YOUR NAME.

YOUR CAMPUS

SECTION 1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations. Choose the right option (A), (B), (C) or (D).

1. What is Bode's Law?

A) A law of gravitation

B) An estimate of the distance between Mars and Jupiter

C) A prediction of how many asteroids there are

D) A pattern in the spacing of planets.

2. Why does the professor explain Bode's Law to the class?

A) To describe the size of the asteroids

B) To explain how the asteroid belt was discovered

C) To explain how gravitational forces influence the planets

D) To describe the impact of telescopes on astronomy.

3. How does the professor introduce Bode's Law?

A) By demonstrating how it is derived mathematically

B) By describing the discovery of Uranus

C) By drawing attention to the inaccuracy of a certain pattern

D) By telling the names of several of the asteroids

4. **According to the professor, what two factors contributed to the discovery of the asteroid Ceres?**

Choose 2 answers.

A) Improved telescopes

B) Advances in mathematics

C) The discovery of a new star

D) The position of Uranus in a pattern

5. What does the professor imply about the asteroid belt?

A) It is farther from the Sun than Uranus.

B) Bode believed it was made up of small stars.

C) It is located where people expected to find a planet.

D) Ceres is the only one of the asteroids that can be seen without a telescope.

SECTION 2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

A. Structure

Directions: Questions 6 to 10 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.

6. **_____ was ringing continuously for several minutes.**

   A) Loudly

   B) In the evening

   C) The smartphone

   D) The bells

7. **The helicopter _____ landing at the heliport in ten minutes.**

   A) it is

   B) it really is

   C) is descending

   D) will be

8. **To Mindy, _____ was a big surprise.**

   A) really

   B) the party

   C) funny

   D) when

9. **The movie _____ appearing at the mall's theater is our favorite.**

   A) now

   B) is

   C) it

   D) was

10. **The cake _____ baked this morning smelled delicious.**

    A) has

B) was

C) it

D) just

B. Written Expression

Directions: In sentences 11 to 15, there are four underlined words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

11. **Nobody (A) know when the (B) process of glass-making (C) was (D) invented.**

    A) know

    B) process

    C) was

    D) invented

12. **Part of the electricity (A) used in Mexico (B) today (C) come from natural (D) sources.**

    A) used

    B) today

    C) come

    D) sources

13. **The languages of Mexico (A) presents a vast (B) array of structural (C) similarities and (D) differences.**

    A) presents

    B) array

C) similarities

D) his

14. **Some of the agricultural (A) practices (B) used today (C) is responsible for (D) fostering desertification.**

A) practices

B) used

C) is

D) fostering

15. **There is a famous volcano that (A) is remembered as the volcano that (B) put so much ash into the air that sunsets around the world (B) was affected for two years (D) afterward.**

A) is remembered

B) put

C) was affected

D) afterward

SECTION 3. READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section, you will read a passage to answer questions 16 to 20. Choose the best answer—(A), (B), (C), or (D)—to each question.

DESERT FORMATION

The deserts, which already occupy approximately a fourth of the Earth's land surface, have in recent decades been increasing at an alarming pace. The expansion of desertlike conditions into areas where they did not previously exist is called **desertification**. It has been estimated that an additional one-fourth of the Earth's land surface is threatened by this process.

Desertification is accomplished primarily through the loss of stabilizing natural vegetation and the subsequent accelerated erosion of the soil by wind and water. In some cases the loose soil is blown completely away, leaving a stony surface. In other cases, the finer particles may be removed, while the sand-sized particles are accumulated to form mobile hills or ridges of sand.

Even in the areas that retain a soil cover, the reduction of vegetation typically results in the loss of the soil's ability to absorb substantial quantities of water. The impact of raindrops on the loose soil tends to transfer fine clay particles into the tiniest soil spaces, sealing them and producing a surface that allows very little water penetration. Water absorption is greatly reduced, consequently runoff is increased, resulting in accelerated erosion rates. The gradual drying of the soil caused by its diminished ability to absorb water results in the further loss of vegetation, so that a cycle of progressive surface deterioration is established.

In some regions, the increase in desert areas is occurring largely as the result of a trend toward drier climatic conditions. Continued gradual global warming has produced an increase in aridity for some areas over the past few thousand years. The process may be accelerated in subsequent decades if global warming resulting from air pollution seriously increases.

There is little doubt, however, that desertification in most areas results primarily from human activities rather than natural processes. The semiarid lands bordering the deserts exist in a delicate ecological balance and are limited in their potential to adjust to increased environmental pressures. Expanding populations are subjecting the land to increasing pressures to provide them with food and fuel. In wet periods, the land may be able to respond to these stresses. During the dry periods that are common phenomena along the desert margins, though, the pressure on the land is often far in excess of its diminished capacity, and desertification results.

Four specific activities have been identified as major contributors to the desertification process: overcultivation, overgrazing, firewood gathering, and overirrigation. The cultivation of crops has expanded into progressively drier regions as population densities have grown. These regions are especially likely to have periods of severe dryness, so that crop failures are common. Since the raising of most crops necessitates the prior removal of the natural vegetation, crop failures leave extensive tracts of land devoid of a plant cover and susceptible to wind and water erosion.

16. **The word "threatened" in the passage is closest in meaning to:**

    A) restricted

    B) endangered

C) prevented

D) rejected

17. **According to paragraph 3, the loss of natural vegetation has which of the following consequences for soil?**

A) Increased stony content

B) Reduced water absorption

C) Increased numbers of spaces in the soil

D) Reduced water runoff

18. **The word "delicate" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to…**

A) fragile

B) predictable

C) complex

D) valuable

19. **According to paragraph 5, in dry periods, border areas have difficulty:**

A) adjusting to stresses created by settlement

B) retaining their fertility after desertification

C) providing water for irrigating crops

D) attracting populations in search of food and fuel

20. **The word "progressively" in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to…**

A) openly

B) impressively

C) objectively

D) increasingly