FULL PRACTICE TEST

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 questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test 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 will hear:

(Man) That exam was just awful.
(Woman) Oh, it could have been worse.
(Narrator) What does the woman mean?

In your test book, you will read:

(A) The exam was really awful.
(B) It was the worst exam she had ever seen.
(C) It couldn't have been more difficult.
(D) It wasn't that hard.

Sample Answer:

(A) (B) (C) (■)

You learn from the conversation that the man thought the exam was very difficult and that the woman disagreed with the man. The best answer to the question, "What does the woman mean?" is **(D)**, "It wasn't that hard." Therefore, the correct choice is **(D)**.

1. What does the woman mean?
(A) She doesn't want to go to class.
(B) Art has her glasses.
(C) The artist will begin the portrait tonight.
(D) The course starts this evening.

2. Who is the man most likely to be?
(A) A waiter
(B) A baker
(C) A neighbor
(D) A tour guide

3. What does the man say about Ellen?
(A) She's in the center of the shop.
(B) She went shopping for a new car.
(C) She took her car to the store.
(D) She was driving him crazy.

4. What does the woman say about bill?
(A) He lied.
(B) He's upset.
(C) He did not tell her his name.
(D) He's always truthful.

5. What does the man mean?
(A) He believes the woman found some good pieces.
(B) He agrees that the prices are low.
(C) He would like to have a chance to say something.
(D) He thinks the woman is wrong about the prices.

6. What does the man want the woman to do?
(A) Listen to him
(B) Pay the check
(C) Attend the meting
(D) Speak more clearly

7. What does the woman suggest?
(A) Not moving inside
(B) Playing in the rain
(C) Not going out
(D) Running hard

8. What does the man mean?
(A) The courts have decided on a new judge.
(B) The judge made himself available for questions.
(C) The judge decided on the issue.
(D) The decision about the judge was finally made.

9. What does the woman mean?
(A) She was unable to attend the chemistry class.
(B) She couldn't find the answer to the problem.
(C) Chemistry class just finished.
(D) She has a problem with her chemistry teacher.

10. What does the man want to do?
(A) Stay home
(B) Watch television
(C) Buy a new house
(D) Go out

11. Where does this conversation take place?
(A) In a business office
(B) In an airplane
(C) In a gymnasium
(D) In a classroom

12. What does the woman imply about hank?
(A) He is probably swimming.
(B) He is poor.
(C) Nobody knows where he is.
(D) He should not be in the pool.

13. What does the man suggest?
(A) Taking naps during the day
(B) Sleeping longer during the night
(C) Get him tired out before sleeping
(D) Only sleeping a little at night

14. What does the woman mean?
(A) The chapter was difficult to read.
(B) She didn't even try to read the chapter.
(C) She got through the chapter rather easily.
(D) She will try to read the chapter later today.

15. What does the man mean?
(A) He's working as a security guard.
(B) His garden is successful.
(C) There are a lot of stones in the garden.
(D) He enjoys the rocking chair.

16. What does the woman mean?
(A) Beautiful weather is impossible.
(B) She thinks the wedding is beautiful.
(C) She shares the man's opinion.
(D) The red dress is incredible.

17. Who is the man most likely to be?
(A) A railroad conductor
(B) A bus driver
(C) A math teacher
(D) A mechanic

18. What does the woman mean?
(A) The sandwich needed some spices.
(B) The lunch did not taste very good.
(C) She had a delicious meal.
(D) She hardly tasted the sandwich.

19. What does the man imply about Marie?
(A) She's no longer sick.
(B) She has no feelings.
(C) Her health is always good.
(D) He feels better than she does.

20. What does the woman suggest to the man?
(A) Watching the professor closely in class
(B) Spending more time working in his office
(C) Studying psychology more often
(D) Talking to his professor

21. What does the man mean?
(A) It's difficult for him to save money.
(B) He wants to purchase a home near the ocean.
(C) He goes to the beach often.
(D) Buying a house is out of reach for him.

22. What does the man mean?
(A) Sally has many friends.
(B) He doesn't understand anything about Sally.
(C) He also thinks that Sally was not nice.
(D) Sally said many different things.

23. What does the man mean?
(A) The stereo is not loud enough.
(B) He is going to turn the stereo off.
(C) The woman should turn and face the stereo.
(D) The woman doesn't want to hear the music.

24. What does the woman say about Larry?
(A) He was not present during the overture.
(B) He was in over his head.
(C) He repeatedly expressed his appreciation.
(D) He thinks the present is overpriced.

25. Where does this conversation probably take place?
(A) In a bank
(B) In an airport
(C) In a store
(D) In a hotel

26. What does the woman suggest?
(A) Hanging the pictures on the wall
(B) Taking some photographs
(C) Silting closer to the wall
(D) Visiting his hometown

27. What does the woman mean?
(A) She doesn't know who Carl is.
(B) She already had a meeting with Carl.
(C) She needs to tell Carl about the meeting.
(D) She knows where Carl lives.

28. What does the man mean?
(A) His book was not really cheap.
(B) He bought a used text.
(C) His book does not include the latest news.
(D) He did not know anything about the textbooks.

29. What does the man mean?
(A) It was announced that there would be a new teacher.
(B) He wanted to give something to the teacher.
(C) The instructor said that a test would be given.
(D) The teacher returned the exams.

30. What does the woman mean?
(A) There has been a lot of decay.
(B) The government is decadent.
(C) The government has decided to conduct a new survey.
(D) The population is counted every ten years.

PART B

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

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test 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.

31. What time does the meeting begin?
(A) At one o'clock
(B) At two o'clock
(C) At three o'clock
(D) At four o'clock

32. What do people do at ski club meetings?
(A) Ski
(B) Read books on skiing
(C) Buy skiing equipment
(D) Plan ski trips

33. What problem does the man have?
(A) He doesn't know how to ski.
(B) He doesn't know where the meeting is.
(C) He doesn't know what time the meeting starts.
(D) He is afraid of skiing.

34. What will the man probably do next?
(A) Leave on a skiing trip
(B) Go with the woman to the meeting
(C) Try on some skis
(D) Give a lecture to the ski club

35. Where did the man learn about the new fast-food packaging?
(A) From the radio
(B) From a book
(C) From the newspaper
(D) From a lecture

36. What is interesting about the new fast-food packaging?
(A) You can eat it.
(B) It is used only for burgers and fries.
(C) It is inexpensive.
(D) You cannot see it.

37. What is used to make the fast-food packaging?
(A) Paper
(B) Fries
(C) Com
(D) Burger.

38. What does the woman think about the new fast-food packaging?
(A) It is not as good as paper.
(B) It should not be used for fast food.
(C) It should be faster than paper.
(D) It might be healthier than the food.

PART C

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions. The talks and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test 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.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you will hear:

(narrator) Listen to an instructor talk to his class about painting.

(man) Artist Grant Wood was a guiding force in the school of painting known as American regionalist, a style reflecting in the distinctive characteristics of art from rural areas of the United States. Wood began drawing animals on the family farm at the age of three, and when he was thirty-eight one of his paintings received a remarkable amount of public notice and acclaim. This painting, called "American Gothic," is a starkly simple depiction of a serious couple staring directly out at the viewer.

Now listen to a sample question. **Sample Answer**

(narrator) *What style of painting is known as American regionalist?* **(A) (B) (C) (D)**

In your test book, you will read:

(A) Art from America's inner cities.
(B) Art from the central region of the U.S.
(C) Art from various urban areas in the U.S.
(D) Art from rural sections of America.

The best answer to the question, "What style of painting is known as American regionalist?" is **(D)**, "Art from rural sections of America." Therefore, the correct choice is **(D)**.

Now listen to another sample question.

(narrator) "What's the name of Wood's most successful painting?" **Sample Answer**

In your test book, you will read: **(A) (B) (C) (D)**

(A) "American Regionalist."
(B) "The Family Farm in Iowa."
(C) "American Gothic."
(D) "A serious Couple."

The best answer to the question, "What's the name of Wood's most successful painting?" is **(C)**, "American Gothic." Therefore, the correct choice is **(C)**.

TALK 1

39. Where have they just been?
(A) To the Grand Canyon
(B) To a jewelry show
(C) To a deserted stone building
(D) To the Petrified Forest

40. Where are they going now?
(A) To the Grand Canyon
(B) To the Colorado River
(C) To a tree house
(D) To the Petrified Forest

41. What has happened to the wood?
(A) It has fallen in the river.
(B) It has turned to stone.
(C) It has grown larger.
(D) It has gotten softer.

42. What does the man ask them **NOT** to do?
(A) Swim in the river
(B) Walk through the trees
(C) Stay at a distance
(D) Take any petrified wood

TALK 2

43. What is the woman mainly discussing?
(A) Graduation requirements
(B) School clothing
(C) The date of the December graduation ceremony
(D) Which students will be seniors

44. What must the students do with the Request to Graduate form?
(A) Read it
(B) File it in their personal files
(C) Study it
(D) Give it to an advisor

45. What must the students order?
(A) A university class schedule
(B) A cap and gown
(C) A blue and gold /lag
(D) A graduate school catalogue

46. When must the students place their orders?
(A) Any time before graduation
(B) At the beginning of the senior year.
(C) Before the end of December
(D) In the springtime

TALK 3

47. What is the topic of the passage?

(A) Training dogs to use smell

(B) Techniques of dog trainers

(C) The smells of various types of food

(D) How dog breeds are different

48. What is true about the various types of dogs?

(A) Most have no sense of smell.

(B) They are all unable to smell drugs.

(C) They have equally good senses of smell.

(D) Most are quite untrainable.

49. Why are German shepherds used to find explosives?

(A) They are small.

(B) They are friendly.

(C) They react quickly.

(D) They work well in the cold.

50. What are some dogs trained to find?

(A) Airports

(B) People

(C) Luggage

(D) Snow

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSIONS

STRUCTURE

These questions 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.

1. _____ lived on Earth for nearly 150 million years.
(A) Dinosaurs
(B) Dinosaurs who
(C) If dinosaurs
(D) Since dinosaurs

2. Early printers arranged type into _____ a small, flat composing stick.
(A) words
(B) are words on
(C) words on
(D) the words are on

3. _____ along most of its length into an upper chamber and a lower chamber.
(A) The divided cochlea
(B) Dividing the cochlea
(C) The cochlea is divided
(D) With a divided cochlea

4. Yeast is an organic catalyst _____ known to prehistoric humanity.
(A) was
(B) which was
(C) which it
(D) which

5. Many communities _____ a complex system of linguistic levels in order to show respect.
(A) useful
(B) use already made
(C) making it useful
(D) make use of

6. The ear is a flexible organ, _____ simply was not designed to withstand the noise of modern living.
(A) but it
(B) it
(C) but
(D) its

7. In 1934, chemist Wallace Carothers produced a plastic which _____ nylon.
(A) his call
(B) he called
(C) to call him
(D) calling

8. As _____ grows, the shell where it lives grows, too.
(A) a mollusk
(B) a mollusk it
(C) has a mollusk
(D) it has a mollusk

9. The first _____ the Civil War was fired from Fort Johnson on April 12, 1861.
(A) shot
(B) shot in
(C) shot was in
(D) it was shot

10. Stalactites are formed in caves by groundwater _____ dissolved lime.
A) it contains
(B) which contains
(C) contains
(D) containment

11. By studying the movements of the Sun and Moon, early astronomers could __ eclipses would take place.
(A) predicting when
(B) when it predicts
(C) the prediction when
(D) predict when

12. Coffee probably originally grew wild in Ethiopia in the province of Kaffe, and from there __ to southern Arabia.
(A) bringing it
(B) it was brought
(C) brought it
(D) brought with it

13. Alabama was occupied by the French and Spanish before _____ to England in 1763.
(A) was given
(B) given to it
(C) it was given
(D) gave it

14. A group of winged reptiles _____ pterosaurs is believed to have been the first vertebrates with the power of flight.
(A) call
(B) calls
(C) called
(D) is called

15. On November 23. 1863, Grant stunned the Confederates on Missionary Ridge with what __ to be a full-dress military parade of troops who unexpectedly opened fire.
(A) appeared
(B) appearing
(C) appearance
(D) apparent

WRITTEN EXPRESSIONS

In these questions, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. 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.

16. Vast amounts of information is carried on hair-thin fiber optic cables.
(A) **(B)** **(C)** **(D)**

17. The production of quality violins has been continuing for several century as a secret art.
(A) **(B)** **(C)** **(D)**

18. Linguistic conflicts because of different ethnic and national beliefs they can be bitter and violent.
(A) **(B)** **(C)** **(D)**

19. In 1851, with the publication of her antislavery novel, Harriet Beecher Stowe became fame.
(A) **(B)** **(C)** **(D)**

20. The smallest and simple living organisms on Earth are bacteria.
(A) **(B)** **(C)** **(D)**

21. The effort to determine the exact numerical value of pi has now reach 2.16 billion decimal digits.
(A) **(B)** **(C)** **(D)**

22. The hammerhead shark is usual found in warm, temperate waters.
(A) **(B)** **(C)** **(D)**

23. Princeton University, which it was founded in 1746, is one of the oldest universities in the United States.
(A) **(B)** **(C)** **(D)**

24. According to a World Resources Institute report, a huge part of forest area disappear every year.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

25. The Earth's crust consists of fifteen plates which float on the molten layer below they.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

26. As one climbs high up a mountain, the air becomes both colder or thinner.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

27. When a bone is broke into several pieces, doctors may pin the pieces together for proper healing.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

28. The long necks of much plant-eating dinosaurs were useful for reaching up to the treetops to feed.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

29. Hippocrates believed that health depended on the balanced of the four fluids of the body: blood, phlegm, bile, and black bile.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

30. A jet stream is a flat and narrow tube of air that moves more rapid than the surrounding air.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

31. Because *mistletoe berries* are poisonous, everyone with Christmas decorations which contains mistletoe must to be aware of the potential danger.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

32. When Pierre L'Enfant designed the national capital in 1791, her envisioned a large boulevard linking the White House and the Capitol.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

33. In a copperhead snake, the venom flows from a single venom glands to a pair of hollow teeth.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

34. A hawk swallows its food in large pieces, digests some of it, and regurgitating the rest.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

35. Defects occur when liquid helium undergoing a phase transition from its normal to its superfluid phase.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

36. The earliest known artworks were done by cavemen which used a mixture of clay, chalk, burned wood and bones.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

37. Variations in melody, rhythm, and tone of voice becomes a major feature of child speech toward the end of the first year.

(A) **(B)** **(C)** **(D)**

38. As a protective protein molecule, an antibody can combines with a foreign virus protein.

(A) **(B)** **(C)** **(D)**

39. The *water moccasin* is a high venomous and extremely dangerous snake.

(A) **(B)** **(C)** **(D)**

40. Although aluminum is more common than iron, it is extremely difficult to break their hold on other atoms.

(A) **(B)** **(C)** **(D)**

READING COMPREHENSION

In this 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. 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.

Questions 1-8

Lines

The tiniest bird in the world is the male bee hummingbird. Because it is so small, it is often mistaken for a bee or some other type of insect of that size. As a hummingbird, it is able to flap its wings extremely quickly, up to eighty times per second. With this really fast wing speed, the bee hummingbird can hover like a helicopter, fly forward, fly backward, or even fly upside down.

1. What is the topic of this passage?
(A) The bee
(B) One type of hummingbird
(C) How fast hummingbirds fly
(D) How helicopters fly

2. The word "tiniest' in line 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) fastest
(B) most dangerous
(C) noisiest
(D) smallest

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the female bee hummingbird
(A) is really a bee
(B) does not exist
(C) is larger than the male
(D) eats insects

4. According to the passage, when people see a male bee hummingbird, they often incorrectly think it is
(A) a bird
(B) an insect
(C) a bat
(D) a helicopter

5. In line 2, to "flap' wings is to
(A) hold them still
(B) stretch them out
(C) fold them
(D) move them up and down

6. According to the passage, how fast can a bee hummingbird flap its wings?
(A) A hundred times each second
(B) Eighty times per minute
(C) Eighty times each second
(D) Eight times in a second

7. In line 4, to "hover" is to
(A) fly forward quickly
(B) land
(C) stay in place in the air
(D) use fuel

8. The passage indicates that a bee hummingbird can do all of the following **EXCEPT**
(A) hover
(B) fly backward
(C) fly in an inverted position
(D) fly a helicopter

Questions 9-18

Lines

One mystery about elephants that seems to have been solved is how elephants communicate with each other. Humans have heard a whole variety of sounds coming from elephants, but these sounds are not the only way that elephants communicate.

A new explanation about elephant communication is being proposed. Elephants vibrate the air in
5 their trunks and foreheads. The sound that is created during this vibration has an extremely low pitch; the pitch, in fact, is so low that humans cannot hear it. However, it seems that other elephants can and do hear and understand these low rumblings.

9. The passage mainly discusses
(A) the answer to a question about how elephants communicate
(B) how elephants vibrate the air in their trunks
(C) communication between animals and humans
(D) the sounds that elephants make

10. A "mystery" in line 1 is
(A) a speech
(B) something unknown
(C) a funny story
(D) a detective

11. According to the passage, people
(A) cannot hear any elephant sounds
(B) are not interested in elephant sounds
(C) hear only one elephant sound
(D) can hear numerous elephant sounds

12. It can be inferred from the passage that the elephant sounds that humans hear are
(A) one of the ways that elephants communicate
(B) not part of elephant communication
(C) how elephants communicate with humans
(D) the only sounds that elephants make

13. The word “way” in line 3 could best be replaced by
(A) direction
(B) method
(C) path
(D) road

14. Where do elephants vibrate air?
(A) In their throats
(B) In their trunks
(C) In their mouths
(D) In their ears

15. The word "pitch" in line 6 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
(A) Meaning
(B) Voice
(C) Height
(D) Sound

16. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the extremely low sound created by elephants?
(A) Humans cannot understand it.
(B) Humans hear it.
(C) Elephants hear it.
(D) Elephants understand it.

17. The word “rumblings” in line 7 is closest in meaning to
(A) words
(B) ears
(C) vibrations
(D) melodies

18. Where in the passage does the author describe the sound that elephants create in their trunks and foreheads?
(A) Lines 1-2
(B) Lines 2-3
(C) Line 4
(D) Lines 5-6

Questions 19-28

Lines

George Gershwin grew up in New York City, and he first made his living playing popular music on the piano in "Tin Pan Alley," the music publishing district of New York. It was there that he developed a strong feel for the popular music of the time that served as a basis for the popular songs that he composed.

5 In addition to his love of popular songs, he enjoyed jazz and believed that jazz was the primary source of truly American folk music. Jazz had, prior to Gershwin's time, been performed by small jazz bands and soloists, but Gershwin believed that jazz could serve as the basis for serious symphonic works. Gershwin became the link between jazz and serious classical music with such works as his jazz concerto Rhapsody in Blue and the jazz-inspired orchestral piece An American in Paris.

19. The passage mainly discusses
(A) George Gershwin's popular music
(B) Tin Pan Alley
(C) American jazz
(D) the variety of music by Gershwin

20. The word "made" in line 1 could best be replaced by
(A) constructed
(B) earned
(C) worked
(D) built

21. According to the passage, Tin Pan Alley is
(A) a piano shop
(B) a music studio
(C) an area in New York City
(D) a street where Gershwin lived

22. Which of the following is **NOT** true about George Gershwin's relationship with popular music?
(A) He played popular music on the piano.
(B) Popular music was the foundation of some of his songs.
(C) He wrote some popular songs.
(D) Popular music was the only type of music that he enjoyed.

23. Gershwin believed that jazz
(A) was real American traditional music
(B) should only be played in small bands
(C) was not serious music
(D) was not as enjoyable as popular music

24. The word "primary" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
(A) main
(B) only
(C) first
(D) unknown

25. The expression "prior to" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
(A) during
(B) after
(C) in
(D) before

26. It can be inferred from the passage that Gershwin
(A) wrote the first jazz music
(B) wrote jazz music for larger groups
(C) did not like writing jazz music
(D) wrote only for small jazz bands

27. The word "link" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
(A) divider
(B) separation
(C) judge
(D) connection

28. Where in the passage does the author mention the names of some of Gershwin's works?
(A) Lines 1-2
(B) Lines 2-4
(C) Lines 5-6
(D) Lines 8-9

Questions 29-39

Lines

Like a lot of other ideas, chewing gum developed when an inventive person was trying to develop something else. In 1870, Thomas Adams was trying to create a substance similar to rubber. He knew that, in the past, natives of Mexico had enjoyed chewing chicle, which was the gum of the sapodilla tree; he thought that this chicle might possibly be useful as a replacement for rubber. While he was
5 working with it, he decided to try chewing it, just as had been done in Mexico. He enjoyed the sensation and decided that he should try selling it. Unfortunately, however, not many people bought it. He then improved the product by adding flavorings arid sugar to it, and he gave out free samples until the product caught on. Though he never succeeded in his original search for a replacement for rubber, he became highly successful as a chewing gum producer.

29. The main idea of the passage is that
(A) chicle was commonly chewed in Mexico
(B) Thomas Adams invented chewing gum by accident
(C) Thomas Adams enjoyed chewing chicle
(D) Thomas Adams didn't find a substitute for rubber

30. In line 1, the expression "an inventive person" is
(A) a creative person
(B) an illogical person
(C) a destructive person
(D) a mistaken person

31. What did Thomas Adams originally want to create?
(A) Chewing gum
(B) The sapodilla tree
(C) A rubber substitute
(D) Flavorings

32. Which of the following is **NOT** true about chicle?
(A) It comes from a tree.
(B) Some people like chewing it.
(C) It is part of the rubber plant.
(D) Adams thought he might find a use for it.

33. In line 3, "natives" are
(A) trees
(B) people
(C) places
(D) plastics

34. The word "sensation" in line 5 probably means
(A) thought
(B) feeling
(C) taste
(D) look

35. According to the passage, what happened when Thomas Adams first tried selling his chicle product?
(A) It did not sell very well.
(B) It was successful because of the taste.
(C) People thought it was rubber.
(D) Adams became immediately successful.

36. "Flavorings" in line 7 are used to improve a product's
(A) appearance
(B) feel
(C) taste
(D) smell

37. It is implied in the passage that Adams gave out free samples of gum because
(A) he had a lot that he did not want
(B) he did not care about making money
(C) he was not a very smart businessman
(D) he wanted to improve future sales

38. According to the passage, in his search for a rubber substitute. Adams
(A) was not successful
(B) found the original rubber plant
(C) succeeded late in his life
(D) was highly successful

39. Where in the passage does the author explain what chicle is?
(A) Lines 1-2
(B) Lines 3-4
(C) Line 5
(D) Lines 8-9

Questions 40-50

Lines

Sometimes mail arrives at the post office, and it is impossible to deliver the mail. Perhaps there is an inadequate or illegible address and no return address. The post office cannot just throw thismail away, so this becomes "dead mail." This "dead mail" is sent to one of the U.S. Postal Service's dead mail offices in Atlanta, New York, Philadelphia, St. Paul, or San Francisco. Seventy-five million pieces of mail can end up in the dead mail office in one year.

The staff of the dead mail offices have a variety of ways to deal with all of these pieces of dead mail. First of all, they look for clues that can help them deliver the mail; they open packages in the hope that something inside will show where the package came from or is going to. Dead mail will also be listed on a computer so that people can call in and check to see if a missing item is there.

However, all of this mail cannot simply be stored forever; there is just too much of it. When a lot of dead mail has piled up, the dead mail offices hold public auctions. Every three months, the public is invited in and bins containing items found in dead mail packages are sold to the highest bidder.

40. The best title for the passage is
(A) The U.S. Postal Service
(B) Staff Responsibilities at the U.S. Postal Service
(C) Why Mail Is Undeliverable
(D) Dead Mail Offices

41. Dead mail is mail that
(A) has no use
(B) has been read and thrown away
(C) is unwanted
(D) is undeliverable

42. The word "illegible" in line 2 means
(A) incomplete
(B) missing
(C) unreadable
(D) incorrect

43. According to the passage, how many dead mail offices does the U.S. Postal Service have?
(A) 3
(B) 5
(C) 15
(D) 75

44. The word "staff' in line 6 is closest in meaning to
(A) workers
(B) machines
(C) rules
(D) pieces of furniture

45. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a way that post office staff members deal with dead mail?
(A) They search for clues.
(B) They throw dead mail away.
(C) They open dead mail.
(D) They list dead mail on a computer.

46. It is implied in the passage that the dead mail staff would be happy if they opened a package and found
(A) money
(B) jewelry
(C) a computer
(D) an address

47. In line 9, the expression "call in" means
(A) visit
(B) phone
(C) shout
(D) talk

48. The word "auctions" in line 11 probably means
(A) sales
(B) deliveries
(C) meetings
(D) demonstrations

49. The passage shows that dead mail auctions are held

(A) once a year

(B) twice a year

(C) three times a year

(D) four times a year

50. Where in the passage does the author explain why the post office cannot store dead mail forever?

(A) Lines 2-3

(B) Lines 4-5

(C) Lines 7-8

(D) Line 10

You have a total of 25 minutes to complete the writing section.

For Part 1 of the writing section, you will be presented with a simple situation or topic, about which you will be asked to write a short note or letter.

For Part 2 of the writing section, you will be asked to write a longer essay expressing an opinion on a topic and to support your answer.

Part 1

You play a team sport with some friends. Last week a member of the team had an accident and wasn't able to play with you at the weekend. You decide to write to him in hospital, telling him about the match.

Write a letter to your friend.

(50-75 words)

Part 2

Nowadays many countries have very cosmopolitan cities with people from all over the world. How can the government ensure that all these people can live together harmoniously?

175-225 words (maximum 250 words)