



**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:

Sample Answer:

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

(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.

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 man mean?
(A) They were in the regular room.
(B) The key was misplaced.
(C) He's taking a different class.
(D) He has the key to the classroom.
2. What does the woman mean?
(A) She will lend it to the man.
(B) She never lent the book to Jim.
(C) Jim wants to borrow the book.
(D) Jim has the book.
3. What is the man most likely doing?
(A) Paying bills.
(B) Talking to the landlord.
(C) Turning the lights off.
(D) Looking for an apartment.
4. What does the woman mean?
(A) She has no time to go to class.
(B) They are already late for class.
(C) It's too early to go to class.
(D) She has to be on time for class.
5. What does the man mean?
(A) He is resuming his duties one more time.
(B) He is assuming the class is difficult.
(C) The class is terrible all the time.
(D) The class takes a lot of time.
6. What does the woman mean?
(A) She needs a new coat.
(B) She likes the paint in the dorm rooms.
(C) She has the same opinion as the man.
(D) She left her coat in the dorm room.
7. What does the man mean?
(A) He needs to complete the math assignment first.
(B) He'll be ready in a couple of hours.
(C) He is going to history class now.
(D) He was ready a few minutes ago.
8. What does the woman imply about the folders?
(A) She's sorry she moved them.
(B) She really knows where they are.
(C) They haven't been moved.
(D) Someone else moved them.
9. What does the man mean?
(A) A solution is not apparent.
(B) The problem can be fixed.
(C) There is really a pair of problems.
(D) The problem is difficult to solve.
10. What does the man mean?
(A) The professor gives quizzes regularly.
(B) The woman is really quite prepared.
(C) It is unusual for this professor to give quizzes.
(D) He doesn't think there's a class today.
11. What does the woman mean?
(A) She could not comprehend the chemistry lecture.
(B) She has not had time to look at the assignment.
(C) It was possible for her to complete the problem.
(D) She could not understand the problem.
12. What does the man mean?
(A) He doesn't know how far away the exhibit is.
(B) He's uncertain about the fee.
(C) The exhibit is not very far away.
(D) He's sure the exhibit isn't free.
13. What does the man suggest about the biology course?
(A) Not taking it at all.
(B) Taking it along with chemistry.
(C) Taking it later.
(D) Taking it instead of chemistry.
14. Who is Dr. Barton most likely to be?
(A) An astronomer.
(B) A physician.
(C) A philosopher.
(D) An engineer.
15. What does the woman mean?
(A) Nothing could surprise her.
(B) The gift really astonished her.
(C) She couldn't have gotten more gifts.
(D) She was expecting the gift.
16. What does the woman mean?
(A) She's wearing a new dress.
(B) She's ready to study for hours.
(C) She's exhausted.
(D) She has studied about the war for hours.

17. What does the man say about Tom?

- (A) He's really tall.
- (B) He's the best.
- (C) He's got a good head on his shoulders.
- (D) He always uses his head.

18. What does the man mean?

- (A) He's already talked to the professor about the assignment.
- (B) There is no assignment for tomorrow.
- (C) He's not sure what the professor will talk about.
- (D) The professor discussed the assignment only briefly.

19. What does the man say about the party?

- (A) He went to it.
- (B) He knew about it.
- (C) He didn't know about it.
- (D) He gave it.

20. What does the woman mean?

- (A) It's hard to lock the room.
- (B) The cloak was delivered on time.
- (C) Someone struck the crockery and broke it.
- (D) It is now midday.

21. What did the man believe about the woman?

- (A) That she wouldn't take the trip.
- (B) That she would go to the beach.
- (C) That she really liked the beach.
- (D) That she would take a break from her studies.

22. What does the man say about the his nieces and nephews?

- (A) They were disappointed.
- (B) They didn't get any gifts.
- (C) They were unexcited.
- (D) They were really pleased.

23. What does the woman mean?

- (A) She believes she can succeed.
- (B) She's decided to pull out of it.
- (C) She wants to put off the speech for a while.
- (D) She thinks the speech is too long.

24. What does the woman mean?

- (A) She'd like to offer the man a scholarship.
- (B) The documents were returned to her with a signature.
- (C) She needs to sign the documents.
- (D) She works in the scholarship office.

25. What does the man imply?

- (A) He doesn't have time to pay the bills.
- (B) The bills weren't paid on time.
- (C) Of course, he paid the bills on time.
- (D) He will pay the bills for the last time.

26. What does the man mean?

- (A) He thinks the lecture was really interesting.
- (B) He's not sure if the ideas are workable.
- (C) He understood nothing about the lecture.
- (D) He's not sure what the woman would like to know.

27. What does the woman say to the man?

- (A) He missed an opportunity.
- (B) He was late for his trip.
- (C) He should take the next boat.
- (D) He should send in his application.

28. What does the man mean?

- (A) He agrees with what she said.
- (B) He thinks she didn't say anything.
- (C) He couldn't hear what she said.
- (D) He did hear what she said.

29. What had the woman expected?

- (A) That John would pick them up for the concert.
- (B) That the concert would start earlier.
- (C) That John would not be going to the concert.
- (D) That they would be late to the concert.

30. What does the man mean?

- (A) He enjoyed the trip immensely.
- (B) The boat trip was really rough.
- (C) He couldn't have enjoyed the trip more.
- (D) The water was not very rough.

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. Who is taking part in this conversation?

- (A) Two students.
- (B) Two professors.
- (C) Two sociologists.
- (D) Two lecturers.

32. Why does the woman want to talk with Mike?

- (A) She wants his opinion of sociologists.
- (B) She wants to hear him lecture.
- (C) She wants to know about a course he took.
- (D) She wants to meet Professor Patterson.

33. What kind of course does the man prefer?

- (A) A course where the professor lectures.
- (B) A course where the students just listen and take notes.
- (C) A course with Professor Patterson.
- (D) A course where the students take part in discussion.

34. How does the woman feel about the Professor Patterson's course?

- (A) She thinks it'll be boring.
- (B) She doesn't want to take it.
- (C) It sounds good to her.
- (D) She'd prefer a course with more student participation.

35. How did the man learn about the new solar energy plant?

- (A) From a friend.
- (B) From the newspaper.
- (C) From a discussion.
- (D) From the utility company.

36. Where will the solar energy plant be constructed?

- (A) In a far desert.
- (B) Close by.
- (C) At the utility company's headquarters.
- (D) The man has no idea.

37. According to the man, what is a benefit of solar energy?

- (A) It's cheaper in the short run.
- (B) The utility company won't need any extra money.
- (C) The plant's far away.
- (D) It exists in large quantities.

38. How does the woman feel about the proposed solar energy plant?

- (A) She's concerned it'll be too costly.
- (B) She thinks the price is too low.
- (C) She thinks the plant is totally unnecessary.
- (D) She thinks the utility company has a good idea.

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)**.

TALK 1

39. Who is John Rogers?

- (A) The Employment Office manager.
- (B) The university registrar.
- (C) The bookstore manager.
- (D) A student working in the bookstore.

40. What does John Rogers need to do now?

- (A) Prepare a schedule.
- (B) Decide which workers to hire.
- (C) Plan student course schedules.
- (D) Train office workers.

41. What does John Rogers need to know?

- (A) What the students' majors are.
- (B) When the students are able to work.
- (C) Why the students want to work.
- (D) In which jobs the students have experience.

42. Which is not mentioned as a possible Job open to the students?

- (A) Cashier.
- (B) Shelf stocker.
- (C) Business office worker.
- (D) Phone operator.

TALK 2

43. What is the topic of the talk?

- (A) Soft, warm clothing.
- (B) Problems in landfills.
- (C) How fleece is obtained.
- (D) Recycling soda bottles.

44. In the past, what commonly happened to the soda bottles?

- (A) They were left in landfill areas.
- (B) They were reused.
- (C) They were recycled.
- (D) They were refilled.

45. What can be made out of the soda bottles?

- (A) Dye.
- (B) Warm, soft clothing.
- (C) Computer chips.
- (D) Glass bottles.

46. What does the speaker recommend?

- (A) Buying plastic bottles.
- (B) Solving the problems in landfills.
- (C) Buying these recycled products.
- (D) Becoming aware of the environment.

TALK 3

47. Who built the first transcontinental railroad?

- (A) The Central Pacific Group.
- (B) The Transcontinental Railroad Company.
- (C) A group from Ogden, Utah.
- (D) Two separate railroad companies.

48. What was difficult about the job the central pacific workers had to complete?

- (A) They had to lay tracks across a mountain range.
- (B) They had to cross all of Nebraska.
- (C) They had to work for another railroad company.
- (D) They had to move westward to Sacramento, California.

49. How long did it take to complete the first transcontinental railroad?

- (A) Several days.
- (B) Several weeks.
- (C) Several months.
- (D) Several years.

50. What happened at the ceremony marking the completion of the railroad?

- (A) Dynamite was used to blast out access.
- (B) A golden spike was hammered into the last track.
- (C) The workers labored dangerously and exhaustingly.
- (D) The workers traversed the Sierra Nevadas.

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.

- The hard palate ___ between the mouth and nasal passages.
(A) forming a partition
(B) a partition forms
(C) forms a partition
(D) a form and a partition
- Sam Spade in *The Maltese Falcon* and Rick Blaine in *Casablanca* ___ of Humphrey Bogart's more famous roles.
(A) they are two
(B) two of them are
(C) two of them
(D) are two
- ___, the outermost layer of skin, is about as thick as a sheet of paper over most of the skin.
(A) It is the epidermis
(B) The epidermis
(C) In the epidermis
(D) The epidermis is
- During the Precambrian period, the Earth's crust formed, and life ___ in the seas.
(A) first appeared
(B) the first to appear
(C) the first appearance
(D) appearing first
- When fluid accumulates against the eardrum, a second more insidious type of ___.
(A) otitis media may develop
(B) developing otitis media
(C) the development of otitis media
(D) to develop otitis media.
- Before the Statue of Liberty arrived in the United States, newspapers invited the public to help determine where ___ placed after its arrival.
(A) should the statue be
(B) the statue being
(C) it should be the statue
(D) the statue should be
- A stock ___ at an inflated price is called a watered stock.
(A) is issued
(B) issued
(C) it is issued
(D) which issued
- Acidic lava flows readily and tends to cover much larger areas, while basic lava ___.
(A) viscous
(B) more viscous
(C) is more viscous
(D) it is more viscous
- Seismic reflection profiling has ___ the ocean floor is underlain by a thin layer of nearly transparent sediments.
(A) reveal that
(B) revealed that
(C) the revelation of
(D) revealed about
- ___ and terrifying, coral snakes can grow to 4 feet (1.2 meters) in length.
(A) They are extremely poisonous
(B) The poison is extreme
(C) Extremely poisonous
(D) An extreme amount of poison

11. The leaves of the white mulberry provide food for silkworms, ___ silk fabrics are woven.

- (A) whose cocoons
- (B) from cocoons
- (C) whose cocoons are from
- (D) from whose cocoons

12. As ___ in Greek and Roman mythology, harpies were frightful monsters that were half woman and half bird.

- (A) described
- (B) to describe
- (C) description
- (D) describing

13. Not only ___ generate energy, but it also produces fuel for other fission reactors.

- (A) a nuclear breeder reactor
- (B) it is a nuclear breeder reactor
- (C) does a nuclear breeder reactor
- (D) is a nuclear breeder reactor

14. D.W. Griffith pioneered many of the stylistic features and filmmaking techniques ___ as the Hollywood standard.

- (A) that established
- (B) that became established
- (C) what established
- (D) what became established

15. ___ be needed, the water basin would need to be dammed.

- (A) Hydroelectric power should
- (B) When hydroelectric power
- (C) Hydroelectric power
- (D) Should hydroelectric power

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. Mosquitoes will accepts the malaria parasite at only one stage of the parasite's complex life cycle.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
17. The counterpart of a negative electrons is the positive proton.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
18. Alexander Hamilton's advocacy of a strong national government brought he into bitter conflict with Thomas Jefferson.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
19. There are more than eighty-four million specimens in the National Museum of Natural History's collection of biological, geological, archeological, and anthropology treasures.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
20. After George Washington married widow Martha Custis, the couple comes to live at Mount Vernon.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
21. Rubberized asphalt can hardly be classified as cutting edge at this stage in their development.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
22. Rhesus monkeys show patterns of shyness similar to these in humans.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
23. In space, with no gravity for muscles to work against, the body becomes weakly.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
24. Fort Jefferson, in the Dry Tortugas off the southern tip of Florida, can be reach only by boat.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
25. Quarter horses were developed in eighteenth-century Virginia to race on courses short of about a quarter of a mile in length.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

26. Supersonic flight is a flight that is faster the speed of sound.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
27. Since the beginning of agriculture 9,000 years ago, only a few animal species are domesticated.
(A) (B)(C) (D)
28. The Betataken House Ruins at Navajo National Monument is among the largest and most elaborate cliff dwellings in the country.
(C) (D) (A) (B)
29. The island of Kauai has much streams, some of which have worn deep canyons into the rock.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
30. It is a common observation that liquids will soak through some materials but not through other.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
31. Surrounded by forested mountain hills are the town of Telluride, a former gold-mining town 7,500 feet above sea level.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
32. The newsreels of Hearst Metronome News, which formed part of every moviegoer's experience in the era before television, offer an unique record of the events of the 1930s.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
33. Probably the best known of all dinosaurs, the Tyrannosaurus was larger and last of the meat-eating carnosaurs.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
34. Unlikely gas sport balloons, hot air balloons do not have nets.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
35. Born in Massachusetts in 1852, Albert Farbanks has begun making banjos in Boston in the late 1870s.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
36. Methane in wetlands comes from soil bacteria that consuming organic plant matter.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
37. Alois Alzheimer makes the first observations of the signs of the disease that today bears his name.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

38. Edward McDowell remembers as the composer of such perennial favorites as "To a Wild Rose" and "To a Water Lily."
(A) (B) (C) (D)
39. Animism is the belief that objects and natural phenomena such as rivers, rocks, and wind are live and have feelings.
(A) (B)
(C) (D)
40. Newtonian physics accounts from the observation of the orbits of the planets and moons.
(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

Niagara Falls, one of the most famous North American natural wonders, has long been a popular tourist destination. Tourists today flock to see the two falls that actually constitute Niagara Falls: the 73-foot-high Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side of the Niagara River in the Canadian province of Ontario and the 182-foot-high American Falls on the U.S. side of the river in the state of
5 New York. Approximately 85 percent of the water that goes over the falls actually goes over Horseshoe Falls, with the rest going over American Falls.

Most visitors come between April and October, and it is quite a popular activity to take a steamer out onto the river and right up to the base of the falls for a close-up view. It is also possible to get a spectacular view of the falls from the strategic locations along the Niagara River, such as Prospect
10 Point or Table Rock, or from one of the four observation towers which have heights up to 500 feet.

Tourists have been visiting Niagara Falls in large numbers since the 1800s; annual visitation now averages above 10 million visitors per year. Because of concern that all these tourists would inadvertently destroy the natural beauty of this scenic wonder, the state of New York in 1885 created Niagara Falls Park in order to protect the land surrounding American Falls. A year later
15 Canada created Queen Victoria Park on the Canadian side of the Niagara, around Horseshoe Falls. With the area surrounding the falls under the jurisdiction of government agencies, appropriate steps could be taken to preserve the pristine beauty of the area.

- 1.** What is the major point that the author is making in this passage?
- (A) Niagara Falls can be viewed from either the American side or the Canadian side.
(B) A trip to the United States isn't complete without a visit to Niagara Falls.
(C) Niagara Falls has had an interesting history.
(D) It has been necessary to protect Niagara Falls from the many tourists who go there.

- 2.** The word "flock" in line 2 could best be replaced by
- (A) come by plane
(B) come in large numbers
(C) come out of boredom
(D) come without knowing what they will see

- 3.** According to the passage, which of the following best describes Niagara Falls?
- (A) Niagara Falls consists of two rivers, one Canadian and the other American.
(B) American Falls is considerably higher than Horseshoe Falls.
(C) The Niagara River has two falls, one in Canada and one in the United States.
(D) Although the Niagara River flows through the US and Canada, the falls are only in the US.

- 4.** A "steamer" in line 7 is probably
- (A) a bus
(B) a boat
(C) a walkway
(D) a park

5. The expression "right up" in line 8 could best be replaced by

- (A) turn to the right
- (B) follow correct procedures
- (C) travel upstream
- (D) all the way up

6. The passage implies that tourists prefer to

- (A) visit Niagara Falls during warmer weather.
- (B) see the falls from a great distance.
- (C) take a ride over the falls.
- (D) come to Niagara Falls for a winter vacation.

7. According to the passage, why was Niagara Park created?

- (A) To encourage tourists to visit Niagara Falls
- (B) To show off the natural beauty of Niagara Falls
- (C) To protect the area around Niagara Falls
- (D) To force Canada to open Queen Victoria Park

8. The word "jurisdiction" in line 16 is closest in meaning to

- (A) view
- (B) assistance
- (C) taxation
- (D) control

9. The word "pristine" in line 17 is closest in meaning to

- (A) view
- (B) assistance
- (C) taxation
- (D) control

10. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses

- (A) additional ways to observe the falls
- (B) steps taken by government to protect the falls
- (C) a detailed description of the division of the falls between the United States and Canada
- (D) further problems that are destroying the area around the falls

Questions 11-19

Lines What is commonly called pepper in reality comes from two very different families of plants. Black and white pepper both come from the fruit of the *Piper nigrum*, a vine with fruits called peppercorns. The peppercorns turn from green to red as they ripen and finally blacken as they dry Line out. The dried-out peppercorns are ground to obtain black pepper. White pepper, which has a

5 more subtle flavor than black pepper, comes from the same peppercorns as black pepper; to obtain white pepper, the outer hull of the peppercorn, the pericarp, is removed before the peppercorn is ground.

Red and green peppers; on the other hand, come from a completely different family from black and white pepper. Red and green peppers are from the genus *Capsicum*. Plants of this type

10 generally have tiny white flowers and fruit which can be anyone of a number of colors, shapes, and sizes. These peppers range in flavor from very mild and sweet to the most incredibly burning taste imaginable. Bell peppers are the mildest, while habaneros are the most burning.

Christopher Columbus is responsible for the present-day confusion over what a pepper is. The *Piper nigrum* variety of pepper was highly valued for centuries, and high demand for pepper by

15 Europeans was a major cause of the fifteenth-century push to locate ocean routes to the spice-growing regions of Asia. When Columbus arrived in the New World in 1492, he was particularly interested in finding black pepper because of the high price that it would command in Europe. Columbus came across plants from the *Capsicum* family in use among the people of the New World, and he incorrectly identified them as relatives of black pepper. Columbus introduced the

20 spicy *Capsicum* chili peppers to Europeans on his return from the 1492 voyage, and traders later spread them to Asia and Africa. These *Capsicum* peppers have continued to be called peppers in spite of the fact that they are not related to the black and white pepper of the *Piper nigrum* family.

11. The purpose of this passage is to
(A) explain why there is confusion today over peppers
(B) provide the scientific classification of various types of peppers
(C) demonstrate that it was Columbus who brought peppers to Europe
(D) classify the variety of sizes, shapes, and colors of peppers
12. The word "turn" in line 3 could best be replaced by
(A) revert
(B) exchange
(C) veer
(D) change
13. According to the passage, both black and white peppers
(A) come from different plants
(B) change colors after they are ground
(C) are ground from dried out peppercorns
(D) have the same flavor
14. What part of the *Piper nigrum* is the pericarp?
(A) The seed inside the fruit
(B) The outer covering of the fruit
(C) The pulp inside the vine
(D) The outer covering of the vine
15. What usually does **NOT** vary in a *Capsicum* plant?
(A) The color of the flower
(B) The size of the fruit
(C) The shape of the fruit
(D) The color of the fruit
16. The word "push" in line 15 could best be replaced by
(A) shove
(B) strength
(C) drive
(D) hit
17. The pronoun "them" in line 19 refers to
(A) plants
(B) people
(C) relatives
(D) Europeans
18. It can be inferred from the passage that chili peppers originally came from
(A) Europe
(B) Asia
(C) America
(D) Africa
19. Where in the passage does the author explain the mistake that Columbus made?
(A) Lines 7-8
(B) Line 12
(C) Line 15-16
(D) Lines 18-19

Questions 20-31

- Lines** Just two months after the flight of Apollo 10, the Apollo 11 astronauts made their historic landing on the surface of the Moon. This momentous trip for humanity also provided scientists with an abundance of material for study; from rock and soil samples brought back from the Moon, scientists have been able to determine much about the composition of the Moon as well as to draw
- 5** inferences about the development of the Moon from its composition.

The Moon soil that came back on Apollo 11 contains small bits of rock and glass which were probably ground from larger rocks when meteors impacted with the surface of the Moon. The bits of glass are spherical in shape and constitute approximately half of the Moon soil. Scientists found no trace of animal or plant life in this soil.

- 10** In addition to the Moon soil, astronauts gathered two basic types of rocks from the surface of the Moon: basalt and breccia. Basalt is a cooled and hardened volcanic lava common to the Earth. Since basalt is formed under extremely high temperatures, the presence of this type of rock is an indication that the temperature of the Moon was once extremely hot. Breccia, the other kind of rock brought back by the astronauts, was formed during the impact of falling objects on the surface
- 15** of the Moon. This second type of rock consists of small pieces of rock compressed together by the force of impact. Gases such as hydrogen and helium were found in some of the rocks, and scientists believe that these gases were carried to the Moon by the solar wind, the streams of gases that are constantly emitted by the Sun.

20. The paragraph preceding the passage most likely discusses

- (A) astronaut training
- (B) the inception of the Apollo space program
- (C) a different space trip
- (D) previous Moon landings

21. What is the subject of this passage?

- (A) The Apollo astronauts
- (B) Soil on the Moon
- (C) What the Moon is made of
- (D) Basalt and breccia

22. An "abundance" in line 3 is

- (A) a disorderly pile
- (B) a wealthy bunch
- (C) an insignificant proportion
- (D) a large amount

23. According to the passage, what does Moon soil consist of?

- (A) Hydrogen and helium
- (B) Large chunks of volcanic lava
- (C) Tiny pieces of stones and glass
- (D) Streams of gases

24. The word "spherical" in line 8 is closest in meaning to

- (A) earthen
- (B) circular
- (C) angular
- (D) amorphous

25. Which of the following was **NOT** brought back to the Earth by the astronauts?

- (A) Basalt
- (B) Soil
- (C) Breccia
- (D) Plant life

26. An "indication" in line 13 is

- (A) an exhibition
- (B) a clue
- (C) a denial
- (D) a dictate

27. According to the passage, breccia was formed
(A) when objects struck the Moon
(B) from volcanic lava
(C) when streams of gases hit the surface of the Moon
(D) from the interaction of helium and hydrogen

28. It is implied in the passage that scientists believe that the gases found in the Moon rocks
(A) were not originally from the Moon
(B) were created inside the rocks
(C) traveled from the Moon to the Sun
(D) caused the Moon's temperature to rise

29. The word "emitted" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
(A) set off
(B) vaporized
(C) sent out
(D) separated

30. The author's purpose in this passage is to
(A) describe some rock and soil samples
(B) explain some of the things learned from space flights
(C) propose a new theory about the creation of the Moon
(D) demonstrate the difference between basalt and breccia

31. It can be inferred from the passage that
(A) the only items of importance that astronauts brought back from the Moon were rock and soil samples
(B) scientists learned relatively little from the Moon rock and soil samples
(C) scientists do not believe that it is necessary to return to the Moon
(D) rock and soil samples were only some or a myriad of significant items from the Moon

Questions 31-40

Lines Today, the most universally known style of trousers for both men and women is jeans; these trousers are worn throughout the world on a variety of occasions and in diverse situations. Also called *levis* or *denims*, jeans have an interesting history, one that is intermixed with the derivations of the Line words *jeans*, *denims*, and *levis*.

- 5** The word *jeans* are derived from the name of the place where a similar style of pants developed. In the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa, Italy, wore a rather unique type of cotton trousers. In the French language, the word for the city of Genoa and for the people from that city is Genes; this name became attached to the specific style of pants worn by the sailors from this city and developed into the word jeans that today describes the descendants of the Genovese sailors' cotton pants.

10 Similar to the word *jeans*, the word *denim* is also derived from a place name. In the seventeenth century, French tailors began making trousers out of a specialized type of cloth that was developed in the city of Nimes, France, and was known as *serge de Nimes*. This name for the cloth underwent some transformations, and it eventually developed into today's *denim*, the material from which jeans are made and an alternate name for these popular pants.

15 The word *levis* came from the name of a person rather than a place. In the nineteenth century, immigrant Levi Strauss came to America and tried his hand at selling heavy canvas to miners taking part in the hunt for gold in northern California. Strauss intended for this canvas to be used by miners to make heavy-duty tents. This first endeavor was a failure, but Strauss later found success when he used the heavy canvas to make indestructible pants for the miners. Levi then switched the fabric from brown canvas to blue denim, creating a style of pants that long outlived him and today is referred to by his name. A modern-day urban shopper out to buy some levis is searching for a close relative of the product that Strauss had developed years earlier.

32. This passage is developed by
(A) citing an effect and its causes
(B) explaining history with three specific cases
(C) demonstrating the sides of an issue
(D) developing the biography of a famous person chronologically

33. The word "unique" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
(A) universal
(B) solitary
(C) unusual
(D) commonplace

34. All of the following are mentioned in the passage about Genoa **EXCEPT** that it
(A) was the source of the word jeans
(B) is in Italy
(C) has a different name in the French language
(D) is a landlocked city

35. The word "descendents" in line 9 could best be replaced by
(A) offspring
(B) bottoms
(C) antecedents
(D) derivations

36. The word *denim* was most probably derived from
(A) two French words
(B) two Italian words
(C) one French word and one Italian word
(D) three French words

37. The pronoun "it" in line 14 refers to
(A) city
(B) name
(C) cloth
(D) material

38. The word "switched" in line 20 is closest in meaning to
(A) reduced
(B) created
(C) pounded
(D) changed

39. It can be inferred from the passage that, in order to develop the pants for which he became famous, Strauss did which of the following?
(A) He studied tailoring in Nimes.
(B) He used an existing type of material.
(C) He experimented with brown denim.
(D) He tested the pants for destructibility.

40. Where in the passage does the author explain how Strauss' first attempt at creating a business with canvas turned out?
(A) Lines 12-14
(B) Lines 15-17
(C) Lines 18-19
(D) Lines 21-22

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 looking for a part-time job. Write a letter to an employment agency.

(50-75 words)

Part 2

**Wealth does not necessarily guaranty happiness.
To what extent do you agree with this statement?**

175-225 words (maximum 250 words)