

Part 1 Listening

1.

- (A) He thinks he got a good grade.
- (B) The history grades were all C or above.
- (C) No one got history grades.
- (D) All the grades were C or lower.

2.

- (A) The parking lots were full before 10:00.
- (B) It was impossible to start class by 10:00.
- (C) He parked the car before class at 10:00.
- (D) The possibility of finding a place to park increased.

3.

- (A) She's found a new ring.
- (B) She would like a hug.
- (C) She's shopping for a carpet.
- (D) She's thankful she has a rag.

4.

- (A) In a department store.
- (B) In a bank.
- (C) In an accounting firm.
- (D) In a checkout line.



5.

- (A) Jane usually visits San Francisco for her vacations.
- (B) Jane's cousin often visits San Francisco.
- (C) Whenever there's a holiday, Jane's cousin goes to San Francisco.
- (D) Whenever there's a holiday, Jane leaves San Francisco.

READING

Questions 1–10

1. Which of the following best expresses the primary purpose of the passage?

- (A) To demonstrate how Newtonian physics was completely disproved by modern Einsteinian relativity.
- (B) To examine a major shift in how historians understand the historical development of scientific knowledge.
- (C) To advocate for the complete abandonment of empirical testing in scientific research.
- (D) To defend classical teleological theories against contemporary sociological critiques.

2. The word "teleological" in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- (A) oriented toward a ultimate purpose or pre-determined end
- (B) reliant on chaotic and unpredictable biological processes
- (C) based strictly on mathematical calculations and formulas
- (D) restricted to ancient philosophical traditions



3. According to Paragraph 2, how does the scientific community typically respond when first confronted with anomalous data?

- (A) By immediately discarding the prevailing theoretical paradigm.
- (B) By replacing empirical observation with purely theoretical speculation.
- (C) By downplaying, reinterpreting, or dismissing the anomalies as errors.
- (D) By holding a formal vote among scientific institutions to resolve the issue.

4. The phrase "theory-laden" in Paragraph 2 implies that empirical observations are:

- (A) entirely free from personal bias or theoretical assumptions
- (B) influenced and shaped by the existing theoretical frameworks of the researcher
- (C) impossible to verify through controlled physical experiments
- (D) burdened by excessively complex mathematical calculations

5. Why does the author mention Newtonian mechanics and Einsteinian relativity in Paragraph 3?

- (A) To prove that space and time are immutable physical constants.
- (B) To illustrate how key concepts undergo semantic and conceptual shifts during a paradigm transition.
- (C) To criticize Isaac Newton for failing to account for high-velocity particle physics.
- (D) To argue that physics is the only discipline susceptible to scientific revolutions.

6. The word "incommensurability" in Paragraph 3 suggests that competing paradigms are:

- (A) easily measured using standard mathematical units
- (B) fundamentally incompatible due to differing baseline concepts and assumptions
- (C) mutually supportive in verifying broad empirical facts
- (D) identical in their methodological and taxonomic requirements

7. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that when proponents of rival paradigms engage in debate, they often:

- (A) quickly reach a consensus by applying shared definitions
- (B) struggle to communicate effectively because they use key terms differently
- (C) rely exclusively on mathematical equations to avoid linguistic ambiguity
- (D) reject all empirical evidence in favor of political negotiations

8. Which of the following best describes the reaction of detractors mentioned in Paragraph 4?

- (A) They welcome the idea that scientific truth is entirely subjective and culture-bound.
- (B) They worry that attributing consensus to sociological factors risks epistemological relativism.
- (C) They assert that technological progress has completely halted due to paradigm shifts.
- (D) They urge historians to ignore the mathematical continuity of physical sciences.

9. The word "contingent" in Paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:

- (A) dependent upon specific conditions or circumstances
- (B) entirely hostile to objective logical reasoning
- (C) permanently fixed and unchangeable
- (D) universally acknowledged by all researchers

10. According to Paragraph 4, contemporary historiography currently views scientific progress as:

- (A) a purely random sequence of sociological events without empirical validity
- (B) a balanced synthesis combining empirical rigor with socio-historical influences
- (C) a strict return to classical teleological models of seamless accumulation
- (D) an outdated academic discipline that has been superseded by technological design