

STUDY PREPARATION FOR TEST TWO

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

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

Test 2 - Section 1

Listening Comprehension

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in this test. When you take the actual TOEFL test, you will not be allowed to take notes or write in your test book. Try to work on this **Sample Test** in 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. The conversations and the questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill 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 will read:

- (A) He doesn't like the painting either.
- (B) He doesn't know how to paint.
- (C) He doesn't have any paintings.
- (D) He doesn't know what to do.

You learn from the conversation that neither the man nor the woman likes the painting. The best answer to the question, "What does the man mean?" is: A) **"He doesn't like the painting"**

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

1.
 - a) Her notebook is missing
 - b) Her handwriting is difficult to read
 - c) She wasn't in class this morning, either
 - d) She's already lent her notes to someone else
2.
 - a) Get a schedule of events at the athletic center
 - b) Refer to the bus schedule
 - c) Wait for the shuttle in the student lounge
 - d) Borrow a schedule from another student
3.
 - a) She looks good in blue
 - b) She never wears sweaters
 - c) She might prefer another color
 - d) She enjoys receiving gifts
4.
 - a) Someone painted it for her
 - b) She finally had time to paint it
 - c) She decided to paint it later
 - d) Some friends will help her paint it
5.
 - a) Today's seminar was informative
 - b) Another seminar will take place the following week
 - c) Next week's seminar is on a different topic
 - d) There will be two seminars next week
6.
 - a) He's usually happy
 - b) He listens to music when he's in a good mood
 - c) He had to pay a high price for his stereo
 - d) He's pleased with his purchase
7.
 - a) He can send the woman additional information
 - b) The woman received the wrong bill
 - c) He agrees that the charges are too high
 - d) He'll credit the woman's account
8.
 - a) Answer her calls
 - b) Take her home
 - c) Write out a list of his calls
 - d) Telephone her later in the day
9.
 - a) Taking a test
 - b) Giving Spanish tests to students
 - c) Paying for private lessons
 - d) Studying
10.
 - a) The window is broken
 - b) He's nervous about opening the window
 - c) It's not possible to open the window
 - d) It's too cold to open the window

11.
 - a) He wasn't offered the job he had talked about
 - b) He didn't really want to work in the bookstore
 - c) He didn't know where the bookstore was
 - d) He didn't refuse the bookstore job
12.
 - a) She needed to change the letter before mailing it
 - b) She didn't know how much postage was needed
 - c) She didn't have the right coins to buy stamps
 - d) The stamp machine has been moved
13.
 - a) They should go to lunch soon
 - b) He needs to make more coffee for lunch
 - c) There is enough coffee for several more cups
 - d) He won't drink any more coffee today
14.
 - a) There are too many shopping centers already
 - b) They aren't really going to build a shopping center
 - c) He knew about the planned construction
 - d) He hasn't been to the other shopping centers
15.
 - a) She has to do some work tomorrow
 - b) She'll attend tomorrow's performance
 - c) She doesn't intend to go to the play
 - d) She can't work at the theater tomorrow
16.
 - a) She hasn't seen Kate
 - b) Kate has changed her plans
 - c) The man had misunderstood her
 - d) The man should go to New York next week
17.
 - a) He doesn't want to attend the graduation ceremony
 - b) He's attended only one graduation ceremony
 - c) The woman doesn't have to attend the graduation ceremony
 - d) Attendance is taken at the graduation ceremony
18.
 - a) Someone from the housing office fixed the faucet
 - b) Allen called the housing office for her
 - c) She replaced the faucet
 - d) Allen repaired the faucet
19.
 - a) He didn't know that the woman was class treasurer
 - b) He doesn't want to be treasurer
 - c) He doesn't think the woman should run for office
 - d) He didn't know the elections were today
20.
 - a) He doesn't have much time for tennis
 - b) He's enthusiastic about his new courses
 - c) He plays tennis better than she does
 - d) He's not very interested in his school work

21.
 - a) He'll drive the woman to the paint store
 - b) He doesn't really like the painting
 - c) He'll hold the painting for the woman
 - d) He doesn't know where the painting is
22.
 - a) The man hurried through breakfast
 - b) The room is too warm for a sweater
 - c) The man will be late if he doesn't hurry
 - d) The man's appearance shows that he was rushed
23.
 - a) The doctor wasn't feeling well
 - b) He didn't see the new doctor
 - c) The doctor isn't new to the infirmary
 - d) He met the doctor at a conference
24.
 - a) Pay Marsha for the bookshelf
 - b) Ask Marsha where the bookshelf is
 - c) Check for the book on Marsha's shelf
 - d) Ask Marsha if she has an extra bookshelf
25.
 - a) The man can get some paper at the new store
 - b) She just opened a new box of paper
 - c) She'll type the man's paper at her place
 - d) The man can buy today's paper at the newsstand
26.
 - a) She saw only part of it
 - b) She couldn't go to see it
 - c) She wasn't in charge of it
 - d) She didn't understand it
27.
 - a) He doesn't like old movies
 - b) He didn't see a large number of movies
 - c) He saw more movies than the woman did
 - d) His children have seen many movies
28.
 - a) The airport is closed due to bad weather
 - b) An earlier closure affected the airport's schedule
 - c) The flight is following its regular schedule
 - d) The plane will return to its point of departure
29.
 - a) She hadn't begun to study biology
 - b) She hadn't liked the previous biology course
 - c) She did very well in elementary biology
 - d) She'd already taken all the biology courses
30.
 - a) She recently moved to Miami
 - b) She needed a vacation
 - c) She'll leave for Miami soon
 - d) She was pleased to get his postcard

Test 2 - Part B

Directions: In this part, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear the question, read the four possible answers in your book and choose the **best answer**. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill 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) It's too noisy
 - b) It's not convenient to the university
 - c) The heating system is defective
 - d) The owner is unpleasant
32.
 - a) Tell the owner two months in advance that she's moving
 - b) Alert the housing authorities to her problem
 - c) Move to another apartment in the same building
 - d) Leave by the end of the month
33.
 - a) It must be on a higher floor
 - b) It must have quiet surroundings
 - c) It must be within driving distance of the university
 - d) It must be in a new building
34.
 - a) Rent would be very expensive
 - b) Public transportation wouldn't be available
 - c) Apartment complexes in Windsor are old
 - d) Apartments in Windsor tend to be noisy
35.
 - a) Start a new program at State College
 - b) Study at a different school
 - c) Find a summer job
 - d) Improve her grades
36.
 - a) Journalism
 - b) Science
 - c) Management
 - d) Art
37.
 - a) Its reputation isn't as good as State College's
 - b) She can't get a good recommendation there
 - c) The registration office hasn't answered her letters yet
 - d) She may not get accepted there
38.
 - a) Use her professors as references
 - b) Study more to improve her grades
 - c) Think more positively about the State College program
 - d) Write to the head of the Art Department

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) To demonstrate the latest use of computer graphics.
- b) To discuss the possibility of an economic depression.
- c) To explain the workings of the brain.
- d) To dramatize a famous mystery story.

The best answer to the question, "What is the main purpose of the program?" is: (c), "To explain the workings of the brain." Therefore, the correct choice is (c).

Now listen to another sample question.

In your book you read:

- a) It is required of all science majors.
- b) It will never be shown again.
- c) It can help viewers improve their memory skills.
- d) It will help with course work.

The best answer to the question, "Why does the speaker recommend watching the program ?" is (d) "It will help with course work."

Therefore, the correct choice is : (d)

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

39.
 - a) Summer vacation
 - b) The housing office
 - c) Resident advisers
 - d) Check-out procedures
40.
 - a) Register for summer school
 - b) Repair holes in room walls
 - c) Return their keys to the housing office
 - d) Call the housing office
41.
 - a) Their summer addresses
 - b) Any damage to their rooms
 - c) When they plan to leave
 - d) Questions for the housing office
42.
 - a) The liquefaction of gas
 - b) Techniques used for refrigeration
 - c) Materials used to make industrial containers
 - d) The cost of transporting natural gas
43.
 - a) It becomes brittle
 - b) It expands
 - c) It oxidizes
 - d) It bends
44.
 - a) It has a low melting point
 - b) It's expensive
 - c) It often contains impurities
 - d) Its properties are unpredictable
45.
 - a) Oxygen
 - b) Aluminum
 - c) Nickel
 - d) Boron
46.
 - a) Behavior of owls in the wild
 - b) Experiments at the London Zoo
 - c) An investigation of accidental animal deaths
 - d) An increase in insects at the zoo

47.
 - a) Owl cages
 - b) Insecticide spray
 - c) Sawdust
 - d) Mousetraps
48.
 - a) Rats
 - b) Owls
 - c) Mice
 - d) Insects
49.
 - a) They choked on sawdust
 - b) They were fed contaminated mice
 - c) They were bitten by deadly insects
 - d) They escaped from the zoo
50.
 - a) To illustrate a principle about environmental poisons
 - b) To demonstrate the usefulness of chemicals
 - c) To show how zookeepers raise mice in captivity
 - d) To prove a point about the building industry

Section 2

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

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

STRUCTURE - PART A
Questions 1 – 15

Directions: Questions 1-15 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. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Example I

Geysers have often been compared to volcanoes -----
they both emit hot liquids from below the Earth's surface.

- (A) due to
- (B) because
- (C) in spite of
- (D) regardless of

The sentence should read, "Geysers have often been compared to volcanoes because they both emit hot liquids from below the Earth's surface." Therefore, you should choose **(B)**.

Example II

During the early period of ocean navigation, -----
any need for sophisticated instruments and techniques.

- (A) so that hardly
- (B) when there hardly was
- (C) hardly was
- (D) there was hardly

The sentence should read, "During the early period of ocean navigation, there was hardly any need for sophisticated instruments and techniques." Therefore you should choose answer **(D)**.

Now begin work on the questions.

PRACTICE TEST 2 - SECTION - 2

GRAMMAR - PART A

1. Hanya Holm is a dancer, choreographer and _____.
 (A) dance that she teaches
 (B) her teaching of dance
 (C) to teach dancing
 (D) dance teacher

2. During an eclipse of the sun, _____ in the shadow of the Moon.
 (A) the Earth lies
 (B) the Earth when lying
 (C) that the Earth lies
 (D) the lying Earth

3. Under the influence of Ezra Pound, Hilda Doolittle became associated with the imagists and _____ into one of the most original poets of the group.
 (A) developed
 (B) to be developing
 (C) who developed
 (D) developing it

4. _____ all rainwater falling from a cloud reaches the ground; some of it is lost through evaporation
 (A) Nowhere
 (B) Not
 (C) No
 (D) None

5. In an area first explored by Samuel de Champlain, _____.
 (A) establishment of the city of Halifax in 1749
 (B) in 1749 the city of Halifax established
 (C) in 1749, establishing the city of Halifax
 (D) the city of Halifax was established in 1749

6. A nation's merchant marine is made up of its commercial ships and the people _____ them.
 (A) they operate
 (B) who operate
 (C) they operate of
 (D) do they operate

7. _____ Nat Turner who led a revolt against slavery in Virginia in 1831.
 (A) Where was
 (B) It was
 (C) He was
 (D) That he was

8. The most elaborate of all bird nests _____, domed communal structure built by social weaverbirds.
 - (A) larger
 - (B) largely is
 - (C) the large
 - (D) is the large
9. William Walker's mural, "Wall of Respect," _____ an outdoor wall in Chicago, deals with social issues.
 - (A) covers
 - (B) covers it
 - (C) which covers
 - (D) which it covers
10. Studies of the gravity field of the Earth indicate _____ yield when unusual weight is placed on them.
 - (A) although its crust and mantle
 - (B) its crust and mantle to
 - (C) that its crust and mantle
 - (D) for its crust and mantle to
11. The columbine flower, _____ to nearly all of the United States, can be raised from seed in almost any garden.
 - (A) native
 - (B) how native is
 - (C) how native is it
 - (D) is native
12. The photoperiodic response of algae actually depends on the duration of darkness, _____.
 - (A) the light is not on
 - (B) and not on light
 - (C) but is not on the light
 - (D) is not on light
13. _____, the first black denomination in the United States.
 - (A) Richard Allen founded the African Methodist Episcopal Church
 - (B) Richard Allen, who founded the African Methodist Episcopal Church
 - (C) The African Methodist Episcopal Church founded by Richard Allen
 - (D) The foundation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church by Richard Allen

14. The annual worth of Utah's manufacturing is greater than _____.
 (A) that of its mining and farming combined
 (B) mining and farming combination
 (C) that mining and farming combined
 (D) of its combination mining and farming
15. The wallflower _____because its weak stems often grow on walls and along stony cliffs for support.
 (A) so called is
 (B) so is called
 (C) is so called
 (D) called is so

2 2 2 2 2 **Test 2** 2 2 2 2 2

16. The tongue is capable of many motions and configurations and plays a vital role in chewing, swallowed, and speaking.
A B C
D
17. Instead of being housed in one central bank in Washington, D.C., the Federal Reserve system is division into twelve districts.
A B C D
18. Philodendrons of various kinds are cultivated for their beautifully foliage.
A B C D
19. Kiwi birds mainly eat insects, worms, and snails and to search for their food by probing the ground with their long bills.
A B C
D
20. William Penn founded the city of Philadelphia in 1682, and he quickly grew to be the largest city in colonial America.
A B C D
21. Fewer people reside in Newfoundland than in other any Canadian province except Prince Edward Island.
A B C D
22. Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the founder of Bethune-Cookman College, served as advice to both Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Harry Truman.
A B C
D
23. Some plant produce irritating poisons that can affect a person even if he or she merely brushes against them.
A B C D
24. The rotation of the Earth on its axis is responsible the alternation of periods of light and darkness.
A B C D
25. Anne Elizabeth McDowell is best remembered for a weekly journal, Woman's Advocate, who she launched in January 1855.
A B C
D
26. The first recorded use of natural gas to light streetlamps it was in the town of Frederick, New York, in 1825.
A B C D
27. An erupting volcano or an earthquake sometimes affects the featured of the surrounding region and can even cause lakes to disappear.
A B C
D

2 2 2 2 2 **Test 2** 2 2 2 2 2

28. Most tree frogs change color to harmonize with its background.
A B C D
29. Due to the refraction of light rays, this is impossible for the naked eye to determine the exact location of a star close to the horizon.
A B C D
30. Modern poets have experimented with poetic devices such alliteration and assonance.
A B C D
31. Birds' eggs vary greatly of size, shape, and color.
A B C D
32. Social reformer Frederic Douglass dedicated his life to working for the abolish of slavery and the fight for civil rights.
A B C D
33. Mount Edith Cavell, a peak in the Canadian Rockies, is named after a famous nurses.
A B C D
34. Xanthines have both good and bad effects on the body, and these effects are generally determined on the size and regularity of dosage.
A B C D
35. When a severe ankle injury forced herself to give up reporting in 1926, Margaret Mitchell began writing her novel **Gone with the Wind**.
A B C D
36. One of the most difficult problems in understanding sleep is determining what the functions of sleep is.
A B C D
37. The Millicent Rogers Museum houses five thousands pieces of Hispanic and American Indian jewelry, textiles and other objects documenting the vibrancy of these cultures.
A B C D
38. Seven of planets rotate in the same direction as their orbital motions, while Venus and Uranus rotate in the opposite direction.
A B C D
39. In the United States voters election representatives to the national legislature, which consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate.
A B C D
40. It is the interaction between people, rather than the events that occur in their lives, that are the main focus of social psychology.
A B C D

PRACTICE TEST 2 - 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 this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. For questions 1-50, you are to choose the **one** best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill 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:

- (5) The railroad was not the first institution to impose regularity on society, or to draw attention to the importance of precise timekeeping. For as long as merchants have set out their wares at daybreak and communal festivities have been celebrated, people have been in rough agreement with their neighbors as to the time of day. The value of **this tradition** is today more apparent than ever. Were it not for public acceptance of a single yardstick of time, social life would be unbearably chaotic: the massive daily transfers of goods, services, and information would proceed in fits and starts; the very fabric of modern society would begin to unravel.

Example I

What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) In modern society we must make more time for our neighbors.
(B) The traditions of society are timeless.
(C) An accepted way of measuring time is essential for the smooth functioning of society.
(D) Society judges people by the times at which they conduct certain activities.

The main idea of the passage is that societies need to agree about how time is to be measured in order to function smoothly. Therefore, you should choose **(C)**.

Example: II

In line 5, the phrase "this tradition" refers to

- (A) The practice of starting the business day at dawn.
(B) Friendly relations between neighbors.
(C) The railroad's reliance on time schedules.
(D) People's agreement on the measurement of time.

The phrase "this tradition" refers to the preceding clause, "people have been in rough agreement with their neighbors as to the time of day."
Therefore, you should choose **(D)**.

Now begin work on the questions.

Questions 1 – 11

With its radiant color and plantlike **shape**, the sea anemone looks more like a flower than an animal. More specifically, the sea anemone is formed quite like the flower for which it is named, with a body like a stem and tentacles like petals in brilliant shades of blue, green, pink, and red.

- (5) Its diameter varies from about six millimeters in some species to more than ninety centimeters in the giant varieties of Australia. Like corals, hydras and jellyfish, sea anemones are coelenterates. They can move slowly, but more often they attach the lower part of their cylindrical bodies to rocks, shells, or wharf pilings. The upper end of the sea anemone has a mouth surrounded by tentacles that the animal uses to **capture** its food. Stinging cells in the tentacles throw out tiny poison threads that paralyze other small sea animals. The tentacles then drag this prey into the sea anemone's mouth.
- (10) The food is digested in the large inner body cavity. When disturbed, a sea anemone **retracts** its tentacles and shortens its body so that it resembles a lump on a rock. Anemones may reproduce by forming eggs, dividing in half, or developing buds that grow and break off as independent animals.

1. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
 - (A) The varieties of ocean life.
 - (B) The characteristics of the sea anemone.
 - (C) A comparison of land and sea anemones.
 - (D) The defenses of coelenterates.
2. The word '**shape**' in line 1 is closest in meaning to:
 - (A) length
 - (B) grace
 - (C) form
 - (D) nature
3. The author compares a sea anemone's tentacles to a flower's:
 - (A) stem
 - (B) petals
 - (C) leaves
 - (D) roots
4. It can be inferred from the passage that hydras:
 - (A) were named after a flower
 - (B) are usually found in Australia
 - (C) prey on sea anemones
 - (D) are related to sea anemones

5. It can be inferred from the passage that sea anemones are usually found:
 - (A) attached to stationary surfaces
 - (B) hidden inside cylindrical objects
 - (C) floating among underwater flowers
 - (D) searching for food
6. The word '**capture**' in line 8 is closest in meaning to:
 - (A) catch
 - (B) control
 - (C) cover
 - (D) clean
7. The word '**retracts**' in line 10 is closest in meaning to:
 - (A) pulls back
 - (B) relaxes
 - (C) reproduces
 - (D) lifts up
8. According to the passage, when a sea anemone is bothered it:
 - (A) hides under a rock
 - (B) alters its shape
 - (C) changes colors
 - (D) ejects a poisonous substance
9. The sea anemone reproduces by:
 - (A) budding only
 - (B) forming eggs only
 - (C) budding or dividing only
 - (D) budding, forming eggs, or dividing
10. Based on the information in the passage, all of the following statements about sea anemones are true EXCEPT that they:
 - (A) are usually tiny
 - (B) have flexible bodies
 - (C) are related to jellyfish
 - (D) are usually brightly colored
11. Where does the author mention the sea anemone's food-gathering technique?
 - (A) Lines 1-2
 - (B) Lines 4-5
 - (C) Lines 8-9
 - (D) Lines 11-12

Questions 12 - 23

Barbara Kasten is an artist who takes photographs of **constructions** that she creates for the purpose of photographing them. In her studio she arranges objects such as mirrors, solid forms, and flat surfaces into what could be called large still life arrangements, big enough to walk into. She lights the construction, then rearranges and re-photographs it until she arrives at a final image.

(5) She also photographs away from her studio at various architectural sites, bringing camera, lights, mirrors, and a crew of assistants to **transform** the site into her own abstract image.

- (10) Kasten starts a studio construction with a simple problem, such as using several circular and rectangular mirrors. She puts the first objects in place, sets up a camera, then goes back and forth arranging objects and seeing how they appear in the camera. Eventually she makes instant color prints to see what the image looks like. At first she works only with objects, concentrating on their **composition**; then she lights **them** and adds color from lights covered with colored filters.

- (15) Away from the studio, at architectural sites, the cost of the crew and the equipment rental means she has to know in advance what she wants to do. She visits each location several times to make sketches and test **shots**. Until she brings in the lights, however, she cannot predict exactly what **they** will do to the image, so there is some improvising on the spot.

12. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) The techniques of a photographer.
(B) The advantages of studio photography.
(C) Industrial construction sites.
(D) An architect who appreciates fine art.
13. Which of the following would be an example of one of the 'constructions' referred to in line 1?
(A) A still life arrangement.
(B) Natural landscapes.
(C) An instant color print.
(D) A colored filter.
14. In line 2, why does the author mention mirrors?
(A) They are part of the camera.
(B) Kasten uses them as subjects.
(C) The crew needs them.
(D) Photography mirrors life.
15. The word '**transform**' in line 6 is closest in meaning to:
(A) move
(B) extend
(C) change
(D) interpret
16. It can be inferred from the passage that Kasten makes instant prints to:
(A) give away
(B) sell as souvenirs
(C) include as part of the construction
(D) see what the construction looks like at that stage

17. The word '**composition**' in line 11 is closest in meaning to:
 - (A) arrangement
 - (B) brightness
 - (C) quality
 - (D) size
18. The word '**them**' in line 11 refers to:
 - (A) prints
 - (B) lights
 - (C) objects
 - (D) filters
19. The word '**shots**' in line 14 is closest in meaning to:
 - (A) injections
 - (B) photographs
 - (C) loud noises
 - (D) effective remarks
20. The word '**they**' in line 15 refers to:
 - (A) architectural styles
 - (B) sketches
 - (C) colored filters
 - (D) lights
21. Why does Kasten visit the location of outdoor work before the day of the actual shooting?
 - (A) To plan the photograph.
 - (B) To purchase film and equipment.
 - (C) To hire a crew.
 - (D) To test the lights.
22. How is Kasten's studio work different from her work at architectural sites?
 - (A) She does not use lights outdoors.
 - (B) Her work outdoors is more unpredictable.
 - (C) She works alone outdoors.
 - (D) She makes more money from her work outdoors.
23. Where in the passage does the author suggest that the constructions that Kasten photographs are life-sized?
 - (A) Lines 2-4
 - (B) Lines 5-6
 - (C) Lines 10-11
 - (D) Lines 14-15

Questions 24 - 33

- The temperature of the Sun is over 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit at the surface, but it rises to perhaps more than 16 million degrees at the center. The Sun is so much hotter than the Earth that matter can exist only as a gas, except at the core. In the core of the Sun, the pressures are so **great** against the gases that, despite the high temperature, there may be a small solid core. However, no one really knows, since the center of the Sun can never be directly observed.
- (5)

- Solar astronomers do know that the Sun is divided into five layers or zones. Starting at the outside and going down into the Sun, the zones are the corona, chromospheres, photo-sphere, convection zone, and finally the core. The first three zones are regarded as the Sun's atmosphere. But since the Sun has no solid surface, it is hard to tell where the atmosphere ends and the main body of the Sun begins.
- (10)

- The Sun's outmost layer begins about 10,000 miles above the visible surface and goes outward for millions of miles. This is the only part of the Sun that can be seen during an eclipse such as the **one** in February 1979. At any other time, the corona can be seen only when special instruments are used on cameras and telescopes to shut out the glare of the Sun's rays.

- (15) The corona is a brilliant, pearly white, filmy light, about as bright as the full Moon. Its beautiful rays are a **sensational** sight during an eclipse. The corona's rays flash out in a brilliant fan that has wispy spike like rays near the Sun's north and south poles. The corona is thickest at the Sun's equator.

- The corona rays are made up of gases streaming outward at tremendous speeds and reaching a temperature of more than 2 million degrees Fahrenheit. The rays of gas thin out as they reach the space around the planets. By the time the Sun's corona rays reach the Earth, they are weak and invisible.
- (20)

24. The word '**great**' in line 3 is closest in meaning to:

- (A) dangerous
- (B) unknown
- (C) variable
- (D) strong

25. With what topic is the second paragraph mainly concerned?

- (A) How the Sun evolved.
- (B) The structure of the Sun.
- (C) Why scientists study the Sun.
- (D) The distance of the Sun from the planets.

26. All of the following are parts of the Sun's atmosphere EXCEPT the:

- (A) corona
- (B) chromospheres
- (C) photosphere
- (D) core

27. The word '**one**' in line 13 refers to:

- (A) the Sun
- (B) the corona
- (C) an eclipse
- (D) the surface

28. The purpose of the 'special instruments' mentioned in line 13 is to:
- (A) magnify the image of the Sun.
 - (B) block out the Sun's intense light.
 - (C) measure the amount of energy emitted by the Sun.
 - (D) photograph the Sun.
29. It can be inferred from the passage that a clear view of the Sun's outer layer is usually prevented by:
- (A) the Sun's rays
 - (B) an eclipse
 - (C) lack of light
 - (D) the great distance
30. The word '**sensational**' in line 16 is closest in meaning to:
- (A) spectacular
 - (B) predictable
 - (C) bizarre
 - (D) constant
31. According to the passage, as the corona rays reach the planets, they become:
- (A) hotter
 - (B) clearer
 - (C) thinner
 - (D) stronger
32. The paragraphs following the passage most likely discuss which of the following?
- (A) The remaining layers of the Sun.
 - (B) The evolution of the Sun to its present form.
 - (C) The eclipse of February 1979.
 - (D) The scientists who study astronomy.
33. Where in the passage does the author compare the light of the Sun's outermost layer to that of another astronomical body?
- (A) Lines 2-3
 - (B) Lines 9-10
 - (C) Lines 16-17
 - (D) Lines 20-22

Questions 34 - 42

Many of the computing patterns used today in elementary arithmetic, such as those for performing long multiplications and divisions, were developed as late as the fifteenth century. Two reasons are usually advanced to account for this **tardy** development; namely, the mental difficulties and the physical difficulties encountered in such work.

- (5) The first of **these**, the mental difficulties, must be somewhat **discounted**. The impression that the ancient numeral systems are not amenable to even the simplest calculations is largely based on lack of familiarity with these systems. It is clear that addition and subtraction in a simple grouping system require only ability to count the number symbols of each kind and then to convert to higher units. No memorization of number combinations is needed. In a ciphered numeral system, if sufficient addition and multiplication tables have been memorized, the work can proceed much as we do it today.
- (10) The physical difficulties **encountered**, however, were quite real. Without a plentiful and convenient supply of some suitable writing medium, any extended development of the arithmetic process was bound to be **hampered**. It must be remembered that our common machine-made pulp paper is little more than a hundred years old. The older rag paper was made by hand and was
- (15) consequently expensive and scarce.

34. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) To emphasize the importance of the mental process in performing calculations.
 - (B) To explain why some elementary computing systems were not developed until the fifteenth century.
 - (C) To describe how ancient counting systems differ from those of the twentieth century.
 - (D) To compare the mental and physical processes used in arithmetic.
35. The word '**tardy**' in line 3 is closest in meaning to:
- (A) historical
 - (B) basic
 - (C) unusual
 - (D) late
36. The word '**these**' in line 5 refers to:
- (A) patterns
 - (B) reasons
 - (C) systems
 - (D) calculations
37. The word '**discounted**' in line 5 is closest in meaning to:
- (A) reduced
 - (B) contradicted
 - (C) disregarded
 - (D) interpreted

38. The author states that doing calculations in a simple grouping system requires:

- (A) memorizing numerical combinations.
- (B) using an adding machine.
- (C) producing large quantities of a writing medium.
- (D) converting number symbols to higher units.

39. The word '**encountered**' in line 11 is closest in meaning to:

- (A) faced
- (B) caused
- (C) increased
- (D) discussed

40. The word '**hampered**' in line 13 is closest in meaning to:

- (A) impeded
- (B) concluded
- (C) unnoticed
- (D) rejected

41. The author describes old rag paper as all of the following EXCEPT:

- (A) handmade
- (B) costly
- (C) scarce
- (D) delicate

42. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?

- (A) Physical difficulties hindered the development of computing patterns.
- (B) Memorizing addition and multiplication tables is necessary for most elementary arithmetic processes.
- (C) Most people experience mental difficulties in learning long divisions and multiplications.
- (D) Numeral systems invented before the fifteenth century could not have been used to perform elementary calculations.

Questions 43 - 50

The ecosystems of the Earth provide an **array** of free public services that are essential for the support of civilizations. **They** maintain the quality of the atmosphere, provide food from the sea, manufacture and replenish soils, recycle wastes and nutrients, control the overwhelming majority of crop pests and disease vectors, and so on. People have no idea how to take over these activities satisfactorily. They do know, however, that the theory once **advanced** in the nineteenth century – that the productivity of the land can be infinitely increased by the application of capital, labor, and science – is wrong. History has shown that once the natural life-support systems of a civilization have been sufficiently damaged, they cannot usually be repaired. The ancient deforestation and overgrazing of the Mediterranean region is a famous example. Today, a global civilization is ruining

(10) the global environment.

43. What is the main topic of this passage?

- (A) Free public services.
- (B) Support needed for civilizations.
- (C) The value of ecosystems.
- (D) The vastness of the Earth.

44. The word '**array**' in line 1 is closest in meaning to:

- (A) large number
- (B) excess
- (C) requirement
- (D) model

45. The word '**They**' in line 2 refers to:

- (A) ecosystems
- (B) civilizations
- (C) sea
- (D) people

46. Which of the following could NOT be included under the "free public services" listed in lines 2-4?

- (A) Preventing overgrazing by domestic animals.
- (B) Providing natural enemies harmful insects.
- (C) Creating and enriching material for plant growth.
- (D) Supplying air for breathing.

47. The word '**advanced**' in line 5 is closest in meaning to:

- (A) debated
- (B) ignored
- (C) proved
- (D) proposed

48. The author mentions the Mediterranean region as an example of:
- (A) the ability of nature to remedy human destruction.
 - (B) the ability of people to make use of natural resources.
 - (C) the manner in which people replenish the environment.
 - (D) the effects of human abuse of natural resources.
49. The author suggests that civilizations can survive only if they:
- (A) greatly expand scientific research.
 - (B) do not destroy the balance of natural processes.
 - (C) replant the forests in the Mediterranean region.
 - (D) invent new procedures to replace obsolete ecosystems.
50. The author suggests that the difference between the ancient and the modern situation is that today the problem is:
- (A) worldwide
 - (B) better understood
 - (C) more manageable
 - (D) economic

THIS IS THE END OF TEST TWO

NOW CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

ANSWER SHEET

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

ANSWER KEY

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

Test 2 - Part A

Example:

1. MAN : I missed class this morning, could you lend me your notes?
WOMAN: My notes? You've never seen my handwriting, have you?
Man B: What does the woman imply?
2. MAN: Do you know when the next shuttle bus is leaving for the Athletic Center?
WOMAN: There is a schedule posted on the bulletin board in the student lounge.
Man B: What did the woman imply the man should do?
3. WOMAN: I'm going to buy Juan a blue sweater for her birthday.
MAN: Are you sure she'd like a blue one?
Man B: What does the man imply about Juan?
4. MAN: Wow! Your apartment looks great, when did you have time to paint it?
WOMAN: I didn't. I had it done professionally.
Man B: What does the woman say about her apartment?
5. WOMAN: The seminar schedule for today has been cancelled.
MAN: That's too bad, but at least the one for next week is still on.
Man B: What does the man mean?
6. MAN: Franc is certainly in a good mood.
WOMAN: The bargain he got on his new stereo made him very happy.
Man B: What does the woman say about Franc?
7. WOMAN: I'd like to inquire about some of the charges on my electric bill. I can't understand why it's so high this month.
MAN: I'd be happy to send you some more detailed explanation if you'd give me your account number.
Man B: What does the man mean?
8. WOMAN: I'm going home early, can you listen for my phone?
MAN: Sure, I'm planning to be here all day.
Man B: What does the man agree to do for the woman?
9. WOMAN: You seem well prepared for the Spanish midterm, I'm impressed.
MAN: I'd better be. I've spent the last 48 hours cramming for it.
Man B: What has the man be doing?
10. WOMAN: Would you mind opening that window, it's stuffy in here?
MAN: I'm afraid it's the kind that doesn't open.
Man B: What does the man mean?
11. MAN: Mike said he was looking for a job in the bookstore.
WOMAN: But then, when he had the chance to work there he turned it down, didn't he?
Man B: What can be inferred about Mike?
12. MAN: Were you able to mail your letter?
WOMAN: The stamp machine only takes exact change.
Man B: What does the woman imply?

T T T T T Test 2 T T T T T

13. WOMAN: You must have had half a dozen cups of coffee so far, and it's not even lunchtime.
MAN: I'm only on my third, but three is probably enough for one day.
Man B: What does the man imply?

14. WOMAN: They're building a shopping center near my house.
MAN: Not another one!
Man B: What does the man imply?

15. MAN: You're going to the play tonight, aren't you?
WOMAN: I have too much work to do for tomorrow.
Man B: What does the woman mean?

16. MAN: Isn't that Kate? I thought you said she was in New York.
WOMAN: Oh, no, that's next week.
Man B: What does the woman imply?

17. WOMAN: I don't know if I can make it to the graduation ceremony, is attendance required?
MAN: At one time it was, but not any more.
Man B: What does the man mean?

18. MAN: Have you notified the Housing Office about fixing the faucet in the bathroom?
WOMAN: I got Allen to take care of it; he's really handy.
Man B: What does the woman mean?

19. WOMAN: Guess what, I nominated you for class treasurer today.
MAN: Oh no, you didn't!
Man B: What can be inferred about the man?

20. MAN: Mathew certainly shows a lot of enthusiasm on the tennis court.
WOMAN: If only he'd shown as much for his studies!
Man B: What does the woman imply about Mathew?

21. WOMAN: Could you hold the painting against the wall while I take a look at it?
MAN: Where would you like it to go?
Man B: What can be inferred about the man.

22. MAN: I can't believe I overslept. I am lucky I made it to the breakfast meeting on time.
WOMAN: I can see you were in a hurry. You're wearing your sweater inside out.
Man B: What does the woman mean?

23. WOMAN: Well, what did you think of the new doctor at the infirmary?
MAN: You mean Dr. Randolph? He was away attending a conference.
Man B: What does the man imply?

24. WOMAN: Do you know anyone who has a spare bookshelf?
MAN: Have you checked with Marsha?
Man B: What does the woman suggest the man do?

25. MAN: Where can I buy some typing paper?
WOMAN: How about the stationery place that has just opened up?
Man B: What does the woman mean?

T T T T T Test 2 T T T T

26. MAN: Did you see the exhibit at the Art Center?
WOMAN: I sure did, and I couldn't make heads nor tails of it.
Man B: What does the woman say about the exhibit?
27. WOMAN: You know so much about old movies. I bet you saw a lot when you were a kid.
MAN: Not as many as you might think.
Man B: What does the man mean?
28. WOMAN: Our plane has been circling for a long time, why the delay?
MAN: The airport was closed for a while this morning, and things still aren't back to normal.
Man B: What does the man mean?
29. WOMAN: I've decided to take another semester of biology.
MAN: No, kidding, I didn't know you had even taken an introductory course.
Man B: What had the man assumed about the woman?
30. WOMAN: Look at this postcard! Karen's in Miami.
MAN: Yeah, it's great she finally got some time off.
Man B: What does the man imply about Karen?

This is the end of Part A

Part B

Questions 31 through 34.

MAN: Hey, I heard you're looking for a different apartment.

WOMAN: Yeah, the place I'm in now is a real dump.

MAN: It looked OK when I was there.

WOMAN: Oh, the boiler keeps breaking, and when it does we lose the heat for several days at a time.

MAN: Why doesn't the owner replace it?

WOMAN: Well, she says it's cheaper to keep fixing it. She's a nice enough person, just sort of stingy. In any case, I'm sick of being cold.

MAN: Can you get your deposit back if you move?

WOMAN: If I give 2 months' notice I can get the whole thing back.

MAN: So what kind of place are you looking for?

WOMAN: I think I'll try to get into one of those high-rises near the university. They're nothing really

special, but at least they're new and functional.

MAN: I've heard that those buildings are pretty noisy. The walls are thin and you can hear everything going on in the other apartments.

WOMAN: Oh, that would never do. I need some place quiet to finish my thesis. I guess I have to look at some more ads. Maybe new isn't necessarily better.

MAN: Why don't you try some of those apartments in Windsor? They're supposed to be nice.

WOMAN: Aren't they are awfully expensive?

MAN: Not really, you'll be surprised at how reasonable some of them are. The problem with being out there is that the bus doesn't run out that way.

WOMAN: That would definitely be a problem. I can't afford a car right now. I guess I'd better check a few places here in the city before I make a decision.

31) What is wrong with the woman's current apartment?

32) What must the woman do to have her deposit returned?

33) What does the woman require of her next apartment?

34) Why might living in Windsor be a problem for the woman?

Questions 35 through 38.

Listen to a conversation between two students:

WOMAN: I'm thinking about transferring out of State College into another school in the spring.

MAN: After only a year and a half! How come? I thought you'd like it here.

WOMAN: I do, but our commercial Art Department only gives associate's degrees

MAN: And you want a bachelor's right?

WOMAN: Right.

MAN: So where do you want to go?

WOMAN: I've been thinking about Westwater University. It has an excellent reputation, but it's

probably very selective.

MAN: But you've gotten good grades in the three semesters you've been here at State College, haven't you?

WOMAN: Yes, mostly A's in my major and a few B's in the sciences.

MAN: So what are you worried about? Just ask your art professors to write letters of recommendation for you and get your portfolio together and you'll be set.

35) What does the woman want to do?

36) What field is the woman interested in?

37) What concern does the woman have about Westwater University?

38) What does the man suggest the woman do?

Part C

Questions 39 through 41.

Listen to a university official talk to dormitory residents:

I am Teresa Dan, the Housing Director here at the university. I am visiting all dormitories this week to inform students about check-out procedures. I know you've got a lot on your mind with finals coming up, but there are few things you need to be aware of as you prepare to leave for vacation. This dormitory will be closed during the summer months and will re-open on September 1st. Even if you're registered for summer classes you must leave this dorm by June 3rd. If this is a problem for you, contact my office as soon as possible. Remember to turn in your room key before you leave. If you don't you'll be fined \$ 25. Also make sure that all of your personal property has been cleared out of your room. I'll be passing out a form for you to fill out concerning the condition of your room. On this form you should report anything that needs to be fixed, a drawer that doesn't open easily, a hole in the wall, things like that, so the maintenance crew will know where to make repairs before the next school year starts. If you have any questions, you can ask your resident advisors or call my office.

- 39) What does the speaker mainly discuss?
- 40) Before they move out, what must the students do?
- 41) What should students indicate on the forms that are handed out?

Questions 42 through 45

Listen to a talk during a factory tour:

Now, before I show you the types of shipping containers that we're currently designing, I'd like to show you a few we've had problems with in the past. Take this steel drum here, see the crack in it; at low temperatures most containers made of ordinary steel become brittle, and when they are brittle, they crack easily. This is quite a problem when you want to transport certain materials; say for example liquefied natural gas. Now you can't ship that in ordinary steel containers because it has to be stored at very low temperatures. So, in designing a container for this gas we would specify some alloy, some combination of steel and another metal that would have different properties from those of ordinary steel. One alloy we considered using was stainless steel because it resists cracking, but we found that some of its structural properties make it inferior to ordinary steel. Another problem with stainless steel is that it's alloyed with nickel, and nickel has to be imported, so there is an added cost there. Fortunately, a new, less expensive steel alloy is available in which the element boron is used instead of nickel. Now, like stainless steel, this new alloy with the boron can withstand extreme chilling without becoming brittle. Because of this and its cost, containers made of this alloy have become more and more common for shipping liquefied natural gas.

- 42) What is the main topic of the talk?
- 43) According to the speaker, what frequently happens to ordinary steel at low temperatures?
- 44) According to the speaker, what is one of the disadvantages of stainless steel?
- 45) The speaker would recommend a steel alloy containing which element?

Questions 46 through 50

Listen to a part of a lecture given by a biology professor:

Now let me give you an example, a small example, of how difficult it is to control the effects of poisons once they enter the environment. A few years ago, 55 owls mysteriously died at the London Zoo. The zoo keepers analyzed the dead owls and found that they had been poisoned by an insecticide, even though no insecticide had ever been used near them in the zoo. For a while, the zoo keepers were puzzled, but they finally discovered what happened. The owls that died had been fed mice that had been raised in cages at the zoo. Now in the cages, the mice slept on layers of sawdust. The sawdust had been purchased from a construction company that used a chemical to protect the wood from insects. The mice, you see, had absorbed this chemical through their skins and when the owls ate the contaminated mice, the insecticide accumulated in the owls' bodies, eventually it reached toxic levels, and the owls died.

- 46) What is the talk mainly about?
- 47) What did the construction company sell to the zoo?
- 48) What was the chemical originally intended to kill?
- 49) What happened to the owls?
- 50) What is the purpose of the speaker's story?

-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-