LISTENING

Listening Section Instructions

This section of the test has three parts. Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

Listening Test, Part 1

In this part, you will hear 20 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. You will hear each conversation and question once. The answer choices are printed in the test booklet. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

Do you have any questions?

1 What is the girl worried about?
A. having to eat food she doesn't like
B. overeating and gaining weight
C. not finding a salad she can eat
D. being tempted to have pizza

2 What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A. a production the man is in
B. performances they both enjoyed
C. some characteristics of a good play
D. a bad experience the woman had

3 What does the man say he wants to happen?
A. He wants to get to his meeting on time.
B. He wants to get off the train.
C. He wants the problem to be fixed.
D. He wants to travel as quickly as possible.

4 What does the man say about Brianna?
A. She has strong convictions.
B. She has outlandish opinions.
C. She tries to change his mind.
D. They have similar political views.

5 Why is the woman talking to the police officer?
A. She was in a car crash.
B. She witnessed an accident.
C. She is reporting a crime.
D. She committed a traffic violation.

6 What does the man say about the band?
A. They sound better live.
B. He can't make out the words of the songs.
C. They sing more clearly on their album.
D. They're playing too loud.

7 What will the woman do for Mr. Brown?
A. feed his fish
B. water his plants
C. help his daughter
D. look after his house

8 What does the girl think about the boy's suggestion?
A. She agrees, in principle.
B. She believes it will solve their problem.
C. She thinks there is too much to lose.
D. She feels it's difficult to accomplish.

9 What will the woman probably do next?
A. search for the man's key
B. open the door for the man
C. call her roommate
D. continue working

10 What does the woman imply about her neighbors?
A. They were disturbed by her alarm.
B. They were upset about nothing.
C. They were as annoying as the noise.
D. They were very angry at her.

11 What is probably the woman's relationship to the business?
A. She is a long-term employee.
B. She is the man's manager.
C. She is a co-owner.
D. She is a relative of the boss.

12 Where will the man probably go?
A. a supermarket on Main Street
B. Bay Breads
C. a supermarket and a bakery
D. a computer store

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13 Why is the girl looking for Tom?
A. She wants to borrow his notes.
B. She needs to go to his house.
C. He has her school materials.
D. She has to give him his backpack.

14 How does the man feel?
A. hesitant to make a decision
B. overwhelmed by the enormity of his trip
C. insecure about the future
D. excited and full of anticipation

15 Why does the girl mention her injury?
A. to elicit sympathy from the boy
B. to show what can be overcome
C. to prove things could be worse
D. to push the boy to train harder

16 How will the man help the woman?
A. He will look for her wallet.
B. He will take her home.
C. He will buy her lunch.
D. He will lend her some cash.

17 What do they need to buy?
A. peanut butter
B. pickles
C. strawberry jam
D. honey

18 What does the man think about the park?
A. It will live up to the woman's expectations.
B. It's too much trouble to get there.
C. The picnic site is convenient.
D. It's a good place for a walk.

19 Why does the woman apologize to the man?
A. She tried to cut in front of him in line.
B. She doesn't have time to serve him.
C. She is taking a long time to pay.
D. She wasn't paying attention.

20 What does the man say about the woman's problem?
A. She shouldn't worry about it.
B. She didn't try hard enough.
C. She might as well give up.
D. He expected that to happen.

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Listening Test, Part 2

In this part, you will hear three short talks. After each talk, you will hear six questions about it. Before each talk begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

You will hear each talk and the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

Do you have any questions?

Now you will hear the first talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a student giving a presentation about an extinct species.

21 Why is the speaker discussing the Carolina parakeet?
A. to help save the species
B. to learn more about his pet
C. because he saw one as a child
D. to complete a class assignment

22 Why does the speaker mention his pet?
A. to prove that he is knowledgeable
B. to help explain his choice of topic
C. to question the ethics of keeping birds as pets
D. to describe a relative of the Carolina parakeet

23 What is probably true about the speaker?
A. He doesn't think saving endangered species is important.
B. He has seen wild parakeets before.
C. He thinks most people miss the Carolina parakeet.
D. He would have liked to see a wild Carolina parakeet.

24 What does the speaker say about the Carolina parakeet?
A. They were once widespread.
B. They lived in a variety of habitats.
C. They lived in the western half of the U.S.A.
D. They chose places that camouflaged them.

25 What will the speaker probably do next?
A. talk more about his pet Jerry
B. explain why the population collapsed
C. start showing slides to the audience
D. turn off his laptop and sit down

26 What does the speaker mean when he says: 🔊
A. The parakeets must have been easy to spot.
B. The parakeets probably annoyed people.
C. The parakeets were an easy target.
D. The parakeets' extinction was inevitable.

Now you will hear the second talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to an archaeologist talking to volunteers.

27 Why does the speaker mention time in the classroom?
A. to apologize for a boring start to the program
B. to congratulate students for meeting a goal
C. to praise volunteers for doing everything right
D. to mark the culmination of the first day on site

28 What does the speaker suggest about the day's work?
A. It wasn't very productive.
B. It went much better than she had hoped.
C. Everyone took the correct steps.
D. There may be some missing data.

29 What does the speaker say can be particularly easy to miss?
A. physical artifacts
B. traces of features
C. layers of the soil
D. areas of the grid

30 What does the speaker imply about members of the audience?
A. They have never studied archaeology.
B. They are novices at fieldwork.
C. They haven't read up enough beforehand.
D. They are mostly grad students.

31 What is the main purpose of the talk?
A. to orientate new volunteers
B. to outline the schedule of the program
C. to provide feedback after the first day
D. to point out errors early in the experience

32 What does the speaker mean when she says: 🔊
A. She would rather answer too many questions than not enough.
B. She is alarmed that the volunteers are missing things.
C. It's better to have too much data than too little.
D. She wants the volunteers to record everything, whether it's important or not.

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Now you will hear the third talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a podcast about loneliness.

33 What is the speaker's main purpose?
A. to play down the importance of diet and exercise
B. to offer solutions to a problem
C. to encourage people to be more sociable
D. to increase awareness of a little-known factor

34 What does the speaker say about today's podcast?
A. The podcast is going on the road.
B. It's more important than previous ones.
C. It will make sense to regular listeners.
D. It's a bit different than usual.

35 Why does the speaker mention smoking and obesity?
A. to put the consequences of the problem in context
B. to make the problem seem less hazardous
C. to emphasize the importance of lifestyle choices
D. to encourage people to stop smoking

36 What does the speaker imply about how people view loneliness?
A. Its impact on health surprises very few.
B. Nobody likes it but few know it's risky.
C. It is completely unfamiliar to most.
D. It is widely accepted as equivalent to smoking.

37 What does the speaker suggest about the effect of relationships on loneliness?
A. Counting how many friends you have is a bad idea.
B. The two things are not associated.
C. Having strong relationships is important.
D. People are loneliest when they're in groups.

38 What does the speaker mean when he says: 🔈
A. Loneliness is a result of not enough interactions.
B. Loneliness is not closely related to interactions.
C. What loneliness is depends on the person.
D. People sometimes don't understand what they need.

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Listening Test, Part 3

In this part, you will hear two segments from a radio program. After each segment, you will hear six questions about it. Before each segment begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

You will hear each segment twice. Then you will hear the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, or C.

Do you have any questions?

Look at the questions. Then listen to the first segment.

39 Why does the first speaker refer to the 1980s?
A. to present the first instance when music used technology
B. to make people question the use of technology in music
C. to point out when technology became associated with music

40 What does Mike imply about breakthroughs in AI in music?
A. He doesn't know much about it.
B. Many of them are insignificant.
C. It's a very broad topic.

41 What does Mike say about his work?
A. He is spending a lot of time listening to music.
B. He is helping computers 'learn' about music.
C. He is making computer programs more accessible to musicians.

42 What would Mike probably say is the biggest advantage of computer generated music?
A. It's higher quality than traditional music.
B. It's convenient for people who use music.
C. It will encourage people to combine music with other art forms.

43 How does Julie view music generated by AI?
A. She believes it is inferior.
B. She thinks it will help her earn money.
C. She doesn't consider it a threat to her profession.

44 What is the purpose of this report?
A. to describe the legal and ethical issues with AI
B. to warn that traditional music is in jeopardy
C. to explore issues surrounding computer generated music

Look at the questions. Then listen to the second segment.

45 What does Dr. Green say about the astronomical significance of the Nazca lines?
A. It has only recently been understood.
B. It has been mostly discredited.
C. It is still being debated.

46 According to Dr. Green, what is the motivation behind crop circles?
A. It was to seek attention.
B. It was purely artistic.
C. It was primarily a joke.

47 What does the reporter imply about the new development in Japan?
A. It's indirectly connected to other forms of land art.
B. It's not completely accurate to consider it land art.
C. It was inspired by the concept of crop circles.

48 What was an initial reaction when images of rice paddy art appeared online?
A. There was excitement about new varieties of rice.
B. People thought the pictures had been manipulated.
C. Tourists rushed to the paddy fields to view it.

49 According to Dr. Green, what did the residents of Inakadate find surprising?
A. the agricultural history of the area
B. the work involved in the revitalization plan
C. the popularity of their rice paddy art

50 What is the main purpose of this report?
A. to discuss art linked to the earth
B. to explain the history of rice paddy art
C. to advise tourists on where to see land art

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Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

51 "Maria hasn't arrived yet."
"She _____ gotten the message, or she would have been here by now."
A. shouldn't have
B. can't have
C. won't have
D. wouldn't have

52 The romance novel is divided into chapters, _____ has its own title which includes a pun.
A. each of which
B. each one of that
C. which each of them
D. each of whom

53 Jack _____ the guitar and piano, but he also writes his own music and sings in a band.
A. isn't playing only
B. not only plays
C. doesn't play only
D. is only playing

54 Attitudes towards family vary between young adults in their twenties and thirties and those who are _____ their lives.
A. at later years in
B. into later years of
C. in the later years of
D. on the later years for

55 _____ work on the office printer you must first make sure that your workstation is connected to the company network.
A. After you are printing
B. You cannot print
C. Whenever you print
D. For printing

56 _____ the second quarter of the previous fiscal year, the price of stock lost 60 cents a share.
A. To contrast
B. With contrast to
C. As contrast to
D. In contrast to

57 The foreign minister said he was worried _____ progress concerning the peace talks.
A. of the lack
B. for the lack
C. due to lacking
D. about the lack of

58 We can always use our legislative powers to rectify the issue _____ .
A. if needs to be
B. if need be
C. even if we need
D. if it is needed be

59 Employees are now aware of their rights and are prepared to _____ employers who violate workplace laws.
A. stand aside
B. stand back
C. stand for
D. stand up to

60 What I really admire about Martin Luther King, Jr. is that he devoted his life _____ what he believed in.
A. for the fight in
B. with fighting
C. in the fight with
D. to fighting for

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READING: GRAMMAR

61 _____ directly to Washington, why not stop in New York first?
A. Instead of fly
B. Instead to flying
C. Rather than flying
D. Rather to flying

62 During a work placement in a real environment, you may have to perform tasks _____ yet.
A. for which trained you were not
B. that you have not been trained for
C. for that you do not train
D. that you would not be trained

63 It is essential that design internships provide participants with the expertise _____ in such a challenging and demanding industry as fashion.
A. that it required
B. having been required
C. which they are required
D. required

64 Mr. Jefferson and his family were waiting _____ for the results of his MRI scan; they were very calm and considerate.
A. in a mostly patient way
B. in the most patiently way
C. as patiently
D. most patiently

65 Teachers have the responsibility of managing a classroom but _____ things is dealing with bad behavior.
A. one of the most annoying
B. the one most annoyed
C. the most annoying
D. one mostly annoyed

66 High taxes in the country _____ so few investors decide to invest their money into the area.
A. a main reason is
B. mainly a reason for
C. mainly are the reason which
D. are the main reason that

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Read the passage, then select the word or phrase that fills the blank in both meaning and grammar.

This passage is about census taking.

A census plays a vital role in all areas of public life. It is a statistical process by which, from time to time, the authorities count and ___(67)___ the number of inhabitants in a country. The census in its modern form dates back only to the ___(68)___ half of the 18th century. The first census in the USA, for example, was not conducted until 1790. There were, however, approximations of census taking in the ancient world.

The practice of counting populations is in fact a very old one. The Egyptians ___(69)___ lists so that they would know the number of heads of cattle, and the number of people in each family; the Egyptians even went ___(70)___ to collect details of the families' servants and possessions. ___(71)___ show that a full census was taken in the 3rd century BC in Babylon, and they also ___(72)___ took note of the dead and ___(73)___. Births were registered in Athens as well, and the Greeks made lists that ___(74)___ all citizens who had political rights. ___(75)___, in China censuses were also held. But chiefly for taxation and military purposes. A census was said to have been taken of the Hebrews two years after they left Egypt, and the ___(76)___ of census taking was also known in ancient Persia.

67 A. grade
B. align
C. classify
D. rate

68 A. later
B. latter
C. closing
D. latest

69 A. united
B. marshaled
C. abridged
D. compiled

70 A. so long as
B. as well as
C. so far as
D. so much as

71 A. Recordings
B. Files
C. Lists
D. Records

72 A. consistently
B. persistently
C. steadily
D. fixedly

73 A. the cattle
B. the newly-born
C. the servants
D. the military

74 A. kept track of
B. looked around for
C. paid attention to
D. took notice of

75 A. Yet
B. However
C. Likewise
D. Regardless

76 A. repetition
B. rehearsal
C. recitation
D. practice

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This passage is about the effects of melting ice in the Arctic.

As global temperatures continue to rise steadily, the amount of Arctic ice melting annually is also reaching record highs. Areas of the Arctic Circle which were once covered in ice year-round are now being ___(77)___ during the Arctic's summer months.

___(78)___ the melting ice, the exploitation of shipping routes in the Arctic Sea is becoming a more ___(79)___ option. For example, the Northern Sea Route which small vessels have used to travel from Europe to Asia along the Siberian Coast, is now attracting the attention of many big shipping companies. Using this route could ___(80)___ due to the fact that the journey is only about a third of the distance of the more popular Suez Canal route.

___(81)___ shipping magnates are rejoicing in the melting of Arctic ice. As more land areas in the far north of Greenland and Finland are ___(82)___ out, mining companies are beginning to pop up to ___(83)___ the benefits ___(84)___ what some call the "white gold rush." Oil companies are also making plans to begin new drilling ___(85)___ in the Arctic.

All of this new interest in the north has left environmentalists concerned about the ___(86)___ that increased carbon emissions in this area would have on the planet. New legislature urgently needs to be drawn up to protect newly accessible land areas from being overexploited.

77 A. disclosed B. discovered C. displayed D. exposed

78 A. As a result of B. In spite of C. Considering D. No matter

79 A. perpetual B. feasible C. consistent D. profound

80 A. increase shipping costs and delays B. improve shipping vessels C. cut shipping time and costs D. become less viable in the future

81 A. Even B. Besides C. Apart from D. Not only

82 A. defrosting B. liquifying C. thawing D. melting

83 A. reap B. cull C. win D. mow

84 A. on B. in C. with D. by

85 A. ventures B. analysis C. studies D. deeds

86 A. crash B. impact C. collision D. strike

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