38) Advertising on peak time television is very expensive.
(A) Advertising
(B) peak
(C) is
(D) changing
- 39) This Sunday's educational supplement contain a six-page article on children's books and many other special features.
(A) educational
(B) contain
(C) on
(D) other
- 40) Tonight on The News Today, don't missing Arnold Hal's interview on with the Chacellor of the Wxchequer.
(A) on
(B) don't
(C) missing
(D) with

SECTION 3 READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section you will read two passages followed by questions. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C) or (D) to each question.

Questions 41 through 45 are based on the following passage:

(Line 1) Psychologists have found that privately made confidential resolutions are rarely followed, whereas a public commitment to achieve some goal, such as losing weight or giving up smoking, is likely to be much more effective. This is because the approval of others for doing something *(Line 5)* desirable is valued. In contrast, disapproval for failure can lead to feelings of shame.

Advertising agencies have designed studies bearing out the truth of this observation. In this research, a group of strangers was bombarded with information about the qualities of a particular product. They were then asked *(Line 10)* to either announce out loud or write down privately whether they intended to buy the product. It was later discovered that those who publicly declared their intention to buy were considerably more likely to do so than those who affirmed their intentions in private.

In another study, an experimenter claiming to represent a local utility *(Line 15)* company interviewed house owners telling them he was investigating ways in which energy consumption could be reduced. Half the subjects, randomly selected, were told that if they agreed to conserve energy their names would be mentioned in an article published in the local newspaper; the remaining half were told their names would not be used. *(Line 20)* All those interviewed agreed to cooperate and signed a form either giving consent for their names to be used or stating that their names would not be used. Later in the year, the amount of gas consumed in each house was recorded. The owners who had agreed to their names being published had used significantly less gas than those who remained anonymous.

- 41) What is the main topic of this passage?
- (A) The commitment to conserve energy
 - (B) The effectiveness of public commitment
 - (C) The results of studies done on advertising agencies
 - (D) The effects of advertising observations of the

- 42) The word “resolutions” in line 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) declarations
(B) explanations
(C) speculations
(D) persuasions
- 43) It can be inferred that all of the following help motivate a person to achieve a goal EXCEPT
(A) a desire for approval
(B) a fear of disapproval
(C) a fear of failure
(D) a sense of noncommitment
- 44) The word “shame” in line 6 is closest in meaning to
(A) anger
(B) disgrace
(C) humility
(D) inadequacy
- 45) Why were advertising agencies probably interested in conducting their study?
(A) They wanted to introduce their people to more products.
(B) They wanted to demonstrate the quality of their products.
(C) They wanted to know if people intended to purchase their products.
(D) They wanted to find the best way to get people to buy their products.

Questions 46 through 50 are based on the following passage:

History books record that the first film with sound was *The Jazz Singer* in 1927. But sound films, or “talkies,” did not suddenly appear after years of silent screenings. From the earliest public performances in 1896, films were accompanied by music and sound effects. These were produced by a single pianist, a small band, or a full-scale orchestra; large movie theaters could buy sound-effects machines. Research into sound that was reproduced at exactly the same time as the pictures – called “synchronized sound” – began soon after the very first films were shown. With synchronized sound, characters on the movie screen could sing and speak. As early as 1896, the newly invented gramophone, which played a large disc carrying music and dialogue, was used as a sound system. The biggest disadvantage was that the

sound and pictures could become unsynchronized if, for example, the gramophone needle jumped or if the speed of the projector changed. This system was only effective for a single song or dialogue sequence.

In the “sound-on-film” system, sounds were recorded as a series of marks on celluloid which could be read by an optical sensor. These signals would be placed on the film alongside the image, guaranteeing synchronization. Short feature films were produced in this way as early as 1922. This system eventually brought us “talking pictures.”

- 46) The passage is mainly about the
- (A) history of silent movies
 - (B) disadvantages of synchronized sound
 - (C) development of sound with movies
 - (D) research into sound reproduction
- 47) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a producer of sound to accompany movies?
- (A) A jazz singer
 - (B) A single pianist
 - (C) A small band
 - (D) A gramophone
- 48) According to the passage, films using sound effects were screened
- (A) before 1896
 - (B) as early as 1896
 - (C) as early as 1922
 - (D) in 1927
- 49) According to the passage, gramophones were ineffective because they
- (A) got out of synchronization with the picture
 - (B) were too large for most movie theaters
 - (C) were newly invented and still had imperfections
 - (D) changed speeds when the needle jumped
- 50) Short feature films produced as early as 1922
- (A) were recorded by optical sensors
 - (B) put musicians out of work
 - (C) were only effective for dialogue sequences
 - (D) preceded talking pictures

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

SECTION 1 STRUCTURE

Directions: Questions 1–30 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.

- 1) Only through diplomatic means can a formal agreement be _____.
(A) reached
(B) reach
(C) to reach
(D) reaching
- 2) Only if _____ will proper labeling be essential.
(A) is changed the law
(B) the law is changed
(C) is the law changed
(D) the law being changed
- 3) The thieves knew precisely _____ the collection of priceless jewels was hidden.
(A) what
(B) who
(C) then
(D) where
- 4) _____ are worthy of protection moved English Heritage historians into action against developers.
(A) That some buildings in and around Fleet Street
(B) Some buildings in and around Fleet Street
(C) Some buildings that are in and around Fleet Street
(D) To build in and around Fleet Street
- 5) _____ from horseback is a valid form of pest control has come under attack.
(A) That the hunting of foxes
(B) The hunting of foxes
(C) It is the hunting of foxes
(D) There is fox hunting

- 6) _____unnecessary red tape and promote research were the main objectives of the committee.
(A) That to circumvent
(B) The circumvention of
(C) To circumvent
(D) Circumventing
- 7) The stolen items came into the hands of an art dealer _____to the museum.
(A) returned
(B) who returned them
(C) he returned them
(D) returning them
- 8) After 116 million dollars had been spent, the Supreme Court stopped construction of the dam because of a little fish,_____.
(A) which the famous endangered snail darter
(B) being the famous endangered snail darter
(C) it was the famous endangered snail darter
(D) the famous endangered snail darter
- 9) Seat belt laws were introduced _____traffic fatalities would be reduced.
(A) then
(B) so that
(C) when
(D) as if
- 10) _____ the government disapproves, cultivation of the opium poppy thrives.
(A) Even though
(B) As if
(C) Until
(D) So that
- 11) _____publicly executed in 1536 for making what his enemies considered a false translation of the Bible, William Tyndale wrote a version which became the foundation of subsequent English versions.
(A) After
(B) As if
(C) Although
(D) When

- 12) Although _____ a country illegally is risky, the alien who finds work may believe the risk worthwhile.
- (A) entering
 - (B) when entering
 - (C) he enters
 - (D) having entered
- 13) _____ to England remain strong, the Channel Islanders are exempt from most British taxes.
- (A) Although tied
 - (B) Although their ties
 - (C) Before their ties
 - (D) Tied
- 14) _____, tobacco farmers had not yet felt its effect.
- (A) Though a campaign against smoking
 - (B) That there was a campaign against
 - (C) There was a campaign against smoking
 - (D) Even though there was a campaign against smoking
- 15) _____ was debated, the more people became involved.
- (A) The long issue
 - (B) The longer issue
 - (C) The longer the issue
 - (D) The longest issue
- 16) Napoleon III eventually landed in England _____.
- (A) but only as a dethroned exile
 - (B) but a dethroned exile
 - (C) but being only a dethroned exile
 - (D) not only as a dethroned exile
- 17) John Le Carre _____ for his novels concerning espionage.
- (A) famous
 - (B) is famous
 - (C) has fame
 - (D) famed for
- 18) _____ first three years of the war with Germany and Austria-Hungary left 1.8 million Russian soldiers dead.
- (A) When the
 - (B) It was the
 - (C) In the
 - (D) The

- 19) The number of girls in school and women in parliaments has risen, and their overall access to contraception has improved in the past decade, _____ new report.
- (A) according to a
 - (B) published in a
 - (C) according a
 - (D) as stated in a
- 20) International trade in the world's 20-odd varieties of sturgeon _____ by the United Nations since 1998, after a drastic rise in poaching.
- (A) has been promoted
 - (B) is controlled
 - (C) has been regulated
 - (D) is supported
- 21) A new law will require foreigners who marry South Africans _____ five years before they can apply for anything but temporary residence and work permits.
- (A) women
 - (B) to wait
 - (C) to live
 - (D) for residence
- 22) Motor vehicle collisions are _____ of death in infants and children.
- (A) a leading cause
 - (B) often blamed
 - (C) primary reason
 - (D) frequently resulting
- 23) Justice Sandra Day O'Connor was _____ to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court.
- (A) the woman who first
 - (B) the first woman
 - (C) who the first woman
 - (D) the first and a woman
- 24) Canada does not require that U.S. citizens obtain passports to enter the country, and _____.
- (A) either does Mexico
 - (B) neither Mexico does
 - (C) Mexico does neither
 - (D) Mexico doesn't either

- 25) Political demonstrations on American campuses have abated _____.
- (A) after 1970
 - (B) in 1970
 - (C) for 1970
 - (D) since 1970
- 26) The crime rate has continued to rise in American cities despite efforts on the part of both government and private citizens to curb _____.
- (A) them
 - (B) him
 - (C) it
 - (D) its
- 27) The Internal Revenue Service _____ their tax forms by April 15 every year.
- (A) makes all Americans file
 - (B) makes all Americans to file
 - (C) makes the filing of all Americans
 - (D) makes all Americans filing
- 28) The Ford Theatre where Lincoln was shot _____.
- (A) must restore
 - (B) must be restoring
 - (C) must have been restored
 - (D) must restored
- 29) The police _____ the protesters and brought them to the police station.
- (A) attacked
 - (B) arrested
 - (C) defeated
 - (D) defended
- 30) After long months of negotiations, the two sides finally signed a peace _____.
- (A) treaty
 - (B) disarmament
 - (C) truce
 - (D) contract

SECTION 2
WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In questions 31–40, 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.

- 31) The police officer gave some advices on crime prevention at the community meeting.
(A) officer
(B) advices
(C) prevention
(D) meeting
- 32) The jury took a long times to reach an agreement among themselves.
(A) took
(B) times
(C) an
(D) among
- 33) The Freedom of Information Act, passed by the U.S. Congress in 1966, gives U.S. citizen the right of access to public records.
(A) passed
(B) gives
(C) citizen
(D) access
- 34) The assassins hastily to hide the evidence against them.
(A) The
(B) hastily
(C) evidence
(D) them
- 35) Motoring authorities credit mandatory seat-belt laws for the reduces in traffic fatalities.
(A) credit
(B) the reduces
(C) in
(D) fatalities

- 36) The flag of the original first colonies may or may not have been made by Betsy Ross during the Revolution.
- (A) original first
 - (B) have been made
 - (C) by Betsy Ross
 - (D) during the Revolution
- 37) Gunpowder, in some ways the most effective of all the explosive materials, were a mixture of potassium nitrate, charcoal, and sulfur.
- (A) in some ways
 - (B) the most effective
 - (C) all
 - (D) were
- 38) For the first time in the history of the country, the person which was recommended by the president to replace a retiring justice on the Supreme Court is a woman.
- (A) which
 - (B) was recommended
 - (C) to replace
 - (D) retiring
- 39) If Robert Kennedy would have lived a little longer, he probably would have won the election.
- (A) would have lived
 - (B) a little longer
 - (C) probably
 - (D) won
- 40) It is necessary that one met with a judge before signing the final papers for a divorce.
- (A) met
 - (B) before signing
 - (C) the final papers
 - (D) for a divorce

SECTION 3

READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section you will read two passages followed by questions. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C) or (D) to each question.

Questions 41 through 45 are based on the following passage:

1 The term filibuster has been in use since the mid-nineteenth century to describe the tactic of delaying legislative action in order to prevent the passage of a bill. The word comes from the Dutch freebooter, or pirate, and most likely developed from the idea that someone conducting a filibuster is trying to steal away the opportunity that proponents of a bill have to make it successful.

2 In the earlier history of the U.S. Congress, filibusters were used in both the House of Representatives and in the Senate, but they are now much more a part of the culture of the Senate than of the House. Because the House is a much larger body than is the Senate, the House now has rules which greatly limit the amount of time that each member may speak, which effectively serves to eliminate the filibuster as a mechanism for delaying legislation in the House.

3 In the Senate, the smaller of the two bodies, there are now rules that can constrain but not totally eliminate filibusters. The Senate adopted its first cloture rule in 1917, a rule which requires a vote of two-thirds of the Senate to limit debate to one hour on each side. The rule was changed in 1975 and now requires a vote of three-fifths of the members to invoke cloture in most situations.

4 The longest filibuster on record occurred in 1957, when Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina wanted to delay voting on civil rights legislation. The filibuster was conducted for twenty-four hours and 18 minutes on August 28 and 29, when Thurmond held the floor of the Senate by lecturing on the law and reading from court decisions and newspaper columns. It was his hope that this filibuster would rally opponents of civil rights legislation; however, two weeks after the filibuster, the Civil Rights Act of 1957 passed.

- 41) It can be inferred from the information in paragraph 1 that around 1800
- (A) the first filibuster took place
 - (B) legislative action was never delayed
 - (C) the term filibuster was not in use in the U.S. Congress
 - (D) the Dutch introduced the term freebooter

- 42) It can be determined from paragraph 1 that a freebooter was most likely someone who
- (A) served in the Senate
 - (B) robbed passing ships
 - (C) enacted legislation
 - (D) served in the Dutch government
- 43) It is implied in paragraph 2 that, in its early years, the House
- (A) had no rules against filibusters
 - (B) had few filibusters
 - (C) had fewer filibusters than the Senate
 - (D) had the longest filibuster on record
- 44) It can be inferred from the information in paragraph 3 that the 1975 rule change
- (A) increased the number of people needed to vote for cloture
 - (B) made it easier to limit a filibuster
 - (C) covered all types of Senate votes
 - (D) decreased the number of people in the Senate
- 45) It is implied in paragraph 4 that Senator Thurmond was opposed to
- (A) filibusters
 - (B) lecturing on the law
 - (C) speaking in the Senate
 - (D) the Civil Rights Act of 1957

Questions 46 through 50 are based on the following passage:

(Line 1) During the nineteenth century, women in the United States organized and participated in a large number of reform movements, including movements to reorganize the prison system, improve education, ban the sale of alcohol, and, most importantly, to free the slaves. Some women saw *(Line 5)* similarities in the social status of women and slaves. Women like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucy Stone were feminists and abolitionists who supported the rights of both women and blacks. A number of male abolitionists, including William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, also supported the rights of women to speak and participate equally with men in *(Line 10)* antislavery activities. Probably more than any other movement, abolitionism offered women a previously denied entry into politics. They became involved primarily in order to better their living conditions and the conditions of others. When the Civil War ended in 1865, the Fourteenth and

Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution adopted in 1868 and 1870 granted (Line 15) citizenship and suffrage to blacks but not to women. Discouraged but resolved, feminists influenced more and more women to demand the right to vote. In 1869 the Wyoming Territory had yielded to demands by feminists, but eastern states resisted more stubbornly than before. A women's suffrage bill had been presented to every Congress since 1878 but (Line 20) it continually failed to pass until 1920. when the Nineteenth Amendment granted women the right to vote.

- 46) With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
- (A) The Wyoming Territory
 - (B) The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments
 - (C) Abolitionists
 - (D) Women's suffrage
- 47) The word “supported” in line 7 could best be replaced by
- (A) contested
 - (B) promoted
 - (C) acknowledged
 - (D) disregarded
- 48) According to the passage, why did women become active in politics?
- (A) To improve the conditions of life that existed at the time
 - (B) To support Elizabeth Cady Stanton for president
 - (C) To be elected to public office
 - (D) To amend the Declaration of Independence
- 49) What does the Nineteenth Amendment guarantee?
- (A) Voting rights for blacks
 - (B) Voting rights for women
 - (C) Citizenship for women
 - (D) Citizenship for blacks
- 50) When were women allowed to vote throughout the United States?
- (A) After 1878
 - (B) After 1866
 - (C) After 1920
 - (D) After 1870

ENVIRONMENT

SECTION 1 STRUCTURE

Directions: Questions 1–30 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.

- 1) Once a crocodile has seized an animal, _____ drags the prey beneath the surface of the water.
 - (A) it
 - (B) it is
 - (C) there
 - (D) there is

- 2) _____ are becoming endangered because their natural habitat is being lost.
 - (A) That animals
 - (B) Animals
 - (C) To be animals
 - (D) Being animals

- 3) _____ from the leaves of the rare weeping tree even though the sky may be cloudless.
 - (A) Great drops of water dripping
 - (B) Great drops of water drip
 - (C) Water dripping in great drops
 - (D) That great drops of water are dripping

- 4) _____ is a tiny sea animal that looks like a shrimp.
 - (A) It is the krill
 - (B) The krill
 - (C) There is the krill
 - (D) That the krill

- 5) _____ the water clear but also prevent the river from overflowing.
 - (A) Not only the hippo's eating habits keep
 - (B) Keep not only the hippo's eating habits
 - (C) The hippo's eating habits not only keep
 - (D) Not only keep the hippo's eating habits

- 6) When _____ into the Colorado wilderness, no one could have predicted how popular the animal would become.
- (A) llamas first bring
 - (B) were llamas first brought
 - (C) first bringing llamas
 - (D) llamas were first brought
- 7) Noise pollution generally receives less attention than _____ air pollution.
- (A) does
 - (B) it does
 - (C) over
 - (D) it does over
- 8) Putrefaction _____ by bacteria and not by a chemical process.
- (A) to be caused
 - (B) causing
 - (C) caused
 - (D) is caused
- 9) Scientists have speculated that the destruction of Earth's ozone layer would _____ us to damaging ultraviolet rays.
- (A) exposed
 - (B) have been exposed
 - (C) expose
 - (D) have been exposing
- 10) Differences among environmental groups illustrate _____ a broad range of philosophies and tactics.
- (A) that is
 - (B) that is there
 - (C) that there
 - (D) that there is
- 11) _____ half the world's tropical forests have vanished since the 1940s.
- (A) World Wildlife Fund statistics show that
 - (B) World Wildlife Fund statistics showing that
 - (C) That showing World Wildlife Fund statistics
 - (D) That World Wildlife Fund statistics show

- 12) A new species of tomato _____ is adapted to harsh climatic conditions has been developed.
- (A) what
 - (B) where
 - (C) that
 - (D) who
- 13) Researchers may be able to find and monitor San Andreas earthquake fault lines _____ since 1857 or earlier.
- (A) where have not slipped
 - (B) have not slipped
 - (C) that have not slipped
 - (D) have not been slipping
- 14) _____ whose fauna and flora create an enchanted world.
- (A) A biological park
 - (B) Where a biological park
 - (C) It is a biological park
 - (D) Being a biological park
- 15) _____ found in New Zealand were brought there by homesick immigrants.
- (A) The hedgehogs which
 - (B) The hedgehogs
 - (C) Where the hedgehogs
 - (D) The hedgehogs are
- 16) The woolly musk ox _____, survives on Ellesmere Island.
- (A) once hunted almost to extinction
 - (B) hunted almost once to extinction
 - (C) almost hunted once to extinction
 - (D) hunted almost to once extinction
- 17) The black moths _____ have genetically become more tolerant of pollution.
- (A) survive in industrial areas
 - (B) survived in industrial areas
 - (C) survival in industrial areas
 - (D) surviving in industrial areas

- 18) _____ the wasp deposits an egg, the flower grows a protective covering.
(A) Then
(B) As if
(C) In fact
(D) After
- 19) _____ capable of walking upright, apelike Australopithecus did so only for short periods of time.
(A) As if
(B) Though
(C) Until
(D) Because
- 20) _____ erupting in May 1980, Mount Saint Helens continued erupting intermittently throughout the following year.
(A) After
(B) Such as
(C) Since
(D) As if
- 21) _____ running, grizzly bears are capable of attaining speeds of 35 miles an hour.
(A) So that
(B) When
(C) Though
(D) So
- 22) _____, their small size and the thin soil make them easy prey to a hiker's heel.
(A) Alpine flowers which can resist wind, cold, and snow
(B) When alpine flowers can resist wind, cold, and snow
(C) While alpine flowers can resist wind, cold, and snow
(D) Alpine flowers resisting wind, cold, and snow
- 23) _____ of the tranquilizer, the scientist put a tag on its ear and recorded details about the animal.
(A) While under the effect the deer
(B) While being under the effect the deer
(C) While the deer was under the effect
(D) While the deer under the effect

- 24) The winter snow was _____ 16 feet deep in places.
(A) across from
(B) up to
(C) out from
(D) out of
- 25) The shrinking range poses _____ to Africa's elephants.
(A) a graver threat that is long term
(B) the gravest long-term threat
(C) long term the gravest threat
(D) a long-term threat graver
- 26) The families were told to evacuate their houses immediately _____.
(A) at the time when the water began to go up to
(B) when the water began to rise
(C) when up was going the water
(D) in the time when the water raised
- 27) Throughout the animal kingdom, _____ bigger than the elephant.
(A) whale is only the
(B) is the whale only
(C) only the whale is
(D) only whale is the
- 28) Our sun, in many ways an average sort of star, has been around for nearly five billion years and has enough fuel to _____ going for another five billion years.
(A) continue
(B) carry
(C) maintain
(D) keep
- 29) Not only are reindeer used for their hides and milk _____.
(A) but for pulling sleighs as well
(B) as well as pulling sleighs
(C) but they pull sleighs
(D) also to pull sleighs

- 30) _____ numerous at the turn of the century, the number of tigers in India had fallen to 2,500 by 1969.
- (A) They were
 - (B) It was
 - (C) Although
 - (D) Not only

SECTION 2

WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In questions 31–40, 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.

- 31) A landslide at a mining site uncovered a brownish yellow stone which yielded 650 gram of gold.
- (A) landslide
 - (B) site
 - (C) stone
 - (D) gram
- 32) Putting radio collars on bears helps scientists to gather important informations concerning the bears' movements.
- (A) bears
 - (B) scientists
 - (C) informations
 - (D) movements
- 33) A island in the Pacific Ocean was used for the experiment.
- (A) A
 - (B) Ocean
 - (C) used
 - (D) experiment
- 34) Crickets rub the legs together to make their chirping sound.
- (A) the
 - (B) together
 - (C) their
 - (D) sound

- 35) A pack of wolfs can encircle and kill a moose.
(A) A
(B) wolfs
(C) encircle
(D) moose
- 36) Three species of the fruit bat have been found to have a primatelike visual systems.
(A) the
(B) bat
(C) to have
(D) systems
- 37) Special elastic ligament allow the whale's jaws to accommodate its wide-angle bites.
(A) ligament
(B) the
(C) jaws
(D) its
- 38) When the limestone just below the ground surface dissolves, the lands collapses and forms ponds.
(A) limestone
(B) the
(C) lands
(D) forms
- 39) Much unknown plants and animals are disappearing as the tropical forests are destroyed.
(A) Much
(B) as
(C) tropical
(D) destroyed
- 40) A baby elephant sucks its trunk alike a human baby sucks its thumb.
(A) baby
(B) sucks
(C) alike
(D) thumb

SECTION 3

READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section you will read two passages followed by questions. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C) or (D) to each question.

Questions 41 through 45 are based on the following passage:

Smog

1 The oxidation of exhaust gases is one of the primary sources of the world's pollution. The brown haze that is poised over some of the world's largest cities is properly called photochemical smog; it results from chemical reactions that take place in the air, using the energy of sunlight. The production of smog begins when gases are created in the cylinders of vehicle engines. It is there that oxygen and nitrogen gas combine as the fuel burns to form nitric oxide (NO), a colorless gas. The nitric oxide is forced out into the air through the vehicle tailpipe along with other gases.

2 When the gas reaches the air, it comes into contact with available oxygen from the atmosphere and combines with the oxygen to produce nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), which is a gas with a brownish hue. This nitrogen dioxide plays a role in the formation of acid rain in wetter or more humid climates and tends to decompose back into nitric oxide as it releases an oxygen atom from each molecule; the released oxygen atoms quickly combine with oxygen (O₂) molecules to form ozone (O₃). The brownish colored nitrogen dioxide is partially responsible for the brown color in smoggy air; the ozone is the toxic substance that causes irritation to eyes.

- 41) The word poised in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
- (A) interacting
 - (B) sitting
 - (C) blowing
 - (D) poisoning
- 42) The phrase take place in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
- (A) position themselves
 - (B) put
 - (C) are seated
 - (D) occur

- 43) The word forced in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by
(A) obliged
(B) required
(C) pushed
(D) commanded
- 44) The word hue in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) color
(B) odor
(C) thickness
(D) smoke
- 45) The phrase plays a role in in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) makes fun of
(B) serves a function in
(C) acts the part of
(D) moves about in

Questions 46 through 50 are based on the following passage:

Flatfish

Members of the flatfish family, sand dabs and flounders, have an evolutionary advantage over many colorfully decorated ocean neighbors in that they are able to adapt their body coloration to different environments. These aquatic chameleons have flattened bodies that are well-suited to life along the ocean floor in the shallower areas of the continental shelf that they inhabit. They also have remarkably sensitive color vision that registers the subtlest gradations on the sea bottom and in the sea life around them. Information about the coloration of the environment is carried through the nervous system to chromatophores, which are pigment-carrying skin cells. These chromatophores are able to accurately reproduce not only the colors but also the texture of the ocean floor. Each time that a sand dab or flounder finds itself in a new environment, the pattern on the body of the fish adapts to fit in with the color and texture around it.

- 46) It is NOT stated in the passage that sand dabs
(A) are a type of flatfish
(B) are in the same family as flounders
(C) have evolved
(D) are colorfully decorated

- 47) According to the passages, it is NOT true that sand dabs and flounders
- (A) have flattened bodies
 - (B) live along the ocean floor
 - (C) live in the deepest part of the ocean
 - (D) live along the continental shelf
- 48) All of the following are stated about the vision of sand dabs and flounders EXCEPT that they are
- (A) overly sensitive to light
 - (B) able to see colors
 - (C) able to see the sea bottom
 - (D) aware of their surroundings
- 49) It is NOT true that chromatophores
- (A) are skin cells
 - (B) carry pigment
 - (C) adapt to surrounding colors
 - (D) change the ocean floor
- 50) It is NOT mentioned in the passage that sand dabs and flounders
- (A) move to new environments
 - (B) adapt their behavior
 - (C) can change color
 - (D) adapt to textures around them

LANGUAGES AND CULTURES

SECTION 1 STRUCTURE

Directions: Questions 1–30 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.

- 1) Even though 26 percent of Californian residents do not speak English in their homes, only _____ do not speak English at all.
(A) 6 percent of them
(B) that 6 percent of them
(C) those of the 6 percent
(D) to the 6 percent of them

- 2) _____, which is a traditional Valencian dish, is made of rice, chicken, and seafood.
(A) Paella is
(B) Paella
(C) It is paella
(D) There is paella

- 3) _____ mixed with a base such as egg yolk was the exclusive medium for painting panels in the Middle Ages.
(A) Finely ground pigments
(B) It is a finely ground pigment
(C) That a finely ground pigment
(D) A finely ground pigment

- 4) Centuries ago, _____ known source of frankincense and myrrh was Yemen.
(A) not only
(B) the only
(C) only
(D) only the

- 5) _____ Latin speakers originally borrowed the word “caupo” meaning “merchant” from Germanic speakers or vice versa is not clear.
(A) Then
(B) Because
(C) Whether
(D) Which
- 6) New Orleans is a city _____ older traditions can still be seen.
(A) where
(B) which
(C) those
(D) that
- 7) The Cherokee Indians, _____ west on the Trail of Tears in the late 1830s, were originally from the Appalachian Mountains.
(A) forcing
(B) forced
(C) had forced
(D) are forced
- 8) The Continental United States is _____ that there are four time zones.
(A) too big
(B) much big
(C) very big
(D) so big
- 9) The great stone city Angkon flourished for six centuries _____ it fell in 1431 and lay prey to the jungle for four long centuries.
(A) so that
(B) until
(C) because
(D) as soon as
- 10) More advancements have been made in technology in the last 100 years _____ in all the rest of human history.
(A) than
(B) as
(C) and
(D) as well as

- 11) _____, Mozart had already written his first composition.
(A) His age was six
(B) By the age of six
(C) He was six
(D) Six years old
- 12) The exquisite antique bottle was carved _____ marble.
(A) from
(B) by
(C) about
(D) at
- 13) The Searight collection _____ of the Middle East by European artists covers the past two centuries.
(A) of some 6,000 drawings and paintings
(B) about 6,000 drawings and paintings
(C) some 6,000 drawings and paintings big
(D) about 6,000 drawings and paintings in all
- 14) Deep in the Rio Bee area of Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula _____.
(A) does a 1,250-year-old pyramid lie
(B) a 1,250-year-old pyramid lie
(C) lies a 1,250-year-old pyramid
(D) is a 1,250-year-old pyramid lying
- 15) The architecture and pottery uncovered in _____ revealed Middle Eastern cultural relationships.
(A) this area has
(B) the areas has
(C) area have
(D) this area have
- 16) The triple function of Bodiam Castle's moat was to be defensive, decorative, and _____.
(A) to double the impression of impregnability
(B) to be double the impression of impregnability
(C) double the impression of impregnability
(D) for doubling the impression of impregnability

- 17) _____ places which attract so many art lovers as Florence, Italy.
- (A) Fewer
 - (B) As few
 - (C) There are few
 - (D) That fewer
- 18) _____ that F W. Frohawk made his greatest contribution to the field of natural history during the Victorian period.
- (A) It was as a butterfly illustrator
 - (B) He was as a butterfly illustrator
 - (C) A butterfly illustrator
 - (D) When he was a butterfly illustrator
- 19) Ancient civilizations such as those of the Phoenicians and the Mesopotamians _____ goods rather than use money.
- (A) used to trade
 - (B) use to trade
 - (C) is used to trade
 - (D) was used to trade
- 20) _____ that the English settled in Jamestown.
- (A) In 1607 that it was
 - (B) It was in 1607
 - (C) That in 1607
 - (D) Because in 1607
- 21) Unlike most Europeans, many Americans _____ a bowl of cereal for breakfast every day.
- (A) used to eating
 - (B) use to eat
 - (C) are used to
 - (D) are used to eating
- 22) _____ Java Man, who lived before the first Ice Age, is the first manlike animal.
- (A) It is generally believed that
 - (B) Generally believed it is
 - (C) Believed generally is
 - (D) That is generally believed

- 23) To answer accurately is more important than _____.
- (A) a quick finish
 - (B) to finish quickly
 - (C) finishing quickly
 - (D) you finish quickly
- 24) Although Margaret Mead had several assistants during her long investigations of Samoa, the bulk of the research was done by _____ alone.
- (A) herself
 - (B) she
 - (C) her
 - (D) hers
- 25) If one of the participants in a conversation wonders _____ no real communication has taken place.
- (A) what said another person
 - (B) what the other person said
 - (C) what did the other person say
 - (D) what was the other person saying
- 26) Farmers look forward to _____ every summer.
- (A) participating in the county fairs
 - (B) participate in the county fairs
 - (C) be participating in the county fairs
 - (D) have participated in the county fairs
- 27) In a new culture, many embarrassing situations occur _____ a misunderstanding.
- (A) for
 - (B) of
 - (C) because of
 - (D) because
- 28) When friends insist on _____ expensive gifts, it makes most Americans uncomfortable.
- (A) them to accept
 - (B) their accepting
 - (C) they accepting
 - (D) they accept

- 29) The artistic medium of clay is _____ that images have been found near the remains of fires from the last Ice Age.
(A) so old
(B) such an old
(C) oldest
(D) old
- 30) Calculus, _____ elegant and economical symbolic system, can reduce complex problems to simple terms.
(A) it is an
(B) that an
(C) an
(D) is an

SECTION 2 WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In questions 31–40, 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.

- 31) The very obvious differences among the various cultures discussed is at most skin-deep.
(A) among
(B) cultures
(C) is
(D) skin-deep
- 32) Many Chineses connect the word “happiness” with the symbols of white, silk, and tree.
(A) Chineses
(B) the
(C) white
(D) silk
- 33) A trade center since antiquity, Catalonia itself has often been ruled by outsider.
(A) A
(B) antiquity
(C) itself
(D) outsider

- 34) Without alphabetical order, dictionaries would be impossibility to use.
(A) dictionaries
(B) be
(C) impossibility
(D) to use
- 35) Ironworking probably spread to a rest of Africa via the Meroitic civilization.
(A) Ironworking
(B) a
(C) via
(D) civilization
- 36) Columbus Day is celebrated on the twelve of October because on that day in 1492, Christopher Columbus first landed in the Americas.
(A) is celebrated
(B) on
(C) twelve
(D) because
- 37) Miami, Florida is among the few cities in the United States that has been awarded official status as bilingual municipalities.
(A) among
(B) that
(C) has been awarded
(D) as
- 38) Despite of many attempts to introduce a universal language, notably Esperanto and Idiom Neutral, the effort has met with very little success.
(A) Despite of
(B) many
(C) to introduce
(D) little
- 39) Traditionally, the flag is risen in the morning and taken down at night.
(A) risen
(B) in the morning
(C) taken
(D) at night

- 40) Economists have tried to discourage the use of the phrase “undeveloped nation” and encouraging the more accurate phrase “developing nation” in order to suggest an ongoing process.
- (A) to discourage
 - (B) the use
 - (C) encouraging
 - (D) the more

SECTION 3

READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section you will read two passages followed by questions. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C) or (D) to each question.

Questions 41 through 45 are based on the following passage:

(Line 1) Many researchers believe that apes can communicate with human beings. Investigations made at several laboratories in the United States and elsewhere indicate that chimpanzees and gorillas are capable of understanding language and using linguistic responses at the level of a four-year-old *(Line 5)* child. Washoe, an adult chimpanzee who was raised as if she were a deaf child, can translate words she hears into American Sign Language. Koko, a 400-pound lowland gorilla, is claimed to have understood a poem written about her. Tests of Koko's auditory comprehension show that she is able to make discriminations between such words as “funny,” “money,” *(Line 10)* and “bunny.”

The scientists at the forefront of this research admit that their work has been severely criticized. The skeptics in general claim that apes' language behavior is merely imitative. For this behavior to be called “language,” it must also be communicative. The proponents of ape language counter that *(Line 15)* those who deny the validity of this research have never worked with apes. They point out that new fields of investigation always create controversy. They add that subhuman primates have not been taught to speak, however, because the outer layer of their brain hemispheres is not sufficiently refined.

- 41) Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
- (A) Research into apes' imitative behavior
 - (B) Studies done in language abilities of primates
 - (C) Communicative behavior of subhuman primates
 - (D) Uses of American Sign Language in research

- 42) According to the passage, ape language researchers say that apes can
(A) understand spoken language
(B) speak
(C) think
(D) write poetry
- 43) The word “discriminations” in line 9 is closest in meaning to
(A) decisions
(B) preferences
(C) impressions
(D) distinctions
- 44) According to the passage, ape-human communication is
(A) accepted by scientists
(B) rejected by researchers
(C) treated skeptically by some scientists
(D) unquestioned
- 45) The passage supports which of the following conclusions?
(A) Eventually gorillas and chimpanzees will be able to speak.
(B) Chimpanzees' use of sign language is merely imitative behavior.
(C) Ape communication is likely to remain a controversial topic.
(D) Even though a gorilla has understood a poem, it is not demonstrating communicative behavior.

Questions 46 through 50 are based on the following passage:

(Line 1) The debt of lawn tennis to its French origins is illustrated in the unusual scoring system. This system probably stems from the habit of betting on individual points by the players or supporters. A game was worth one *denier*, so the points were worth the most convenient divisions of a (Line 5) *denier*. These were 15, 30, and 45 *sous*. In time, the latter became 40.

Deuce, when both players have reached 40 in a game, is a corruption of the French *a deux*, meaning “both.” This may refer to both players having the same score – or to the fact that a player will need to take both the next two points to win. The term (as *dewce*) was first known in England in 1598.

(Line 10) The word “love,” which means nil, may well come from the French word *l'oeuf*, meaning egg. The explanation for the use of the word *l'oeuf* is said to be the similarity of the shape of an egg to a zero. Modern player slang for a 6–0 6–0 result is “egg and egg.”

- 46) What is the main topic of this passage?
- (A) Betting and its effect on the game of tennis
 - (B) The corruption of the French terminology for tennis
 - (C) Differences in terminology for the game of tennis in England and France
 - (D) The influence of the French language on the scoring system of tennis
- 47) The phrase “stems from” in line 2 is closest in meaning to
- (A) comes from
 - (B) branches out from
 - (C) filters through
 - (D) grows into
- 48) The term “deuce”
- (A) comes from the English word “dewce”
 - (B) means that the player scored two points
 - (C) is used when both players have reached a score of 40
 - (D) is a corruption of the French word meaning “two”
- 49) An example of the corruption of French in the game of tennis is the word
- (A) love
 - (B) nil
 - (C) both
 - (D) egg
- 50) Why does the author give the example of modem tennis slang?
- (A) To explain the use of “love”
 - (B) To show that the idea of an egg representing zero still exists
 - (C) To demonstrate the similarity of the shape of an egg to a zero
 - (D) To give a definition of the French word *l'oeuf*

PROBLEM VOCABULARY

CONFUSINGLY RELATED WORDS

These are words that cause problems when the speaker is not able to distinguish between them. They are similar in meaning or pronunciation but CANNOT be used interchangeably. Learn the definition of each and its use before employing it in conversation.

ACCEPT (verb) to take what is given. Professor Perez will accept the chairmanship of the humanities department.

EXCEPT (preposition) excluding or omitting a thing or person. Everyone is going to the convention except Bob, who has to work.

ACCESS (noun) availability, way of gaining entrance. The teachers had no access to the students' files, which were locked in the principal's office.

EXCESS (a) (adjective) abundant, superfluous. We paid a surcharge on our excess baggage, (b) (noun) extra amount. The demand for funds was in excess of the actual need.

ADVICE (noun) opinion given to someone, counseling. If you heed the teacher's advice, you will do well in your studies.

ADVISE (verb) act of giving an opinion or counsel. The Congress advised the president against signing the treaty at that time.

AFFECT (verb) to produce a change in. The doctors wanted to see how the medication would affect the patient.

EFFECT (a) (noun) end result or consequence. The children suffered no ill effects from their long plane ride, (b) (verb) to produce as a result. To effect a change in city government we must all vote on Tuesday.

AGAIN (adverb) repetition of an action, one more time. Mike wrote to the publisher! again, inquiring about his manuscript.

AGAINST (preposition) (a) in opposition to someone or something. The athletic director was against our dancing in the new gym. (b) next to, adjacent. The boy standing against the piano is my cousin Bill.

ALREADY (adverb) an action that happened at an indefinite time before the present. Jan's plane had already landed before we got to the airport.

ALL READY (noun + adjective) prepared to do something. We are all ready to go boating.

AMONG (preposition) shows a relationship or selection involving three or more entities. It was difficult to select a winner from among so many contestants.

BETWEEN (preposition) shows a relationship or selection involving only two entities. Between writing her book and teaching, Mary Ellen had little time for anything else. NOTE: When between is followed by two nouns or noun phrases, the two nouns or noun phrases must be separated by and and never by or.

BESIDE (preposition) next to. There is a small table beside the bed.

BESIDES (preposition or adverb) in addition to, also, moreover. I have five history books here besides the four that I left at home.

ASIDE (adverb) to one side. Harry sets money aside every payday for his daughter's education.

COMPARE (verb) show similarities. Sue compared her new school with the last one she had attended.

CONTRAST (verb) show differences. In her composition, Marta chose to contrast life in a big city with that of a small town.

CONSECUTIVE (adjective) indicates an uninterrupted sequence. Today is the tenth consecutive day of this unbearable heat wave.

SUCCESSIVE (adjective) indicates a series of separate events. The United States won gold medals in two successive Olympic Games.

CONSIDERABLE (adjective) rather large amount or degree. Even though Marge had considerable experience in the field, she was not hired for the job.

CONSIDERATE (adjective) thoughtful, polite. It was very considerate of Harry to send his hostess a bouquet of flowers.

CREDIBLE (adjective) believable. His explanation of the rescue at sea seemed CREDIBLE.

CREDITABLE (adjective) worthy of praise. The fireman's daring rescue of those trapped in the burning building was a creditable deed.

CREDULOUS (adjective) gullible. Rita is so credulous that she will accept any excuse you offer.

DETRACT (verb) take away or lessen the value of a person or thing. Molly's nervousness detracted from her singing.

DISTRACT (verb) cause a lack of mental concentration on what one is doing or the goals one has set. Please don't distract your father while he is writing his checks or else his checkbook won't balance.

DEVICE (noun) an invention or plan. This is a clever device for cleaning fish without getting pinched by the scales.

DEVISE (verb) invent, create, contrive. The general devised a plan for attacking the enemy camp at night while the soldiers were celebrating.

ELICIT (verb) draw out, evoke. The prosecutor's barrage of questions finally elicited the truth from the witness.

ILLICIT (adjective) unlawful. The politician's illicit dealings with organized crime caused him to lose his government position.

EMIGRANT (noun) one who leaves one's own country to live in another. After World War II many emigrants left Europe to go to the United States.

IMMIGRANT (noun) one who comes to a new country to settle. The United States is a country composed of immigrants. NOTE: The verbs are emigrate and immigrate. It is possible to be both an emigrant and an immigrant at the same time as one leaves one's own country (emigrant) and comes to another country (immigrant) to settle.

EXAMPLE (noun) anything used to prove a point. Picasso's Guernica is an excellent example of expressionism in art.

SAMPLE (noun) a representative part of a whole. My niece loves to go to the supermarket because the dairy lady always gives her a sample of cheese.

FORMERLY (adverb) previously. He formerly worked as a professor, but now he is a physicist.

FORMALLY (adverb) (a) an elegant way of dressing, usually a tuxedo for men and a long gown for women. At the resort we were required to dress formally for dinner every night, (b) properly, officially. She has formally requested a name change.

HARD (adjective) (a) difficult. Yesterday's test was so hard that nobody passed, (b) opposite of soft. The stadium seats were hard, so we rented a cushion.

HARDLY (adverb) barely, scarcely. He had so much work to do after the vacation that he hardly knew where to begin.

HELPLESS (adjective) unable to remedy (an animate thing is helpless). Because I could not speak their language, I felt helpless trying to understand the tourists' plight.

USELESS (adjective) worthless, unserviceable. An umbrella is useless in a hurricane.

HOUSE (noun) and **HOME** (noun) are many times used interchangeably, but there exists a difference in meaning, (a) House refers to the building or structure. The Chapmans are building a new house in Buckingham Estates, (b) Home refers to the atmosphere or feeling of domestic tranquility found in a house. Home is where the heart is.

IMAGINARY (adjective) something not real that exists in one's imagination. Since Ralph has no brothers or sisters, he has created an imaginary playmate.

IMAGINATIVE (adjective) showing signs of great imagination. Star Wars was created by a highly imaginative writer.

IMMORTAL (adjective) incapable of dying. The immortal works of Shakespeare are still being read and enjoyed three centuries after their writing.

IMMORAL (adjective) against the moral law, bad, evil. Their immoral behavior in front of the students cost the teachers their jobs.

IMPLICIT (adjective) understood, but not specifically stated. Our supervisor has implicit faith in our ability to finish this project on time.

EXPLICIT (adjective) expressed in a clear and precise manner. The professor gave explicit instructions for carrying out the research project.

INDUSTRIAL (adjective) pertaining to industry. Paul had an industrial accident and was in the hospital for three months.

INDUSTRIOUS (adjective) diligent, hard working. Mark was such an industrious student that he received a four-year scholarship to the university.

INFLICT (verb) impose something unwelcome. Because the prisoners had created a riot and had assaulted several guards, the warden inflicted severe punishments on all the participants.

AFFLICT (verb) cause physical or mental pain. During the Middle Ages, millions of people were afflicted by the plague.

INSPIRATION (noun) stimulation to learn or discover. Thomas A. Edison, inventor of the phonograph, said that an idea was ninety-nine percent perspiration and one percent inspiration.

ASPIRATION (noun) (a) ambition, desire, goal. Gail's lifelong aspiration has been that of becoming a doctor, (b) expulsion of breath. To pronounce certain words, proper aspiration is necessary.

INTELLIGENT (adjective) possessing a great deal of mental ability. Dan was so intelligent that he received good grades without ever having to study.

INTELLIGIBLE (adjective) clear, easily understood. The science teacher's explanations were so intelligible that students had no problems doing their assignments.

INTELLECTUAL (a) (noun) any person who possesses a great deal of knowledge. Because Fabian is an intellectual, he finds it difficult to associate with his classmates who are less intelligent, (b) (adjective) wise. John was involved in an intellectual conversation with his old professor.

INTENSE (adjective) extreme. Last winter's intense cold almost depleted the natural gas supply.

INTENSIVE (adjective) concentrated. Before going to Mexico, Phil took an intensive course in Spanish.

LATE (a) (adjective or adverb) not punctual. Professor Carmichael hates to see his students arrive late, (b) (adjective) no longer living. Her late husband was the author of that book.

LATELY (adverb) recently. I haven't seen Burt lately. He must be extremely busy with his research.

LEARN (verb) obtain knowledge. The new cashier had to learn how to operate the computerized cash register.

TEACH (verb) impart knowledge. The instructor is teaching us how to program computers.

LEND (verb) and LOAN (verb) give something for temporary use with the promise of returning it. (Lend and loan as verbs may be used interchangeably.) Jill loaned (lent) me her red dress to wear to the dance.

BORROW (verb) receive something for temporary use with the promise of returning it. I borrowed Jill's red dress to wear to the dance.

LIQUEFY (verb) change to a watery or liquid state. The ice cream began to liquefy in the intense heat.

LIQUIDATED (verb) eliminate, get rid of, change to cash. The foreign agents tried to liquidate the traitor before he passed the information to his contacts.

LONELY (adjective) depressed feeling as a result of abandonment or being alone. After her husband's death, Debbie was very lonely and withdrawn.

ALONE (adjective) physical state of solitude, unaccompanied. After losing in the Olympic tryouts, Phil asked to be left alone.

NEAR (preposition or adverb) used to indicate a place not too far distant. My biology class meets near the Student Union.

NEARLY (adverb) almost. We were nearly hit by the speeding car on the turnpike.

OBSERVATION (noun) act of paying attention to or being paid attention. The ANCIENT Egyptians' observation of the heavenly bodies helped them know when to plant and harvest.

OBSERVANCE (noun) act of following custom or ceremony. There will be numerous parades and displays of fireworks in observance of Independence Day.

PERSECUTE (verb) torture, harass. Throughout history many people have been persecuted for their religious beliefs.

PROSECUTE (verb) in legal terms, to bring suit against or enforce a law through a legal process. Shoplifters will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

PRECEDE (verb) to come before. Weather Service warnings preceded the hurricane.

PROCEED (verb) continue an action after a rest period or interruption. After the fire drill, the teacher proceeded to explain the experiment to the physics class.

QUANTITY (noun) used with non-count nouns to indicate amount, bulk. A large quantity of sand was removed before the archeologists found the prehistoric animal bones.

NUMBER (noun) used with count nouns to designate individual amount. A number of artifacts were found at the excavation site.

REMEMBER (verb) to recall or think of again. I do not remember what time he asked me to call. You don't remember me, do you?

REMIND (verb) to cause (someone) to remember, to bring into (someone's) mind. Please remind me to call Henry at 7 o'clock tonight. Henry reminds me of my uncle.

SENSIBLE (adjective) having good judgment. When it is raining hard, sensible people stay indoors.

SENSITIVE (adjective) excitable, touchy, easily affected by outside influences. Stephen cannot be out in the sun very long because he has very sensitive skin and burns easily.

SPECIAL (adjective) that which receives a lot of attention because of a distinct characteristic. Meyer's Department Store will have a special sale for their charge customers.

ESPECIALLY (adverb) particularly. Rita is especially talented in the fine arts. She has a special talent for playing music by ear.

USE (noun) act of putting into practice or service, application. The salesman said that regular use of fertilizer would ensure a greener, healthier lawn."

USAGE (noun) way in which something is used. Norm Crosby's usage of English vocabulary in his comedy routine is hilarious.

VERBAL IDIOMS

A verbal idiom is a group of words, containing a verb, that has a meaning different from the meaning of any individual word within it. The following list of two- and three-word verbal idioms should be learned. Because they are idiomatic, you are less likely to find them in the grammar section of the TOEFL. Many of them, however, may appear in the listening comprehension section.

BREAK OFF: end. As a result of the recent, unprovoked attack, the two countries broke off their diplomatic relations.

BRING UP: raise, initiate. The county commissioner brought up the heated issue of restricting on-street parking. ('All, ON: (it) ask The teacher called on James to write the equation on the blackboard, (b) visit. The new minister called on each of the families of his church in order to become better acquainted with them.

CARE FOR: (a) like. Because Marita doesn't care for dark colors, she buys only brightly colored clothes, (b) look after. My neighbors asked me to care for their children after school.

CHECK OUT: (a) borrow books, etc., from a library. I went to the library and checked out thirty books last night for my research paper: (b) investigate. This photocopy machine is not working properly. Could you check out the problem?

CHECK OUT OF: leave. We were told that we had to check out of the hotel before one o'clock, or else we would have to pay for another day.

CHECK (UP) ON: investigate. The insurance company decided to check up ON his driving record before insuring him.

CLOSE IN ON: draw nearer, approach. In his hallucinatory state, the addict felt that the walls were closing in on him.

COME ALONG WITH: accompany. June came along with her supervisor to the budget meeting.

COME DOWN WITH: become ill with. During the summer, many people come down with intestinal disorders.

COUNT ON: depend on, rely on. Maria was counting on the grant money to pay her way through graduate school.

DO AWAY WITH: eliminate, get rid of. Because of the increasing number of problems created after the football games, the director has decided to do away with all sports activities.

DRAW UP: write, draft (such as plans or contracts). A new advertising contract was drawn up after the terms had been decided.

DROP OUT OF: quit, withdraw from. This organization has done a great deal to prevent young people from dropping out of school.

FIGURE OUT: solve, decipher, interpret, understand. After failing to figure out his income tax return, Hal decided to see an accountant.

FIND OUT: discover. Erin just found out that her ancestors had come from Scotland, not Ireland.

GET BY: manage to survive. Despite the high cost of living, we will get by on my salary.

GET THROUGH: (a) finish. Jerry called for an earlier appointment because he got through with his project sooner than he had expected, (b) manage to communicate. It is difficult to get through to someone who doesn't understand your language.

GET UP: (a) arise. Pete usually gets up early in the morning, but this morning he overslept, (b) organize. Paul is trying to get up a group of square dancers to go to Switzerland.

GIVE UP: stop, cease. Helen gave up working for the company because she felt that the employees were not treated fairly.

GO ALONG WITH: agree. Mr. Robbins always goes along with anything his employer wants to do.

HOLD ON TO: grasp, maintain. Despite moving to the Western world, Mariko held on to her Oriental ways.

HOLD UP: (a) rob at gunpoint. The convenience store was held up last night, (b) endure or withstand pressure or use. Mrs. Jones held up very well after her husband's death, (c) stop. Last night's freeway traffic held UP rush hour traffic for two hours.

KEEP ON: continue. I keep on urging Rita to practice the violin, but she doesn't heed my advice.

LOOK AFTER: care for. After my aunt had died, her lawyer looked after my uncle's financial affairs.

LOOK INTO: investigate. Lynnette is looking into the possibility of opening a drugstore in Dallas as well as in Fort Worth.

PASS OUT/HAND OUT: distribute. The political candidate passed out campaign literature to her coworkers.

PASS OUT: faint. The intense heat in the garden caused Maria to pass out.

PICK OUT: select, choose. The judges were asked to pick out the essays that showed the most originality.

POINT OUT: indicate. Being a professional writer, Janos helped us by pointing out problems in our style.

PUT OFF: postpone. Because Brian was a poor correspondent, he put off answering his letters.

RUN ACROSS: discover. While rummaging through some old boxes in the attic, I ran across my grandmother's wedding dress.

RUN INTO: meet by accident. When Jack was in New York, he ran into an old friend at the theater.

SEE ABOUT: consider, attend to. My neighbor is going to see about getting tickets for next Saturday's football game.

TAKE OFF: leave the ground to fly. Our flight to Toronto took off on schedule.

TAKE OVER FOR: substitute for. Marie had a class this afternoon, so Janet took over for her.

TALK OVER: discuss. The committee is talking over the plans for the homecoming dance and banquet.

TRY OUT: (a) test. General Mills asked us to try out their new product, (b) audition for a play. Marguerite plans to try out for the lead in the new musical.

TURN IN: (a) submit. The students turned in their terpi papers on Monday, (b) go to bed. After a long hard day, we decided to turn in early.

WATCH OUT FOR: be cautious or alert. While driving through that development, we had to watch out for the little children playing in the street.

REFERENCES

1. Bruce Rogers. Peterson's TOEFL Success. – Thomson Peterson's, 2005. – 391 p.
2. Bruce Rogers. The Complete Guide to the TOEFL Test: PBT Edition. – Heinle ELT, 2010. – 610 p.
3. Douglas Pierce, Sean Kinsell, Vanessa Coggshall. Cracking the TOEFL iBT, 2011 Edition. – Random House, 2011. – 560 p.
4. Eve Higby, Emily Hudon. Kaplan TOEFL iBT Preparation Fourth Edition. – Kaplan Publishing, 2009. – 590 p.
5. Jolene Gear, Robert Gear. Cambridge Preparation for the TOEFL Test. Second Edition. – Cambridge University Press, 1998. – 555 p.
6. Jolene Gear, Robert Gear. Cambridge Preparation for the TOEFL Test. Fourth Edition. – Cambridge University Press, 2008. – 661 p.
7. Michael A. Pyle, Mary Ellen Munoz. Test of English as a Foreign Language. Preparation Guide. – Cliffs Notes, 2004. – 482 p.
8. Pamela Sharpe Ph.D. Barron's TOEFL iBT Internet-Based Test 6th Edition. – Delta Publishing, 2009. – 590 p.
9. Pamela Sharpe Ph.D. Barron's TOEFL iBT Practice Exercises for TOEFL 6th Edition. – Barron's Educational Series, 2007. – 560 p.
10. Rawdon Wyatt. Check Your English Vocabulary for TOEFL. – Bloomsbury, 2012. – 126 p.
11. <http://www.ets.org/toefl>
12. http://www.english.language.ru/toefl/test_home.html
13. <http://toefl-test.ru/toefl-online>
14. http://www.toefl.ru/m_test.shtml
15. <http://elf-english.ru/2009/09/toefl-onlajn-resursy>

Учебное издание

TOEFL: ПУТЬ К УСПЕХУ

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕСТЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ТЕСТИРОВАНИЮ ПО ФОРМАТУ TOEFL

КНИГА ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ

Учебное пособие

Авторы-составители

БЕКИШЕВА Татьяна Геннадьевна
ГАСПАРЯН Гаянэ Арамаисовна
КОВАЛЕНКО Наталья Александровна

Издано в авторской редакции

Научный редактор *кандидат философских наук,
доцент О.В. Солодовникова*

Дизайн обложки *Т.В. Буланова*


**Отпечатано в Издательстве ТПУ в полном соответствии
с качеством предоставленного оригинал-макета**

Подписано к печати 11.08.2014. Формат 60×84/8. Бумага «Снегурочка».
Печать XEROX. Усл. печ. л. 16,52. Уч.-изд. л. 14,94.
Заказ 842-14. Тираж 100 экз.



Национальный исследовательский Томский политехнический университет
Система менеджмента качества
Издательства Томского политехнического университета
сертифицирована в соответствии с требованиями ISO 9001:2008



ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО  ТПУ. 634050, г. Томск, пр. Ленина, 30
Тел./факс: 8(3822)56-35-35, www.tpu.ru