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### **STUDY PREPARATION FOR TEST ONE**

Before you take the test it will help if you spend a day or two reading about the topics mentioned below. It is advisable to read and take notes from a reputable American encyclopedia.

It will also help you if you study the grammatical points mentioned below. Sometimes you will need to memorize irregular word forms. A reputable grammar book of American English should be used for this purpose.

#### **SECTION 1: TOPICS**

- Museums
- Research Papers
- Computers
- Seminars
- Anatomy

#### **SECTION 2: STRUCTURES & CONCEPTS**

- Connectors
- Adverb Clauses
- Articles ( a, an, the )
- Determiners
- Reflexives
- Forms of Adverbs, Adjectives, and Nouns
- Inversed Word Order ( Verb-Subjects)
- Relative Clauses
- Apposition

#### **SECTION 3: TOPICS & VOCABULARY**

- Science ( History)
- History
- Science ( Health )
- American History

**Test 1 - Section 1****Listening Comprehension**

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversation and talks in English. There are three parts to this section and each part has special directions.

All questions should be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers. You will not be allowed to take notes or write in your test book when you take the actual **TOEFL** test. It will be helpful to work on this test the same way.

**Part A**

**Directions:** In **Part A** you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. Neither the conversations nor the questions will be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your book and choose the **best answer**. Finally, find the number of the question on your answer sheet and shade in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Listen to an example.

**On the recording you hear :**

**In your book you'll read:**

- a) Forgetting how to drive causes accidents.
- b) The boy forgot how to drive and had an accident.
- c) Driving appears to get worse when it snows.
- d) The man needs to learn how to drive in the snow.

You learn from the conversation that people tend to drive worse in the snow.

The best answer to the question, "What does the man mean?" is :

**c) "Driving appears to get worse when it snows."**

Therefore, the correct choice is **( c )**

1 1 1 1 **Test 1** 1 1 1 1

1. a) He doesn't like to write letters  
b) Receiving mail is a matter of luck  
c) He doesn't write letters so he doesn't receive letters  
d) He wants to write the woman a letter
2. a) She watched a movie  
b) She studied all night  
c) She went to bed early and slept late  
d) She spent the night relaxing
3. a) He wants to be late  
b) The car doesn't go any faster  
c) He will have a car accident if he goes faster  
d) He will break the law if he goes faster
4. a) Buy some toothpaste  
b) Pick her up from work  
c) Bring her to work  
d) Bring her shopping
5. a) The man should buy a map  
b) The computer lab is around the corner  
c) The map will guide him to the lab  
d) There is no computer lab
6. a) It was in another town  
b) It was very good  
c) It was not good  
d) There was no light show
7. a) Paper products depress her  
b) No news is good news  
c) Bad news makes her sad  
d) She has already read the newspaper
8. a) He is happy about his car  
b) He wants to drive her car  
c) His car is new  
d) He wasn't excited yesterday
9. a) It is a long way to work  
b) He is in a hurry  
c) The bus is coming soon  
d) She should try to start the car again
10. a) The mechanic's  
b) The grocery store  
c) A movie theater  
d) A restaurant

11. a) The place is clean  
b) She does not agree with the man  
c) She agrees with the man  
d) She would make it clean
12. a) The computer will cost more than a penny  
b) She needs some money  
c) He will sell her the computer at a low price  
d) The computer is expensive
13. a) The professor doesn't like speeches  
b) The professor is not easy to please  
c) She didn't like her own speech  
d) The professor likes all of her work
14. a) He bought it at the mall  
b) There is only one like it  
c) He will buy one for her  
d) He will bring her to the mall
15. a) He did not want to graduate  
b) He was working  
c) He was not in school  
d) He was still taking classes
16. a) Send a cheque to the secretary  
b) Ask the secretary  
c) Ask the watchman  
d) Check the box on the form
17. a) They must clean the window  
b) They need warmer clothes  
c) They must go skiing  
d) They need some snow
18. a) Drive him to class  
b) Meet him in the afternoon after class  
c) Give him a copy of her notes  
d) Write a note to the professor
19. a) She was single  
b) She didn't have any children  
c) She was engaged  
d) She had just got married
20. a) The airport  
b) The butcher shop  
c) A hair salon  
d) A clothing store

21. a) He doesn't want to go with her  
b) He doesn't have a bike  
c) The weather man wants to come with them  
d) It's not good weather for a ride
22. a) Watch her bag while she is gone  
b) Keep an eye on her  
c) Stay for an extra hour  
d) Carry her bag down the steps
23. a) She doesn't need another key  
b) There are no more keys  
c) She did not pick up the key  
d) You don't need a key to close the door
24. a) He moved to the library  
b) He had a lot of work to do  
c) He took his tests at the library  
d) He failed three tests
25. a) She wants his hand  
b) She hurt her hand  
c) She has a big load  
d) She wants some help
26. a) He doesn't live in Texas  
b) He lives with his parents  
c) He has lived in Texas for a long time  
d) He left his parents when he was a child
27. a) The car is too far away  
b) The man doesn't have enough money to buy the car  
c) The car is not his style  
d) The car costs only a little
28. a) Watch his store  
b) Buy two watches  
c) Tell him what her watch looks like  
d) Select one of the two watches
29. a) Sally plays her stereo too loud  
b) The stereo fell against the wall  
c) There was an earthquake  
d) She can hear the orchestra
30. a) She is not really going to New York  
b) She is working this weekend  
c) She doesn't know anyone in New York  
d) She's going to visit someone in New York

**Test 1 - Part B**

**Directions:** In **Part B** you will hear longer conversations. You will hear several questions after each conversation. Neither the conversations nor the questions will be repeated.

After you hear the question, read the four possible answers in your book and choose the **best answer**. Finally, find the number of the question on your answer sheet and shade in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you should **not** take notes or write on your test pages.

31. a) In a sporting goods store  
b) In a gym  
c) On a ski slope  
d) At a ski resort
  
32. a) He's an athlete  
b) It's Christmas  
c) It's his birthday  
d) It's their anniversary
  
33. a) Quiet but active  
b) Athletic  
c) Overweight  
d) Short and stocky
  
34. a) That her husband learn how to ski  
b) That she buy her husband an advanced set of skis  
c) That her husband pick up a pair of skis  
d) That she buy second hand skis
  
35. a) She is unemployed  
b) She is earning a lot of money  
c) She doesn't enjoy sailing  
d) She is not making much money
  
36. a) She's studying nursing at present  
b) She wants to work in a nursing home  
c) She does not like being a saleswoman  
d) She wants to work in a hospital
  
37. a) The pay is very low  
b) The downtown market is flooded  
c) There are not many hospitals around  
d) There is a high demand for them
  
38. a) It doesn't pay enough  
b) They only hire medical students  
c) She doesn't want to work with the elderly  
d) She scratched her skin last time

1 1 1 1 1 **Test 1** 1 1 1 1

## **Test 1 - Part C**

**Directions:** In **Part C**, you will hear several talks. You will hear some questions after each talk. Neither the talks nor the questions will be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your book and choose the best answer. Finally, find the number of the question on your answer sheet, and shade in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Listen to an example.

**On the recording, you hear:**

Now listen to a sample question.

**In your book you read:**

- a) A movie promotion
- b) An award ceremony
- c) A dance studio advertisement
- d) An obituary

The best answer to the question, "What does this talk concern?" is : (d), "An obituary." Therefore, the correct choice is: ( **d** )

Now listen to another sample question.

**In your book you read:**

- a) His choreography
- b) His acting
- c) His dancing
- d) His legend

The best answer to the question, "What is Gene Kelly most remembered for?" is (c) "His dancing."

Therefore, the correct choice is: ( **c** )

Remember, you should **not** take notes or write on your test pages.

39. a) Twin studies  
b) Nature vs. Nurture  
c) Psychological differences  
d) Genetics 501

40. a) The effects of social and genetic influences on humans  
b) The differences between identical and fraternal twins  
c) The effects of separating twins at birth  
d) The importance of quality parenting

41. a) To determine the major influence on human social development  
b) To find the difference between fraternal and identical twins  
c) To improve methods of raising children  
d) To determine the birth rate of twins

42. a) To introduce students to the course  
b) To focus on a debate  
c) To explain a theory  
d) To examine evidence about twins

43. a) The effects of cold weather on citrus crops  
b) How to start your car in cold weather  
c) The effect cold weather and snowfall has had on the nation  
d) How to prevent deaths from sub-zero temperatures

44. a) They are going skiing  
b) They are going sledging  
c) They are dealing with snowed-under vehicles  
d) They are participating in ski-jumping races

45. a) Heavy snow has made it impossible to get to the hospital  
b) There is not enough food to go around  
c) Travelers cannot make their way to work  
d) Many deaths have been reported due to the cold

46. a) Farmers will lose their land  
b) Citrus prices will rise  
c) Seventy lemons will be destroyed  
d) Seventy thousand fruits will be lost

47. a) New ways of shopping  
b) Fingerprinting of criminals  
c) Uses of fingerprint machines  
d) Obsolete keys

48. a) Fingers are printed with passwords  
b) Credit cards are eliminated  
c) Prints are coded on computer and a pad reads it when touched  
d) Electric sensors are coded into homes

49. a) Selling groceries at markets  
b) Drawing money from banks  
c) Replacing lost keys  
d) Operating computers

50. a) In the near future  
b) The speaker does not specify  
c) It will not be made available  
d) Only banks will be able to use it

**Section 2****STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION****Time: 25 minutes**

This section of the test will gauge your competence in recognizing language that is grammatically suitable for standard written American English.

**STRUCTURE - PART A**  
**Questions 1 – 15**

**Directions:** In this part of section 2 you will see incomplete sentences with four words or phrases marked (A), (B), (C), and (D) below each sentence. You must choose the correct word or phrase which best completes the sentence and shade in the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

**Example I**

\_\_\_\_\_ Woodrow Wilson tried to find an honorable alternative to war, the United States declared war on Germany in April 1917.

- (A) Despite
- (B) Because
- (C) However
- (D) Although

The sentence ought to read:

'Although Woodrow Wilson tried to find an honorable alternative to war, the United States declared war on Germany in April 1917.'

Therefore you should choose answer **(D)**.

**Example II**

T.S. Eliot was born in St. Louis, Missouri and \_\_\_\_\_, but later became a British citizen.

- (A) was to be educated at Harvard
- (B) educated at Harvard
- (C) being educated at Harvard
- (D) had educated at Harvard

The sentence ought to read:

T.S. Eliot was in St. Louis, Missouri and educated at Harvard, but later became a British citizen.

Therefore you should choose answer **(B)**.

**PRACTICE TEST 1 - SECTION - 2****GRAMMAR - PART A**

1. A glacier forms in the mountains when the annual snowfall exceeds the annual melting \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) with drainage  
(B) and drainage  
(C) being drainage  
(D) but drainage
2. The tiger \_\_\_\_\_ as a species by the name 'Panthera Tigris'.  
(A) distinguishes  
(B) which is distinguished  
(C) being distinguished  
(D) is distinguished
3. The largest lake in North America is not Lake Huron, \_\_\_\_\_ Lake Superior.  
(A) and  
(B) but  
(C) is  
(D) or
4. Walt Disney's Fantasia \_\_\_\_\_ classical music to a worldwide audience of filmgoers.  
(A) introduced  
(B) which introduced  
(C) having introduced  
(D) introducing
5. Diabetes can lead to blindness, \_\_\_\_\_, it causes death in a coma.  
(A) if untreated  
(B) when untreated  
(C) and untreated  
(D) untreated
6. Edwin Powell \_\_\_\_\_ discovered the existence of other galaxies, but also observed that the universe is expanding.  
(A) but only  
(B) only  
(C) if only  
(D) not only

7. The growth of computer networks and \_\_\_\_ provides an increasing market for encryption devices.

- (A) the digital wireless telephones
- (B) telephones of digital wireless
- (C) digital wireless telephones
- (D) digital telephones wireless

8. A tetrahedron is a three-dimensional shape that is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) of four sides
- (B) four-sided
- (C) has four sides
- (D) four sides

9. The total number of animals used in American pharmaceutical research \_\_\_\_\_ to no more than

30 million a year.

- (A) have been reduced
- (B) has been reducing
- (C) are reducing
- (D) has been reduced

10. Modern banking originated in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) cities of Italy Northern
- (B) Northern cities of Italy
- (C) cities of Northern Italy
- (D) Northern Italy cities

11. Margaret Suckley did not publish anything in her lifetime, \_\_\_\_\_ her diary about F.D. Roosevelt

was published after her death.

- (A) but
- (B) and
- (C) if
- (D) for

12. The Northridge earthquake, \_\_\_\_\_ Los Angeles in January 1994, measured a modest 6.7 on

the  
Richter Scale.

- (A) having devastated
- (B) devastated
- (C) which devastated
- (D) has devastated

13. It was at Berkeley, in the 1930s, \_\_\_\_ Ernest Lawrence began to build particle accelerators capable of splitting atoms.

- (A) but
- (B) which
- (C) and
- (D) that

14. Naval architects and sailors \_\_\_\_\_ stress that it would be vain to think that the sea is tamable.

- (A) alike
- (B) like
- (C) unlike
- (D) likely

15. Most economists now accept that low inflation is a precondition for lasting growth, \_\_\_\_\_ an alternative.

- (A) but
- (B) not
- (C) so
- (D) or

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**WRITTEN EXPRESSION - PART B**

**Questions 16 – 40**

**Directions:** In this part of Section 2 you will read one sentence for each question. In each sentence four words or phrases have been underlined and marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You must identify the *one* underlined expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct. Then find the number of the question on your answer sheet and fill in the space corresponding to the letter you have chosen.

**Example I**

Earthquakes in the Japan cause great hardship for many people.  
A B C D

The sentence ought to read:

'Earthquakes in Japan cause great hardship for many people'.

Therefore, you should choose **(B)**.

**Example II**

Compared by normal anxiety, a phobia is both excessive and irrational.  
A B C D

The sentence ought to read:

'Compared with normal anxiety, a phobia is both excessive and irrational.'

Therefore, you should choose **(A)**

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16. Millions of acres of America's woodlands are in poor health because of drought, disease  
A B C  
and badly managed.  
D

17. Archeologists learn about ancient civilizations by excavating sites and analyze their  
A B C  
findings.  
D

18. Common house spiders spin their webs in different ways if give psychotropic drugs.  
A B C D

19. Osteoporosis, the commonest form of metabolic bone disease, affects not only elderly  
A B C  
women and also middle-aged women.  
D

20. Cotton fiber has become high fashionable, with cotton prices as high as they were in the  
A B C  
mid-nineteenth century.  
D

21. The age-old isolation of Australia is evident in its archaic animals, such as flightless birds,  
A B C  
egg-laying mammals, or marsupials.  
D

22. Isambard Brunel designed not once the first large iron ship to have a propeller screw, but  
A  
also the Great Eastern which laid the first transatlantic telegraph cable.  
A C D

23. It was during the Bronze Age that metal was first used extensively to fashion both tools or  
A B C D  
weapons.

24. The internet has given millions of people a lot of useful informations.  
A B C D

25. The student was not hardly ever on time for the physics class.  
A B C D

26. Though original settled by the French, Indiana was a British colony before it became a U.S.  
A B C D  
State.

27. Salmon spend most of their adults lives in the ocean, then return to their native rivers to  
A B C D  
spawn once and die.

28. Alike many writers of detective fiction, Dashiell Hammett had actually worked as a detective  
A B C D  
in San Francisco.

2 2 2 2 2 **Test 1** 2 2 2 2

29. There are thousand of different types of roses.  
A B C D

30. Mechanical dot-matrix printers have large been superseded by laser printers.  
A B C D

31. The Americans were settled through protracted wars of conquest as the indigenous people  
A B  
were pushed aside in the name of both European-style enlightenment or material progress.  
C D

32. Several studies carried out at the University of Illinois found that students that did homework  
A B C  
achieved above average grades.  
D

33. The new building housing San Francisco's Museum of Modern Art presents one of the most  
A B C  
dramatic facades of modern architecture because its circular skylight.  
D

34. Since 1908 breeders set out to produce chickens that could survive Canada's cold climate.  
A B C D

35. From 1865 to 1875, a remarkable various of inventions was produced.  
A B C D

36. Video-CDs are intended to replace pre-recorded video cassettes as a way of sell movies.  
A B C D

37. Henry Joseph is well-known for inventing the electromagnetic motor, and to discover the  
A B  
principle of electromagnetic induction.  
C D

38. George Westinghouse, whose most profitable invention was an air brake for railroad  
A B C  
automobiles, was both an inventor and a manufacture.  
D

39. The rapidly rising costs of health care have forced governments or insurers to find new  
A B  
ways to cut health care bills.  
C D

40. The simplest kind of plant, alike the simplest kind of animal, consists of only one cell.  
A B C D

**PRACTICE TEST 1 - SECTION 3****READING COMPREHENSION****Time: 55 minutes**

This section is designed to measure your ability to read and understand short passages similar in topic and style to those that students are likely to encounter in North American universities and colleges.

This section contains reading passages and questions about the passages.

**Directions:** In the Reading Comprehension section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question and shade in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions about the information in the passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

**Read the following passage:**

In biological terms, aging is the entire life-process, beginning at the moment when an egg is fertilized and starts to develop into a new individual, and continuing to its eventual death. Three current theories attempt to account for aging. The first suggests that the process is genetically determined to remove individuals that can no longer reproduce by causing their death. The

(5) second suggests that it is due to the accumulation of mistakes during the replication of DNA at cell division. The third suggests that it is actively induced by pieces of DNA which move between cells, or cancer-causing viruses; these may become abundant in old cells and induce them to produce unwanted proteins or interfere with the control functions of their DNA.

**Example I**

What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Individuals that can no longer reproduce die.
- (B) A biological definition of death.
- (C) Biological theories about aging.
- (D) Biological conditions that cause aging.

The main idea of the passage concerns three biological theories about the causes of aging. Therefore, you should choose **(C)**.

**Example: II**

In line 7, the word 'these' refers to:

- (A) old cells
- (B) cancer-causing viruses
- (C) unwanted proteins
- (D) control functions

The word 'these' refers to the preceding phrase, 'cancer-causing viruses'. Therefore, you should choose **(B)**.

Now begin work on the questions.

**Questions 1 – 10**

Mary Cassatt and James Whistler were the two most influential American expatriate artists of the late nineteenth century. They both left their roots and settled in Europe because, despite the increasing number of art schools and museums being opened in their homeland, they felt unappreciated there.

(5) Mary Cassatt came from a **wealthy** Philadelphia family. Her father was a Pittsburgh banker, and her brother, Alexander, was President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1868 she went to Paris as a tourist and finally settled there. She became interested in the impressionist movement and decided to become a serious painter. In 1886 she was the only American who **displayed** paintings at exhibitions of the Impressionists. Most of her subjects concerned mothers and children. Her style was mainly influenced by that of Japanese prints. Her art has always been appreciated in France, but only gained recognition in the United States in the late twentieth century.

(10) James Whistler, on the other hand, came from a poorer background. His father died in Russia while working on a railroad near St. Petersburg. When his family returned to Lowell, Massachusetts, Whistler entered West Point to become a commissioned officer in the army. He failed the chemistry course, however, gave up his studies, and became a draftsman. In 1855 he moved to Paris and became associated with the Impressionists. Like Mary Cassatt he excelled in etching, but his greatest skill lay in producing subtle color harmonies in his paintings, as in **Arrangement in Gray and Black** which he finished in 1871.

(15) Unlike Mary Cassatt, Whistler was also a **noted** polemicist. While in London, which he first visited in 1859, he mixed in Pre-Raphaelite circles and won a lawsuit against the English writer John Ruskin. He published **The Gentle Art of Making Enemies** in 1890, and later accused Oscar Wilde of plagiarism for borrowing from his writings.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?  
(A) The life of an artist.  
(B) Two American artists who lived abroad.  
(C) American artists and English writers.  
(D) Why American artists lived in Europe.
2. The word ‘**wealthy**’ in line 5 is closest in meaning to:  
(A) influential  
(B) healthy  
(C) rich  
(D) well-known
3. Mary Cassatt’s works were primarily influenced by art from  
(A) France  
(B) England  
(C) Japan  
(D) America
4. Which of the following is NOT true of Mary Cassatt?  
(A) She originally went to France as an artist.  
(B) Her work has only recently been appreciated in the United States.  
(C) Many of her paintings are about mothers.  
(D) She felt unappreciated in the United States.

5. The word 'displayed' in line 8 is closest in meaning to:  
(A) portrayed  
(B) conveyed  
(C) painted  
(D) showed
6. According to the passage, when was James Whistler in London?  
(A) 1855  
(B) 1859  
(C) 1868  
(D) 1871
7. According to the passage, why did James Whistler go to Russia?  
(A) He wanted to become a skilled artist.  
(B) He wanted to learn how to write.  
(C) He accompanied his father who worked there.  
(D) He hoped to become a commissioned officer.
8. James Whistler was skilled in all of the following EXCEPT:  
(A) etching  
(B) painting  
(C) polemics  
(D) plagiarism
9. The word 'noted' in line 19 is closest in meaning to:  
(A) written  
(B) recorded  
(C) notorious  
(D) famous
10. It can be inferred from the passage that:  
(A) James Whistler was a better artist than Mary Cassatt.  
(B) Mary Cassatt became a well-known artist before James Whistler did.  
(C) James Whistler was a good friend of Oscar Wilde.  
(D) James Whistler was a more successful writer than Mary Cassatt.

**Questions 11 - 21**

Since the earliest times, military units have had some sort of standard to serve as a rallying point in combat. Roman legions followed an eagle into battle, and defended it **tenaciously**. If the eagle were captured by the **foe**, **it** was considered a great dishonor, **tantamount** to military defeat. Later, during the feudal period, flags were prevalent. Noblemen would take along their (5) heraldic banners to identify the force they were leading into battle. A feudal soldier served the colors of his lord just as today a jockey wears the colors of a certain racing stable and an athlete wears his school colors.

Standardization in the use of military colors dates back to 1751 when the British Army prescribed that each regiment be limited to two colors: The King's (or national) flag and the (10) regimental flag. The United States Army later adopted this practice. Each American regimental flag had distinctive colors and bore the name of its unit. The Stars and Stripes was not used as the national color in battle until shortly before the Civil War; in **its** place was a blue silk flag on which the arms of the United States were **embroidered**.

Tradition was responsible for colors being carried into battle long after the improved accuracy (15) of weapons made the custom almost definitely suicidal. The British Army last carried colors into battle at Laing's Nek during the War of 1881 in the Transvaal. The United States Army last carried **them** into battle at San Juan Hill on July 1, 1898 during the Spanish-American War. Military colors are now displayed only at ceremonies.

11. What is the main topic of the passage?
  - (A) The eagles of Roman legions.
  - (B) The heraldic banners of feudal noblemen.
  - (C) The evolution of the Stars and Stripes.
  - (D) The tradition of carrying standards into battle.
  
12. The word '**tenaciously**' in line 2 is closest in meaning to:
  - (A) decisively
  - (B) an unyielding manner
  - (C) tersely
  - (D) in a tense manner
  
13. The word '**foe**' in line 3 could best be replaced by:
  - (A) friend
  - (B) enemy
  - (C) army
  - (D) legions
  
14. The word '**it**' in line 3 refers to:
  - (A) following an eagle into battle
  - (B) tenacious defense
  - (C) the eagle being captured by the enemy
  - (D) military defeat
  
15. The word '**tantamount**' in line 3 could best be replaced by:
  - (A) equal in effect
  - (B) opposite
  - (C) tantalizing
  - (D) as a result

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16. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
  - (A) Roman legions used an eagle as a standard.
  - (B) Feudal noblemen carried flags to identify themselves.
  - (C) The United States was the first country to standardize military colors.
  - (D) Carrying colors into battle was suicidal in the late nineteenth century.
17. Where in the passage does the author mention a person who rides horses?
  - (A) Line 2
  - (B) Line 4
  - (C) Line 5
  - (D) Line 6
18. The word ‘**its**’ in line 12 refers to:
  - (A) the Stars and Stripes
  - (B) battle
  - (C) the Civil War
  - (D) a blue silk flag
19. The word ‘**embroidered**’ in line 13 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) sewn
  - (B) embroiled
  - (C) printed
  - (D) painted
20. It can be inferred from the passage that:
  - (A) the improved accuracy of weapons has made warfare suicidal.
  - (B) military colors are no longer carried into battle.
  - (C) the Stars and Stripes is no longer the national flag of the United States.
  - (D) only recently have military colors been displayed at ceremonies.
21. The word “**them**” in line 17 refers to:
  - (A) weapons
  - (B) colors
  - (C) the United States
  - (D) ceremonies

**Questions 22 - 33**

Unlike water-economizing desert animals – such as camels – the human body cannot conserve water well enough for food alone to serve as an adequate renewal. The average adult loses up to two liters a day through his lungs and skin and in his urine. For that reason it is necessary that an adult drink some two liters of water or watery fluids each day. Ordinarily, (5) there is no difficulty about **this**: when water loss has reached one percent of the body weight the sensation of thirst is experienced, and a thirsty person needs no urging to drink.

The direct stimulus of thirst seems to arise when the pharynx dries and salivation is partially suppressed because of water shortage. However, the deeper cause is the increased (10) concentration of dissolved substances in the blood because of water shortage. Thus, **mere** wetting of the mouth and throat does not relieve the symptoms of thirst for more than a moment. On the other hand, the introduction of water directly into the stomach does relieve **them** even though the mouth is not directly wetted.

Thirst is more uncomfortable, more demanding, and less easily withstood than hunger. This is understandable, since while the average well-nourished man has a considerable food store to (15) draw on in case of emergency, the water store is far smaller. If water is not available, the individual approaches a state of collapse when water loss passes five percent of the body weight and is near death when water loss passes ten percent of the body weight. This may seem to compare favorably with the amount of fat lost during starvation, but water loss proceeds far more quickly. The limit of human endurance of thirst is reached in a matter of (20) days, whereas endurance of hunger can proceed for weeks. Yet, whereas it can take food an hour or more to be transferred from the mouth to the blood vessels, once water has been swallowed it reaches the intestines rapidly and is there immediately absorbed, diluting the over concentrated blood. Thus, thirst **vanishes** almost with the drinking.

22. What does the passage mainly discuss?  
(A) The capabilities of water-economizing animals.  
(B) The ability of the human body to conserve water.  
(C) The phenomenon of thirst in human beings.  
(D) A comparison between human thirst and hunger.
23. According to the passage, an adult may lose water through all of the following EXCEPT:  
(A) lungs  
(B) pharynx  
(C) skin  
(D) urinating
24. The word '**this**' in line 4 refers to:  
(A) losing two liters of water a day  
(B) drinking two liters of water a day  
(C) losing one percent of the body weight  
(D) urging a thirsty person to drink
25. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that the best example of a water-economizing desert animal is a:  
(A) lizard  
(B) cow  
(C) elephant  
(D) camel

26. According to the passage, what is the main cause of thirst?  
(A) The pharynx dries.  
(B) Salivation is partially suppressed.  
(C) The concentration of dissolved substances in the blood is increased.  
(D) The loss of two liters a day through the lungs, skin and in the urine.

27. The word ‘**mere**’ in line 9 is closest in meaning to:  
(A) small  
(B) only  
(C) minute  
(D) momentary

28. The word ‘**them**’ in line 11 refers to:  
(A) the stimulus of thirst  
(B) dissolved substances  
(C) the mouth and the throat  
(D) the symptoms of thirst

29. Thirst is less easily withstood than is hunger because:  
(A) the average man has a large food store to draw on.  
(B) thirst is more uncomfortable than hunger.  
(C) the water store is much smaller than the food store.  
(D) the individual can reach a state of collapse.

30. According to the passage, an adult begins to experience the sensation of thirst when water loss has reached  
(A) 1% of the body weight.  
(B) 2% of the body weight.  
(C) 5% of the body weight.  
(D) 10% of the body weight.

31. Where in the passage does the author mention a word meaning dying of hunger?  
(A) line 14  
(B) line 16  
(C) line 17  
(D) line 18

32. The word ‘**vanishes**’ in line 23 could best be replaced by:  
(A) satisfies  
(B) disappears  
(C) violates  
(D) disintegrates

33. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that:  
(A) water is absorbed into the blood through the mouth.  
(B) water introduced into the bloodstream instantaneously satisfies thirst.  
(C) water takes a long time to be transferred from the mouth to the blood.  
(D) water does not move rapidly from the stomach to the blood.

**Questions 34 - 42**

One of the most **paradoxical** aspects of the history of technology concerns the use of solar power. Although its calorific power has been known since ancient times, **it** was not utilized for over two millennia.

(5) According to records, the first person to use it was Archimedes. In the third century B.C. he built giant parabolic mirrors. It is said that he used them to set fire to Roman ships which were besieging Syracuse, by concentrating a beam of sunlight on **them**. This harnessing of solar energy remained **dormant** until the end of the nineteenth century.

(10) It was in 1882 that the Frenchman Abel Pifre demonstrated the possibility of using solar energy in the Tuileries Garden in Paris. From 1 pm to 5.30 pm a concave mirror of 3.5 meters in diameter, in the center of which was a broiler with a valve, activated a small 3/5 horsepower motor. This continuously operated a Marinoni press which was printing a newspaper written by Pifre at the rate of 500 copies an hour.

(15) Pifre had previously established that it was possible in the same way to heat 50 liters of water to boiling point in less than 50 minutes, with the pressure inside the boiler increasing at the rate of an atmosphere every eight minutes.

(20) Nowadays solar energy is harnessed by means of either black, heat-absorbing panels or of photovoltaic cells which generate electricity. The former are used for heating in industry. The latter are used to provide small amounts of electricity for domestic purposes. At present the photovoltaic cells composed of silicon are only able to generate relatively small amounts of electricity in comparison with nuclear and hydroelectric power stations.

34. What is the main idea of the passage?  
(A) Solar power has been used throughout the past two millennia.  
(B) Solar power was first used to operate a printing press.  
(C) Solar power was not widely used until the twentieth century.  
(D) Solar power is used to generate small amounts of electricity.
  
35. The word '**paradoxical**' in line 1 could best be replaced by:  
(A) paranormal  
(B) ironic  
(C) amazing  
(D) incredible
  
36. The word '**it**' in line 2 refers to:  
(A) calorific power  
(B) the history of technology  
(C) solar power  
(D) millennia
  
37. According to the passage, when was solar power first used?  
(A) 312 B.C.  
(B) 212 B.C.  
(C) 12 B.C.  
(D) 3 B.C.

38. Why did Archimedes set fire to Roman ships?  
(A) The ships were part of his experiment.  
(B) The Romans were attacking Syracuse.  
(C) The Romans were abandoning Syracuse.  
(D) The Romans were concentrating beams of light on Syracuse.

39. The word 'them' in line 6 refers to:  
(A) parabolic mirrors  
(B) ancient records  
(C) Roman ships  
(D) the inhabitants of Syracuse

40. The word 'dormant' in line 7 is closest in meaning to:  
(A) inactive  
(B) asleep  
(C) immobile  
(D) independent

41. What does the third paragraph mainly discuss?  
(A) How solar power can boil water.  
(B) The use of concave mirrors.  
(C) A demonstration of solar energy being used to operate a printing press.  
(D) A demonstration of concave mirrors using solar power to activate a motor.

42. According to the passage, the main drawbacks of photovoltaic cells are:  
(A) that they are only used for domestic purposes.  
(B) their inability to generate electricity.  
(C) that they are comparable to hydroelectric power stations.  
(D) that they can produce only small amounts of electricity.

**Questions 43 - 50**

The colony of Pennsylvania was **founded** in 1681 by William Penn. Born in London in 1644, Penn had joined the Quakers in 1667 and had subsequently been imprisoned for his beliefs and missionary activity. The granting of the charter for the colony was made possible by Charles II's indebtedness to Admiral Penn, Williams's father.

(5) The Admiral had spent a large personal fortune supporting the armies of Charles I in the English Civil War. Charles II paid off his debt of circa 16,000 by granting Penn a charter to administer the region north of Maryland and west of the Delaware River. It was named Pennsylvania at the monarch's **insistence**, in honor of the late admiral.

In 1682 Penn himself arrived in his colony and personally supervised the building of Philadelphia, the capital city. He saw the colony as a "holy experiment", and made religious tolerance a cornerstone of the administration. He treated the Indians justly and protected them from unscrupulous settlers and traders. As a result, the colony prospered, and wheat, corn, rye and other crops were produced in abundance and sold to the sugar plantations of the West Indies. By 1685 the population of the colony had grown to around 9,000 settlers, of whom no more than half were English. The remainder **comprised** Swedes, Dutch, Germans and other European nationalities. Penn's experiment had resulted in the first colony to be characterized by a cosmopolitan framework that would form a model for the future population of the United States.

43. What does the passage mainly discuss?  
(A) The life of William Penn.  
(B) The founding of Philadelphia.  
(C) The origins of Pennsylvania.  
(D) The indebtedness of Charles II.
44. The word '**founded**' in line 1 is closest in meaning to:  
(A) built  
(B) found  
(C) established  
(D) granted
45. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of William Penn?  
(A) He served time in jail.  
(B) He followed religious principles.  
(C) He lent money to Charles II.  
(D) He was present during the construction of Philadelphia.
46. The colony was called '**Pennsylvania**'  
(A) after William Penn.  
(B) after Charles II.  
(C) after the Delaware River.  
(D) after Admiral Penn.

3    3    3    3    3    **Test 1**    3    3    3    3    3

47. The word ‘**insistence**’ in line 8 is closest in meaning to:

- (A) persistence
- (B) inscription
- (C) order
- (D) obstinacy

48. According to the passage, which of the following is evidence that the colony prospered?

- (A) The Indians were treated with justice.
- (B) Various crops were sold to the West Indies.
- (C) The population increased to 9,000.
- (D) Religious tolerance was a cornerstone.

49. The word ‘**comprised**’ in line 15 is closest in meaning to:

- (A) consisted of
- (B) made
- (C) resulted in
- (D) totaled

50. Where in the passage does the author mention another American colony south of Pennsylvania?

- (A) Line 2
- (B) Line 7
- (C) Line 9
- (D) Line 15

**THIS IS THE END OF TEST ONE**

**NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS**

## ANSWER SHEET

01	<b>A B C D</b>	26	<b>A B C D</b>	01	<b>A B C D</b>	21	<b>A B C D</b>	01	<b>A B C D</b>	26	<b>A B C D</b>
02	<b>A B C D</b>	27	<b>A B C D</b>	02	<b>A B C D</b>	22	<b>A B C D</b>	02	<b>A B C D</b>	27	<b>A B C D</b>
03	<b>A B C D</b>	28	<b>A B C D</b>	03	<b>A B C D</b>	23	<b>A B C D</b>	03	<b>A B C D</b>	28	<b>A B C D</b>
04	<b>A B C D</b>	29	<b>A B C D</b>	04	<b>A B C D</b>	24	<b>A B C D</b>	04	<b>A B C D</b>	29	<b>A B C D</b>
05	<b>A B C D</b>	30	<b>A B C D</b>	05	<b>A B C D</b>	25	<b>A B C D</b>	05	<b>A B C D</b>	30	<b>A B C D</b>
06	<b>A B C D</b>	31	<b>A B C D</b>	06	<b>A B C D</b>	26	<b>A B C D</b>	06	<b>A B C D</b>	31	<b>A B C D</b>
07	<b>A B C D</b>	32	<b>A B C D</b>	07	<b>A B C D</b>	27	<b>A B C D</b>	07	<b>A B C D</b>	32	<b>A B C D</b>
08	<b>A B C D</b>	33	<b>A B C D</b>	08	<b>A B C D</b>	28	<b>A B C D</b>	08	<b>A B C D</b>	33	<b>A B C D</b>
09	<b>A B C D</b>	34	<b>A B C D</b>	09	<b>A B C D</b>	29	<b>A B C D</b>	09	<b>A B C D</b>	34	<b>A B C D</b>
10	<b>A B C D</b>	35	<b>A B C D</b>	10	<b>A B C D</b>	30	<b>A B C D</b>	10	<b>A B C D</b>	35	<b>A B C D</b>
11	<b>A B C D</b>	36	<b>A B C D</b>	11	<b>A B C D</b>	31	<b>A B C D</b>	11	<b>A B C D</b>	36	<b>A B C D</b>
12	<b>A B C D</b>	37	<b>A B C D</b>	12	<b>A B C D</b>	32	<b>A B C D</b>	12	<b>A B C D</b>	37	<b>A B C D</b>
13	<b>A B C D</b>	38	<b>A B C D</b>	13	<b>A B C D</b>	33	<b>A B C D</b>	13	<b>A B C D</b>	38	<b>A B C D</b>
14	<b>A B C D</b>	39	<b>A B C D</b>	14	<b>A B C D</b>	34	<b>A B C D</b>	14	<b>A B C D</b>	39	<b>A B C D</b>
15	<b>A B C D</b>	40	<b>A B C D</b>	15	<b>A B C D</b>	35	<b>A B C D</b>	15	<b>A B C D</b>	40	<b>A B C D</b>
16	<b>A B C D</b>	41	<b>A B C D</b>	16	<b>A B C D</b>	36	<b>A B C D</b>	16	<b>A B C D</b>	41	<b>A B C D</b>
17	<b>A B C D</b>	42	<b>A B C D</b>	17	<b>A B C D</b>	37	<b>A B C D</b>	17	<b>A B C D</b>	42	<b>A B C D</b>
18	<b>A B C D</b>	43	<b>A B C D</b>	18	<b>A B C D</b>	38	<b>A B C D</b>	18	<b>A B C D</b>	43	<b>A B C D</b>
19	<b>A B C D</b>	44	<b>A B C D</b>	19	<b>A B C D</b>	39	<b>A B C D</b>	19	<b>A B C D</b>	44	<b>A B C D</b>
20	<b>A B C D</b>	45	<b>A B C D</b>	20	<b>A B C D</b>	40	<b>A B C D</b>	20	<b>A B C D</b>	45	<b>A B C D</b>
21	<b>A B C D</b>	46	<b>A B C D</b>								
22	<b>A B C D</b>	47	<b>A B C D</b>								
23	<b>A B C D</b>	48	<b>A B C D</b>								
24	<b>A B C D</b>	49	<b>A B C D</b>								
25	<b>A B C D</b>	50	<b>A B C D</b>								

K K K K K **Test 1** K K K K K

**ANSWER KEY**

Section 1			Section 2			Section 3		
1	C	31	A	1	B	31	D	1
2	B	32	C	2	D	32	C	2
3	D	33	B	3	B	33	D	3
4	A	34	D	4	A	34	A	4
5	C	35	D	5	C	35	C	5
6	B	36	C	6	D	36	D	6
7	C	37	D	7	C	37	B	7
8	A	38	A	8	B	38	D	8
9	C			9	D	39	B	9
10	D			10	C	40	B	10
11	C	39	C	11	A			11
12	D	40	A	12	C			12
13	B	41	A	13	D			13
14	A	42	A	14	A			14
15	D	43	C	15	B			15
16	B	44	C					16
17	B	45	D	16	D			17
18	C	46	B	17	C			18
19	A	47	C	18	D			19
20	C	48	C	19	D			20
21	D	49	B	20	A			21
22	A	50	B	21	D			22
23	C			22	A			23
24	B			23	D			24
25	D			24	D			25
26	C			25	A			26
27	B			26	A			27
28	C			27	C			28
29	A			28	B			29
30	D			29	C			30
				30	B			

T T T T T **Test 1** T T T T T

## Part A

### Example:

Woman: Boy it's rough out there. I almost got into 3 accidents on a 15 minute drive.  
Man A : People seem to forget how to drive when it snows.  
**Man B: What does the man mean?**

1. Woman: Hey look! I received 3 letters today!  
Man A: You're lucky. I guess I should write more often. I haven't had mail for months.  
**Man B: What does the man imply?**

2. Man A: Last night was so relaxing. I watched a movie and went to bed early.  
Woman: Sounds nice. I have an exam today so I was up all night.  
**Man B: What did the woman do all night?**

3. Woman: We're going to be late! Can't you go any faster?  
Man A: If I go any faster I'll get pulled over.  
**Man B: What does the man imply?**

4. Woman: Oh, I forgot to buy toothpaste.  
Man A: That's okay. I'll pick some up after work tomorrow.  
**Man B: What will the man do for the woman?**

5. Man A: Excuse me. Where would I find the computer lab?  
Woman: There's a campus map on the wall around the corner.  
**Man B: What does the woman suggest?**

6. Woman: The concert was great last night.  
Man A: It sure was – and the light show was out of this world!  
**Man B: What does the man say about the light show?**

7. Man A: I'm finished with the newspaper. Would you like to see it?  
Woman: No thanks. Every time I read the paper I get depressed.  
**Man B: What does the woman mean?**

8. Man A: John sure seems excited today.  
Woman: Yeah, he picked up his new car yesterday.  
**Man B: What does the woman imply about John?**

9. Woman : My car won't start and I need to get to work.  
Man A: You can take the bus but you'd better hurry, it's almost 7:30.  
**Man B: What does the man imply?**

10. Woman : Hmm, this looks like it might be good, I wonder if it's spicy.  
What are you going to have?  
Man A: I'm not sure – but I know that I don't want anything greasy.  
**Man B: Where are they?**

11. Man A: This place is filthy!  
Woman: I would say so!  
**Man B: What does the woman mean?**

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12. Woman: I really would like to buy a computer with a laser printer.  
Man A: That will cost you a pretty penny.  
**Man B: What does the man mean?**

13. Man A: Professor Rollins seems to like your speech.  
Woman: Well at least he likes something I do!  
**Man B: What does the woman imply?**

14. Woman: Hey, I really like your new chess set.  
Man A: You can pick one up at the mall.  
**Man B: What does the man mean?**

15. Man A: Hey, I received my diploma in the mail today!  
Woman: I didn't know you had already graduated.  
**Man B: What did the woman assume about the man?**

16. Man A: Oh no! I can't find my wallet anywhere!  
Woman: Have you checked with the security?  
**Man B: What does the woman suggest?**

17. Man A: Hey look! There's frost on the window.  
Woman: Time to pull out the winter clothes.  
**Man B: What does the woman mean?**

18. Man A: I missed class yesterday. Could I get your notes?  
Woman: Sure, I'll drop them off this afternoon.  
**Man B: What will the woman do for the man?**

19. Woman: Henry, I'd like you to meet my husband.  
Man A: I didn't know you were married.  
**Man B: What had the man assumed about the woman?**

20. Man A: What kind of cut were you thinking of?  
Woman: Well, I'd like you to take an inch off the top, but keep the back long please.  
**Man B: Where is the woman?**

21. Woman: I'm going for a bike ride. Would you like to come along?  
Man A: The weatherman said it's going to rain today.  
**Man B: What does the man mean?**

22. Woman: I need to step out for a while. Could you keep an eye on my bag, please?  
Man A: Sure. I'll be here for another hour.  
**Man B: What will the man do for the woman?**

23. Man A: Did you check with the office about getting another key for the door?  
Woman: I thought they're closed on Saturdays.  
**Man B: What does the woman imply?**

24. Woman: Hey Jeff, where've you been? I haven't seen you for a week!  
Man A: I had two tests and three papers due this week – I've been living at the library.  
**Man B: What does the man mean?**

T T T T T **Test 1** T T T T

25. Man A: Looks like you have quite a load there. Can I help you carry some of that?  
Woman: Sure, I could use a hand.

**Man B: What does the woman mean?**

26. Woman: So how long have you lived in Texas?  
Man A: My parents moved here when I was a child.

**Man B: What does the man imply?**

27. Man A: How much does this car cost?  
Woman: It might be a bit out of your range.

**Man B: What does the woman imply?**

28. Woman: I think I dropped my watch in your store yesterday. Has anyone turned it in?  
Man A: We have two watches here. Can you describe it?

**Man B: What does the man ask the woman to do?**

29. Man A: Sally bought a new stereo yesterday.  
Woman: I know. I can feel the walls shaking.

**Man B: What does the woman imply?**

30. Woman: I'm going to New York this weekend.  
Man A: Really, who do you know there?

**Man B: What does the man assume about the woman?**

T T T T T **Test 1** T T T T

**Part B**

Man A: Can I help you ma'am?  
Woman: Yes, I'm looking for something for my husband. It's his birthday tomorrow.  
Man A: Did you have something special in mind?  
Woman: Well, he really enjoys the outdoors and he is quite athletic. Since winter is just around the corner I thought a pair of skis would be nice.  
Man A: Has your husband ever skied before?  
Woman: Only once.  
Man A: Well, since he is new to the sport and has an athletic nature you may want to consider purchasing a pair of used skis first.  
Woman: Why is that?  
Man A: It is easier to learn how to ski on a wider ski blade. Since your husband is athletic, he should pick up on the sport quickly. After that you can trade the used skis in on a new, more advanced set.  
Woman: That's a good idea – but I want the skis to look nice.  
Man A: We have a wide selection of high quality used skis. Come with me and I'll show you what we have.

31. Man B: Where is the woman?
32. Man B: Why does the woman want to buy a present for her husband?
33. Man B: How does the woman describe her husband?
34. Man B: What does the man suggest?

Man B: What are you reading?  
Woman: The want ads. I'm hoping to find a new job.  
Man B: What's wrong with the job you have?  
Woman: Well, I don't enjoy sales very much. I would like something where I'm helping people and not just trying to sell them something. I'm studying nursing so it would be nice to work in a hospital, but the market is flooded with nursing and medical students applying for only a few positions.  
Man B: Have you thought of applying at a nursing home?  
Woman: Yes, but the pay would be much lower than I'm making now. I'm just scraping by as it is.

35. Man A: What best describes the woman's situation?
36. Man A: Why does the woman want a new job?
37. Man A: Why are hospital jobs hard to obtain?
38. Man A: Why doesn't the woman want to work in a nursing home?

T T T T T **Test 1** T T T T

**Part C**

**Example:**

Gene Kelly – singer, dancer, actor and choreographer – died yesterday from complications resulting from a series of strokes. He was 83 years old.

Kelly's film career spanned over 3 decades. Though his talents were many, Kelly will be remembered most for his dancing. He danced his way into our hearts through legendary movies such as "Singing in the Rain" and "American in Paris". These, along with his many other films, will help keep Kelly's memory alive for decades to come.

What does this talk concern?

What is Gene Kelley most remembered for?

**Questions 39 through 42 refer to the following talk.**

Man A:

Good morning. Welcome to Psychology course 501, class title – "*Psychological Differences*". In this course we will be focusing on the debate between nature versus nurture.

The nature side of the debate bases its arguments on the premise that who we are is determined by our biological or genetic makeup. The nurture side, on the other hand, declares that who we are is determined by our environment.

Most of the evidence we will examine is derived from studies that use sets of identical and fraternal twins. The studies attempt to determine the magnitude of genetic and social influences by studying the similarities and differences of those twins who were raised together and those who were separated at birth.

39. Man B: What is the title of the course?
40. Man B: What is the subject of study in this course?
41. Man B: How will the study of twins be used?
42. Man B: What is the purpose of this talk?

**Questions 43 through 46 refer to the following talk.**

Woman A:

A major cold front is sweeping through the upper region of the United States and has made its way down to the south resulting in the coldest, snowiest winter this nation has seen in decades. Record-setting snowfalls and cold temperatures have affected just about everyone from the Dakotas all the way over to Washington D.C. Universities and public schools have canceled classes and many government offices have been shut down. Would-be travelers spend hours shoveling out their cars and searching for jumper cables.

The repercussions of this arctic blast have also been tragic. As many as 175 deaths in Chicago alone can be blamed on the sub-zero temperature. Authorities expect this number to rise. The southern states are experiencing problems of their own. Citrus farmers were caught by surprise by the unusually cold temperatures. The freeze has damaged nearly 70% of their produce which will result in the rising cost of citrus fruits this season.

T T T T T **Test 1** T T T T

43. Man A: What's the main topic of this talk?
44. Man A: How is the weather affecting travelers?
45. Man A: What tragedy has been reported in Chicago?
46. Man A: What will be the ultimate result from the damage of citrus crops?

**Questions 47 through 50 refer to the following talk.**

Man B:

There is a new technology in the works that could change the way you shop, bank, and even open doors. It is a technique by which a person's fingerprints are coded on computer. When touched, a special pad reads the finger print and matches it to the coded print thereby identifying the individual.

The uses for such a technology are boundless. Fingerprint machines could take the place of credit card and bank cards. This could eliminate the problem of others using your credit cards without permission or using your password to access your bank account. Also, with the touch of a finger you could pay for your groceries, do your banking and even pay your bills.

Keys could become obsolete if locks are replaced with such an apparatus. Only those who should have access to your home or business would be coded into your electronic sensor. This could do away with pass cards, access numbers and those easy-to-misplace keys.

47. Man A: What is the main topic of this talk?
48. Man A: How does the technology work?
49. Man A: Of what use is this technology?
50. Man A: When will this technology be made available?

**-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-**