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 say about skating?
(A) She doesn't want to do it.
(B) It is simple to do.
(C) She doesn't know what it is.
(D) It is fun to watch.

2. What does the man say about the class?
(A) It was boring.
(B) It was exactly right.
(C) It was too literal.
(D) It was quite interesting.

3. What does the man suggest?
(A) Not fighting anymore
(B) Flying in the fall instead
(C) Training the pets
(D) Going by railroad

4. What does the woman say about the children?
(A) They had some soup.
(B) They gave her a present.
(C) They have been fed.
(D) They prepared supper.

5. What does the man say about Sally?
(A) She was mainly at home.
(B) She stayed at school during vacation.
(C) She went camping during the holidays.
(D) She was captain of the team for the remaining days.

6. Who is the woman most likely to be?
(A) A doctor
(B) A secretary
(C) A waiter
(D) A police officer

7. What does the man imply?
(A) The stereo is chipped.
(B) He's going to try the system.
(C) The stereo's too expensive.
(D) He decided to buy the system.

8. What does the woman want the man to do?
(A) Sing a little louder
(B) Stan the song one more time
(C) Begin studying music
(D) Try to learn to play the game

9. What does the woman want the man to do?
(A) Mail the papers quickly
(B) Send the information to the newspaper office
(C) Wrap a box in tissue paper
(D) Read the papers soon

10. What does the man mean?
(A) He doesn't like to talk about work.
(B) He works very hard at school.
(C) He goes to the same school as the woman.
(D) He agrees with the woman.

11. Where does this conversation probably take place?
(A) In a department store
(B) In a barber shop
(C) In a flower shop
(D) In a restaurant

12. Why does Eve look cheerful?
(A) She's not running.
(B) Her hat is not ruined.
(C) The weather is dry.
(D) It's going to rain.

13. What does the man mean?
(A) No more money can be spent.
(B) The money has to last.
(C) An estimation is satisfactory.
(D) The numbers must be exact.

14. What does the woman mean?
(A) Robin is looking for a new car.
(B) She thinks that Robin's car is pretty great, too.
(C) Robin is certain about the changes.
(D) The tire pressure in Robin's car is not right.

15. What does the man mean?
(A) The desk is disorganized.
(B) He needs to measure the desk.
(C) Wanda's dress is a mess.
(D) Wanda's always at her desk.

16. Who is the woman most likely to be?
(A) A detective
(B) A store clerk
(C) A librarian
(D) A writer

17. What does the man suggest?
(A) Buying a new computer
(B) Attending a course
(C) Watching a television program
(D) Computing the correct answer

18. What does the man mean?
(A) He is trying to become a ticket agent.
(B) All the tickets have been sold.
(C) The ticket agent bought the tickets.
(D) He was able to sell his concert tickets.

19. What does the woman say about Lou?
(A) He dropped out of school.
(B) He wanted to know when school ended.
(C) He questioned her reasons.
(D) He dropped her off at school.

20. What does the woman imply?
(A) The post office was close by.
(B) She was scared of what was in the package.
(C) The post office was closed when she got there.
(D) She was able to send the package.

21. What does the man mean?
(A) He was late for the boat.
(B) He could have taken the boat to the bank.
(C) He lost a good opportunity.
(D) He missed seeing his friend at the bank.

22. What does the woman mean?
(A) Her best guess is that the lecture's about to start.
(B) She's not really sure.
(C) The man's lecture is as good as hers.
(D) She guesses the lecture will be good.

23. What does the man imply?
(A) He's heard of a new program for next semester.
(B) It's been done before.
(C) Only fools take five courses.
(D) He can handle four courses.

24. What does the woman mean?
(A) They should visit their new neighbors.
(B) The new family called to her.
(C) They should move to the apartment across the hall.
(D) It would be a good idea to phone the new family.

25. What does the man mean?
(A) The police officer didn't really stop him.
(B) He is quite unhappy about what happened.
(C) He's not unhappy even though he got a ticket.
(D) He didn't get a ticket.

26. What does the woman say about the man?
(A) He should have his head examined.
(B) He should run in the race, too.
(C) He needs to hit the nails harder.
(D) He's exactly right.

27. What does the man mean?
(A) The scholarship was not a surprise.
(B) He was amazed that he won.
(C) The music was surprisingly beautiful.
(D) The Music Department won a prize.

28. What does the man mean?
(A) He has a date tonight.
(B) He needs to brush off his clothes.
(C) He knows the date of the history exam.
(D) He needs to review a bit.

29. What had the woman assumed about the man?
(A) He would not attend the wedding.
(B) He had already made the decision to go.
(C) He was deciding what to wear.
(D) He would wear a different suit to the wedding.

30. What is the man imply?
(A) It wasn't really his first time skiing.
(B) He didn't try the steepest slope.
(C) He tried to do too much.
(D) He didn't need to learn how to ski.

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. Where does the arts and crafts fair take place?
(A) At a museum
(B) In the park
(C) At a shopping center
(D) In an artist's studio

32. How often does this arts and crafts fair take place?
(A) Every afternoon
(B) Each week
(C) Twice a month
(D) Once a year

33. What would probably not be found at the arts and crafts fair?
(A) Paintings
(B) Jewelry
(C) Animals
(D) Pottery

34. What does the woman imply that she'll do?
(A) Buy something
(B) Lose her wallet
(C) Head for home
(D) Stay away from the fair

35. Why does the woman want to talk to Joe?
(A) He's attending the same physics lecture as she is.
(B) He knows about the physics course.
(C) He works in the physics laboratory.
(D) They are working on a lab report together.

36. How many lectures are there each week?
(A) One
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) Four

37. How many hours is the lab each week?
(A) One
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) Four

38. How does the man describe the course?
(A) It is fun.
(B) It is interesting.
(C) It requires little time.
(D) It is difficult to understand.

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

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

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)**.

39. When does the talk take place?
(A) Just before the start of the semester
(B) Just before class
(C) At the end of a class
(D) After the end of the semester

40. How long should the students have been working on their term papers?
(A) Two days
(B) Two weeks
(C) Two months
(D) Two semesters

41. What time are the papers due?
(A) By seven o'clock
(B) By five o'clock
(C) By ten o'clock
(D) By twelve o'clock

42. What number of paces is not acceptable?
(A) Ten
(B) Eleven
(C) Twelve
(D) Thirteen

43. What do smoke jumpers do?
(A) They fight fires.
(B) They start fires.
(C) They smoke.
(D) They build roads.

44. How do smoke jumpers get into fires?
(A) By walking
(B) By fire truck
(C) By road
(D) By parachute

45. When must smoke jumpers be used to fight a forest fire?
(A) When the fire is small
(B) When there are no roads leading to the fire
(C) When there is a lot of smoke
(D) When there is a lot of time to fight the fire

46. What do the smoke jumpers have to do immediately after the fire is out?
(A) Rest
(B) Return to their airplanes
(C) Walk to a road
(D) Go for a parachute jump

47. In which course would this lecture most probably given?
(A) Geology
(B) Biology
(C) Art History
(D) Food and Nutrition

48. How do scientists determine the age of glaciers?
(A) By drilling into volcanoes
(B) By counting the layers of ice
(C) By studying volcanoes
(D) By dusting the glacier

49. What have scientists found within glaciers?
(A) Layers of rust
(B) Active volcanoes
(C) Volcanic dust
(D) Old drills

50. What should the students do for the next class?
(A) Visit a glacier
(B) Prepare for a test
(C) Learn about volcanoes
(D) Read the next chapter

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. _____ on the first Saturday in May at Churchill Downs.
(A) For the running of the Kentucky Derby
(B) The Kentucky Derby is run
(C) To run the Kentucky Derby
(D) When the Kentucky Derby is run

2. According to_____ quantum mechanics. it is normally impossible to pinpoint the orbit of an electron bond in an atom.
(A) the related laws
(B) the laws are related
(C) the laws of
(D) the laws are related to

3. Chicago is home to more than four million people_____ as many as fifty-four languages and dialects.
(A) speak
(B) they speak
(C) spoke
(D) speaking

4. When Mexico ceded California to the United States in 1848, signers of the treaty did not know_____ had been discovered there.
(A) golden
(B) that with gold
(C) that gold
(D) with gold

5. Rubber came to the attention of Europeans _____ found Native Americans using it.
(A) explorers
(B) after explorers
(C) when explored
(D) after explorers they

6. Most asteroids are located in _____ called the asteroid belt.
(A) what is
(B) what is in
(C) is what
(D) is it

7. About three-fourths of the books published in the United States are put out by publishers_____ in New York City.
(A) locates
(B) located
(C) they locate
(D) they are located

8. The physical phenomenon_____ use to obtain water from the soil is osmosis.
(A) plants have roots
(B) that plant roots
(C) what plant roots
(D) plants arc rooted

9. More books have been written about the Civil War _____ any other war in history.
(A) that there is
(B) about
(C) of
(D) than about

10. A sheet of clear glass, _____ with a film of metal, results in a luminously clear mirror.
(A) when backed
(B) it is backed
(C) is backed
(D) when is it backed

11. The Liberty Bell, _____ its own pavilion on Independence Mall, hung for nearly a century at Independence Hall.

(A) that now has

(B) now has

(C) when does it have

(D) which now has

12. Not until about 8,000 years ago _____ come into use.

(A) bronze tools for weapons

(B) bronze tools for weapons have

(C) bronze tools for weapons were to

(D) did bronze tools for weapons

13. The state of Michigan can rightfully claim to be a "Water Wonderland" on its license plates _____ has a 3,121-mile shoreline.

A) because

(B) that

(C) in that it

(D) that it

14. _____ glacial sediment, the moister the surface soil becomes.

(A) It is thicker

(B) In the thick

(C) The thicker the

(D) The thick

15. _____ cut away, the wheel could be strengthened with struts or crossbars.

(A) Were large sections of a wheel

(B) Large sections of a wheel

(C) Large sections of a wheel were

(D) Large sections of a wheel to

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. Various chemical element have more than one isotope.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

17. Top management must took a hard look at its current product lines to see if resources can be reallocated.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

18. Today, the glaciers of the world occupies about 10 percent of the Earth's surface.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

19. Polystyrene comes in both a hard form or a lightweight foam.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

20. Although the bow and arrow were first invented in the Mesolithic period, it continued to be used for hunting in the early Neolithic period.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

21. An understanding of latent heat became importantly in the improvement of the steam engine.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

22. Only a few mineral can resist weathering by rainwater, which is a weak acid.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

23. The Stanley brothers built their first small steam car in 1897, and 200 were sell by the end of the first year.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

24. All of the Great Lakes is in the United States and Canada except Lake Michigan, which is entirely in the United States.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

25. Kangaroos sometimes rest or groom themselves while they are sitting on them hind legs.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

26. Despite the turmoil of the Civil War, the relative new game of "base-ball" attracted great numbers of spectators.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

27. Anyone who takes the Rorschach test for personality traits are asked to interpret a series of
(A) (B) (C) (D)
inkblots.

28. Alexander Hamilton's financial program included a central bank to serve the Treasury, provide
(A) (B)
a depository for public money and regulation of the currency.
(C) (D)

29. In 1890, the city of Pasadena has started sponsorship of the Tournament of Roses Parade on
(A) (B) (C)
New Year's morning.
(D)

30. The Louisiana state legal system is based with the legal system established by Napoleon.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

31. The White House was designed by James Hobar, an Irishman whom the proposal in the design
(A) (B) (C)
competition won $500.
(D)

32. Fuel cells, alike batteries, generate electricity by chemical reaction.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

33. The Virginia Company, which founded colony at Jamestown, sent over glassmakers from
(A) (B)
Poland wilh the intention of developing the glassmaking industry in the New World.
(C) (D)

34. Of the more than 1,300 volcanoes in the world, only about 600 can classify as active.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

35. Ben Franklin, needing one set of lenses for distant vision and other for near vision, devised
(A) (B) (C) (D)
bifocals in 1784.

36. Key West traces its modem settlement to an American business who purchased the island
(A) (B) (C) (D)
in 1882.

37. The Indianapolis 500 race is run each Memorial Day weekend on the two-and-a-half-miles
(A) (B) (C)
Motor Speedway track outside of Indianapolis.
(D)

38. The streets of Salt Lake City were laid out wide enough for an ox cart to do a tum
(A) (B) (C)
without brushing the curb.
(D)

39. Most of the vertebrae have two flanges, or wings, one on each side, calling transverse processes.

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

40. Overlooking the Hudson River in New York. The Cloisters includes parts several medieval monasteries and chapels brought from Europe.

(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 1-10

Lines

The Hollywood sign in the hills that line the northern border of Los Angeles is a famous landmark recognized the world over. The white-painted. 50-foot-high sheet metal letters can be seen from great distances across the Los Angeles basin.

The sign was not constructed as one might suppose by the movie business as a means of
5 celebrating the importance of Hollywood to this industry; instead, it was first constructed in 1923 as a means of advertising homes for sale in a 500-acre housing subdivision in a part of Los Angeles called "Hollywoodland." The sign that was constructed at the time, of course, said "Hollywoodland." Over the years people began referring to the area by the shortened version "Hollywood," and after the sign and its site were donated to the city in 1945, the last four letters
10 were removed.

The sign suffered from years of disrepair, and in 1973 it needed to be completely replaced, at a cost of $27.700 per letter. Various celebrities were instrumental in helping to raise needed funds. Rock star Alice Cooper, for example, bought an 0 in memory of Groucho Marx. and Hugh Hefner of Playboy fame held a benefit party to raise the money for the Y. The construction of the new sign
15 was finally completed in 1978.

1. What is the topic of this passage?
(A) A famous sign
(B) A famous city
(C) World landmarks
(D) Hollywood versus Hollywoodland

2. The expression "the world over" in line 2 could best be replaced by
(A) in the northern parts of the world
(B) on top of the world
(C) in the entire world
(D) in the skies

3. It can be inferred from the passage that most people think that the Hollywood sign was first constructed by
(A) an advertising company
(B) the movie industry
(C) a construction company
(D) the city of Los Angeles

4. The pronoun "it" in line 5 refers to
(A) the sign
(B) the movie business
(C) the importance of Hollywood
(D) this industry

5. According to the passage, the Hollywood sign was first built in
(A) 1923
(B) 1949
(C) 1973
(D) 1978

6. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned about Hollywoodland?
(A) It used to be the name of an area of Los Angeles.
(B) It was formerly the name on the sign in the hills.
(C) There were houses for sale there.
(D) It was the most expensive area of Los Angeles.

7.The passage indicates that the sign suffered because

(A) people damaged it
(B) it was not fixed
(C) the weather was bad
(D) it was poorly constructed

8. It can be inferred from the passage that the Hollywood sign was how old when it was necessary to replace it completely?

(A) Ten years old
(B) Twenty-six years old
(C) Fifty years old
(D) Fifty-five years old

9. The word "replaced" in line 11 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

(A) Moved to a new location
(B) Destroyed
(C) Found again
(D) Exchanged for a newer one

10. According to the passage, how did celebrities help with the new sign?

(A) They played instruments.
(B) They raised the sign.
(C) They helped get the money.
(D) They took part in work parties to build the sign.

Questions 11-20

Lines For hundreds of years in the early history of America, pirates s~i1ed through coastal waters, pillaging and plundering all in their path. They stole from other ships and stole from coastal towns; not content only to steal, they destroyed everything they could not carry away. Some of the pirate ships amassed large treasures, the fates of which are unknown, leaving people of today to wonder
5 at their whereabouts and to dream of one day coming across some lost treasure.

One notoriously large treasure was on the pirate ship Wihidah, which sank in the waters off Cape Cod during a strong storm in 1717. A hundred of the crew members went down with the ship, along with its treasure of coins, gold, silver, and jewels. The treasure on board had an estimated value, on today's market, of more than 100 million dollars.

10 The remains of the Wihidah were discovered in 1984 by Barry Clifford, who had spent years of painstaking research and tireless searching, only finally to locate the ship about 500 yards from shore. A considerable amount of treasure from the centuries-old ship has been recovered from its watery grave, but there is clearly still a lot more out there. Just as a reminder of what the waters off the coast have been protecting for hundreds of years, occasional pieces of gold, or silver, or
15 jewels still wash up on the beaches, and lucky beach-goers find pieces of the treasure.

11. The passage mainly discusses
(A) early pirates
(B) a large pirate treasure
(C) what really happened to the Whidah's pirates
(D) why people go to the beach

12. It is **NOT** mentioned in the passage that pirates did which of the following?
(A) They killed lots of people.
(B) They robbed other ships.
(C) They took things from towns.
(D) They gathered big treasures.

13. The word "amassed" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
(A) sold
(B) hid
(C) transported
(D) gathered

14. It is implied in the passage that the Whidalh's crew
(A) died
(B) went diving
(C) searched for the treasure
(D) escaped with parts of the treasure

15. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as part of the treasure of the Whidah?
(A) Art objects
(B) Coins
(C) Gold and silver
(D) Jewels

16. The word "estimated" in line 8 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
(A) Known
(B) Sold
(C) Approximate
(D) Decided

17. The passage indicates that the cargo of the Whidah is worth about
(A) $100,000
(B) $1,000,000
(C) $10,000,000
(D) $100,000,000

18. The work that Barry Clifford did to locate the Whidah was **NOT**
(A) successful
(B) effortless
(C) detailed
(D) lengthy

19. It is mentioned in the passage that the treasure of the Whidah

(A) is not very valuable

(B) is all in museums

(C) has not all been found

(D) was taken to shore by the pirates

20. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses

(A) what Barry Clifford is doing today

(B) the fate of the Whidah's crew

(C) other storms in the area of Cape Cod

(D) additional pieces that tum up from the Whidah's treasure

Questions 21-30

Lines

It is a characteristic of human nature that people like to get together and have fun, and people living during America's frontier days were no exception. However, because life was hard and the necessities of day-to-day living took up their time, it was common for recreation to be combined with activities necessary for survival.

5 One example of such a form of recreation was logrolling. Many frontier areas were heavily wooded, and in order to settle an area it was necessary to remove the trees. A settler could cut down the trees alone, but help was needed to move the cut trees. After a settler had cut a bunch of trees, he would then invite his neighbors over for a logrolling.

A logrolling was a community event where families got together for a combination of work and fun.
10 The women would bring food and have a much needed and infrequent opportunity to relax and chat with friends, the children would play together exuberantly, and the men would hold lively competitions that involved rolling logs from place to place as quickly as possible. This was a day of fun for everyone involved, but at its foundation was the need to clear the land.

21. The main idea of the passage is that in America's frontier days
(A) people combined work with recreation
(B) people cleared land by rolling logs
(C) it was necessary for early settlers to clear the land
(D) a logrolling involved the community

22. The expression "day-to-day" in line 3 could best be replaced by which of the following?
(A) Daytime
(B) Everyday
(C) Day after day
(D) Today's

23. The word "survival" in line 4 in closest in meaning to
(A) existence
(B) a lifetime
(C) physical exercise
(D) society

24. According to the passage, what did people have to do first to settle an area?
(A) Develop recreation ideas
(B) Build farms
(C) Get rid of the trees
(D) Invite neighbors over

25. According to the passage which of the following is **NOT** true about a logrolling?
(A) It involved a lot of people.
(B) It could be enjoyable.
(C) There could be a lot of movement.
(D) It was rather quiet.

26. The word "chat" in line 10 means
(A) work
(B) talk
(C) cook
(D) eat

27. The word "exuberantly" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
(A) privately
(B) laboriously
(C) enthusiastically
(D) neatly

28. It can be inferred from the passage that competitions were held because
(A) it was the only way to move the logs
(B) competition made the work fun
(C) men refused to help unless there was competition
(D) the children could then help move the logs

29. Where in the passage does the author indicate what a settler did when he had a number of cut trees?
(A) Lines 2-4
(B) Line 5
(C) Lines 7-8
(D) Lines 9-10

30. This passage would probably be assigned reading in which of the following courses?
(A) Forestry
(B) Environmental Studies
(C) Psychology
(D) History

Questions 31-40

Lines

Most people picture sharks as huge, powerful, frightening predators ready at any moment to use their sharp teeth to attack unwary swimmers without provocation. There are numerous fallacies. However, in this conception of sharks.

First, there are about 350 species of shark and not all of them are large. They range in size from the dwarf shark which can be only 6 inches (.5 feet) long and can be held in the palm of the hand. to the whale shark which can be more than 55 feet long.

A second fallacy concerns the number and type of teeth which can vary tremendously among the different species of shark. A shark can have from one to seven sets of teeth at the same time and some types of shark can have several hundred teeth in each jaw. It is true that the fierce and predatory species do possess extremely sharp and brutal teeth used to rip the prey apart; many other types of shark however have teeth more adapted to grabbing and holding than to cutting and slashing.

Finally, not all sharks are predatory animals ready to strike out at humans on the least whim. In fact, only 12 of the 350 species of shark have been known to attack humans and a shark needs to be provoked in order to attack. The types of shark that have the worst record with humans are the tiger shark the bull shark and the great white shark. However, for most species of shark even some of the largest types. There are no known instances of attacks on humans.

31. The author's main purpose in the passage is to
(A) categorize the different kinds of sharks throughout the world
(B) warn humans of the dangers posed by sharks
(C) describe the characteristics of shark teeth
(D) clear up misconceptions about sharks

32. The word "unwary" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) strong
(B) combative
(C) careless
(D) fearful

33. "dwarf' in line 5 refers to something that is probably
(A) large
(B) powerful
(C) dangerous
(D) short

34. The longest shark is probably the
(A) whale shark
(B) great white shark
(C) bull shark
(D) tiger shark

35. Which of the following is **NOT** true about a shark's teeth?
(A) All sharks have teeth.
(B) A shark can have six rows of teeth.
(C) A shark can have hundreds of teeth:
(D) All sharks have extremely sharp teeth.

36. A "jaw" in line 9 is
(A) a part of the shark's tail
(B) a part of the stomach
(C) a backbone
(D) a bone in the mouth

37. "prey" in line 10 is something that is
(A) fierce
(B) hunted
(C) religious
(D) shared

38. The passage indicates that a shark attacks a person
(A) for no reason
(B) every time it sees one
(C) only if it is bothered
(D) only at night

39. It can be inferred from the passage that a person should probably be the least afraid of
(A) a dwarf shark
(B) a tiger shark
(C) a bull shark
(D) a great white shark

40. Where in the passage does the author give the proportion of shark species that act aggressively toward people?
(A) Lines 4-6
(B) Lines 9-11
(C) Lines 13-14
(D) Lines 15-16

Questions 41-50

Lines

Quite different from storm surges are the giant sea waves called tsunamis, which derive their name from the Japanese expression for "high water in a harbor," These waves are also referred to by the general public as tidal waves, although they have relatively little to do with tides. Scientists often refer to them as seismic sea waves far more appropriate in that they do result from undersea seismic activity.

Tsunamis are caused when the sea bottom suddenly moves, during an underwater earthquake or volcano for example, and the water above the moving earth is suddenly displaced. This sudden shift of water sets off a series of waves. These waves can travel great distances at speeds close 10 700 kilometers per hour. In the open ocean, tsunamis have little noticeable amplitude, often no more than one or two meters. It is when they hit the shallow waters near the coast that they increase in height possibly up to 40 meters.

Tsunamis often occur in the Pacific because the Pacific is an area of heavy seismic activity. Two areas of the Pacific well accustomed to the thread of tsunamis arc Japan and Hawaii. Because the seismic activity that causes tsunamis in Japan often occurs on the ocean bottom quite close to the islands the tsunamis that hit Japan often come with little warning and can therefore prove disastrous. Most of the tsunamis that hit the Hawaiian Islands, however originate thousands of miles away near the coast of Alaska so these tsunamis have a much greater distance to travel and the inhabitants of Hawaii generally have time for warning of their imminent arrival.

Tsunamis are certainly not limited to Japan and Hawaii. In 1755. Europe experienced a calamitous tsunami, when movement along the fault lines near the Azores caused a massive tsunami to sweep onto the Portuguese coast and flood the heavily populated area around Lisbon. The greatest tsunami on record occurred on the other side of the world in 1883 when the Krakatoa volcano underwent a massive explosion sending waves more than 30 meters high onto nearby Indonesian islands; the tsunami from this volcano actually traveled around the world and was witnessed as far away as the English Channel.

41. The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses
(A) tidal waves
(B) tides
(C) storm surges
(D) underwater earthquakes

42. According to the passage all of the following are true about tidal waves **EXCEPT** that
(A) they are the same as tsunamis
(B) they are caused by sudden changes in high and low tides
(C) this terminology is not used by the scientific community
(D) they refer to the same phenomenon as seismic sea waves

43. The word "displaced" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
(A) located
(B) not pleased
(C) filtered
(D) moved

44. It can be inferred from the passage that tsunamis
(A) cause severe damage in the middle of the ocean
(B) generally reach heights greater than 40 meters
(C) are far more dangerous on the coast than in the open ocean
(D) are often identified by ships on the ocean

45. In line 10, water that is "shallow" is not
(A) clear
(B) deep
(C) tidal
(D) coastal

46. A main difference between tsunamis in Japan and in Hawaii is that tsunamis in Japan are more likely to
(A) arrive without warning
(B) come from greater distances
(C) be less of a problem
(D) originate in Alaska

47. The possessive "their" in line 17 refers to
(A) the Hawaiian Islands
(B) thousands of miles
(C) these tsunamis
(D) the inhabitants of Hawaii

48. A "calamitous" tsunami in line 18 is one that is
(A) expected
(B) extremely calm
(C) at fault
(D) disastrous

49. From the expression "on record" in line 21 it can be inferred that the tsunami that accompanied the Krakatoa volcano
(A) occurred before efficient records were kept
(B) was not as strong as the tsunami in Lisbon
(C) was filmed as it was happening
(D) might not be the greatest tsunami ever

50. The passage suggests that the tsunami resulting from the Krakatoa volcano
(A) caused volcanic explosions in the English Channel
(B) was far more destructive close to the source than far away
(C) was unobserved outside of the Indonesian islands
(D) resulted in little damage

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 are going to another country to study. You would like to do a part-time job while you are studying, so you want to ask a friend who lives there for some help.

Write a letter to your friend.

(50-75 words)

Part 2

Inventors are not as important to society as doctors.

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

175-225 words (maximum 250 words)