1. (A) Each person will be allowed to buy only one ticket.
(B) The tickets will sell out quickly.
(C) The rock concert will probably be rescheduled.
(D) There will be extra tickets at the rock concert.
Answer: ____

2. (A) Board the train.
(B) Send a fax.
(C) Change his departure time.
(D) Have breakfast.
Answer: ____

3. (A) The woman should cut his hair again.
(B) He wants the woman to cut his hair extremely short.
(C) He's bald and doesn't need a haircut.
(D) The woman previously cut off too much of his hair.
Answer: ____

4. (A) The manager took the man's keys.
(B) The man has too many keys.
(C) The man often misplaces his keys.
(D) The same thing happened to her.
Answer: ____

5. (A) She has to practice her speech.
(B) She doesn't like seafood.
(C) She thinks the restaurant is too expensive.
(D) She will accompany the man to the restaurant.
Answer: ____

6. (A) Try to find out who the wallet belongs to.
(B) Keep the wallet until someone comes looking for it.
(C) Leave the wallet where she found it.
(D) Get the attention of the person who dropped the wallet.
Answer: ____

7. (A) The program begins on Sunday.
(B) He'll meet the woman on Saturday.
(C) They could watch the program on Sunday.
(D) His cousin arrives on Sunday.
Answer: ____

8. (A) She can't help the man look for another platter.
(B) She forgot the platter had been broken.
(C) She didn't realize the platter had been broken.
(D) She doesn't want the man to replace the platter.
Answer: ____

9. (A) The woman can take a bus to the museum.
(B) The woman should wait in front of the museum.
(C) He doesn't know where the museum is.
(D) There's only one bus that travels down Main Street.
Answer: ____

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10. (A) She'd like to take a later flight.
(B) They should leave for the airport immediately.
(C) They won't arrive late.
(D) She isn't afraid to travel alone.
Answer: ____

11. (A) Look for owls with the man.
(B) Meet the man at the owl exhibit.
(C) Call the radio station.
(D) Listen to the broadcast.
Answer: ____

12. (A) There is a charge for overdue materials.
(B) He'll return the videotapes tomorrow.
(C) He'll pay someone to return the videotapes.
(D) The media center is probably already closed.
Answer: ____

13. (A) What lie can do about the woman's problem.
(B) Whether the woman can take care of his pets.
(C) Whether the woman has any cats.
(D) Where the woman is going.
Answer: ____

14. (A) She left the library at 12:30.
(B) She canceled the meeting unexpectedly.
(C) She has already arrived at the library.
(D) She is consulting with the reference librarian
Answer: ____

15. (A) He does not know who Michelle is.
(B) He has gotten a job as a messenger.
(C) He does not want to deliver the note.
(D) He waits to tell the woman what Michelle said.
Answer: ____

16. (A) The woman should have been more considerate.
(B) He probably won't do well on Friday's test.
(C) The woman hasn't caused a problem.
(D) The woman should help him study for the test.
Answer: ____

17. (A) Complain to the student government about her professor.
(B) Take trigonometry instead of calculus.
(C) Offer to tutor other math students.
(D) Get a math tutor to help her out.
Answer: ____

18. (A) She's usually busy working.
(B) She moved out in the middle of the term.
(C) She doesn't have time to go to the newspaper office.
(D) She's looking for a new roommate.
Answer: ____

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19. (A) He has already finished his assignment.
(B) He's bothering the woman.
(C) He forgot to attend class.
(D) He's willing to help the woman.
Answer: ____

20. (A) Get a good night's sleep so she'll feel better.
(B) Apply for a job at the jazz club.
(C) Listen to his recordings of jazz music.
(D) Go out for some entertainment.
Answer: ____

21. (A) He could check the shelves for the woman later.
(B) The woman's report is off the subject.
(C) He's sorry about die woman's problem.
(D) The woman is lucky to have found the books.
Answer: ____

22. (A) She thinks the man has been away for a while.
(B) She wants to know when the man will be *away*.
(C) She thinks the man is taking a long trip.
(D) She doesn't think the man has packed enough.
Answer: ____

23. (A) He isn't sure which of his photographs to submit.
(B) He has ho ideas for creative photographs.
(C) He's only going to submit one photograph.
(D)He didn't know about the contest.
Answer: ____

24. (A) The man is exaggerating.
(B) The man should try to eat less.
(C) Food with a lot of fat should be avoided.
(D)People should worry less about their diets.
Answer: ____

25. (A) She was working on a training schedule.
(B) She didn't get home until after midnight.
(C) She was busy with her guests all evening.
(D) She left too late to catch the train.
Answer: ____

26. (A) He wants to keep informed while he's absent.
(B) The details of the report haven't been checked yet.
(C) He has just come back to work.
(D)He has to be away longer than expected.
Answer: ____

27. (A) She wants a less expensive apartment.
(B) She is planing to buy a house.
(C) She wants a nicer view.
(D) She needs more room.
Answer: ____

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28. (A) She had her stereo repaired.
(B) She gave her speakers to a friend.
(C) She got some new records.
(D) She bought some audio equipment.
Answer: ____

29. (A) She's looking forward to her weekend trip.
(B) She will accept the man's invitation.
(C) She would prefer to go to the aquarium alone.
(D) She thinks the children will enjoy the aquarium.
Answer: ____

30. (A) It's been too cold to go skating this winter.
(B) The woman can go indoors if she gets cold.
(C) The lake may not have frozen.
(D)He also likes to skate in the winter.
Answer: ____

31. (A) Membership in a food co-op.
(B)The benefits of health food.
(C)Shopping in the supermarket.
(D) The current cost of food.
Answer: ____

32. (A) Lowering its prices.
(B)Selling more household necessities.
(C) Changing its membership rules.
(D)Opening up more checkout hues.
Answer: ____

33. (A) Avoid junk food.
(B)Attend monthly meetings.
(C) Buy cleaning supplies at the co-op.
(D) Work at the co-op.
Answer: ____

34. (A) To save money on food.
(B) To buy food without additives.
(C) To do all his shopping in one place.
(D) To meet other health conscious people.
Answer: ____

35. (A) The membership fee is lower.
(B) They can help choose the products that will be sold.
(C)They may attend fewer meetings.
(D)They may go to the co-op more times per week.
Answer: ____

36. (A) The effects of caffeine.
(B) Some causes of headaches.
(C) How to do well on exams.
(D) Problems with the student cafeteria.
Answer: ____

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37. (A) He has a headache.
(B) He failed his history exam.
(C) He is tired.
(D) He is too busy.
Answer: ____

38. (A) Decaffeinated coffee may help prevent heart disease.
(B) Coffee does not necessarily cause heart disease.
(C) Coffee has less caffeine than soda.
(D)The taste of regular and decaffeinated coffee is the same.
Answer: ____

39. (A) It helps people work efficiently.
(B) It's more refreshing than soda.
(C) It should be drunk in moderation.
(D)It has less flavor than tea.
Answer: ____

40. (A) To review material covered in an earlier lecture.
(B) To change students' approach to writing.
(C) To point out an example of good writing.
(D) To give an assignment for the next class.
Answer: ____

41. (A) To correct spelling and grammar.
(B) To make smooth transitions between ideas.
(C) To add more specific details and examples.
(D) To improve overall effectiveness.
Answer: ____

42. (A) Within the first week of class.
(B) Two weeks before the final due date.
(C) By the cud of the term.
(D) A week after the last class.
Answer: ____

43. (A) They will develop a negative attitude toward long papers.
(B) They will become more interested in keeping diaries.
(C) They will make a habit of revising their papers.
(D)They will become inspired to write poetry.
Answer: ____

44. (A) Automobile safety.
(B) Increasing fuel efficiency.
(C) California's pollution laws..
(D) Electric-powered cars.
Answer: ____

45. (A) They are cheaper.
(B) They do not pollute as much.
(C) They are simpler to drive.
(D) They are faster.
Answer: ____

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46. (A) It is not comfortable.
(B) It is difficult to steer.
(C) It cannot go long distances without recharging.
(D) Its engine easily overheats.

Answer: ____

47. (A) To create space for a temporary exhibit.
(B) To reflect changes in scientific theory.
(C) To make use of the latest technology.
(D) To display newly acquired fossils.

Answer: ____

48. (A) It had aggressive tendencies.
(B) It is connected to modern birds.
(C) It was the 1argest dinosaur.
(D) Its tail usually dragged oil the ground.

Answer: ____

49. (A) They are from the same time period.
(B) They share similar physical traits.
(C) They ate only water plants.
(D)They lived in a hot, humid climate.

Answer: ____

50. (A) According to their size.
(B) According to the region of the world they lived in.
(C) According to what they ate.
(D) According to when they lived.

Answer: ____

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Reading comprehension

Question 1-9

Although social changes in the United States were being wrought throughout most of the nineteenth-century,, public awareness of the changes increased to new levels in the 1890's. The acute, growing public awareness of the social changes that had been taking place for some time was tied to tremendous growth in popular journalism in the late nineteenth century, including growth in quantity and circulation of both magazines and newspapers. These developments, in addition to the continued growth of cities, were significant factors in the transformation of society from one characterized by relatively isolated self-contained communities into an urban, industrial nation. The decade of the 1870's, for *example,* was a period in which the sheer number of newspapers doubled, and by 1880 the *New York Graphic* had published the first photographic reproduction in a newspaper, portending a dramatic rise in newspaper readership. Between 1882 and 1886 alone, the price of daily newspapers dropped from four cents a copy to one cent, made possible in part by a great increase in demand. Further more, the introduction in 1890 of the first successful linotype machine promised even further growth. In 1872 only two daily newspapers could claim a circulation of over 100,000,but by 1892 seven more newspapers exceeded that figure. A world beyond the immediate community was rapidly becoming visible.

But it was not newspapers alone that were bringing the new awareness to people In the United States in the late nineteenth century. Magazines as they are known today began publication around 1882, and, in fact, the circulation of weekly magazines exceeded that of newspapers in the period which followed. By 1892, for example, the circulation of the *Ladies' Home Journal* had reached an astounding 700,000. An increase in book readership also played a significant part in this general trend. For example, Edward Bellamy's utopian novel, *Looking Backward,* sold over a million copies in 1888, giving rise to the growth of organizations dedicated to the realization of Bellamy's vision of the future. The printed word, unquestionably. was intruding on the insulation that had characterized United Slates society in an earlier period.

1. The word "acute" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
   (A)useful
   (B) intense
   (C) genuine
   (D)controversial

Answer: ____

2. According to the passage, the expansion of popular journalism was linked to
   (A) changes in the distribution system
   (B) a larger supply of paper
   (C) an increase in people's awareness of social changes
   (D) greater numbers of journalists

Answer: ____

3 According to the passage , the New York Graphic's inclusion of photographs contributed to
   (A) the closing of newspapers that did not use photographs
   (B) newspapers becoming more expensive
   (C) an increase in the number of people reading newspapers
   (D) a reduction in the cost of advertising

Answer: ____

4. Why was there a drop in the price of daily newspapers between 1882 and 1886 ?
   (A) There was a rise in demand.
   (B) Newspapers had fewer pages.

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(C) Newspapers contained photographic reproductions.
(D) Magazines began to compete with newspapers.

Answer: ____

5..The word "exceeded" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
(A) controlled
(B) surpassed
(C) affected
(D) equaled

Answer: ____

6. What does the author mean by the statement " A world beyond the immediate community was rapidly becoming visible" in lilies 16-11 ?
(A)Photographs made newspapers more interesting.
(B)The United Slates exported newspapers to other countries.
(C)People were becoming increasingly aware of national and international issues.
(D) Communities remained isolated despite the growth of popular journalism

Answer: ____

7. The word " that" in line 21 refers to
(A)century
(B) publication
(C) circulation
(D) period

Answer: ____

8. The word "astounding" in line 22 is closest in meaning to
(A) surprising
(B) estimated
(C) encouraging
(D) sudden

Answer: ____

9. Why does the author mention Edward Bellamy's novel *Looking Backward?*
(A) To illustrate how advanced the technology of printing had become
(B) To emphasize the influence of the printed word on a society undergoing rapid change
(C) To document its prediction about the popularity of newspapers
(D) To demonstrate that hooks had replaced newspapers and magazines as the leading source of information

Answer: ____

Question 10-19

Glass is a remarkable substance made from the simplest raw materials. It can be colored or colorless, monochrome or polychrome, transparent, translucent, or opaque. It is lightweight impermeable to liquids, readily cleaned and reused , durable yet fragile, and often very beautiful Glass can be decorated in multiple ways and its optical properties are exceptional. In all its myriad forms – as table ware, containers, in architecture and design – glass represents a major achievement in the history of technological developments.

Since the Bronze Age about 3,000 B.C., glass lias been used for making various kinds of objects. It was first made from a mixture of silica, line and an alkali such as soda or potash, and these remained the basic ingredients of glass until the development of lead glass in the

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seventeenth century. When heated , the mixture becomes soft and malleable and can be formed by various techniques into a vast array of shapes and sizes. The homogeneous mass thus formed by melting then cools to create glass, but in contrast to most materials formed in this way (metals, for instance), glass lacks the crystalline structure normally associated with solids, and instead retains the random molecular structure of a liquid. In effect, as molten glass cools, it progressively stiffens until rigid, but does so without setting up a network of interlocking crystals customarily associated with that process. This is why glass shatters so easily when dealt a blow. Why glass deteriorates over time, especially when exposed to moisture, and why glassware must be slowly reheated and uniformly cooled after manufacture to release internal stresses Induced by uneven cooling.

Another unusual feature of glass is the manner in which its viscosity changes as it turns from a cold substance into a hot, ductile liquid. Unlike metals that flow or "freeze" at specific temperatures glass progressively softens as the temperature rises, going through varying stages of malleability until it flows like a thick syrup. Each stage of malleability allows the glass to be manipulated into various forms, by different techniques, and if suddenly cooled the object retains the shape achieved at that point. Glass is thus amenable to a greater number of heat-forming techniques than most other materials.

10. W*hy* does the author list the characteristics of glass *in* lines 1-5?
(A) To demonstrate how glass evolved
(B) To show the versatility of glass
(C) To explain glassmaking technology
(D) To explain the purpose of each component of glass

Answer: ____

11. The word "durable"' in hue 3 is closest in meaning to
(A) lasting
(B) delicate
(C) heavy
(D) Plain

Answer: ____

1 2. What does the author imply about the raw materials used to make glass?
(A) They were the same for centuries.
(B) They arc liquid
(C) They are transparent
(D) They are very heavy.

Answer: ____

13. According to the passage, how is glass that has cooled and become rigid different from most other rigid substances?
(A) It has an interlocking crystal network.
(B) It has an unusually low melting temperature.
(C) It has varying physical properties.
(D) It has a random molecular structure.

Answer: ____

14. The word "customarily" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
(A) naturally
(B) necessarily
(C) usually
(D) certainly

Answer: ____

15. The words "exposed to" in line 19 are closest in meaning to

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