READING: GRAMMAR

51. It is likely that by the time the next census is given, much of the information on the current census _____.

A. to change
B. has changed
C. will have changed
D. has been changing

52. Despite its prevalence and serious effects, diabetes research has historically been underfunded _____ other diseases.

A. for research compare to
B. compared to research for
C. comparing the research of
D. in comparison with researching to

53. _____ staying up all night to finish a very important paper, Sandy slept all day and missed her class.

A. For
B. Once
C. After
D. Since

54. Even the team's most ardent supporters must have been surprised by how successful last season's campaign turned out _____.

A. to be
B. it was
C. had been
D. was being

55. After eight hours of lifting heavy boxes, we all agreed to call off _____ everything in one day.

A. to try move
B. trying to move
C. not try moving
D. on not to try moving

56. Among many employers, there is a common bias that younger workers tend to be _____ are older.

A. innovative more than who
B. those who are innovating more
C. more innovative than those who
D. who are more than innovative that

57. "Do you know when Professor Smith's expected to give us our grades?"
"I'm certain she'll do it _____."

A. soon she's able to
B. as soon as she's able to
C. she's able to do it soon
D. however she's soon able to

58. In a famous study on greed and scarcity, psychologists ran an experiment in which they offered a child two cookies, _____.

A. as small and as large
B. the smaller and larger
C. one was small and large
D. one small and one large

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING: GRAMMAR

59. By comparing students' best and worst scores, the computer develops personalized simulations to keep _____ at their optimal level.
   A. so they perform
   B. them to perform
   C. they will perform
   D. them performing

60. Edward Lorenz coined the phrase "Butterfly Effect" to refer to _____ small occurrences can have enormous consequences.
   A. the manner of
   B. in which manner
   C. what is a manner of
   D. the manner in which

61. The experiment was designed to compare _____ to play a variety of instruments, given no prior musical knowledge.
   A. relatively difficult to learn
   B. a relative learning difficulty
   C. being relatively difficult to learn
   D. the relative difficulty of learning

62. The design by Adams consists of a cluster of buildings _____ a central courtyard containing apple trees and recreational spaces.
   A. arranging from
   B. arranged around
   C. are arranged among
   D. to arrange throughout

63. Only after accepting Kramer's challenge _____ he had fallen into his opponent's trap.
   A. realized Lipsky
   B. Lipsky did realize
   C. did Lipsky realize
   D. was it Lipsky who realized

64. _____ to compare the chlorine found in Bass Lake with that present in various other saline waters.
   A. It may be interested
   B. It may be of interest
   C. There may be interest of
   D. There may be interesting

65. During the Eocene epoch, 50 million years ago, most North American mammals were very _____ what we see today.
   A. differed with
   B. difference to
   C. different from
   D. differently than

66. It is difficult to study human intelligence; what is considered "smart" is determined _____ our genes.
   A. by that culture as
   B. by as much as culture
   C. so much by culture than
   D. as much by our culture as by

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING: CLOZE

This passage is about sanitation.

Good sanitation practices are essential for all food-related operations. Buildings, plants, and other areas must be maintained in sanitary condition and in good (67) . Equipment, such as utensils and surfaces that come (68) contact with food, must be cleaned in a (69) that protects against food contamination. Toxic cleaning compounds, sanitizing agents, and pesticide chemicals need to be identified, and stored (70) that safeguards food, surfaces, or food-packaging materials.

No pests are allowed in (71) area of a food plant. Effective measures should be taken to (72) pests from entering all processing areas and from coming into contact with any food. The use of insecticides is permitted only (73) , in order to keep food processing areas and equipment from being contaminated.

In wet processing operations, all food-contact surfaces need to be cleaned and sanitized before use and after any activity (74) food-contact surfaces may have become contaminated. (75) equipment and utensils are in continuous operation, surfaces should be cleaned and sanitized (76) necessary. Keeping facilities clean ensures the delivery of safe food to consumers.

67. A. kind
B. repair
C. capacity
D. situation

68. A. into
B. across
C. among
D. through

69. A. display
B. quality
C. manner
D. program

70. A. so
B. safely
C. in a way
D. because

71. A. all
B. any
C. either
D. whatever

72. A. the
B. ensure
C. exclude
D. prevent

73. A. in any circumstances
B. under certain conditions
C. in no uncertain terms
D. under consideration

74. A. as if
B. so that
C. in order
D. during which

75. A. For
B. Since
C. Where
D. Similarly

76. A. is
B. as
C. well
D. really

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING: CLOZE

This passage is about indoor plants.

The term "indoor plant" can be used to define any plant not growing in its natural habitat. To understand why this definition is appropriate, consider the steps (77) to protect less hardy plants by people living in temperate climates. In this (78) of climate, the four seasons are (79): summers are hopefully warm, and winter temperatures often fall below freezing. A plant that (80) in tropical or subtropical regions cannot survive under frosty conditions. It must, therefore, be given (81) during the cold months. (82) some people are fortunate enough to have heated greenhouses, for the majority of people, that means taking the plant indoors.

On the other hand, many people live in regions of the world where the temperatures never fall below freezing. But what about excessive heat? In (83) regions, the outside temperature may become so hot that people need fans and air conditioning systems for comfort. If a plant is (84) to a temperate climate, with four seasons, it will have trouble thriving in a hot environment. (85) , it is necessary to try and duplicate the plant's normal growing environment. Again, (86) taking the plant indoors.

77. A. to need
B. needed
C. needing
D. needed by

78. A. sort
B. time
C. mildest
D. temperature

79. A. several
B. express
C. peculiar
D. distinct

80. A. stems
B. creates
C. originates
D. introduces

81. A. up
B. shield
C. protection
D. preservation

82. A. Yet
B. Despite
C. However
D. Although

83. A. all
B. the
C. these
D. which

84. A. agreed
B. apprised
C. acquainted
D. accustomed

85. A. Otherwise
B. Nevertheless
C. In such cases
D. In all likelihood

86. A. it may sometimes need
B. this often means
C. without having to
D. in correspondence with

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING: VOCABULARY

87. The new policy will _____ tough penalties on people who are found to be using university property for personal business.

A. incite
B. impose
C. confer
D. prosecute

88. _____, the same students who participate in the winter program should continue to work on the project in spring, to ensure continuity.

A. Ideally
B. Promptly
C. Afterwards
D. beforehand

89. A hypothesis is a proposed explanation for a phenomenon or problem, often _____ on prior knowledge and logical deduction.

A. based
B. settled
C. worked
D. related

90. In early August, the Oceanic Administration updated its Atlantic hurricane _____, predicting a season with an above-average number of tropical storms.

A. chance
B. outlook
C. direction
D. viewpoint

91. To _____ with the museum's fifth anniversary, the six statues went on full display in June, gleaming from their modern makeover.

A. concur
B. contract
C. coincide
D. converge

92. After a second student became ill, officials agreed to investigate the cafeteria's quality issues in _____ with an independent auditor.

A. reference
B. accordance
C. conjunction
D. consequence

93. The Patels' missing puppy finally _____ at their door the day after they put posters all over the neighborhood.

A. let in
B. ran away
C. turned up
D. showed off

94. All _____ from the auction will go toward WHQR to help support their music and local news programming.

A. portions
B. products
C. proceeds
D. premiums

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING:VOCABULARY

95. Florida's heat waves, with temperatures over 100°F, have put both young and old at _____ of heat-related illnesses.

A. risk
B. crisis
C. danger
D. prospect

96. Student Affairs Office representatives are required to respond to complaints and try to _____ any problems students may have.

A. recede
B. resolve
C. restrict
D. reinforce

97. "I'm getting frustrated that I haven't even been called in for an interview."
"_____. I'm sure you'll find a job soon."

A. Bring it up
B. Figure it out
C. Hang in there
D. Have a go at it

98. In the past 36 years, George Metz reckons that he has run more than 20,000 miles – _____ to take him halfway around the world.

A. ample
B. enough
C. plentiful
D. complete

99. Historically, the city's residents lived and shopped near their workplaces, which explains why each neighborhood has its own distinctive _____.

A. aspect
B. complex
C. character
D. aspiration

100. When describing your product, try to provide detailed information about its features and avoid anything _____ or exaggerated.

A. ambient
B. amicable
C. amusable
D. ambiguous

101. Dr. Lee's work is often cited by opposite sides in the fierce national _____ over free-market competition in public schools.

A. culture
B. debate
C. education
D. contention

102. The expanding economy created new freedom for young people, who _____ began to leave their families and live on their own.

A. distinctly
B. summarily
C. increasingly
D. consecutively

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING

This passage is about a form of energy.

Wind turbines take the energy of the wind and convert it to electrical power. The idea of harnessing the wind's power has existed for thousands of years in the form of windmills and water pumps, but modern engineers have extended this concept to a wide range of applications, from small devices that power traffic lights, to multi-acre wind farms that power entire cities.

The largest wind turbines in use today rise to about 400 feet in height. They require huge towers with deep foundations, are expensive to build, and are vulnerable to weather-based interruptions. For at least a century, engineers have dreamed of pulling electricity from high in the atmosphere, where the winds provide as much as four times the power of ground-level flows. However, only recently have lightweight materials and computer guidance systems emerged that make the idea feasible.

While no single design has emerged as a frontrunner, the most efficient airborne turbines swoop through the air like a kite at altitudes of 800 to 2000 feet. Known as crosswind models, these models are equipped with rotors that act as both turbines and propellers and are tethered to the ground using a long cable. Direct-drive generators send electricity down the tether to a ground station. Given the higher wind speeds at altitude, crosswind turbines can deliver twice the energy per unit of capacity than conventional turbines, and with no tower, they use 90% less material, reducing costs.

For all their advantages, however, the questions surrounding airborne wind power generation are significant. How do you safely suspend airborne turbines hundreds or thousands of feet off the ground? How do you avoid interference with aviation? How do you keep them aloft for long periods of time without having to perform maintenance? Enthusiasts for the technology believe all these issues are not only surmountable, they are worth overcoming, because when it comes to wind's potential for providing consistent, inexpensive, and renewable energy, the sky is literally the limit.

103. What is the main purpose of the first paragraph?
   A. to compare wind power to other technologies
   B. to place modern turbines in a historical context
   C. to describe the problem wind turbines are designed to solve
   D. to present the range of tasks airborne turbines are capable of performing

104. What is said to be a benefit of airborne vs ground-level turbines?
   A. faster power generation
   B. more reliable access to energy
   C. increased power storage capacity
   D. less vulnerability to electrical interference

105. What is implied about crosswind models?
   A. They travel higher into the atmosphere than other airborne turbines.
   B. They are the airborne turbine design most likely to be mass-produced.
   C. They generate electricity with the least waste of materials and effort.
   D. They need to be used in conjunction with ground-based wind turbines.

106. What function does the tether play in crosswind turbines?
   A. It stores energy.
   B. It generates power.
   C. It enables navigation.
   D. It transmits electricity.

107. What is said to be a challenge for modern turbines?
   A. servicing equipment at high altitudes
   B. producing them at an inexpensive price
   C. avoiding interference from flying animals
   D. generating sufficient energy to power big cities

108. In the final sentence of the last paragraph, what does the author mean by **surmountable**?
   A. debatable
   B. vulnerable
   C. unavoidable
   D. conquerable

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING

This passage is about a study involving dogs.

Behavioral evidence has long suggested that dogs can recognize human emotions. A new study now helps us understand why. The research shows that dogs, like humans, have a dedicated region in their brains that processes emotional information.

Researchers in the 1990s first identified a part of the human brain that processes the non-linguistic aspects of human voices. That is, this region does not decode words and sentences; rather, it registers the emotional tone of the sounds, such as whether a speaker is happy, angry, or afraid. Later, macaque monkeys were found to have a similar region of the brain. The new experiment was designed to see if this brain region could be found in an animal that is not a primate.

Scientists used the same technology that had been used with humans and macaques, scanning the brain with an MRI scanner that measures brain activity and records which areas are active. The researchers tested 11 dogs and compared their brains to those of 22 human volunteers. They put headphones on each participant and let them listen to three types of sounds: human voices, dog vocalizations, and "environmental noises" (cars, ringing phones).

The team discovered that dogs and humans process "emotional sounds" similarly. When the researchers played human sounds, such as laughter, an area near the dogs' primary auditory cortex lit up – exactly the same as in humans. Similarly, emotionally charged dog sounds, such as growling, lit up the same brain region in both groups. Predictably, both groups responded most strongly to sounds made by their own species. One surprise, however, was that one region of the brain — the frontmost portion of the temporal lobe — became strongly activated when both dogs and people heard human voices. This result suggests that dogs' minds are keenly attuned to human emotions.

This may help explain the long and special relationship between the two species. Humans domesticated dogs over 30,000 years ago, and dogs have long been considered "man's best friend." The recent study suggests that the parallel brain sensitivity to voices and emotions may partially account for our unique bond.

109. What is a significant finding of the new study?
- A. definitive proof that dogs are capable of experiencing emotions
- B. evidence of an emotional processing center in a non-primate brain
- C. discovery of a part of the brain that processes voices non-linguistically
- D. confirmation of an evolutionary connection between humans and dogs

110. What can be inferred about the emotional processing center of the human brain?
- A. It is able to convert words into emotions.
- B. It does not respond to offensive language.
- C. It is located in the frontmost portion of the temporal lobe.
- D. It responds differently depending on one's relationship to the speaker.

111. What is mentioned as a feature of the new study?
- A. Sounds were presented in groups of three.
- B. Twice as many dog subjects as humans were used.
- C. It was a continuation of research conducted in the 1990s.
- D. Innovative use of brain scanning technology was involved.

112. What result of the new study does the author suggest could have been anticipated?
- A. The strong activation of dogs' brains in response to human voices.
- B. The lack of response by humans to emotionally charged dog vocalizations.
- C. The identification of an area in dogs' brains that processes emotional sounds.
- D. The responsiveness of both groups to sounds made by their own species.

113. What does the word **this** in the first sentence of the last paragraph refer to?
- A. hearing human voices
- B. human domestication of dogs
- C. attunement to human emotions
- D. relationship between the two species

114. What does the author imply in the final paragraph?
- A. Dogs' brains have physically evolved.
- B. Domestication of dogs increased dogs' sensitivity.
- C. Dogs and humans have similar brain sensitivity.
- D. Dogs only recently developed sensitivity to human emotions.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING

his passage is about an astronomical event.

Astronomers say four giant galaxies are crashing into ach other, in one of the biggest interstellar pileups ever ecorded. The galaxies will eventually merge together nto a single galaxy 10 times larger than our own Milky Vay. Scientists say the event provides an extraordinary pportunity to study how galaxies form.

Galactic mergers are not uncommon in the universe. Mergers between one large galaxy and several smaller ones – called minor mergers – are well documented. Mergers between two galaxies of similar size have also been observed. A merger between multiple large galaxies, however, is unprecedented and when it is completed, the resulting galaxy will be one of the biggest in the universe.

The event was first spotted when scientists at the Müller Observatory observed an unusually bright plume of light emanating from four elliptical galaxies approximately five billion light years from Earth. Analysis of the plume revealed it was comprised of billions of stars being hurled out from the ongoing clash. Subsequent observations through an X-Ray telescope were used to calculate the mass of the clashing galaxies, which revealed they were among the largest in that sector of the universe.

All the stars studied so far from the merger appear to be over 10 billion years old – relatively old by galactic standards. Until recently, this would have contradicted a major theory of galactic formation: the hierarchical model. Under this model, smaller galaxies undergo successive mergers to form larger ones, creating stars as they go. By this theory, larger galaxies such as the four currently merging should contain much younger stars.

In the current merger, however, it appears no new stars are being formed. The explanation may lie in the concept of gas-rich vs gas-poor mergers. In gas-rich mergers, the galaxies are soaked with gas that ignites to form new stars. In gas-poor mergers, no new stars are formed. Indeed, the Müller observations demonstrate that gas is a missing component in the current quadruple merger, perhaps explaining why only old stars have been found.

115. What can be inferred about the phenomenon described in this article?
   A. It confirmed an earlier scientific theory.
   B. It took multiple observations to be confirmed.
   C. It was mistaken at first for a different phenomenon.
   D. It required the cooperation of several observatories.

116. What is unusual about the astronomical event that is underway?
   A. the number of galaxies that are merging
   B. the amount of gas in the merging galaxies
   C. the large dimensions of the merging galaxies
   D. the similarity in size between the merging galaxies

117. Why are minor mergers mentioned?
   A. to emphasize the uniqueness of the current event
   B. to provide background on how galaxies are formed
   C. to give a sense of the mass of the astronomical event
   D. to provide a sense of the size of the galaxy being formed

118. What specific information does the article provide about the galaxies involved in the current merger?
   A. their shape
   B. their total mass
   C. their speed of travel
   D. their distance from each other

119. What is the relevance of the galaxies' age?
   A. It explains why the merger is occurring.
   B. It illustrates how young stars are formed.
   C. It clarifies the role of gas in galactic mergers.
   D. It supports a new theory of galactic creation.

120. What is implied about the role of gas in galactic mergers?
   A. The size of the galaxies indicates the presence of gas.
   B. The presence of gas equates to the size of the merger.
   C. The lack of gas correlates to the absence of young stars.
   D. The presence of young stars indicates a possible lack of gas.

— End of the test —

LIVEWORKSHEETS