

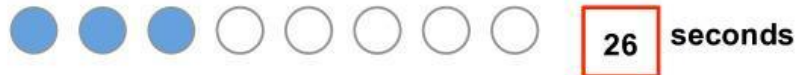
## Timing

When you are answering the test questions, the number at the lower left of your screen will tell you:

<b>1/25</b> QUESTION	<b>14:45</b> TIME LEFT
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- A. The number of the current question.
- B. The total number of questions in the section.
- C. The amount of time remaining in the section.

At the beginning of each test section, you will have limited amount of time to read the directions. This time will be displayed for you both visually and in numbers of seconds remaining, as in this example:



## GRAMMAR (10 minutes)

In the grammar section, there are two question types:

- In questions 1-13, you must click on the circle next to the Word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence.
- In question 12-25, you must click on the circle next to the incorrect word or phrase in the sentence.

You will be shown one example before each of the two different questions types. You have 10 minutes to review the examples and answer the 25 questions. During the 10 minutes, you may use the “Back” button to return to any question and, if you wish, change your answer.

### Part 1

Select the answer that **CORRECTLY** completes the sentence.

1. The cheetah is the \_\_\_\_\_ animal on land.
  - quick
  - quicker
  - quickest
  - quickly
2. My parents said they would be happiest if \_\_\_\_\_ a job in my hometown.
  - I were to find
  - to find
  - I were found
  - finding
3. Commuters are twice \_\_\_\_\_ public transportation when gas prices are increased.
  - as likely to use
  - likely to use
  - likely using
  - as likely using
4. Working with classmates can be \_\_\_\_\_ good opportunity to make friends.

- an
  - a
  - the
  - very
5. After Tom's wife went to the beauty salon, \_\_\_\_\_ hair looked beautiful.
- his
  - she
  - her
  - she's
6. It would be best for them \_\_\_\_\_ procrastinating so that they can avoid feeling stressed over the weekend.
- stop
  - stopping
  - stops
  - to stop
7. It's going to be hard for me to get an A in class, even \_\_\_\_\_ a final exam score of 100 percent.
- to
  - at
  - though
  - with
8. A person's passive vocabulary is often twice \_\_\_\_\_ his or her active vocabulary.
- as large than
  - larger as
  - as large as
  - larger than
9. The girls brought the birthday cake with \_\_\_\_\_.
- it
  - her
  - them
  - they
10. Amy seldom makes mistakes \_\_\_\_\_ she is competent in accounting.
- but
  - because
  - in spite of
  - while
11. We will take \_\_\_\_\_ car to the park.
- their
  - theirs
  - they're
  - there
12. Popular movie stars are \_\_\_\_\_ famous than unknown authors.

- many
- most
- more
- much

13. I \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment with the doctor last month.

- had
- was
- had been
- have had

## Part 2

Select the word or phrase that is NOT CORRECT.

14. Linda received a award for her work on the company project.

- received
- a
- work
- company

15. The newsletter sent out by the admissions office states that student enrollment this year is at the higher it has ever been.

- sent
- states
- is
- higher

16. Thomas Edison is the man that he is famous for inventing the light bulb.

- is
- he
- for
- the

17. If you get any chance, you should visit your grandparents.

- if
- any
- should
- your

18. After eating dinner, Tom took his dog for the walk.

- After
- eating
- took
- the

19. My supervisor told me at the interview that I should received my parking permit in the mail before my first day at work.

- at
- received
- the
- before

20. If the weather was sunny and warm, so we all went to the beach for the day.

- if
- so
- all
- for

21. The house looks new and beautiful since it was painting white.

- looks
- since
- painting
- white

22. Almost every afternoon, Bill is stopping at the store to buy milk.

- Almost
- is stopping
- to
- buy

23. At classical concerts, many times the best ones is the last to perform.

- times
- ones
- last
- to perform

24. Shannon told me that she's considering moving closer to the city next year, since they're commute to work is too long right now.

- closer
- since
- they're
- is

25. It snowed so many yesterday that they actually closed the university; they hadn't done that in over 36 years!

- many
- actually
- hadn't
- over

## READING

The Reading section has 2 parts:

- Part 1. The first passage is approximately 250 words in length, and is followed by 4 questions.
- Part 2. The second passage is approximately 450 words length, and is followed by 6 questions.

In this section you will have 20 minutes to read two passages and answer comprehension questions about them. While there is time remaining, you may use the “Next” and “Back” buttons to move forward and backwards between both passages and all of the questions, and you may change your answers if you wish. Prepare to begin part 1.

### Behaviors

Scientists debate the difference between instinctive behaviors and behaviors that are the result of higher order thinking. For example, many scientists believe that animals can feel pain, but they question whether animals can feel emotions, such as love, grief, or empathy since scientists cannot observe or measure these. However, some scientists argue that if a person sees someone crying, he can assume that the person feels sad since he responds in a similar way to sadness. Because scientists who work with animals have seen them cry too, some have concluded that animals, like humans, experience emotions.

(•) Scientists generally agree that much animal behavior, even when it is very complex, is based on instinct. For example, flatworms, birds, primates, and others, follow complicated rules and rituals for mating. (•) Many animals, including gorillas, fish, birds and even insects species live together in social groups. Animals may imitate one another’s behavior, or learn to associate an event, say a warning cry, with another, such as the presence of a predator; but these behaviors are performed automatically, without conscious thought or planning. (•) Thus, a mother bird, pre-chewing her food, and then putting it into the mouth of her young, is not acting out of love. (•) She is simply responding by instinct to the baby’s cry.

However, other animal behaviors seem too complex to be purely instinctive. For example, gazelles, zebras, and buffalo put themselves in danger to save another from a predator’s attack. Elephants have been seen protecting human swimmers from sharks. Healthy animals oftentimes share food with weaker members of the group. Because of these and other examples, today more scientists are beginning to accept the possibility that the emotional lives of animals may be similar to that of humans.

1. What is the main point of the passage?
  - There is disagreement as to whether animal behaviors can result from higher order thinking.
  - Animals perform social rituals in the same way that humans experience them.
  - Most social animals obey very complicated rules for mating based on the species’ culture.
  - Animals with complex behaviors tend to help and protect humans form harm.
2. What example does the author give of behavior that indicates animals may have emotions?

- Mating
  - Living in social groups
  - Learning how two events are related
  - Responding to the needs of another animal
3. “Nonetheless, they are responding to chemical signals rather than emotional choices”. Click on the circle (•) to insert new sentence into the passage. To change your answer, click on a different circle.
4. The word “assume” as used in the passage means:
- Guess
  - Accept
  - Suggest
  - Respect

### Coffee

Every morning, people all over the world start the day with a cup of coffee. Nearly 2.25 billion cups of coffee are consumed around the world. Coffee is an integral part of the day for many people. Even after waking up in the morning, people drink it throughout the rest of the day. Ever since it was first introduced a few centuries ago, coffee has served a major social function in society, and in many cities all over the world coffeehouses and cafes are as popular now as they have ever been.

The origins of coffee aren't entirely clear. There are a few different accounts of its discovery. One particular theory involves a ninth-century Ethiopian goat herder named Kaldi, who noticed that his goats became extremely energized after eating bright red berries from a bush. Kaldi then decided to eat the berries himself and experienced a similar reaction. His body was reacting to caffeine, which is the active ingredient found in coffee that provides a jolt of energy.

While the early history of coffee may be ambiguous, more is known about the path it began to take starting in the fifteenth century. Around this time, coffee was first cultivated in southern Arabia; it continued to spread to other areas, including parts of Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and the Americas. Over time, coffee's popularity continued to grow rapidly. Today, it is one of the most-traded commodities in the world.

Coffee plants are grown on plantations, and farmers harvest the coffee “cherries”, typically by hand. Although we often think of coffee beans as brown, they are actually green when they are picked. These beans are separated from the outer shell of the “cherry”, and the dry bean is then roasted. It is in this stage that the beans release the coffee's aroma and the beans turn from a green to brown color. The beans are then shipped to be sold, either whole or ground. Once purchased, they are finally brewed for consumption in kitchens, restaurants, and, of course, coffeehouses and cafes.

The production of coffee involves millions of people in several countries, most notably Brazil, Vietnam, and Colombia. In order to ensure that coffee beans are of good quality, farmers often receive assistance from management companies that train farmers to employ modern, professional practices. These companies also teach farmers how to keep operation costs low while still maintaining profitability.

Coffee has played an important role in society for a long time. (•) Coffeehouses, also known as coffee shops or cafes, were established in the seventeenth century as public

places for intellectuals and professionals to gather, exchange ideas and debate various topics, such as art, politics, and trade. (•) Artists, thinkers, and writers frequented coffeehouses for the open discussions that were encouraged. (•) Today, coffeehouses are extremely common in major cities around the globe. (•) They still serve as gathering places for people to talk, read, and work –and, of course, to enjoy the varieties of coffee that have been developed over the years.

1. Following is a sentence that begins a summary of the main points of the passage:

*“Coffee is a popular commodity that has a long history and valuable place in society.”*

Continue the summary by choosing 3 of the 6 sentences below that best represent MAIN points in the passage. Mark your 3 answers by selecting the appropriate checkboxes. To change an answer, click again on that checkbox to remove the check mark.

Possible answers:

- The details of coffee's discovery are uncertain.
- Caffeine is the active ingredient in coffee.
- Coffee is one of the most-traded products in the world.
- Coffee cherries are typically harvested by hand.
- Coffeehouses have played an important cultural role for hundreds of years.
- Keeping operation costs low is important for farmers.

2. According to the passage, what can be said about the beginnings of coffee?

- Its discovery may date as back as the 9th century.
- Coffee was originally harvested in Brazil on a plantation.
- The first coffeehouses appeared in Ethiopia.
- Coffee berries were originally harmful to one's health.

3. According to the passage, where was coffee first cultivated?

- Colombia
- Europe
- Southern Arabia
- The Americas

4. The word “employ” as used in the passage means:

- Hire
- Use
- Receive
- Sell

5. *“Walking down a busy street in New York City, for example, one might encounter several coffeehouses – perhaps all even on the same block”.* Click on the circle (•) to insert new sentence into the passage. To change your answer, click on a different circle.

6. At which stage in coffee production do the beans change color?

- Roasting
- Separating
- Grinding
- Brewing

