Section 1: Listening Comprehension

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are 3 parts to this section, with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in this test.

Part A

Directions: In Part A, you will hear short conversations between 2 people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the 4 possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example:

On the recording, you hear:

What does the man mean?

Sample Answer

● Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

In your test book, you read:

(A) He does not like the painting either.
(B) He does not know how to paint.
(C) He does not have any paintings.
(D) He does not know what to do.

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

1. What does the man mean?

(A) He would like to take a break.
(B) He thinks the library will close soon.
(C) He does not want to stop working.
(D) He does not like coffee.

2. What does the woman imply?

(A) Mary is not going to the concert.
(B) Mary does not know about the concert.
(C) The man should call Mary.
(D) The man should go to the concert without Mary.

3. What can be inferred about the man?

(A) He bought a new jacket.
(B) He used to have longer hair.
(C) He does not usually wear glasses.
(D) He wants to introduce the woman to his friends.

4. What does the woman mean?

(A) She did not know about the library's summer schedule.
(B) The library has only a few employees in the summer.
(C) The library is closed in the summer.
(D) Not many people use the library in the summer.

5. What does the man mean?

(A) He read an article about Professor Monroe's research.
(B) He does not know Professor Monroe.
(C) Professor Monroe probably will talk to the woman.
(D) Professor Monroe does not like giving interviews.

6. What does the woman imply about the headphones?

(A) She expects the man to have them repaired.
(B) She is angry with the man for forgetting them.
(C) She does not know where they are.
(D) She would like the man to return them by tonight.

7. What does the woman imply?

(A) She needs more time to get ready for the dinner.
(B) She thought the dinner was at another time.
(C) She forgot about the plans she made for dinner.
(D) She will not be able to go to dinner.

8. What will the woman probably do next?

(A) Cash her paycheck
(B) Lend the man some money
(C) Pay the man back money she borrowed from him
(D) Help the man look for his wallet

9. What does the man imply?

(A) He will help the woman prepare her speech.
(B) The woman should prepare her speech carefully.
(C) The woman is one of the best speakers in the class.
(D) The speech does not count toward the final grade for the course.

10. What does the woman mean?

(A) She likes the view of the mountains in winter.
(B) She has never been in Montana.
(C) The man should take a winter vacation.
(D) The man would not enjoy living in Montana all year.

11. What does the woman mean?

(A) She does not agree that it is a stressful time.
(B) She does not feel as calm as she seems.
(C) She admires the man's calmness.
(D) She will help the man to deal with his stress.

12. What does the man imply?

(A) The woman can have his old phone.
(B) The woman should not buy the phone.
(C) The woman should buy the phone at a different store.
(D) The woman should wait for the phone to go on sale.

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13. What does the man imply?

(A) He went to the bookstore early.
(B) The line at the bookstore moves quickly.
(C) Books are cheaper at the bookstore than online.
(D) The woman does not have to wait in line at the bookstore.

14. What does the woman imply the man should do?

(A) Accept the job offer
(B) Discuss the job offer with a friend
(C) Apply for a job that is not so far away
(D) Keep his current job

15. What does the woman say about her brother?

(A) He is spending too much time with his friends.
(B) He was in an accident.
(C) He is looking for his friend.
(D) He had a disagreement with his friend.

16. What can be inferred from the conversation?

(A) The man is in the wrong classroom.
(B) The man is sitting in the wrong seat.
(C) The man forgot to bring his textbook.
(D) The woman did not attend the first class.

17. What does the woman mean?

(A) She had a difficult time finding a summer job.
(B) She never had a summer job before.
(C) She began to enjoy her job as she gained experience.
(D) Her job became more stressful as she learned more about it.

18. What does the man imply?

(A) He does not know Peter.
(B) Peter does not usually eat lunch.
(C) Peter often behaves the way he did at lunch.
(D) The woman should invite Peter to lunch.

19. What will the woman probably do?

(A) Lend the man an umbrella
(B) Go to the movie by herself
(C) Wait with the man until the rain stops
(D) Help the man find his umbrella

20. What does the woman imply?

(A) She is planning to quit her job at the bookstore.
(B) She will have lunch with the man in the cafeteria.
(C) The man can save money by eating in the cafeteria.
(D) The man might be able to get a job in the cafeteria.

21. What does the man mean?

(A) He spent a month in Mexico last year.
(B) He is ready to leave for Mexico.
(C) The woman should postpone her trip.
(D) The woman should apply for a passport soon.

22. What will the man probably do?

(A) Finish his lab report before the next class
(B) Ask the professor for help with his lab report
(C) Ask the professor for a higher grade
(D) Speak to the professor about the grading system

23. What does the woman imply about the bakery?

(A) It lost customers to another business.
(B) It has a new owner.
(C) It opened only recently.
(D) It stopped selling coffee.

24. What does the man imply?

(A) He did not enjoy living in a small town.
(B) He is planning to visit his hometown soon.
(C) He and the woman are from the same hometown.
(D) He would like to visit the woman's hometown.

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25. What does the woman want to know?

(A) Whether the man wants money for his ticket
(B) Whether the man can see the play on a different date
(C) Whether the man needs more tickets for the play
(D) Whether the man has already given his ticket to someone else

26. What does the woman mean?

(A) She recovered from a cold before the exam period started.
(B) She is glad she has managed to stay healthy.
(C) She is relieved she has already finished all her exams.
(D) She knows several people who are not feeling well.

27. What does the man mean?

(A) It is too windy to go on a boat ride.
(B) The woman should take the bus.
(C) The sightseeing tour is worth taking.
(D) He is not familiar with the sightseeing tour.

28. What does the man mean?

(A) He is pleased that so many people auditioned.
(B) More people would have come if the event had been better organized.
(C) The weather kept some people from participating.
(D) The snowstorm was not as severe as the weather report had predicted.

29. What will the man probably do next Friday?

(A) Get a ride to the station with the woman
(B) Take the woman to the station
(C) Borrow the woman's car to go to the station
(D) Drive his car instead of taking the train

30. What does the woman imply the man should do?

(A) Return the lamp to the store
(B) Have the lamp repaired
(C) Buy different lightbulbs
(D) Borrow a lamp from a colleague

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Part B

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

After you hear a question, read the 4 possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

31. What is the conversation mainly about?

(A) A concert the woman attended
(B) The man's collection of CDs
(C) A new software program
(D) An instrument the woman is learning to play

32. Why did the woman apologize to the man?

(A) She lost one of his CDs.
(B) She did not invite him to the concert.
(C) She missed class.
(D) She forgot about a meeting.

33. What is unusual about the baryton?

(A) It does not need to be tuned.
(B) It has two sets of strings.
(C) Its pitch is exceptionally high.
(D) It is played with the hands and feet.

34. What does the woman want to borrow from the man?

(A) A baryton
(B) Some CDs
(C) A computer program
(D) His class notes

35. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

(A) A change in sea turtle behavior
(B) A form of light pollution
(C) Various ways different animals perceive light
(D) Ecological building designs

36. What does the professor imply about polarized light that occurs in nature?

(A) It is weakest on water surfaces.
(B) It makes it difficult for animals to see.
(C) It is needed by many animals to survive.
(D) It is similar to light from streetlights.

37. According to the professor, how do glass buildings affect wildlife?

(A) They block animals' view in their search of food.
(B) They may mislead animals in their search for water.
(C) Most animals cannot tolerate their light reflections.
(D) Many migrating birds fly into them.

Part C

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

After you hear a question, read the 4 possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example:

On the recording, you hear:

Sample Answer
Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

Now listen to a sample question:

In your test book, you read: What is the main purpose of the program?

(A) To demonstrate the latest use of computer graphics
(B) To discuss the possibility of an economic depression
(C) To explain the workings of the brain
(D) To dramatize a famous mystery story

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

Now listen to another sample question:

Sample Answer
Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ ●

In your test book, you read: Why does the speaker recommend watching the program?

(A) It is required of all science majors.
(B) It will never be shown again.
(C) It can help viewers improve their memory skills.
(D) It will help with course work.

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

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38. What does the professor mainly discuss?

(A) Differences between longitudinal stucies and cross-sectional studies
(B) Advantages of cohort studies over other research approaches
(C) Differences between child psychology and adult psychology
(D) Recent improvements in research methodologies

39. What question is investigated by the research studies that the professor describes?

(A) Whether shyness is a learned behavior
(B) Whether shyness can affect children's learning
(C) Whether many different factors contribute to shyness
(D) Whether shyness in children is related to age

40. What is one of the problems with longitudinal studies that the professor mentions?

(A) Their results are difficult to analyze.
(B) They can be used only in studies of young children.
(C) Participants may not be available for the entire study.
(D) Researchers do not consider the results of such studies reliable.

41. How would a cross-sectional study observe children?

(A) By observing one group of children as they grow
(B) By observing groups of different-aged children at one point in time
(C) By comparing children's behavior at home to their behavior at school
(D) By comparing children's behavior to their parents' behavior

42. What does the professor mainly discuss?

(A) Ways in which human activities affect aquifers
(B) The formation of Earth's gravitational field
(C) The impact of Earth's gravitational anomalies on satellites
(D) Variations in Earth's gravitational field

43. What does the professor emphasize about the instruments on the satellites he mentions?

(A) They were recently replaced.
(B) They are extremely precise.
(C) Their settings are changed seasonally.
(D) Their data are used to make new maps on a daily basis.

44. According to the professor, where is Earth's gravitational force the strongest?

(A) At sea level
(B) At the equator
(C) On mountaintops
(D) Over aquifers

45. What do gravity anomaly maps indicate about California's agricultural region?

(A) Water levels in aquifers there are declining.
(B) The region has more aquifers than previously thought.
(C) Water-conservation efforts there are effective.
(D) The region used to be covered by glaciers.

46. What does the professor say about climate change?

(A) It is already intensifying droughts in California.
(B) Its effects are more significant in areas with stronger gravity.
(C) It can cause measurable changes in gravity in certain areas.
(D) Its impact on sea levels has not been measured.

47. What is the talk mainly about?

(A) How people in rural areas preserved food
(B) The construction of icehouses
(C) An important industry in the nineteenth century
(D) How improvements in transportation affected industry

48. What does the speaker imply about springhouses?

(A) Only wealthy families had them.
(B) They were important to the ice industry.
(C) They were built mostly on the east coast.
(D) They are no longer in common use.

49. According to the speaker, what made the ice industry obsolete?

(A) Modern technology for the kitchen
(B) Improved transportation systems
(C) Industrial use of streams and rivers
(D) Increased temperatures in many areas

50. What was the purpose of an icebox?

(A) To keep train engines cool
(B) To preserve perishable food
(C) To store ice while it was being transported
(D) To lift blocks of ice from frozen lakes and ponds

This is the end of Section 1, Listening Comprehension.

Stop work on Section 1.

Read the directions for Section 2 and begin work.

DO NOT read or work on any other section of the test for the next 25 minutes.

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Section 2: Structure and Written Expression

Time: 25 minutes

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

Structure

Directions: Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Example I **Sample Answer** Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

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

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

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

1. Rhymes result from sound rather than spelling, and words neither have to be spelled the same way _____ look alike in order to rhyme.

(A) not
(B) and
(C) nor
(D) either

2. The gardenia, about 200 species _____ to tropical and subtropical countries, was named in honor of eighteenth-century naturalist Alexander Garden.

(A) native of which are
(B) are native of which
(C) which are native of
(D) of which are native

3. Bioethics is _____ the moral and social implications of techniques resulting from advances in the biological sciences.

(A) study
(B) studied
(C) the study of
(D) the study that

4. When _____ from REM (Rapid Eye Movement) sleep, a state in which brain activity resembles the waking state, they usually report that they have been dreaming.

(A) awakened people
(B) people awakening
(C) are people awakening
(D) people are awakened

5. In their designs the Shakers always sought _____ to a problem, whether it was a rocking chair or a steam engine.

(A) the simplest solution
(B) the solution of simplest
(C) the solution that simplification
(D) which solution simplest

6. Carbohydrates, _____ of the three principal constituents of food, form the bulk of the average human diet.

(A) are one
(B) one that
(C) one
(D) which one

7. Eva Gatling directed _____ in Huntington, New York, from 1962 until 1978.

(A) the Heckscher Museum
(B) the Heckscher Museum was
(C) how the Heckscher Museum
(D) and the Heckscher Museum

8. Geometrically, the hyperbolic functions are related to the hyperbola, _____ the trigonometric functions are related to the circle.

(A) just as
(B) same
(C) similar to
(D) and similar

9. United States aviation pioneer Amelia Earhart set _____ long-distance flight records.

(A) of several
(B) several the
(C) several
(D) several of

10. The brilliance of the Sun's disk makes observations of the corona and nearby stars _____ with ordinary telescopes, except during an eclipse.

(A) impossibility
(B) impossible
(C) they are impossible
(D) are impossible

11. Distantly related to pigs, _____ the great Indian rhinoceros as the second largest living land animal.

(A) rivaling the hippopotamus
(B) the rival of the hippopotamus
(C) which the hippopotamus rivals
(D) the hippopotamus rivals

12. Psychologists who study information processing have found _____ to identify and describe several memory structures and control processes.

(A) is instructive
(B) instructive
(C) it instructive
(D) as instructive

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13. Not until the 1820s _____ part of the curriculum of Harvard and Yale universities.

(A) physical education became
(B) physical education had become
(C) did physical education become
(D) when physical education became

14. Perhaps even more important than the accuracy and reliability of a meteorological instrument _____.

(A) that positioning it is correct
(B) is positioned correctly
(C) that its correct position
(D) is that it be positioned correctly

15. Ellis Island in Upper New York Bay was the principal reception center _____ the United States from 1892 to 1943.

(A) immigrants entered
(B) which immigrants entered
(C) through which immigrants entered
(D) which immigrants who entered

Written Expression

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

Example I **Sample Answer** ● Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

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

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

16. The earliest known inhabitants of North America were a people of whose
A B
culture was highly oriented toward music and dance.
C D

17. Write poetry is a craft in which the poet works with words as a carpenter
A B C
works with wood.
D

18. If the circumference of any circle is divided by the circle's diameter, the
A B
result of the calculation will always the same.
C D

19. The mountains, especially the Rocky Mountains, formerly constituted a
A
seriously barrier to east-west trade in British Columbia.
B C D

20. Earth's atmosphere is in perpetual motion because differences in solar heating
A B C
that occur between the equator and the poles.
D

21. Research on artificial intelligence began after soon the development of the
A B C
modern digital computer in the 1940s.
D

22. Among 1963 and 1965 United States manufacturers of detergents voluntarily
A B
changed their processes to produce only biodegradable, or soft, detergents.
C D

23. In terms of its size, influence, and visible, the corporation has become the
A B
dominant business form in industrial countries.
C D

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24. The painting style of the photorealists, which they arose in the late 1960s,
A B
favored such subjects as neon signs, cafeterias, and common urban and
C D
suburban scenes.

25. The Music Division of the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., was
established in 1897 and has more than six million items in itself collections.
A B C D

26. Scientists cannot agree on a single definition formal of life, although most
A B
people think that they can recognize a living thing when they see it.
C D

27. Success in acting is achieved only by the relatively few persons who combine
A B C
natural talent with well-developed techniques, dedicate, and self-discipline.
D

28. Traditionally, a trial jury in the United States consists of twelve people, often
A B C
with one or two additional jurors, nor alternates.
D

29. Like wood, paper is a hygroscopic material; that is, it absorbs water from, and
A B C
also release water into, the air.
D

30. Several factors responsible for the Oklahoma Dust Bowl of the 1930s were
A B
the character of the soil, the climatic and the types of agriculture practiced.
C D

31. Dehydrated food is prepared by removing water from fresh food to yield a
A B
relatively dry, stable product in which the growth of microorganisms are
C D
inhibited.

32. Fireworks, combustible or explosive preparations using for entertainment, wer
A B
probably first devised in ancient China.
C D

33. As a dogfish swims, an S-shaped wave passes down its body toward its tail
A B C
to provide many of its forward propulsion.
D

34. Marshes, wetland areas characterized by plant grassy growth, are
A B
distinguished from swamps, wetlands where trees grow.
C D

35. A documentary film shapes factual material and interprets it for purposes of
A B C
education or the entertainment.
D

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36. Native to South America and cultivated there for thousands of years, the peanut
A B
is said to have introduced to North America by early explorers.
C D

37. The igloo, a temporarily winter home built by the Inuits of Canada and
A B
Greenland, is generally dome shaped and is usually made from blocks of snow.
C D

38. Boston began a series of urban renewal project during the 1960s, emphasizing
A B
renovation and modern architectural styles harmonious with the traditional
C D
buildings.

39. Copper, a soft yellowish-red metal whose use dates back to prehistoric times,
A B
has been mined for over 6,000 years ago.
C D

40. In 1999 astronomers found evidence of six new planets orbiting distant
A
stars, bringing to 28 the number of planets then known to exist out the solar
B C D
system.

This is the end of Section 2.

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

DO NOT read or work on any other section of the test.

At the end of 25 minutes, go on to Section 3.

Use exactly 55 minutes to work on Section 3.

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