1. What does the woman imply?
   (A) She lost the man's calculator.
   (B) She will lend the man her calculator.
   (C) The calculator may be under the man's book.
   (D) The man will not have time to find the calculator.

2. What does the man suggest the woman do?
   (A) Work in the astronomy department
   (B) Add another course next spring
   (C) Find a job for the summer
   (D) Take an astronomy course in the summer

3. What does the woman imply about the man?
   (A) He should work at home.
   (B) He can use the lab on the weekend.
   (C) He will have to repeat the experiment next week.
   (D) He forgot to return the key to security.

4. What does the man mean?
   (A) He and his parents plan to visit Japan.
   (B) He recently returned from Japan.
   (C) His sweatshirt came from Japan.
   (D) The weather can be very cold in some parts of Japan.

5. What does the woman mean?
   (A) She will go to the restaurant with the man.
   (B) She will meet the man and his friends later in the evening.
   (C) She has already had dinner.
   (D) She will not change her original plans.

6. What can be inferred about the man?
   (A) He will register for the conference.
   (B) He has nearly completed all his research.
   (C) He is not teaching any classes today.
   (D) He went to the wrong Web site.

7. What does the woman imply?
   (A) The bicycle is too big for her.
   (B) She bought the bicycle at a good price.
   (C) She did not know about the store on Harrison Street.
   (D) She has not used her bike all summer.

8. What does the woman imply?
   (A) She did not buy the ticket.
   (B) The ticket was expensive.
   (C) She does not know how much the ticket cost.
   (D) There are still a few tickets left.

9. What does the professor mean?
   (A) She will extend the deadline for the paper.
   (B) She has already made an exception for the student.
   (C) She does not accept late papers.
   (D) She cannot meet with the student in the library.

10. What can be inferred about the man?
    (A) He lives far from the university.
    (B) He is moving next month.
    (C) He prefers living on campus.
    (D) He might be able to help the woman.

11. What does the woman mean?
    (A) She agrees with the man.
    (B) She would like to see the movie a second time.
    (C) She has not seen the movie.
    (D) She does not understand the man's point.

12. What does the man imply about his sister?
    (A) She delayed submitting her application.
    (B) She does not know if her application will be accepted.
    (C) She was glad to finally receive the letter.
    (D) She started her classes several weeks ago.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

13. What does the woman imply?

(A) She was also late for the meeting.
(B) She is waiting for Mark to fix her car.
(C) The meeting has not started yet.
(D) The bus did not arrive on time.

14. What does the man mean?

(A) He does not like to wake up early in the morning.
(B) The woman seems unusually sad.
(C) There is no special reason for his good mood.
(D) He was not in a good mood when he woke up.

15. What does the woman mean?

(A) She took a history class last year.
(B) She does not trust the man's opinion.
(C) She probably will not take any history classes.
(D) She did not like her sociology professor.

16. What does the man mean?

(A) He is very busy now.
(B) He has to check his schedule.
(C) He can meet the woman at six o'clock.
(D) He prefers to meet the woman some other time.

17. What does the man imply?

(A) The course is too difficult.
(B) The professor changed his mind.
(C) The final exam was cancelled.
(D) The woman misunderstood the professor.

18. What does the man mean?

(A) The woman deserves the recognition.
(B) The woman should tell her friends how she feels.
(C) The woman's friends do not know about the scholarship.
(D) The woman should apply for a scholarship.

19. What will the woman probably do next?

(A) Ask the man to help her figure out how to use her new computer
(B) Let the man use her computer
(C) Take her computer to a repair shop
(D) Help the man fix his computer

20. What does the man mean?

(A) He was at the health center earlier today.
(B) He intends to get his blood pressure checked.
(C) He does not have time to wait in line today.
(D) He is not concerned about his blood pressure.

21. What does the woman mean?

(A) She plans to visit the man occasionally.
(B) She hopes the man is able to find a job.
(C) She would like to hear from the man.
(D) She wants to know when the man will return.

22. What does the woman imply?

(A) She does not know where her pen is.
(B) The man may borrow her pen.
(C) She does not buy expensive pens.
(D) The man has found her missing pen.

23. What can be inferred from this conversation?

(A) The man's directions were not very good.
(B) The woman forgot to take the man's directions with her.
(C) The woman was not able to drive to the conference.
(D) The conference was not very interesting.

24. What does the woman mean?

(A) She will meet the man at the café.
(B) She has not yet read the proposal.
(C) The proposal has been approved.
(D) The café does not need renovations.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

25. What does the woman suggest the man do?

(A) Buy a different kind of medicine
(B) See a doctor
(C) Take a second pill
(D) Avoid taking any medication

26. What does the man imply about Phil?

(A) He changed his plans about school.
(B) His parents are coming out to visit him.
(C) He was only out of school one semester.
(D) He is going to take next semester off.

27. What does the woman imply?

(A) The man should follow the florist's advice.
(B) The man should go to a different florist.
(C) She bought flowers from the same florist.
(D) Cutting flowers does not make them last longer.

28. What does the man imply?

(A) There was not enough time for questions.
(B) The lecture topic was not interesting.
(C) The speaker was difficult to hear.
(D) The audience's questions were not interesting.

29. What does the man mean?

(A) He wants to give the woman more information.
(B) He does not mind waiting to see the dentist.
(C) He does not remember where he put the dentist's card.
(D) He will take the woman to the dentist's office soon.

30. What does the woman imply?

(A) She also has a presentation to do.
(B) She enjoys speaking in front of other people.
(C) The man's presentation will be a success.
(D) The man should practice his presentation.

31. What are the students mainly discussing?

(A) A swimming competition
(B) A singing contest
(C) The water temperature at the beach
(D) The woman's schedule this semester

32. What does the woman say about the winners of the competition?

(A) They have won for the past three years.
(B) They placed second last year.
(C) They practiced for three months prior to the competition.
(D) She thought they did not perform well.

33. How did the man spend his weekend?

(A) Studying in the library
(B) Practicing his singing
(C) Walking on the beach
(D) Swimming in the ocean

34. What does the woman say about her weekend schedule?

(A) She spent many hours on a bus.
(B) She was too busy to enjoy the beach.
(C) She had plenty of time to study.
(D) She did not have time to watch the competition.

35. What is the conversation mainly about?

(A) The first Japanese artist to start an art school in the United States
(B) Two artists' efforts to promote Japanese art in Europe
(C) One artist's struggle to overcome financial difficulties
(D) Influences on one artist's work

36. What kind of work did Noguchi's father do?

(A) He wrote poetry.
(B) He built houses.
(C) He designed gardens.
(D) He created modern sculptures.

37. According to the professor, what did Noguchi learn to do when he was a child in Japan?

(A) Draw the human figure
(B) See similarities between poetry and visual art
(C) Appreciate and work with natural materials
(D) Use money wisely

LIVEWORKSHEETS

38. What is the main purpose of the lecture?

(A) To analyze the importance of touch in marketing
(B) To compare marketing strategies involving touch and smell
(C) To explain why shoppers rely more on touch than on their other senses
(D) To introduce a new way to conduct market research

39. According to the professor, what psychological feeling do shoppers tend to have when they touch an item of merchandise?

(A) That they have more time to make a purchasing decision
(B) That they are highly valued by the owner of the store
(C) That the item they are touching is already theirs
(D) That the price of the item is too high

40. What does the professor imply about marketers who sell items online?

(A) Their customers like that the products are not touched by others.
(B) They get more returned items than traditional stores do.
(C) Their descriptions ought to help shoppers imagine how items feel.
(D) Their photographs are often ineffective.

41. What does the professor emphasize as an important characteristic of shoppers?

(A) They are usually willing to pay more for items they can touch.
(B) They are reluctant to buy items that were touched repeatedly by other shoppers.
(C) They touch only items that they intend to buy.
(D) They are less likely to touch items when the store owner is watching.

42. What is the main purpose of the talk?

(A) To summarize the history of mathematics
(B) To show how Mesopotamian science influenced Greek science
(C) To discuss a mistaken historical interpretation
(D) To explain why tablets are reliable historical records

43. What was on the Mesopotamian tablet mentioned in the talk?

(A) Names of mathematicians
(B) Mathematical calculations
(C) Measurements of buildings
(D) Measurements of various shapes

44. According to the professor, what had been assumed about the Mesopotamians?

(A) All records of their mathematics had been lost.
(B) They created various types of measuring devices.
(C) They did not use tablets to record information.
(D) They could calculate measurements of triangles.

45. According to the professor, how was the tablet most likely used by the Mesopotamians?

(A) As a math exercise sheet
(B) As a record of business transactions
(C) As a geometry textbook
(D) As a plan for a new building

LIVEWORKSHEETS

46. What does the professor imply about the ancient Greeks?

(A) They learned geometry from Mesopotamian tablets.
(B) They were less advanced in mathematics than the Mesopotamians.
(C) They improved the quality of stone tablets.
(D) They knew how to measure angles.

47. What is the talk mainly about?

(A) How the age of a fossil is determined
(B) How fossilized impressions were made on the seafloor
(C) Techniques for excavating fossils from the sea
(D) Recently discovered fossilized footprints

48. According to the professor, what question does the discovery in Canada help answer?

(A) When animals first emerged from the sea
(B) Where fossils are most easily found
(C) How footprints on the seafloor are preserved
(D) Why some animals became extinct

49. Why does the professor mention stonecutters?

(A) To illustrate the variety of stone found in Canada
(B) To show that the fossils were found by luck
(C) To explain why sandstone often contains fossils
(D) To tell why fossils are sometimes damaged

50. What evidence is given to show whether the footprints were made by animals on land or underwater?

(A) The hardness of the sandstone
(B) The depth of the footprints
(C) The type of animal that made the footprints
(D) The location of the rock layer

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. _____ of classical ballet in the United States began around 1830.

(A) To teach
(B) Is teaching
(C) It was taught
(A) The teaching

2. Mason bees are solitary bees, which means _____ in colonies like honeybees or bumblebees.

(A) do not live
(B) when they do not live
(C) that they do not live
(D) that do not live

3. Long before the advent of written literature, _____ their myths and stories in oral poems told by successive generations.

(A) people recorded
(B) recording people
(C) people's recordings
(D) people who recorded

4. Comparative anatomy is _____ classification of both plants and animals.

(A) the basis for
(B) for basics
(C) the basis that
(D) the basically

5. Although legend has it that the Pilgrims first set foot in America on Plymouth Rock in 1620, _____ documentary evidence confirming this.

(A) no
(B) still is no
(C) there is no
(D) but no

6. Despite its fishlike form, the whale is _____ and will drown if submerged too long.

(A) an animal breathes a r that
(B) an animal that breathes air
(C) an animal breathes a r
(D) that an animal breathes air

7. Clouds _____ in warm air rises, cools, and condenses.

(A) when form water vapor
(B) form when water vapor
(C) form vapor water when
(D) vapor form when water

8. Portland, _____, is located primarily on two hilly peninsulas overlooking Casco Bay and its many islands.

(A) which Maine's largest city
(B) Maine's largest city where
(C) Is Maine's largest city
(D) Maine's largest city

9. Mars, the so-called red planet, is actually colored red by iron oxide and other impurities _____ the whole surface.

(A) that cover
(B) in which are covered
(C) that they cover
(D) and covered

10. The 1903 film *The Great Train Robbery* was the first significant film in which the classic western story's formula of crime and retribution _____.

(A) was used
(B) to be used
(C) used
(D) had used

11. When played in certain ways, the bassoon can produce comical sounds, _____ it is sometimes referred to as the clown of the orchestra.

(A) or
(B) that
(C) so
(D) whether

12. In modern societies, _____ authorized body such as a legislature or a court makes the law.

(A) some
(B) some of
(C) some the
(D) for some

13. The sense of smell functions chemically, _____ the sense of taste, but it is 10,000 times more sensitive.

(A) as does
(B) so have
(C) which as
(D) by which

14. _____ primarily from plant oils, perfumes were used in ancient times as incense in religious rites, in medicines, and later for adornment.

(A) Made them
(B) They made
(C) Made
(D) By making

15. Boise became _____ of the state of Idaho in 1864.

(A) as the capital
(B) the capital
(C) to be the capital
(D) the capital was

LIVEWORKSHEETS

16. Soybeans contain a rich concentrations of phytoestrogens,
A B
estrogenlike molecules derived from plants.
C D

17. The original Welland Canal, opened which in 1829, was neither deep
A B
enough nor wide enough for modern ships.
C D

18. A lubricant minimizes the introduction of dirt, moisture, or other foreign
A B
materials between sliding surfaces, eliminates wear by keeping the surfaces
C
apart, and prevention corrosion.
D

19. There are thousands kinds of inks used both in the printing industry
A B C
and in the manufacture of ballpoint and fountain pens for writing.
D

20. A gene is a biological unit of information who directs the activity of a cell or
A B C
organism during its lifetime.
D

21. Like landscapes in miniature, gardens are places to grow plants for pleasure
A B
and to provide beauty and relaxed.
C D

22. Hurricanes consist at high-velocity winds blowing circularly around
A B C
a low-pressure center known as the eye of the storm.
D

23. One of the most significance political movements since the Second World
A B
War ended has been the breaking up of former colonial empires into
C
independent nations.
D

24. Radar can determine the direction, distance, height, and speed of objects
A B
that are too much far away for the human eye to see.
C D

25. Establishing outside Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1976, the Minnesota Valley
A
National Wildlife Refuge contains more than 9,000 acres of forests, prairies,
B C
marshes, and lakes.
D

26. Most animals have salivary glands what resemble those in humans.
A B C D

27. Used for making pottery, clay has two characteristics distinctive: it can be
A B
molded and it can be baked to form a brittle but otherwise durable
C D
material.

28. The novels of Amy Tan depict of tension between mothers and daughters
A
as well as conflicts experienced by many Chinese immigrants to the United
B C D
States.

29. The symptoms of pneumonia, a lung infection, include high fever, chest
A B C
pain, breathing difficult, and coughing.
D

30. A basic premise of humanism is that people are rational beings who
A
possesses the capacity for truth and goodness.
B C D

LIVEWORKSHEETS

31. The long of time a battery maintains its useful life while idle depends on
A B C D
many factors: quality of construction, cell size, cell type, and storage temperature.

32. Leather is dried under natural or controlled humidity conditions, prepared
A B C
it for subsequent softening and finishing operations.
D

33. Of all the organized, independent city in Texas, Laredo, founded in 1755, is
A B C
the oldest.
D

34. There was in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, on December 17, 1903, that the
A
first controlled flight of a powered, heavier-than-air craft took place.
B C D

35. The favored habitat of the junco, a small sparrow, is a mixed or coniferous
A B
forest, despite it is often noted in fields, thickets, and city parks.
C D

36. By studying modern coral reefs, geologists and biologists hope to
A B
understand mechanism of formation, migration, and entrapment of
C D
petroleum in ancient reefs.

37. Searching for alternate forms of energy does not necessary mean
A B
the abandonment of fossil fuels as an energy source.
C D

38. United States civil rights activist Medgar Evers was a leader in the struggle
A B
to gain equal rights to African Americans in his home state, Mississippi.
C D

39. The element potassium makes up less than one half percentage of the
A B C D
human body.

40. The canoe designed by North American Indians was very suitable for use
A
on inland waters, for it was easily portable and had amply storage space.
B C D

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS