

TOEFL EXERCISE 6: Study each of the passages and choose the best answers to the questions that follow.

PASSAGE ONE (Questions 1–2)

Eskimos need efficient and adequate means to travel across water in that the areas where they live are surrounded by oceans, bays, and inlets and dotted with lakes and seas. Two different types of boats have been developed by the Eskimos, each constructed to meet specific needs.

The kayak is something like a canoe that has been covered by a deck. A kayak is generally constructed with one opening in the deck for one rider; however, some kayaks are made for two. Because the deck of a kayak is covered over except for the hole (or holes) for its rider (or riders), a kayak can tip over in the water and roll back up without filling with water and sinking. One of the primary uses of the kayak is for hunting.

The umiak is not closed over, as is the kayak. Instead, it is an open boat that is built to hold ten to twelve passengers. Eskimos have numerous uses for the umiak which reflect the size of the boat; e.g. the umiak is used to haul belongings from campsite to campsite, and it is used for hunting larger animals that are too big to be hunted in a kayak.

1. It is implied in the passage that if a kayak has two holes, then
 - (A) it accommodates two riders
 - (B) it is less stable than a kayak with one hole
 - (C) it is as large as an umiak
 - (D) it cannot be used on the ocean
2. It can be inferred from the passage that an example of the animals mentioned might be
 - (A) a kangaroo
 - (B) a snake
 - (C) a whale
 - (D) a salmon

PASSAGE TWO (Questions 3–5)

Two types of trees from the same family of trees share honors in certain respects as the most impressive of trees. Both evergreen conifers, the California redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and the giant sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) are found growing natively only in the state of California. The California redwood is found along the northern coast of the state, while the giant sequoia is found inland and at higher elevations, along the western slopes of the Sierra Nevadas.

The California redwood is the tallest living tree and is in fact the tallest living thing on the face of the earth; the height of the tallest redwood on record is 385 feet (120 meters). Though not quite as tall as the California redwood, with a height of 320 feet (100 meters), the giant sequoia is nonetheless the largest and most massive of living things; giant sequoias have been measured at more than 100 feet (30 meters) around the base, with weights of more than 6,000 tons.

3. It is implied in the passage that
 - (A) the leaves of only the California redwood turn brown in the autumn
 - (B) the leaves of only the giant sequoia turn brown in the winter
 - (C) the leaves of both types of trees in the passage turn brown in the winter
 - (D) the leaves of neither type of tree in the passage turn brown in the winter
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the Sierra Nevadas are
 - (A) a type of giant redwood
 - (B) a coastal community
 - (C) a group of lakes
 - (D) a mountain range

5. Which of the following is implied in the passage?

- (A) The giant sequoia is taller than the California redwood.
- (B) The California redwood is not as big around as the giant sequoia.
- (C) The California redwood weighs more than the giant sequoia.
- (D) Other living things are larger than the giant sequoia.

PASSAGE THREE (Questions 6–8)

Probably the most recognized board game around the world is the game of Monopoly. In this game, players vie for wealth by buying, selling, and renting properties; the key to success in the game, in addition to a bit of luck, is for a player to acquire monopolies on clusters of properties in order to force opponents to pay exorbitant rents and fees.

Line 5 Although the game is now published in countless languages and versions, with foreign locations and place names appropriate to the target language adorning its board, the beginnings of the game were considerably more humble. The game was invented in 1933 by Charles Darrow, during the height of the Great Depression. Darrow, who lived in Germantown, Pennsylvania, was himself unemployed during those difficult financial times. He set the original game not as might (10) be expected in his hometown of Germantown, but in Atlantic City, New Jersey, the site of numerous pre-Depression vacations, where he walked along the Boardwalk and visited Park Place. Darrow made the first games by hand and sold them locally until Parker Brothers purchased the rights to Monopoly in 1935 and took the first steps toward the mass production of today.

6. The French version of Monopoly might possibly include a piece of property entitled

- (A) Atlantic City, New Jersey
- (B) Germantown, Pennsylvania
- (C) Boardwalk
- (D) the Eiffel Tower

7. It is implied that Darrow selected Atlantic City as the setting for Monopoly because

- (A) it brought back good memories
- (B) his family came from Atlantic City
- (C) the people of Germantown might have been angered if he had used Germantown
- (D) Atlantic City was larger than Germantown

8. Parker Brothers is probably

- (A) a real estate company
- (B) a game manufacturing company
- (C) a group of Charles Darrow's friends
- (D) a toy design company

TOEFL EXERCISE 7: Study each of the passages and choose the best answers to the questions that follow.

PASSAGE ONE (Questions 1–2)

Another program instrumental in the popularization of science was *Cosmos*. This series, broadcast on public television, dealt with topics and issues from varied fields of science. The principal writer and narrator of the program was Carl Sagan, a noted astronomer and Pulitzer Prize-winning author.

1. The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses
 - (A) a different scientific television series
 - (B) Carl Sagan's scientific achievements
 - (C) the Pulitzer Prize won by Carl Sagan
 - (D) public television
2. The paragraph following this passage most likely contains information on what?
 - (A) The popularity of science
 - (B) The program *Cosmos*
 - (C) The astronomer Carl Sagan
 - (D) Topics and issues from various fields of science

PASSAGE TWO (Questions 3–4)

When a strong earthquake occurs on the ocean floor rather than on land, a tremendous force is exerted on the seawater and one or more large, destructive waves called *tsunamis* can be formed. *Tsunamis* are commonly called tidal waves in the United States, but this is really an inappropriate name in that the cause of the *tsunami* is an underground earthquake rather than the ocean's tides.

Far from land, a *tsunami* can move through the wide open vastness of the ocean at a speed of 600 miles (900 kilometers) per hour and often can travel tremendous distances without losing height and strength. When a *tsunami* reaches shallow coastal water, it can reach a height of 100 feet (30 meters) or more and can cause tremendous flooding and damage to coastal areas.

3. The paragraph preceding the passage most probably discusses
 - (A) *tsunamis* in various parts of the world
 - (B) the negative effects of *tsunamis*
 - (C) land-based earthquakes
 - (D) the effect of tides on *tsunamis*
4. Which of the following is most likely the topic of the paragraph following the passage?
 - (A) The causes of *tsunamis*
 - (B) The destructive effects of *tsunamis* on the coast
 - (C) The differences between *tsunamis* and tidal waves
 - (D) The distances covered by *tsunamis*

PASSAGE THREE (Questions 5–6)

While draft laws are federal laws, marriage laws are state laws rather than federal; marriage regulations are therefore not uniform throughout the country. The legal marriage age serves as an example of this lack of conformity. In most states, both the man and the woman must be at least eighteen years old to marry without parental consent; however, the states of Nebraska and (5) Wyoming require the couple to be at least nineteen, while the minimum age in Mississippi is twenty-one. If parental permission is given, then a couple can marry at sixteen in some states, and a few states even allow marriage before the age of sixteen, though a judge's permission, in addition to the permission of the parents, is sometimes required in this situation. Some states (10) which allow couples to marry at such a young age are now considering doing away with such early marriages because of the numerous negative effects of these young marriages.

5. The paragraph preceding the passage most probably discusses

- (A) state marriage laws
- (B) the lack of uniformity in marriage laws
- (C) federal draft laws
- (D) the minimum legal marriage age

6. The topic of the paragraph following the passage is most likely to be

- (A) disadvantages of youthful marriages
- (B) reasons why young people decide to marry
- (C) the age when parental consent for marriage is required
- (D) a discussion of why some states allow marriages before the age of sixteen

TOEFL EXERCISE (Skills 6–7): Study each of the passages and choose the best answers to the questions that follow.

PASSAGE ONE (Questions 1–4)

The most conservative sect of the Mennonite Church is the Old Order Amish, with 33,000 members living mainly today in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Their lifestyle reflects their belief in the doctrines of separation from the world and simplicity of life. The Amish have steadfastly rejected the societal changes that have occurred in the previous three hundred (5) years, preferring instead to remain securely rooted in a seventeenth-century lifestyle. They live on farms without radios, televisions, telephones, electric lights, and cars; they dress in plainly styled and colored old-fashioned clothes; and they farm their lands with horses and tools rather than modern farm equipment. They have a highly communal form of living, with barn raisings and quilting bees as commonplace activities.

1. The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses

- (A) other, more liberal sects of Mennonites
- (B) where Mennonites live
- (C) the communal Amish lifestyle
- (D) the most conservative Mennonites

2. Which of the following would probably NOT be found on an Amish farm?

- (A) A hammer
- (B) A cart
- (C) A long dress
- (D) A refrigerator

3. It can be inferred from the passage that a quilting bee

- (A) involves a group of people
- (B) is necessary when raising bees
- (C) always follows a barn raising
- (D) provides needed solitude

4. Which of the following is most likely the topic of the paragraph following the passage?

- (A) The effects of the communal lifestyle on the Old Order Amish
- (B) How the Old Order Amish differ from the Mennonites
- (C) The effect of modern technology on the Old Order Amish
- (D) The doctrines of the Old Order Amish

PASSAGE TWO (Questions 5–8)

Various other Native American tribes also lived on the Great Plains. The Sioux, a group of seven Native American tribes, are best known for the fiercely combative posture against encroaching White civilization in the 1800s. Although they are popularly referred to as Sioux, these Native American tribes did not call themselves Sioux; the name was given to them by an enemy tribe. The seven Sioux tribes called themselves by some variation of the word *Dakota*, which means “allies” in their language. Four tribes of the eastern Sioux community living in Minnesota were known by the name *Dakota*. The Nakota included two tribes that left the eastern woodlands and moved out onto the plains. The Teton Sioux, or Lakota, moved even farther west to the plains of the present-day states of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

Line (5) 5. The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses

- (A) how the Sioux battled the white man
- (B) one of the tribes of the plains
- (C) where the Sioux lived
- (D) Native American tribes on the East Coast

6. Which of the following represents a likely reaction of the Sioux in the 1800s to the encroaching white civilization?

- (A) The Sioux would probably help the whites to settle in the West.
- (B) The Sioux would probably attack the white settlers.
- (C) The Sioux would probably invite the whites to smoke a peace pipe.
- (D) The Sioux would probably join together in hunting parties with the white settlers.

7. It is implied in the passage that the seven Sioux tribes called each other by some form of the word *Dakota* because they were

- (A) united in a cause
- (B) all living in North Dakota
- (C) fiercely combative
- (D) enemies

8. It can be inferred from the passage that the present-day states of North and South Dakota

- (A) are east of Minnesota
- (B) are home to the four tribes known by the name *Dakota*
- (C) received their names from the tribes living there
- (D) are part of the eastern woodlands

PASSAGE THREE (Questions 9–12)

The extinction of many species of birds has undoubtedly been hastened by modern man; since 1600 it has been estimated that approximately 100 bird species have become extinct over the world. In North America, the first species known to be annihilated was the great auk, a flightless bird that served as an easy source of food and bait for Atlantic fishermen through the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Shortly after the great auk's extinction, two other North American species, the Carolina parakeet and the passenger pigeon, began dwindling noticeably in numbers. The last Carolina parakeet and the last passenger pigeon in captivity both died in September 1914. In addition to these extinct species, several others such as the bald eagle, the peregrine falcon, and the California condor are today recognized as endangered; steps are being taken to prevent their extinction.

9. The number of bird species that have become extinct in the United States since 1600 most probably is
 - (A) more than 100
 - (B) exactly 100
 - (C) less than 100
 - (D) exactly three
10. The passage implies that the great auk disappeared
 - (A) before 1600
 - (B) in the 1600s
 - (C) in the 1800s
 - (D) in the last fifty years
11. It can be inferred from the passage that the great auk was killed because
 - (A) it was eating the fishermen's catch
 - (B) fishermen wanted to eat it
 - (C) it flew over fishing areas
 - (D) it baited fishermen
12. The paragraph following this passage most probably discusses
 - (A) what is being done to save endangered birds
 - (B) what the bald eagle symbolizes to Americans
 - (C) how several bird species became endangered
 - (D) other extinct species

TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (Skills 1–7): Study each of the passages and choose the best answers to the questions that follow.

PASSAGE ONE (Questions 1–8)

The Mason-Dixon Line is often considered by Americans to be the demarcation between the North and the South. It is in reality the boundary that separates the state of Pennsylvania from Maryland and parts of West Virginia. Prior to the Civil War, this southern boundary of Pennsylvania separated the nonslave states to the north from the slave states to the south.

The Mason-Dixon Line was established well before the Civil War, as a result of a boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Two English astronomers, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, were called in to survey the area and officially mark the boundary between the two states. The survey was completed in 1767, and the boundary was marked with stones, many of which remain to this day.