

CLIFFS

Test of English
as a
Foreign Language

PREPARATION GUIDE

by

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PART IV: Practice-Review-Analyze-Practice Six Full-Length Practice Tests

These practice tests are very similar to actual TOEFL examinations. The format, levels of difficulty, question structure, and number of questions are similar to those on the actual TOEFL. The actual TOEFL is copyrighted and may not be duplicated, and these questions are not taken directly from the actual tests.

You should take these tests under the same conditions you will face when you take the TOEFL. Find a quiet place where you can take the test in its entirety without being disturbed. Be sure to use the answer sheets provided for each test. Follow the time limits exactly. Remember that when the time for one section is over, you must go on to the next section of the test, and you may not return to any previous section. Remember not to leave any answers blank, as you are not penalized for guessing. The time limits for each section are:

Section 1: Listening Comprehension—approximately
30 minutes

Section 2: Structure and Written Expression—25 minutes

Section 3: Reading Comprehension—55 minutes

After you take each test, turn to Part V of this guide and follow the instructions for scoring your exam. Use the answers, the explanations, and the review cross-references to guide your study.

ANSWER SHEET FOR PRACTICE TEST 1
(Remove This Sheet and Use it to Mark Your Answers)

SECTION 1
LISTENING
COMPREHENSION

SECTION 2
STRUCTURE AND
WRITTEN EXPRESSION

- 1 A B C D
- 2 A B C D
- 3 A B C D
- 4 A B C D
- 5 A B C D
- 6 A B C D
- 7 A B C D
- 8 A B C D
- 9 A B C D
- 10 A B C D
- 11 A B C D
- 12 A B C D
- 13 A B C D
- 14 A B C D
- 15 A B C D
- 16 A B C D
- 17 A B C D
- 18 A B C D
- 19 A B C D
- 20 A B C D
- 21 A B C D
- 22 A B C D
- 23 A B C D
- 24 A B C D
- 25 A B C D

- 26 A B C D
- 27 A B C D
- 28 A B C D
- 29 A B C D
- 30 A B C D
- 31 A B C D
- 32 A B C D
- 33 A B C D
- 34 A B C D
- 35 A B C D
- 36 A B C D
- 37 A B C D
- 38 A B C D
- 39 A B C D
- 40 A B C D
- 41 A B C D
- 42 A B C D
- 43 A B C D
- 44 A B C D
- 45 A B C D
- 46 A B C D
- 47 A B C D
- 48 A B C D
- 49 A B C D
- 50 A B C D

- 1 A B C D
- 2 A B C D
- 3 A B C D
- 4 A B C D
- 5 A B C D
- 6 A B C D
- 7 A B C D
- 8 A B C D
- 9 A B C D
- 10 A B C D
- 11 A B C D
- 12 A B C D
- 13 A B C D
- 14 A B C D
- 15 A B C D
- 16 A B C D
- 17 A B C D
- 18 A B C D
- 19 A B C D
- 20 A B C D
- 21 A B C D
- 22 A B C D
- 23 A B C D
- 24 A B C D
- 25 A B C D

- 26 A B C D
- 27 A B C D
- 28 A B C D
- 29 A B C D
- 30 A B C D
- 31 A B C D
- 32 A B C D
- 33 A B C D
- 34 A B C D
- 35 A B C D
- 36 A B C D
- 37 A B C D
- 38 A B C D
- 39 A B C D
- 40 A B C D

CUT HERE

ANSWER SHEET FOR PRACTICE TEST 1
(Remove This Sheet and Use It to Mark Your Answers)

SECTION 3
READING COMPREHENSION

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

ANSWER SHEET FOR PRACTICE TEST 2
(Remove This Sheet and Use It to Mark Your Answers)

SECTION 1
LISTENING
COMPREHENSION

SECTION 2
STRUCTURE AND
WRITTEN EXPRESSION

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

ANSWER SHEET FOR PRACTICE TEST 2
(Remove This Sheet and Use It to Mark Your Answers)

SECTION 3
READING COMPREHENSION

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

ANSWER SHEET FOR PRACTICE TEST 3
(Remove This Sheet and Use It to Mark Your Answers)

SECTION 1
LISTENING
COMPREHENSION

SECTION 2
STRUCTURE AND
WRITTEN EXPRESSION

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

ANSWER SHEET FOR PRACTICE TEST 3
(Remove This Sheet and Use it to Mark Your Answers)

SECTION 3
READING COMPREHENSION

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

ANSWER SHEET FOR PRACTICE TEST 4
(Remove This Sheet and Use it to Mark Your Answers)

SECTION 1
LISTENING
COMPREHENSION

SECTION 2
STRUCTURE AND
WRITTEN EXPRESSION

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

ANSWER SHEET FOR PRACTICE TEST 4
(Remove This Sheet and Use it to Mark Your Answers)

SECTION 3
READING COMPREHENSION

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

ANSWER SHEET FOR PRACTICE TEST 5
(Remove This Sheet and Use it to Mark Your Answers)

SECTION 1
LISTENING
COMPREHENSION

SECTION 2
STRUCTURE AND
WRITTEN EXPRESSION

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

ANSWER SHEET FOR PRACTICE TEST 5
(Remove This Sheet and Use it to Mark Your Answers)

SECTION 3
READING COMPREHENSION

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

ANSWER SHEET FOR PRACTICE TEST 6
(Remove This Sheet and Use it to Mark Your Answers)

SECTION 1
LISTENING
COMPREHENSION

SECTION 2
STRUCTURE AND
WRITTEN EXPRESSION

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

SECTION 3
READING COMPREHENSION

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

PRACTICE TEST 1

SECTION 1
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time: Approximately 30 Minutes
50 Questions

Section I has three parts. Each part has its own set of directions. Do not take notes while listening or make any marks on the test pages. Notetaking, underlining, or crossing out will be considered cheating on the actual TOEFL exam. Answer the questions following the conversations or talks based on what the speakers have *stated* or *implied*.

For Practice Test 1, insert your Listening Comprehension cassette in your tape player. On the actual TOEFL, you will be given extra time to go on to the next page when you finish a page in the Listening Comprehension section. In the following test, however, you will have only the 12 seconds given after each question. Turn the page as soon as you have marked your answer. Start your cassette now.

Part A

DIRECTIONS

In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The question will be *spoken* just one time. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

1. (A) She's tired of teaching.
(B) She was dismissed from her job.
(C) She's changing jobs.
(D) The school is too hot.
2. (A) She got up later than usual.
(B) The bus was late.
(C) She forgot her class.
(D) Her clock was wrong.
3. (A) The weather report.
(B) The traffic report.
(C) Directions to Interstate 4.
(D) Their disgust with careless drivers.
4. (A) She thinks his lectures are boring.
(B) She thinks his tests are too long.
(C) She doesn't like his choice of test questions.
(D) She doesn't think he prepares well enough.
5. (A) A movie.
(B) A documentary.
(C) A soccer game.
(D) A comedy.
6. (A) America.
(B) England.
(C) Switzerland.
(D) Sweden.
7. (A) She had not applied to Stetson.
(B) She had not worked very hard.
(C) She was certain to be admitted.
(D) She was not likely to be admitted.
8. (A) She got scratched in the wild berry bushes.
(B) She got cut at the wild picnic celebration.
(C) She was allergic to the fruit that she had eaten.
(D) She was trying to get a suntan at the picnic.

9. (A) Wiwtner. (B) Wittner. (C) Wittmer. (D) litner.
10. (A) Go out of town.
(B) Help the woman prepare for her meeting.
(C) Work with the woman.
(D) Work when the woman was supposed to work.
11. (A) 5 (B) 3 (C) 2 (D) 8
12. (A) She went to the wrong class.
(B) She was late for class because she got lost.
(C) She missed the class.
(D) She had some trouble finding the class, but she arrived on time.
13. (A) The man is not sure which type of flowers April sent.
(B) April received many kinds of flowers.
(C) The man received many kinds of flowers from April.
(D) The man appreciated April's sending him flowers.
14. (A) William slept all the way from Georgia to New York.
(B) George didn't sleep at all on the trip.
(C) William was half asleep all the time that he was driving.
(D) William didn't sleep at all on the trip.
15. (A) Too many people came to the meeting.
(B) There were not enough people at the meeting to inspect the documents.
(C) The man had expected more people to come to the meeting.
(D) There were not enough seats for all the people.
16. (A) He sold no magazines.
(B) He sold only one magazine.
(C) He has never sold as many magazines as he sold today.
(D) He sold five magazines at one house.

17. (A) Frank told the contractor to do the work in spite of the cost.
 (B) Frank told the contractor that the price was too high.
 (C) Frank cannot afford the work on his house.
 (D) Frank repaired his own house.
18. (A) He studied last night because he had to.
 (B) He tried to study last night, but the material was too hard.
 (C) He couldn't study last night because he was very tired.
 (D) He studied last night because he was bored.
19. (A) She goes to a movie every year.
 (B) She hasn't gone to a movie yet this year, but last year she did.
 (C) She doesn't go to a movie unless she has the time.
 (D) She hasn't seen a movie for a long time.
20. (A) He turned around to answer the teacher's question.
 (B) He is an intelligent student.
 (C) He must have been embarrassed.
 (D) He looked in the red book for the answer to the question.
21. (A) On a train. (C) On a plane.
 (B) On a boat. (D) On a bus.
22. (A) She is going on vacation.
 (B) She is leaving her job temporarily for health reasons.
 (C) During the summer, she often misses work because of illness.
 (D) She is sick of working all the time.
23. (A) She is disappointed with the results.
 (B) She likes her job very much.
 (C) She is hoping for some improvements in her workplace.
 (D) She is very pleased with the outcome of her meeting.

24. (A) He said he was sorry that he had not announced the test sooner.
 (B) He was sorry that he had forgotten to bring the tests to class.
 (C) He was sorry that he hadn't given the test earlier.
 (D) He said he was sorry that he had not given the results of the test sooner.
25. (A) She is taking a leave of absence from her job because of her health.
 (B) She is not going to return to her job.
 (C) She is right to quit her job.
 (D) She did very good work, but now she is quitting her job.
26. (A) John will be able to buy groceries.
 (B) John doesn't have enough money to buy groceries.
 (C) John wouldn't buy groceries even if he had enough money.
 (D) John can't find his grocery money.
27. (A) Eighty people came to the rally.
 (B) Forty people came to the rally.
 (C) One hundred sixty people came to the rally.
 (D) One hundred people came to the rally.
28. (A) They are going to meet Fred and Mary at the movies if they have time.
 (B) They went to the movies with Fred and Mary, but the theater was closed.
 (C) They couldn't meet Fred and Mary at the movies because they didn't have any money.
 (D) Fred and Mary were supposed to meet them at the movies, but their car broke down.

29. (A) He was supposed to give the awards at the banquet, but he didn't.
 (B) He was given an award, but he refused it.
 (C) He didn't go to the banquet.
 (D) He went to the awards banquet, but he refused to give a speech.
30. (A) He is out of sugar.
 (B) He puts only sugar in his coffee.
 (C) There isn't enough sugar in his coffee.
 (D) He likes sugar, but the coffee he is drinking has too much.

Go ON TO PART B

Part B

DIRECTIONS

In Part B, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will be asked some questions. The conversations and questions will be *spoken* just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

31. (A) In a clothing store.
 (B) In customs.
 (C) At a bank.
 (D) In a liquor store.
32. (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

33. (A) To make a list of her purchases.
 (B) To open her suitcase.
 (C) To pay \$300 duty.
 (D) To show him the bottles of wine.
34. (A) Plants. (B) Wine. (C) Meat. (D) Cash.
35. (A) *The Incredible Adventures of the Martians*.
 (B) *Mission to Mars*.
 (C) *Martian Renaissance*.
 (D) *Captivating Tales of Mars*.
36. (A) Science fiction. (C) Biography.
 (B) Adventure. (D) Documentary.
37. (A) One year. (C) Five years.
 (B) Three years. (D) Seven years.
38. (A) The crew had some incredible adventures on Mars.
 (B) The crew met some real Martians.
 (C) The Martians captured the crew.
 (D) The ship carried an all-male crew.

Go ON TO PART C

Part C

DIRECTIONS

In Part C, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will be asked some questions. The talks and questions will be *spoken* just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

39. (A) Spain. (C) Florida.
(B) Latin America. (D) America.
40. (A) Soccer. (C) Football.
(B) Handball. (D) Horse racing.
41. (A) Jai alai is one of the fastest-moving games.
(B) Jai alai requires a great deal of skill and endurance.
(C) Jai alai can be played as singles or doubles.
(D) It is illegal to bet on Florida jai alai games.
42. (A) Baseball. (C) Handball.
(B) Ping-Pong. (D) Badminton.
43. (A) Multiple telegraph. (C) Aviation.
(B) Telephone. (D) Acoustics.
44. (A) Acoustical science. (C) Adventure.
(B) Aviation. (D) Architecture.
45. (A) He worked very hard, but never achieved success.
(B) He spent so many years working in aviation because he wanted to be a pilot.
(C) He dedicated his life to science and the well-being of humankind.
(D) He worked with the deaf so that he could invent the telephone.

46. (A) Bell was born in the eighteenth century.
(B) Bell worked with the deaf.
(C) Bell experimented with the science of acoustics.
(D) Bell invented a multiple telegraph.
47. (A) 100 (B) 25 (C) 35 (D) 50
48. (A) It is less expensive than term insurance.
(B) It can have a fixed premium for life.
(C) It may result in the insured's being able to discontinue premium payments.
(D) It may result in retirement income.
49. (A) Because the insured must pay for the agent's retirement fund.
(B) Because it is pure insurance.
(C) Because part of the money is invested.
(D) Because it is based on the age of the insured.
50. (A) It is inexpensive.
(B) One can borrow from the fund that is built up.
(C) The premium is paid by the interest.
(D) It requires an easier medical examination than does cash value insurance.

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION. GO ON TO SECTION 2.

SECTION 2
STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time: 25 Minutes
40 Questions

Part A

DIRECTIONS

Questions 1—15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the *one* word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

1. After the funeral, the residents of the apartment building _____
 (A) sent faithfully flowers all weeks to the cemetery
 (B) sent to the cemetery each week flowers faithfully
 (C) sent flowers faithfully to the cemetery each week
 (D) sent each week faithfully to the cemetery flowers
2. Because the first pair of pants did not fit properly, he asked for _____
 (A) another pants
 (B) others pants
 (C) the others ones
 (D) another pair

3. The committee has met and _____
 (A) they have reached a decision
 (B) it has formulated themselves some opinions
 (C) its decision was reached at
 (D) it has reached a decision
4. Alfred Adams has not _____
 (A) lived lonelinessly in times previous
 (B) never before lived sole
 (C) ever lived alone before
 (D) before lived without the company of his friends
5. John's score on the test is the highest in the class; _____
 (A) he should study last night
 (B) he should have studied last night
 (C) he must have studied last night
 (D) he must had to study last night
6. Henry will not be able to attend the meeting tonight because _____
 (A) he must to teach a class
 (B) he will be teaching a class
 (C) of he will teach a class
 (D) he will have teaching a class
7. Having been served lunch, _____
 (A) the problem was discussed by the members of the committee
 (B) the committee members discussed the problem
 (C) it was discussed by the committee members the problem
 (D) a discussion of the problem was made by the members of the committee

8. Florida has not yet ratified the amendment, and _____
 (A) several other states hasn't either
 (B) neither has some of the others states
 (C) some other states also have not either
 (D) neither have several other states
9. The chairman requested that _____
 (A) the members studied more carefully the problem
 (B) the problem was more carefulnessly studied
 (C) with more carefulness the problem could be studied
 (D) the members study the problem more carefully
10. California relies heavily on income from fruit crops, and _____
 (A) Florida also
 (B) Florida too
 (C) Florida is as well
 (D) so does Florida
11. The professor said that _____
 (A) the students can turn over their reports on the Monday
 (B) he reports on Monday could be received from the students by him
 (C) the students could hand in their reports on Monday
 (D) the students will on Monday the reports turn in
12. This year will be difficult for this organization because _____
 (A) they have less money and volunteers than they had last year
 (B) it has less money and fewer volunteers than it had last year
 (C) the last year it did not have as few and little volunteers and money
 (D) there are fewer money and volunteers than in the last year there were

13. The teachers have had some problems deciding _____
 (A) when to the students they shall return the final papers
 (B) when are they going to return to the students the final papers
 (C) when they should return the final papers to the students
 (D) the time when the final papers they should return for the students
14. She wanted to serve some coffee to her guests; however, _____
 (A) she hadn't many sugar
 (B) there was not a great amount of the sugar
 (C) she did not have much sugar
 (D) she was lacking in amount of the sugar
15. There has not been a great response to the sale, _____?
 (A) does there
 (B) hasn't there
 (C) hasn't it
 (D) has there

GO ON TO PART B

Part B

DIRECTIONS

In questions 16—40, 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. The main office of the factory can be found in Maple Street in New York City.
A B C D
17. Because there are less members present tonight than there were last night, we must wait until the next meeting to vote.
A B C D
18. David is particularly fond of cooking, and he often cooks really delicious meals.
A B C D
19. The progress made in space travel for the early 1960s is remarkable.
A B C D
20. Sandra has not rarely missed a play or concert since she was seventeen years old.
A B C D
21. The governor has not decided how to deal with the new problems already.
A B C D
22. There was a very interesting news on the radio this morning about the earthquake in Italy.
A B C D
23. The professor had already given the homework assignment when he had remembered that Monday was a holiday.
A B C D

24. Having been beaten by the police for striking an officer, the man will cry out in pain.
A B C D
25. This table is not sturdy enough to support a television, and that one probably isn't neither.
A B C D
26. The bridge was hitting by a large ship during a sudden storm last week.
A B C D
27. The company representative sold to the manager a sewing machine for forty dollars.
A B C D
28. The taxi driver told the man to don't allow his disobedient son to hang out the window.
A B C D
29. These televisions are quite popular in Europe, but those ones are not.
A B C D
30. Harvey seldom pays his bills on time, and his brother does too.
A B C D
31. The price of crude oil used to be a great deal lower than now, wasn't it?
A B C D

32. When an university formulates new regulations, it
 must relay its decision to the students and faculty.
 A B C
 D
33. Jim was upset last night because he had to do too
 many homeworks.
 A B C
 D
34. There is some scissors in the desk drawer in the bedroom if
 you need them.
 A B C
 D
35. The Board of Realtors doesn't have any informations
 about the increase in rent for this area.
 B C D
 A
36. George is not enough intelligent to pass this economics class
 without help.
 A B C D
37. There were so much people trying to leave
 the burning building that the police had a great deal of trouble
 controlling them.
 C D
 A B
38. John lived in New York since 1960 to 1975, but he is now living
 in Detroit.
 A B C
 D
39. The fire began in the fifth floor of the hotel, but it
 soon spread to adjacent floors.
 A B C
 D

40. Mrs. Anderson bought last week a new sports car; however,
 she has yet to learn how to operate the manual gearshift.
 A B
 C D

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION SECTION. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK ON PARTS A AND B OF THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

SECTION 3 READING COMPREHENSION

Time: 55 Minutes
50 Questions

DIRECTIONS

In this section, you will read a number of passages. Each one is followed by approximately ten questions about it. For questions 1—50, choose the *one* best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, find the number of the question on your answer sheet, and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all of the questions following a passage on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in that passage.

Questions 1 through 10 are based on the following passage.

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B.C. and lasted until 3000 B.C. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists found. This period was divided into the (5) Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Ages. During the first period (2 million to 8000 B.C.), the first hatchet and use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about 1 million years into the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, (10) wear clothing, and develop new tools.

During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 B.C.), people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs hunting, and developed the bow and arrow, which were used until the fourteenth century A.D.

(15) The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B.C.) saw humankind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle, being less nomadic than in previous eras, establishing permanent settlements, and creating governments.

- Into how many periods was the Stone Age divided?
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
- In line 3, the word "derived" is closest in meaning to
(A) originated (C) hallucinated
(B) destroyed (D) discussed
- Which of the following was developed earliest?
(A) Fish hook (C) Bow and arrow
(B) Hatchet (D) Pottery
- Which of the following developments is NOT related to the conditions of the Ice Age?
(A) Farming (C) Living indoors
(B) Clothing (D) Using fire
- The word "crude" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
(A) extravagant (C) vulgar
(B) complex (D) primitive
- The author states that the Stone Age was so named because
(A) it was very durable like stone
(B) the tools and weapons were made of stone
(C) there was little vegetation
(D) the people lived in stone caves
- In line 17, "nomadic" is closest in meaning to
(A) sedentary (C) primitive
(B) wandering (D) inquisitive
- With what subject is the passage mainly concerned?
(A) The Neolithic Age (C) The Stone Age
(B) The Paleolithic Age (D) The Ice Age

9. Which of the following best describes the Mesolithic Age?
 (A) People were inventive.
 (B) People stayed indoors all the time.
 (C) People were warriors.
 (D) People were crude.
10. In line 17, the word "eras" is closest in meaning to
 (A) families (B) periods (C) herds (D) tools

Questions 11 through 23 are based on the following passage.

Hot boning is an energy-saving technique for the meat processing industry. It has received significant attention in recent years when increased pressure for energy conservation has accentuated the need for more efficient methods of processing the bovine carcass. Cooling an entire carcass requires a considerable amount of refrigerated space, since bone and trimmable fat are cooled along with the muscle. It is also necessary to space the carcasses adequately in the refrigerated room for better air movement and prevention of microbial contamination, thus adding to the volume requirements for carcass chillers.

Conventional handling of meat involves holding the beef sides in the cooler for 24 to 36 hours before boning. Chilling in the traditional fashion is also associated with a loss of carcass weight ranging from 2 percent to 4 percent due to evaporation of moisture from the meat tissue.

Early excision, or hot boning, of muscle prerigor followed by vacuum packaging has several potential advantages. By removing only the edible muscle and fat prerigor, refrigeration space and costs are minimized, boning labor is decreased, and storage yields increased. Because hot boning often results in the toughening of meat, a more recent approach, hot boning following electrical stimulation, has been used to reduce the necessary time of rigor mortis.

- (25) Some researchers have found this method beneficial in maintaining tender meat, while others have found that the meat also becomes tough after electrical stimulation.
11. The word "accentuated" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
 (A) de-emphasized (C) caused
 (B) speeded up (D) highlighted
12. All of the following are mentioned as drawbacks of the conventional method of boning EXCEPT
 (A) Storage space requirements
 (B) Energy waste
 (C) Loss of carcass weight
 (D) Toughness of meat
13. In line 3, the word "pressure" is nearest in meaning to
 (A) urgency (C) flavor
 (B) weight (D) cooking texture
14. Hot boning is becoming very popular because
 (A) it causes meat to be very tender
 (B) it helps conserve energy and is less expensive than conventional methods
 (C) meat tastes better when the bone is adequately seared along with the meat
 (D) it reduces the weight of the carcass
15. In line 11, "carcass chiller" is nearest in meaning to
 (A) a refrigerator for the animal body
 (B) a method of boning meat
 (C) electrical stimulation of beef
 (D) early excision
16. In line 17, "early excision" is closest in meaning to
 (A) vacuum packaging (C) carcass chilling
 (B) hot boning (D) electrical stimulation

17. The toughening of meat during hot boning has been combatted by
 (A) following hot boning with electrical stimulation
 (B) tenderizing the meat
 (C) using electrical stimulation before hot boning
 (D) removing only the edible muscle and fat prerigor
18. The word "bovine" in line 5 is nearest in meaning to
 (A) cold (C) beef
 (B) electrically stimulated (D) pork
19. The word "this" in line 25 refers to
 (A) hot boning
 (B) hot boning following electrical stimulation
 (C) rigor mortis
 (D) removing edible muscle and fat prerigor
20. In line 5, the word "carcass" is closest in meaning to
 (A) deboned meat (C) refrigerator
 (B) body (D) fat
21. The word "considerable" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
 (A) frigid (B) kind (C) lesser (D) substantial
22. One reason it is recommended to remove bones before refrigerating is that
 (A) it makes the meat more tender
 (B) the bones are able to be used for other purposes
 (C) it increases chilling time
 (D) it saves cooling space by not refrigerating parts that will be discarded
23. The word "trimmable" in line 7 is nearest in meaning to
 (A) unsaturated (C) unhealthy
 (B) removable (D) chillable

Questions 24 through 31 are based on the following passage.

In 1920, after some thirty-nine years of problems with disease, high costs, and politics, the Panama Canal was officially opened, finally linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by allowing ships to pass through the fifty-mile canal zone instead of traveling some seven thousand miles around Cape Horn. It takes a ship approximately eight hours to complete the trip through the canal and costs an average of fifteen thousand dollars, one tenth of what it would cost an average ship to round the Horn. More than fifteen thousand (5) ships pass through its locks each year.

The French initiated the project but sold their rights to the United States, which actually began the construction of the project. The latter will control it until the end of the twentieth century when Panama takes over its duties.

24. Who currently controls the Panama Canal?
 (A) France (C) Panama
 (B) United States (D) Canal Zone
25. The word "locks" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
 (A) securities (C) lakes
 (B) latches (D) canal gates
26. On the average, how much would it cost a ship to travel around Cape Horn?
 (A) \$1,500 (B) \$15,000 (C) \$150,000 (D) \$1,500,000
27. In what year was construction begun on the canal?
 (A) 1881 (B) 1920 (C) 1939 (D) 1999

28. It can be inferred from this passage that
 (A) the canal is a costly project which should be reevaluated
 (B) despite all the problems involved, the project is beneficial
 (C) many captains prefer to sail around Cape Horn because it is less expensive
 (D) problems have made it necessary for three governments to control the canal over the years
29. In line 3, the word "linking" is closest in meaning to
 (A) controlling (C) detaching
 (B) dispersing (D) joining
30. In line 11, "initiated" is nearest in meaning to
 (A) purchased (C) forfeited
 (B) launched (D) forced
31. All of the following are true EXCEPT
 (A) it costs so much to pass through the locks because very few ships use them
 (B) the United States received the rights to the canal from the French
 (C) a ship can pass through the canal in only eight hours
 (D) passing through the canal saves thousands of miles of travel time around Cape Horn

Questions 32 through 41 are based on the following passage.

In 776 B.C., the first Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honor the Greeks' chief god, Zeus. The warm climate for outdoor activities, the need for preparedness in war, and their lifestyle caused the Greeks to create competitive sports. Only the elite and military could participate at first, but later the games were open to all free Greek males who had no criminal record. The Greeks emphasized physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore, contests in running, jump-

- (10) ing, discus and javelin throwing, boxing, and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honored by having olive wreaths placed on their heads and having poems sung about their deeds.
- (15) Originally these contests were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games to take place. They also helped to strengthen bonds among competitors and the different cities represented.
- The Greeks attached so much importance to the games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called "Olympiads," dating from 776 B.C. The contests coincided with religious festivities and constituted an all-out effort on the part of the participants to please the gods. Any who disobeyed the rules were dismissed and seriously punished.
- (25) These athletes brought shame not only to themselves, but also to the cities they represented.
32. Which of the following is NOT true?
 (A) Winners placed olive wreaths on their own heads.
 (B) The games were held in Greece every four years.
 (C) Battles were interrupted to participate in the games.
 (D) Poems glorified the winners in song.
33. The word "elite" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
 (A) aristocracy (C) intellectuals
 (B) brave (D) muscular
34. Why were the Olympic Games held?
 (A) To stop wars
 (B) To honor Zeus
 (C) To crown the best athletes
 (D) To sing songs about the athletes
35. Approximately how many years ago did these games originate?
 (A) 800 years (C) 2,300 years
 (B) 1,200 years (D) 2,800 years

36. What conclusion can we draw about the ancient Greeks?
 (A) They were pacifists.
 (B) They believed athletic events were important.
 (C) They were very simple.
 (D) They couldn't count, so they used "Olympiads" for dates.
37. What is the main idea of this passage?
 (A) Physical fitness was an integral part of the lives of the ancient Greeks.
 (B) The Greeks severely punished those who did not participate in physical fitness programs.
 (C) The Greeks had always encouraged everyone to participate in the games.
 (D) The Greeks had the games coincide with religious festivities so that they could go back to war when the games were over.
38. In line 14, the word "deeds" is closest in meaning to
 (A) accomplishments (C) documents
 (B) ancestors (D) property
39. Which of the following was ultimately required of all athletes competing in the Olympics?
 (A) They must have completed military service.
 (B) They had to attend special training sessions.
 (C) They had to be Greek males with no criminal record.
 (D) They had to be very religious.
40. The word "halted" in line 16 means most nearly the same as
 (A) encouraged (C) curtailed
 (B) started (D) fixed
41. What is an "Olympiad"?
 (A) The time it took to finish the games
 (B) The time between games
 (C) The time it took to finish a war
 (D) The time it took the athletes to train

Questions 42 through 50 are based on the following passage.

- Tampa, Florida, owes a great deal of its growth and prosperity to a Cuban cigar manufacturer named Vicente Martinez Ybor. When civil war broke out in 1869, he was forced to flee his country, and he moved his business to south Florida. Sixteen years later, labor union problems in Key West caused him to seek a better location along the west coast of the state. He bought a forty-acre tract of land and made plans to set up his cigar factory on the site. This original sixteen-block stretch of land later expanded to one hundred acres near Tampa. This newly developed area was called Ybor City in his honor. Spanish, Italian, and Cuban immigrants flocked to the area as the demand for workers in the cigar factory increased. One fifth of the city's twenty thousand residents enjoyed the high-paying jobs there. At the end of the 1800s, Jose Marti, a Cuban poet and freedom fighter, organized a revolution from Ybor City and managed to get considerable support for his movement. Teddy Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" were stationed there during the Spanish-American War in 1898. Much of the prosperity of this region is due to Ybor's cigar factory established more than one hundred years ago.
42. Where is Ybor City located?
 (A) South Florida (C) West Florida
 (B) Cuba (D) Marti
43. The word "flee" in line 4 means most nearly the same as
 (A) escape (C) fight
 (B) return to (D) disembody
44. The word "seek" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
 (A) purchase (B) pursue (C) elude (D) develop

45. Why will people probably continue to remember Ybor's name?
 (A) He suffered a great deal.
 (B) An area was named in his honor.
 (C) He was a Cuban revolutionary.
 (D) He was forced to flee his homeland.
46. In line 12, the word "flocked" is closest in meaning to
 (A) came in large numbers
 (B) escaped hurriedly
 (C) increased rapidly
 (D) prospered greatly
47. In the early years, how many residents of Ybor City worked in the cigar factory?
 (A) 4,000 (B) 5,000 (C) 10,000 (D) 20,000
48. What is the best title for the passage?
 (A) The Spanish-American War
 (B) Cuban Contributions in the Development of Ybor City
 (C) Ybor's Contribution to Developing Part of the Tampa Area
 (D) The Process of Cigar Manufacturing
49. In line 8, "site" is closest in meaning to
 (A) location (C) vision
 (B) view (D) indebtedness
50. Who was Jose Marti?
 (A) A good friend of Ybor
 (B) One of Teddy Roosevelt's "Rough Riders"
 (C) A Cuban writer who sought to free his country
 (D) A worker in the cigar factory

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE EXAMINATION. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK IN THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

PRACTICE TEST 2

SECTION 1
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time: Approximately 30 Minutes
 50 Questions

Section 1 has three parts. Each part has its own set of directions. Do not take notes while listening or make any marks on the test pages. Notetaking, underlining, or crossing out will be considered cheating on the actual TOEFL exam. Answer the questions following the conversations or talks based on what the speakers have *stated* or *implied*.

For Practice Test 2, restart your Listening Comprehension cassette immediately following Practice Test 1. On the actual TOEFL, you will be given extra time to go on to the next page when you finish a page in the Listening Comprehension section. In the following test, however, you will have only the 12 seconds given after each question. Turn the page as soon as you have marked your answer. Start the cassette now.

Part A

DIRECTIONS

In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The question will be *spoken* just one time. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

1. (A) Hand the man a drink.
(B) Drink a diet soft drink.
(C) Go to the store to buy a drink.
(D) Go without a soft drink.
2. (A) They both liked it.
(B) Neither liked it.
(C) The mother didn't like it, but the father did.
(D) The mother didn't like it because it wasn't in English.
3. (A) A supermarket. (C) A pharmacy.
(B) A department store. (D) A car repair shop.
4. (A) The teacher postponed the conference.
(B) There won't be a test this afternoon.
(C) The students will be attending the conference.
(D) The students took a science test that afternoon.
5. (A) The program was on too late.
(B) The rain didn't let up until after the speech.
(C) He doesn't like the president.
(D) He had a late class.
6. (A) Lawyer-client. (C) Dentist-patient.
(B) Doctor-patient. (D) Bank teller-customer.
7. (A) There is a quieter place available.
(B) He doesn't care for tennis matches.
(C) The noise should die down shortly.
(D) It's even louder in the meeting room.
8. (A) She's not hungry.
(B) She's at the orthodontist's.
(C) The food tastes like an old shoe.
(D) She's in too much pain.

9. (A) Packing her own groceries.
(B) A lack of variety in meats.
(C) The unreasonable prices.
(D) The attitude of the employees.
10. (A) She does not feel well enough to return to work.
(B) She hates her work.
(C) She hasn't finished the assignment.
(D) She is still unable to walk.
11. (A) Home economics. (C) Microbiology.
(B) Business administration. (D) History.
12. (A) It is no longer delicious.
(B) It makes delicious butter.
(C) It is the best cheese.
(D) There are many better cheeses.
13. (A) The game is temporarily delayed because of rain.
(B) There will be no game if it rains.
(C) There will be a game regardless of the weather.
(D) It rains every time there is a game.
14. (A) She knew the answer to the question.
(B) She had read the material, but she didn't know the answer.
(C) She was not prepared for class.
(D) Even though she hadn't read the material, she knew the answer.
15. (A) Thirty people returned the evaluation forms.
(B) Sixty people filled out the evaluation forms.
(C) Eight people returned their forms.
(D) Only thirty people received the evaluation forms.

16. (A) He is a professional musician.
 (B) He is very talented, but he will never be a professional musician because he doesn't practice.
 (C) He practices every day, but he will never be a professional musician.
 (D) He doesn't want to be a professional musician because he wants to practice law.
17. (A) Stay home if the weather is nice.
 (B) Spend the weekend at the beach if the nice weather holds out.
 (C) Stay home because the weather will not be pleasant.
 (D) Go to the beach if the weather improves.
18. (A) Only he saw the terrible accident.
 (B) No one at all saw his terrible accident.
 (C) He saw no one in the accident.
 (D) No one in the terrible accident saw him.
19. (A) She writes and speaks Spanish equally well.
 (B) She both writes and speaks Spanish, but she writes it better.
 (C) Even though she writes Spanish, she speaks it better.
 (D) She doesn't like to write Spanish, but she speaks it.
20. (A) They missed the homework assignment, but they turned it in later.
 (B) They hate each other since their dispute.
 (C) They caught a baby squirrel, but they soon let it go.
 (D) They had an argument, but now they are friends again.
21. (A) A taxi. (C) A boat.
 (B) A plane. (D) A bus.

22. (A) He does not want to be helpful.
 (B) He does not understand the math problem.
 (C) He hasn't had a chance to work on the math calculation.
 (D) He has already figured out the problem.
23. (A) Mary works in a nursery.
 (B) Mary's children stay in a nursery while she works.
 (C) Mary takes her children to work with her.
 (D) Mary's children are ill today.
24. (A) He will move to Florida when he quits his job here.
 (B) As soon as his new job in Florida is confirmed, he will move there.
 (C) He wants to move to Florida, but he can't find a job there.
 (D) He plans to move to Florida when he retires.
25. (A) He doesn't like fishing on a hot, summer day.
 (B) Although he likes fishing, he doesn't want to do it on a hot, summer day.
 (C) Fishing is his favorite enjoyment on a hot, summer day.
 (D) He loves to eat hot fish for breakfast in the summer.
26. (A) When the production had begun, they realized that they should have practiced more.
 (B) Before the production began, they reviewed their lines one more time.
 (C) Although they had practiced for months, the production was a flop.
 (D) They went to the theater in two separate cars.
27. (A) She gave the class an assignment.
 (B) She gave the students a hand with their assignments.
 (C) She asked the students to turn in their assignments.
 (D) She asked the students to raise their hands if they wanted to ask a question about the assignment.

28. (A) Stacey will buy their dog.
 (B) After they return from vacation, they are going to buy a dog.
 (C) Stacey will take care of their dog while they are on vacation.
 (D) Stacey will be very tired after the long vacation.
29. (A) It originated in the United States.
 (B) It's very popular in Scotland.
 (C) It originated in the United States, but now it's more popular in Scotland.
 (D) It originated in Scotland, but now it's more popular in the United States.
30. (A) He saw them thirteen years ago.
 (B) They arrived thirty years ago.
 (C) He has not seen them for thirty years.
 (D) He sees them every thirteen years.

GO ON TO PART B

Part B

DIRECTIONS

In Part B, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will be asked some questions. The conversations and questions will be *spoken* just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

31. (A) She was sick.
 (B) She couldn't make up her mind as to which countries she should visit.
 (C) She couldn't think of a topic for her composition.
 (D) She was totally disorganized.
32. (A) That she take a cruise.
 (B) That she try to get organized.
 (C) That she ride a camel.
 (D) That she write about her trip.
33. (A) Hungary. (C) Egypt.
 (B) North Africa. (D) The Holy Land.
34. (A) To pack his bags for his trip.
 (B) To write his own composition.
 (C) He's not feeling well.
 (D) To pick up some photographs.
35. (A) Type his paper.
 (B) Help him with his research.
 (C) Present his findings at the July conference.
 (D) Verify his findings.
36. (A) He's about to leave for a new job.
 (B) He wants to present it at a conference.
 (C) His employer has requested it.
 (D) It's very important for his livelihood.
37. (A) July. (C) May.
 (B) September. (D) February.

38. (A) He's completed typing his notes.
 (B) He's completed the research.
 (C) He's still performing research.
 (D) He's begun typing.

GO ON TO PART C

Part C

DIRECTIONS

In Part C, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will be asked some questions. The talks and questions will be *spoken* just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

39. (A) Nathaniel Bacon and his friends fought against Indian marauders.
 (B) Bacon and his friends were Piedmont farmers.
 (C) Bacon and a few farmers marched on the capital to protest the Indian raids.
 (D) Governor Berkeley did not listen to the demands of the farmers.
40. (A) Less than 1 year. (C) 10 years.
 (B) 5 years. (D) 23 years.

41. (A) He was killed by Indians.
 (B) Governor Berkeley had him hanged.
 (C) He succumbed to malaria.
 (D) He was accidentally shot by one of the farmers.
42. (A) Death of its sculptor.
 (B) Lack of funds.
 (C) Disinterest in the project.
 (D) Too many Indian raids.
43. (A) Abraham Lincoln. (C) Thomas Jefferson.
 (B) Franklin Roosevelt. (D) George Washington.
44. (A) 27 years old. (C) 60 years old.
 (B) 41 years old. (D) 74 years old.
45. (A) They bear little resemblance to the people they represent.
 (B) The figures are gigantic, but too serious.
 (C) They portray the people they represent.
 (D) Because they are old and weatherbeaten, the faces are disfigured.
46. (A) This magnificent work of art is located very high in the Black Hills.
 (B) Four American presidents have been sculpted as a lasting memorial to their leadership.
 (C) It took fourteen years to complete the project.
 (D) Gutzon Borglum was near retirement age when he began this project.
47. (A) In a chemistry class.
 (B) At a gas station.
 (C) Near an oil well.
 (D) In a nuclear plant.

48. (A) Refined oil.
 (B) Unrefined oil.
 (C) A mixture of simple inorganic compounds.
 (D) The product of burning.
49. (A) By the percentage of nitrogen.
 (B) By the percentage of oxygen.
 (C) By the percentage of hydrogen and carbon.
 (D) By the percentage of sulfur.
50. (A) Oil that has been separated by distilling.
 (B) Oil that has greater than one percent sulfur content.
 (C) Oil that has less than one percent sulfur content.
 (D) Oil that is in its simplest form.

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION.
 GO ON TO SECTION 2.

SECTION 2 STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time: 25 Minutes
 40 Questions

Part A

DIRECTIONS

Questions 1–15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

- Captain Henry, _____ crept slowly through the underbrush.
 (A) being remote from the enemy,
 (B) attempting to not encounter the enemy,
 (C) trying to avoid the enemy,
 (D) not involving himself in the enemy,
- Tommy was one _____
 (A) of the happy childs of his class
 (B) of the happiest child in the class
 (C) child who was the happiest of all the class
 (D) of the happiest children in the class
- _____ he began to make friends more easily.
 (A) Having entered school in the new city, it was found that
 (B) After entering the new school,
 (C) When he had been entering the new school,
 (D) Upon entering into the new school,

4. It is very difficult to stop the cultivation of marijuana because _____.
- (A) it grows very carelessly
 - (B) of it's growth without attention
 - (C) it grows well with little care
 - (D) it doesn't care much to grow
5. The fact that space exploration has increased dramatically in the past thirty years _____.
- (A) is an evidence of us wanting to know more of our solar system
 - (B) indicates that we are very eager to learn all we can about our solar system
 - (C) how we want to learn more about the solar system
 - (D) is pointing to evidence of our intention to know a lot more about what is called our solar system
6. Many of the international problems we are now facing _____.
- (A) linguistic incompetencies
 - (B) are the result of misunderstandings
 - (C) are because of not understanding themselves
 - (D) lacks of the intelligent capabilities of understanding each other
7. Mr. Roberts is a noted chemist _____.
- (A) as well as an effective teacher
 - (B) and too a very efficient teacher
 - (C) but he teaches very good in addition
 - (D) however he teaches very good also

8. Public television stations are different from commercial stations _____.
- (A) because they receive money differently and different types of shows
 - (B) for money and program types
 - (C) in the areas of funding and programming
 - (D) because the former receives money and has programs differently from the latter
9. Manufacturers often sacrifice quality _____.
- (A) for a larger profit margin
 - (B) in place of to earn more money
 - (C) to gain more quantities of money
 - (D) and instead earn a bigger amount of profit
10. Automobile production in the United States _____.
- (A) have taken slumps and rises in recent years
 - (B) has been rather erratic recently
 - (C) has been erratically lately
 - (D) are going up and down ail the time
11. A major problem in the construction of new buildings _____.
- (A) is that windows have been eliminated while air conditioning systems have not been perfected
 - (B) is they have eliminated windows and still don't have good air conditioning
 - (C) is because windows are eliminated but air conditioners don't work good
 - (D) is dependent on the fact that while they have eliminated windows, they are not capable to produce efficient air conditioning systems

12. John said that no other car could go _____
 (A) so fast like his car
 (B) as fast like his car
 (C) as fast like the car of him
 (D) as fast as his car
13. Her grades have improved, but only _____
 (A) in a small amount
 (B) very slightly
 (C) minimum
 (D) some
14. While attempting to reach his home before the storm _____
 (A) the bicycle of John broke down
 (B) it happened that John's bike broke down
 (C) the storm caught John
 (D) John had an accident on his bicycle
15. The changes in this city have occurred _____
 (A) with swiftness
 (B) rapidly
 (C) fastly
 (D) in rapid ways

GO ON TO PART B

Part B

DIRECTIONS

In questions 16—40, 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. The officials object to them wearing long dresses for the inaugural dance at the country club.
 A B C
 D
17. Janet is finally used to cook on an electric stove after having a gas one for so long.
 A B
 C D
18. He knows to repair the carburetor without taking the whole car apart.
 A B C
 D
19. Stuart stopped to write his letter because he had to leave for the hospital.
 A B C
 D
20. She must retyping the report before she hands it in to the director of financing.
 A B C
 D
21. How much times did Rick and Jennifer have to do the experiment before they obtained the results they had been expecting?
 A B C
 D
22. Each of the students in the accounting class has to type their own research paper this semester.
 A B C
 D

23. Mrs. Stevens, along with her cousins from New Mexico, are planning to attend the festivities.
A B
C D
24. They are going to have to leave soon, and so do we.
A B C D
25. All the students are looking forward spending their free time relaxing in the sun this summer.
A B C D
26. Dresses, skirts, shoes, and children's clothing are advertised great reduced prices this weekend.
A B
D
27. Mary and her sister just bought two new winters coats at the clearance sale.
A B C D
28. A lunch of soup and sandwiches do not appeal to all of the students.
A B C D
29. Some of us have to study their lessons more carefully if we expect to pass this examination.
A B C D
30. Mr. Peters used to think of himself as the only president of the company.
A B C D

31. The instructor advised the students for the procedures to follow in writing the term paper.
A B
C D
32. Although both of them are trying to get the scholarship, she has the highest grades.
A B C
D
33. The new technique calls for heat the mixture before applying it to the wood.
A B C
D
34. The pilot and the crew distributed the life preservers between the twenty frantic passengers.
A B
C D
35. A five-thousand-dollars reward was offered for the capture of the escaped criminals.
A B C
D
36. The equipment in the office was badly in need of to be repaired.
A B C
D
37. A liter is one of the metric measurements, aren't they?
A B C D
38. We thought he is planning to go on vacation after the first of the month.
A B C
D

39. There are a large supply of pens and notebooks
 A B
 in the storeroom to the left of the library entrance.
 C D
40. The president refuses to accept either of the four
 A B
 new proposals made by the contractors.
 C D

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPOSITION SECTION. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR ANSWERS ON PARTS A AND B OF THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

**SECTION 3
 READING COMPREHENSION**

**Time: 55 Minutes
 50 Questions**

DIRECTIONS

In this section, you will read a number of passages. Each one is followed by approximately ten questions about it. For questions 1–50, choose the *one* best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, find the number of the question on your answer sheet, and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all of the questions following a passage on the basis of what is *stated* or implied in that passage.

Questions 1 through 10 are based on the following passage.

Napoleon Bonaparte's ambition to control all the area around the Mediterranean Sea led him and his French soldiers to Egypt. After losing a naval battle, they were forced to remain there for three years. In 1799, while (5) constructing a fort, a soldier discovered a piece of stele (a stone pillar bearing an inscription) known as the Rosetta stone, in commemoration of the town near the fort. This famous stone, which would eventually lead to the deciphering of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics dating to 3100 B.C., (10) was written in three languages: hieroglyphics (picture writing), demotic (a shorthand version of Egyptian hieroglyphics), and Greek. Scientists discovered that the characters, unlike those in English, could be written from right to left and in other directions as well. The direction in which they (15) were read depended on how the characters were arranged. Living elements (animals, people, and body parts) were often the first symbols, and the direction that they faced indicated the direction for reading them.

Twenty-three years after the discovery of the Rosetta stone, Jean Francois Champollion, a French philologist fluent in several languages, was able to decipher the first word—Ptolemy—the name of an Egyptian ruler. This name was written inside an oval called a “cartouche.” Further investigation revealed that cartouches contained names of important people of that period. Champollion painstakingly continued his search and was able to increase his growing list of known phonetic signs. He and an Englishman, Thomas Young, worked independently of each other to unravel the deeply hidden mysteries of this strange language. Young believed that sound values could be assigned to the symbols, while Champollion insisted that the pictures represented words.

1. All of the following languages were written on the Rosetta stone EXCEPT
 - (A) French
 - (B) demotic
 - (C) Greek
 - (D) hieroglyphics
2. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
 - (A) cartouches contained names of prominent people of that period
 - (B) Champollion and Young worked together in an attempt to decipher the hieroglyphics
 - (C) one of Napoleon's soldiers discovered the Rosetta stone
 - (D) Thomas Young believed that sound values could be assigned to the symbols
3. The word “deciphering” in line 8 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) decoding
 - (B) downfall
 - (C) discovery
 - (D) probing
4. The first word deciphered from the Rosetta stone was
 - (A) cartouche
 - (B) Ptolemy
 - (C) demotic
 - (D) Champollion

5. Napoleon's soldiers were in Egypt in 1799 because they were
 - (A) celebrating a naval victory
 - (B) looking for the Rosetta stone
 - (C) waiting to continue their campaign
 - (D) trying to decipher the hieroglyphics
6. The person responsible for deciphering the first word was
 - (A) Champollion
 - (B) Young
 - (C) Ptolemy
 - (D) Napoleon
7. Why was the piece of newly discovered stele called the Rosetta stone?
 - (A) It was shaped like a rosette.
 - (B) It was to honor Napoleon's friend Rosetta.
 - (C) The town near the fort was called Rosetta.
 - (D) The fort was called Rosetta.
8. In line 1, “ambition” is nearest in meaning to
 - (A) aspiration
 - (B) indolence
 - (C) indifference
 - (D) apathy
9. What is the best title for the passage?
 - (A) Napoleon's Great Discovery
 - (B) Deciphering the Hieroglyphics of the Rosetta Stone
 - (C) Thomas Young's Great Contribution
 - (D) The Importance of Cartouches
10. In which lines of the reading passage is the direction for reading hieroglyphics discussed?
 - (A) Lines 5–8
 - (B) Lines 14–18
 - (C) Lines 19–22
 - (D) Lines 25–27

Questions 11 through 20 are based on the following passage.

- Sequoyah was a young Cherokee Indian, son of a white trader and an Indian squaw. At an early age, he became fascinated by "the talking leaf," an expression that he used to describe the white man's written records. Although many (5) believed this "talking leaf" to be a gift from the Great Spirit, Sequoyah refused to accept that theory. Like other Indians of the period, he was illiterate, but his determination to remedy the situation led to the invention of a unique eighty-six-character alphabet based on the sound pattern (10) that he heard.
- His family and friends thought him mad, but while recuperating from a hunting accident, he diligently and independently set out to create a form of communication for his own people as well as for other Indians. In 1821, after (15) twelve years of work, he had successfully developed a written language that would enable thousands of Indians to read and write.
- Sequoyah's desire to preserve words and events for later generations has caused him to be remembered among the (20) important inventors. The giant redwood trees of California, called "sequoias" in his honor, will further imprint his name in history.
11. What is the most important reason that Sequoyah will be remembered?
 (A) California redwoods were named in his honor.
 (B) He was illiterate.
 (C) He created a unique alphabet.
 (D) He recovered from his madness and helped humankind.
12. The word "squaw" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
 (A) woman (B) teacher (C) cook (D) trader

13. How did Sequoyah's family react to his idea of developing his own "talking leaf"?
 (A) They arranged for his hunting accident.
 (B) They thought he was crazy.
 (C) They decided to help him.
 (D) They asked him to teach them to read and write.
14. What prompted Sequoyah to develop his alphabet?
 (A) People were writing things about him that he couldn't read.
 (B) He wanted to become famous.
 (C) After his hunting accident, he needed something to keep him busy.
 (D) He wanted the history of his people preserved for future generations.
15. In line 7, the word "illiterate" means most nearly the same as
 (A) fierce
 (B) poor
 (C) abandoned
 (D) unable to read or write
16. It is implied that Sequoyah called the written records "the talking leaf" because
 (A) they played music
 (B) when he observed white people reading, they seemed to understand what was written
 (C) he was going mad, and he thought the leaves were talking to him
 (D) it was the only way that the Great Spirit had of communicating with them
17. Sequoyah could best be described as
 (A) determined (C) backwards
 (B) mad (D) meek

18. What is the best title for the passage?
 (A) Sequoyah's Determination to Preserve the Cherokee Language
 (B) The Origin of the Cherokee Language
 (C) Sequoyah's Madness Leads to a New Language
 (D) The Origin of the "Sequoia" Trees in California
19. In line 3, "fascinated" is closest in meaning to
 (A) absorbed (C) confused
 (B) exasperated (D) imaginative
20. All of the following are true EXCEPT
 (A) Sequoyah developed a form of writing with the help of the Cherokee tribe
 (B) Sequoyah was a very observant young man
 (C) Sequoyah spent twelve years developing his alphabet
 (D) Sequoyah was honored by having some trees named after him

Questions 21 through 30 are based on the following passage.

The mighty, warlike Aztec nation existed in Mexico from 1195 to 1521. The high priests taught the people that the sun would shine, the crops would grow, and the empire would prosper only if the gods were appeased by human sacrifices and blood offerings from all levels of their society. The (5) priests practiced forms of self-mutilation, such as piercing their tongues with thorns and flagellating themselves with thorn branches. They collected the small amount of blood produced by these practices and offered it to Huitzilopochtli (10) and Quetzalcoatl, their chief gods. They insisted that all Aztecs needed to make some sort of daily sacrifice. Warriors were promised a place of honor in the afterlife if they died courageously in battle.

The Aztecs were constantly at war in order to have (15) enough captives from battle to serve as sacrificial victims.

- The prisoners were indoctrinated before their deaths into believing that they, too, would find a place of honor in the afterlife and that their death insured the prosperity of the great Aztec nation. After being heavily sedated with marijuana or a similar drug, they were led up the steps to the top (20) of the ceremonial centers where they accepted their fate passively, and their palpitating hearts were removed from their bodies as an offering to the gods.
21. Why did the Aztecs offer human sacrifices?
 (A) They were cruel and inhuman.
 (B) They believed they had to pacify the gods.
 (C) They wanted to force the citizens to obey.
 (D) They wanted to deter crime.
22. Before the sacrifices, the victims were
 (A) tortured and harassed
 (B) fed and entertained
 (C) brainwashed and drugged
 (D) interrogated and drugged
23. In what manner did the victims accept their destiny?
 (A) Submissively (C) Violently
 (B) Rebelliously (D) Notoriously
24. The word "appeased" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
 (A) glorified (C) angered
 (B) assaulted (D) satisfied
25. What is the best title for the passage?
 (A) The Aztecs' Need to Offer Human Sacrifice
 (B) Aztec Victims
 (C) The History of the Mighty Aztec Nation
 (D) Aztec High Priests

26. What did the Aztecs believe the gods craved in order to ensure the people's survival?
 (A) Sunshine (B) Blood (C) Thorns (D) Drugs
27. Which of the following is NOT given as a reason for offering human sacrifice?
 (A) The sun would not rise.
 (B) The crops would not grow.
 (C) The warriors would not be famous.
 (D) The empire would not be successful.
28. Why were the victims willing to accept their fate?
 (A) They liked to see the sun shine.
 (B) They wanted everyone to see them at the top of the ceremonial centers.
 (C) They were made to believe they would have a place of honor in eternity.
 (D) They liked to take drugs.
29. Which of the following is described as a form of self-torture that the high priests practiced?
 (A) Indoctrination
 (B) Heavy sedation
 (C) Piercing their tongues
 (D) Sacrificing victims
30. In line 1, the word "mighty" is closest in meaning to
 (A) primitive (C) meticulous
 (B) unimposing (D) powerful

Questions 31 through 41 are based on the following passage.

- Petroleum products, such as gasoline, kerosene, home heating oil, residual fuel oil, and lubricating oils, come from one source—crude oil found below the earth's surface, as well as under large bodies of water, from a few hundred feet (5) below the surface to as deep as 25,000 feet into the earth's interior. Sometimes crude oil is secured by drilling a hole into the earth, but more dry holes are drilled than those producing oil. Either pressure at the source or pumping forces crude oil to the surface.
- (10) Crude oil wells flow at varying rates, from about ten to thousands of barrels per hour. Petroleum products are always measured in forty-two-gallon barrels. Petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance: thin, thick, transparent, or opaque, but regardless, their (15) chemical composition is made up of only two elements: carbon and hydrogen, which form compounds called hydrocarbons. Other chemical elements found in union with the hydrocarbons are few and are classified as impurities. Trace elements are also found, but in such minute quantities that (20) they are disregarded. The combination of carbon and hydrogen forms many thousands of compounds which are possible because of the various positions and unions of these two atoms in the hydrocarbon molecule.
- The various petroleum products are refined by heating (25) crude oil and then condensing the vapors. These products are the so-called light oils, such as gasoline, kerosene, and distillate oil. The residue remaining after the light oils are distilled is known as heavy or residual fuel oil and is used mostly for burning under boilers. Additional complicated (30) refining processes rearrange the chemical structure of the hydrocarbons to produce other products, some of which are used to upgrade and increase the octane rating of various types of gasoline.

31. All of the following are true EXCEPT
 (A) crude oil is found below land and water
 (B) crude oil is always found a few hundred feet below the surface
 (C) pumping and pressure force crude oil to the surface
 (D) many petroleum products are obtained from crude oil
32. The word "minute" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
 (A) instant (B) huge (C) insignificant (D) time
33. Many thousands of hydrocarbon compounds are possible because of
 (A) the petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance
 (B) complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure
 (C) the two atoms in the molecule assume many positions
 (D) the pressure needed to force it to the surface causes molecular transformation
34. In line 32, the word "upgrade" is closest in meaning to
 (A) improve (C) charge
 (B) counteract (D) unite
35. Which of the following is true?
 (A) The various petroleum products are produced by filtration
 (B) Heating and condensing produce the various products.
 (C) Chemical separation is used to produce the various products.
 (D) Mechanical means, such as centrifuging, are used to produce the various products.
36. The word "opaque" in line 14 means most nearly the same as
 (A) transparent (B) turbid (C) light (D) crude

37. How is crude oil brought to the surface?
 (A) Expansion of the hydrocarbons
 (B) Pressure and pumping
 (C) Vacuum created in the drilling pipe
 (D) Expansion and contraction of the earth's surface
38. All of the following are listed as light oils EXCEPT
 (A) Distillate oil (C) Lubricating oil
 (B) Gasoline (D) Kerosene
39. What are the principal components of all petroleum products?
 (A) Hydrogen and carbon
 (B) Residual fuel oils
 (C) Crude oils
 (D) Refined substances
40. The word "condensing" in line 25 is nearest in meaning to
 (A) cooling (C) diluting
 (B) expanding (D) refuting
41. The word "they" in line 20 refers to
 (A) impurities (C) hydrocarbons
 (B) minute quantities (D) trace elements

Questions 42 through 50 are based on the following passage.

In the United States, presidential elections are held in years evenly divisible by four (1884, 1900, 1964, etc.). Since 1840, American presidents elected in years ending with zero have died in office, with one exception. William H. Harrison, the man who served the shortest term, died of pneumonia only several weeks after his inauguration. Abraham Lincoln was one of four presidents who were assassinated. He was elected in 1860, and his untimely death came just five years later. James A. Garfield, a former

- (10) Union army general from Ohio, was shot during his first year in office (1881) by a man to whom he wouldn't give a job. While in his second term of office (1901), William McKinley, another Ohioan, attended the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York. During the reception, he was assassinated while shaking hands with some of the guests. John F. Kennedy was assassinated in 1963 in Dallas only three years after his election.
- (15) Three years after his election in 1920, Warren G. Harding died in office. Although it was never proved, many believe he was poisoned. Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected four times (1932, 1936, 1940, and 1944), the only man to serve so long a term. He had contracted polio in 1921 and eventually died of the illness in 1945.
- (20) Ronald Reagan, who was elected in 1980 and re-elected four years later, suffered an assassination attempt but did not succumb to the assassin's bullets. He was the first to break the long chain of unfortunate events. Will the candidate in the election of 2000 also be as lucky?

42. All of the following were election years EXCEPT
(A) 1960 (B) 1930 (C) 1888 (D) 1824
43. Which president served the shortest term in office?
(A) Abraham Lincoln (C) William McKinley
(B) Warren G. Harding (D) William H. Harrison
44. Which of the following is true?
(A) All presidents elected in years ending in zero have died in office.
(B) Only presidents from Ohio have died in office.
(C) Franklin D. Roosevelt completed four terms as president.
(D) Four American presidents have been assassinated.
45. How many presidents elected in years ending in zero since 1800 have died in office?
(A) 7 (B) 5 (C) 4 (D) 3

46. The word "inauguration" in line 6 means most nearly the same as
(A) election
(B) acceptance speech
(C) swearing-in ceremony
(D) campaign
47. All of the following presidents were assassinated EXCEPT
(A) John F. Kennedy (C) Abraham Lincoln
(B) Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) James A. Garfield
48. The word "whom" in line 11 refers to
(A) Garfield
(B) Garfield's assassin
(C) a Union army general
(D) McKinley
49. The word "assassinated" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
(A) murdered (C) honored
(B) decorated (D) sickened
50. In line 22, "contracted" is closest in meaning to
(A) communicated about (C) agreed about
(B) developed (D) notified

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE EXAMINATION. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK IN THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

PRACTICE TEST 3

SECTION 1
LISTENING COMPREHENSIONTime: Approximately 30 Minutes
50 Questions

Section 1 has three parts. Each part has its own set of directions. Do not take notes while listening or make any marks on the test pages. Notetaking, underlining, or crossing out will be considered cheating on the actual TOEFL exam. Answer the questions following the conversations or talks based on what the speakers have *stated* or *implied*.

For Practice Test 3, restart your Listening Comprehension cassette immediately following Practice Test 2. On the actual TOEFL, you will be given extra time to go on to the next page when you finish a page in the Listening Comprehension section. In the following test, however, you will have only the 12 seconds given after each question. Turn the page as soon as you have marked your answer. Start the cassette now.

Part A

DIRECTIONS

In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The question will be spoken just one time. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

1. (A) April. (B) May. (C) June. (D) July.

2. (A) Philadelphia. (C) Doctors.
(B) Chapmans. (D) Arizona.
3. (A) He'll see if he can get the computer going.
(B) It's a very good computer.
(C) Dana has a copy of the manual in the back office.
(D) The woman was wise to have copied her data.
4. (A) A gas station.
(B) A police station.
(C) A lost-and-found department.
(D) A bar.
5. (A) Jason Daniels isn't home right now.
(B) The caller dialed the wrong number.
(C) Jason Daniels can't come to the phone right now.
(D) Jason Daniels doesn't want to speak to the caller.
6. (A) She's on a committee.
(B) She's been working late.
(C) She exercises too much.
(D) She's trying to budget her sleep.
7. (A) Better. (B) Sick. (C) Fine. (D) Tired.
8. (A) No, because it's not for sale.
(B) Yes, because he has plenty of money.
(C) Yes, if he borrows the money from the woman.
(D) No, because he didn't bring enough money.
9. (A) Europe. (C) Canada.
(B) Where the speakers are. (D) California.

10. (A) Her car is being repaired at the gas station.
 (B) Frank is going to the gas station to pick up her car.
 (C) She has gone to get her gas tank filled with gasoline.
 (D) Her car isn't working properly because of the type of gasoline that she is using.
11. (A) Although they knew there was going to be a meeting, they didn't come.
 (B) They didn't want to attend the meeting, but they did anyway.
 (C) They didn't know about the meeting.
 (D) They didn't let anybody know about the meeting, so nobody attended.
12. (A) He made the best grade in his class.
 (B) He is an exceptionally good student.
 (C) His classmates made good grades, but he didn't.
 (D) He is one of the better students in his class.
13. (A) The dean was asked to question several students.
 (B) The humanities professor questioned several students.
 (C) The humanities professor was able to answer the student questions.
 (D) The humanities professor has asked the dean a question about some students.
14. (A) Refuse to work.
 (B) Leave early.
 (C) Request to work overtime.
 (D) Ask for assistance.
15. (A) He went to the concert because he didn't want to work.
 (B) He didn't go to the concert because he had too much work to do.
 (C) Although he had a lot of work to do, he went to the concert.
 (D) He never goes to a concert if he has work to do.

16. (A) He lost the library's new books.
 (B) He is going to the new library to look for some books.
 (C) He may keep the library books longer.
 (D) He had to pay a late fee for the books.
17. (A) He is afraid to start smoking because of the hazardous effects.
 (B) He is afraid he'll become fat if he stops smoking.
 (C) He is afraid that he will become more nervous if he stops smoking.
 (D) He doesn't realize the possible dangers of smoking.
18. (A) He studies regularly, but his grades are suffering.
 (B) He is so lazy that he never gets good grades.
 (C) He hasn't studied lately but will likely get good grades.
 (D) He probably will not pass because he hasn't studied.
19. (A) His meat wasn't tender.
 (B) The speaker did not have a good character.
 (C) It was difficult to meet new people in the crowd.
 (D) The meeting was cut short.
20. (A) He never forgets when he has a meeting.
 (B) It seems that he forgot about their meeting.
 (C) He should have canceled the meeting.
 (D) He has to come to the meeting.
21. (A) Vegetables. (B) Fruit. (C) Meat. (D) Cookies.
22. (A) They couldn't afford a honeymoon.
 (B) They went to Puerto Rico.
 (C) They went to St. Augustine.
 (D) They are still planning on going to Puerto Rico.

23. (A) The first hot dog came from Germany.
 (B) Hot dogs originated in the United States.
 (C) Some hot dogs are made from reindeer meat.
 (D) Even countries like Finland have a food similar to hot dogs.
24. (A) His work is too simple to keep him interested.
 (B) He has no time to relax.
 (C) He has a flat tire.
 (D) He has no work to do.
25. (A) Tiffany is Stephanie's mother.
 (B) Tiffany and Stephanie are sisters.
 (C) Tiffany is older than Stephanie.
 (D) Tiffany is younger than Stephanie.
26. (A) To find out how long it will take to repair the car.
 (B) To find a different repairman.
 (C) To find out what it will probably cost before the work is done.
 (D) To repair it himself.
27. (A) She watched TV last night instead of working on her paper.
 (B) She didn't watch TV last night because she had to write a paper.
 (C) She wrote her paper last night while she was watching TV.
 (D) She is writing a TV script.
28. (A) Franklin admired the deer's beauty from his bedroom window.
 (B) Franklin closed the door quickly.
 (C) Franklin shot a deer with a rifle.
 (D) Franklin took a photograph of a deer.

29. (A) Start typing immediately.
 (B) Have her paper typed by somebody else.
 (C) Change her topic.
 (D) Find a different typing service.
30. (A) Yolanda injured Anna.
 (B) Yolanda had to run downtown last week.
 (C) Yolanda went downtown to exercise.
 (D) Yolanda met Anna downtown unexpectedly.

GO ON TO PART B

Part B

DIRECTIONS

In Part B, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will be asked some questions. The conversations and questions will be *spoken* just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

31. (A) He was crazy.
 (B) They thought he was dead.
 (C) He had many broken bones.
 (D) He fell out of a plane.
32. (A) On a plane.
 (B) On television.
 (C) On the ground.
 (D) In a hospital.

33. (A) He fell out of a plane.
 (B) His two parachutes didn't open.
 (C) He fell while walking.
 (D) A parachute fell on him.
34. (A) He died.
 (B) He jumped from a plane again.
 (C) He broke his leg.
 (D) He went crazy.
35. (A) Dentist-patient.
 (B) Doctor-patient.
 (C) Teacher-student.
 (D) Pharmacist-customer.
36. (A) In a few days.
 (B) Before leaving the office.
 (C) Very slowly.
 (D) Soon enough.
37. (A) Some medicine.
 (B) Some tests.
 (C) Exhaling slowly.
 (D) Filling her lungs with air.
38. (A) She does not have enough air in her lungs.
 (B) She's exhaling too slowly.
 (C) She didn't do well in her tests.
 (D) She has a little congestion.

GO ON TO PART C

Part C

DIRECTIONS

In Part C, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will be asked some questions. The talks and questions will be *spoken* just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

39. (A) 2 (B) 5 (C) 3 (D) 7
40. (A) They attracted the attention of a private airplane.
 (B) They ran out of gas.
 (C) Some fishermen spotted them.
 (D) Their families finally found them.
41. (A) They knew that they had run out of fuel.
 (B) Their families had reported them missing.
 (C) They hadn't met the private airplane when it was due to arrive.
 (D) It was starting to get dark.
42. (A) 15 miles. (B) 7 1/2 miles. (C) 2 miles. (D) 5 miles.
43. (A) To plan a special diet for the patient to lose weight.
 (B) To show someone how to read an x-ray.
 (C) To get the patient to join an exercise class.
 (D) To inform the patient about how to deal with his illness.

44. (A) She talked with a chiropractor.
 (B) She read the x-rays.
 (C) She did some back stretching exercises.
 (D) She took some pain killers.
45. (A) Osteoarthritis. (C) Pinched nerves
 (B) Curvature of the spine. (D) Muscle spasms
46. (A) A painter. (C) An art critic.
 (B) A museum guide. (D) A friend of Dalí
47. (A) Perfume. (C) Furniture.
 (B) Leather goods. (D) Jewelry.
48. (A) A toreador. (C) Columbus.
 (B) Gala. (D) Lincoln.
49. (A) Landscapes.
 (B) Seascapes.
 (C) Hand craftsmanship.
 (D) Surrealism.
50. (A) Toreadors. (C) Landscapes.
 (B) Slave markets. (D) Limp watches.

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION.
 Go ON TO SECTION 2.

SECTION 2 STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time: 25 Minutes
 40 Questions

Part A

DIRECTIONS

Questions 1—15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the *one* word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

1. The attorney told his client that _____
 (A) they had little chance of winning the case
 (B) the case was of a small chance to win
 (C) it was nearly impossible to win him the case
 (D) the case had a minimum chance to be won by him
2. One of the professor's greatest attributes is _____
 (A) when he gives lectures
 (B) how in the manner that he lectures
 (C) the way to give lectures
 (D) his ability to lecture

3. The bank sent a notice to its customers which contained _____.
- a remembrance that interest rates were to rise the following month
 - a reminder that a raise in interest rates was the most likely to follow
 - to remember that the interest rates were going up the following month
 - a reminder that the interest rates would rise the following month
4. _____ was the day before yesterday.
- The France's Independence Day
 - The day of the French independence
 - French's Independence Day
 - France's Independence Day
5. It was not until she had arrived home _____ remembered her appointment with the doctor.
- when she
 - that she
 - and she
 - she
6. George would certainly have attended the proceedings _____.
- if he didn't get a flat tire
 - if the flat tire hadn't happened
 - had he not had a flat tire
 - had the tire not flattened itself
7. _____ received law degrees as today.
- Never so many women have
 - Never have so many women
 - The women aren't ever
 - Women who have never

8. The students liked that professor's course because _____.
- there was few if any homework
 - not a lot of homework
 - of there wasn't a great amount of homework
 - there was little or no homework
9. George _____ he could improve his test scores, but he did not have enough time to study.
- knew to
 - knew how
 - knew how that
 - knew how to
10. _____, he would have come to class.
- If Mike is able to finish his homework
 - Would Mike be able to finish his homework
 - If Mike could finish his homework
 - If Mike had been able to finish his homework
11. Lee contributed fifty dollars, but he wishes he could contribute _____.
- one other fifty dollars
 - the same amount also
 - another fifty
 - more fifty dollars
12. The people at the party were worried about Janet because no one was aware _____ she had gone.
- where that
 - of where
 - of the place where
 - the place

13. Since he changed professions, Fred's yearly income

- (A) nearly tripled
- (B) got almost three times bigger
- (C) almost grown by three times
- (D) just about gone up three times

14. Nancy hasn't begun working on her Ph.D. _____ working on her master's.

- (A) still because she is yet
- (B) yet as a result she is still
- (C) yet because she is still
- (D) still while she is already

15. The director of this organization must know _____

- (A) money management, selling, and able to satisfy the stockholders
- (B) how to manage money, selling his product, and be able to satisfy stockholders
- (C) how to manage money, sell his product, and satisfy stockholders
- (D) money management, selling, the idea of being able to satisfy the stockholders

GO ON TO PART B

Part B

DIRECTIONS

In questions 16—40, each sentence has four underlined word phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (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. She wishes that we didn't send her the candy yesterday because she's on a diet.

- A
- B
- C
- D

17. They are planning on attending the convention next month, and so I am.

- A
- B
- C
- D

18. Today was such beautiful day that I couldn't bring myself to complete all my chores.

- A
- B
- C
- D

19. While they were away at the beach, they allowed their neighbors use their barbeque grill.

- A
- B
- C
- D

20. The artist tried stimulate interest in painting by taking his students to the museums.

- A
- B
- C
- D

21. Mumps are a very common disease which usually affects children.

- A
- B
- C
- D

22. Nancy said that she went to the supermarket before coming home.

- A
- B
- C
- D

23. Before she moved here, Arlene had been president
A B
of the organization since four years.
C D
24. Each of the nurses report to the operating room when
A B
his or her name is called.
C D
25. The athlete, together with his coach and several relatives
A B C
are traveling to the Olympic Games.
D
26. Professor Duncan teaches both anthropology as well as
A B C
sociology each fall.
D
27. My brother is in California on vacation, but I wish he was
A B C
so that he could help me repair my car.
D
28. I certainly appreciate him telling us about the delay in
A B C
delivering the materials because we had planned to begin work
D
tomorrow.
29. The chemistry instructor explained the experiment in
A
such of a way that it was easily understood.
B C D

30. Rudolph Nureyev has become one of the greatest dancer that
A B C
the ballet world has ever known.
D
31. He has less friends in his classes now than he had last year.
A B C D
32. The town we visited was a four-days journey from our hotel, so
A B
we took the train instead of the bus.
C D
33. The influence of the nation's literature, art, and science
A B
have captured widespread attention.
C D
34. The leader emphasized the need for justice and equality
A B
between his people.
C D
35. Many of the population in the rural areas is
A B
composed of manual laborers.
C D
36. Several people have apparent tried to change
A B
the man's mind, but he refuses to listen.
C D
37. Keith is one of the most intelligent boys of the science class.
A B C D

38. The girls were ^A sorry to had ^B missed the singers when ^C they arrived at the airport. ^D
39. When Keith visited Alaska, he lived ^A in a igloo in the winter months ^B as well as in the spring. ^C ^D
40. The harder he tried ^A, the worse he danced ^B before the large audience. ^C ^D

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION SECTION. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK ON PARTS A AND B OF THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

SECTION 3
READING COMPREHENSION

Time: 55 Minutes
50 Questions

DIRECTIONS

In this section, you will read a number of passages. Each one is followed by approximately ten questions about it. For questions 1–50, choose the *one* best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, find the number of the question on your answer sheet, and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in that passage.

Questions 1 through 10 are based on the following passage.

- Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England in 1821 and emigrated to New York City when she was ten years old. One day she decided that she wanted to become a doctor. That was nearly impossible for a woman in the middle of the nineteenth century. After writing many letters seeking admission to medical schools, she was finally accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia. So determined was she that she taught school and gave music lessons to earn money for her tuition.
- (10) In 1849, after graduation from medical school, she decided to further her education in Paris. She wanted to be a surgeon, but a serious eye infection forced her to abandon the idea.
- Upon returning to the United States, she found it difficult to start her own practice because she was a woman. By 1857, Elizabeth and her sister, also a doctor, along with another female doctor, managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children. Besides being the first female physi-

cian in the United States and founding her own hospital. (20) also established the first medical school for women.

- Why couldn't Elizabeth Blackwell realize her dream of being a surgeon?
 - She couldn't get admitted to medical school.
 - She decided to further her education in Paris.
 - A serious eye infection halted her quest.
 - It was difficult for her to start a practice in the States.
- What main obstacle almost destroyed Elizabeth's chance of becoming a doctor?
 - She was a woman.
 - She wrote too many letters.
 - She couldn't graduate from medical school.
 - She couldn't establish her hospital.
- How many years elapsed between her graduation from medical school and the opening of her hospital?
 - 8
 - 10
 - 19
 - 36
- All of the following are "firsts" in the life of Elizabeth Blackwell EXCEPT
 - she became the first female physician in the United States.
 - she was the first woman surgeon in the United States.
 - she and several other women founded the first hospital for women and children.
 - she established the first medical school for women.
- How old was Elizabeth Blackwell when she graduated from medical school?
 - 10
 - 21
 - 28
 - 36
- The word "abandon" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
 - undertake
 - give up
 - continue
 - look into

- What is the main idea of this passage?
 - Elizabeth Blackwell overcame serious obstacles to become the first woman doctor in the United States.
 - Elizabeth Blackwell had to abandon her plans to become a doctor because of an eye infection.
 - Elizabeth Blackwell even taught music to pay for her medical studies.
 - Elizabeth Blackwell founded the first medical school for women.
- The word "founding" in line 19 means most nearly the same as
 - locating
 - looking for
 - establishing
 - buying
- Why was it nearly impossible for Elizabeth Blackwell to get into medical school?
 - She had a serious eye infection.
 - She had little or no money to pay tuition.
 - She wanted to be part of a profession that no woman had ever entered before.
 - Her family didn't want her to be a doctor.
- The reason Elizabeth Blackwell could not become a surgeon is explained in lines
 - 4-5
 - 8-9
 - 11-13
 - 14-15

Questions 11 through 21 are based on the following passage.

Glands manufacture and secrete necessary substances. Exocrine glands secrete their products through ducts, but endocrine glands, or ductless glands, release their products directly into the bloodstream.

- One important endocrine gland is the thyroid gland. It is in the neck and has two lobes, one on each side of the windpipe. The thyroid gland collects iodine from the blood and produces thyroxine, an important hormone, which it

stores in an inactive form. When thyroxine is needed in the body, the thyroid gland secretes it directly into the bloodstream. Thyroxine is combined in the body cells with other chemicals and affects many functions of the body.

The thyroid gland may be underactive or overactive, resulting in problems. An underactive thyroid causes hypothyroidism, while an overactive one causes hyperthyroidism. The former problem, called myxedema in adults and cretinism in children, causes the growth process to slow down. Cretin's body and mind do not grow to their full potential. Hyperthyroidism, on the other hand, results in excessive nervousness, an increase in heart action, and other problems.

Either hypothyroidism or hyperthyroidism may result in a goiter, or an enlarged thyroid gland. A goiter will appear when the body is not getting enough iodine. Goiter is common today, since most people use iodized salt.

11. The thyroid gland is called an endocrine gland because
- (A) has ducts
 - (B) has lobes
 - (C) secretes directly into the bloodstream
 - (D) is located in the neck
12. The word "it" in line 8 refers to
- (A) thyroxine
 - (B) blood
 - (C) iodine
 - (D) thyroid gland
13. A cretin is
- (A) a child with hyperthyroidism
 - (B) an adult with an underperforming thyroid gland
 - (C) a young person with hypothyroidism
 - (D) an extremely irritable child

14. Which of the following is a probable result of myxedema?
- (A) Sluggishness
 - (B) Hyperactivity
 - (C) Overproduction of thyroxine
 - (D) Perspiration

15. The word "former" in line 16 refers to
- (A) hypothyroidism
 - (B) overactive thyroid
 - (C) hyperthyroidism
 - (D) secretion

16. A goiter is
- (A) a person with myxedema
 - (B) a swollen thyroid gland
 - (C) an underactive thyroid gland
 - (D) a chemical

17. Exocrine and endocrine glands are distinguished from each other by whether they
- (A) secrete through ducts or without ducts
 - (B) cause hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism
 - (C) cause myxedema or cretinism
 - (D) result in an enlarged or shrunken goiter

18. In line 1, the word "secrete" is closest in meaning to
- (A) indiscernible
 - (B) emit
 - (C) display
 - (D) absorb

19. If a thyroid is not working enough, the illness is known as
- (A) hyperthyroidism
 - (B) hyperactivity
 - (C) excretion
 - (D) hypothyroidism

20. The main idea of the passage is
- (A) how glands work
 - (B) the function and illnesses of the thyroid gland
 - (C) secretion with and without glands
 - (D) the illnesses of an overactive thyroid gland

21. The function of the thyroid gland is described in line
(A) 2-4 (B) 7-9 (C) 13-15 (D) 22-25

Questions 22 through 30 are based on the following passage.

A recent investigation by scientists at the U.S. Geological Survey shows that strange animal behavior might help predict earthquakes. Investigators found such occurrences within a ten-kilometer radius of the epicenter of a recent quake. Some birds screeched and flew about wildly, dogs yelped and ran around uncontrollably.

- Scientists believe that animals can perceive environmental changes several hours or even days before the mishap. Animals were noted as being restless for several weeks before a Tashkent, Uzbekistan, earthquake. An hour before the disaster, domestic animals refused to go indoors, dogs howled and barked furiously. In 1960, an earthquake struck Agadir in Morocco. Survivors recall that stray animals, including dogs, were seen streaming out of town before the earthquake. In a safari zoo near San Francisco, llamas would not eat the evening before a 1979 quake, as they ran around wildly all night.

- Unusual animal behavior preceding earthquakes has been noted for centuries. British Admiral Robert Fitzroy reported huge flocks of screaming seabirds over Concepción, Chile, in 1835. An hour and a half later, dogs were seen fleeing, and ten minutes later the town was destroyed. Similar stories of chickens running around in apparent states of panic, horses trembling, and dogs barking incessantly were recorded throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by survivors of earthquake destruction in India, Yugoslavia, Peru, Mexico, and the United States. In 1976, after monitoring bizarre animal behavior, the Chinese predicted a devastating earthquake. Although hundreds of thousands of people were killed, the government was able to evacuate millions of other people and thus keep the death toll at a lower level.

22. What prediction may be made by observing animal behavior?
(A) An impending earthquake
(B) The number of people who will die
(C) The ten-kilometer radius from the epicenter
(D) The fact that an earthquake has occurred

The author implies that animals are aware of an impending earthquake because

- (A) of their superior intelligence
(B) they have certain instinctive abilities to perceive that humans do not possess
(C) they are generally closer to the epicenter than the human observers
(D) they react to other animal behavior

The word "evacuate" in line 31 is closest in meaning to

- (A) remove (B) exile (C) destroy (D) emaciate

All of the following statements are true EXCEPT

- (A) some animals may be able to sense an approaching earthquake
(B) by observing animal behavior scientists perhaps can predict earthquakes
(C) the Chinese have successfully predicted an earthquake and saved many lives
(D) only dogs and horses seem to possess the special perception that allows them to predict earthquakes

26. In line 4, the word "epicenter" is nearest in meaning to

- (A) stratosphere (C) periphery
(B) contour (D) core

27. The passage implies that if scientists can accurately predict earthquakes, there will be
 (A) fewer animals going crazy
 (B) a lower death rate
 (C) fewer people evacuated
 (D) fewer environmental changes
28. In line 29, "devastating" means most nearly the same as
 (A) destructive (C) intense
 (B) voracious (D) forthcoming
29. The main idea of this passage is that
 (A) earthquakes can be prevented by observing animal behavior
 (B) scientists can interpret animal behavior
 (C) observing animal behavior can help people prepare for earthquakes
 (D) people need to prepare animals for earthquakes
29. Where in the reading is it explained that the phenomenon of animals' reacting to earthquakes has been reported for hundreds of years?
 (A) Lines 3-5 (C) Lines 18-19
 (B) Lines 7-8 (D) Lines 29-32

Questions 31 through 39 are based on the following passage.

As far back as 700 B.C., people have talked about children being cared for by wolves. Romulus and Remus, legendary twin founders of Rome, were purported to have been cared for by wolves. According to legend, their mother fathered the two boys. As a result, a relative of their mother imprisoned her and ordered that the boys be drowned in the Tiber River. However, a she-wolf saved them from their horrible fate and took them back to her lair to care for them. Legend has it that when a she-wolf loses her litter, she

- (10) a human child to take its place.
 This seemingly preposterous idea did not become credible until the late nineteenth century when a French doctor actually found a naked ten-year-old boy wandering in the woods. He did not walk erect, could not speak intelligibly, nor could he relate to people. He only growled and stared at them. Finally, the doctor won the boy's confidence and began to work with him. After many long years of devoted and patient instruction, the doctor was able to get the boy to clothe and feed himself, recognize and utter a number of words, and write letters and form words.
31. The French doctor found the boy
 (A) wandering in the woods
 (B) at his doorstep
 (C) growling at him
 (D) speaking intelligibly
32. In line 9, the word "litter" means most nearly the same as
 (A) garbage (B) master (C) offspring (D) hair
33. The doctor was able to work with the boy because
 (A) the boy was highly intelligent
 (B) the boy trusted him
 (C) the boy liked to dress up
 (D) the boy was dedicated and patient
34. The word "utter" in line 19 is nearest in meaning to
 (A) absolute (B) speak (C) scream (D) read

- 35. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
 - (A) she-wolves have been said to substitute human children for their lost litters
 - (B) examples of wolves' caring for human children can be found only in the nineteenth century
 - (C) the French doctor succeeded in domesticating the boy somewhat
 - (D) the young boy never was able to speak perfectly
- 36. The word "preposterous" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) dedicated
 - (B) scientific
 - (C) wonderful
 - (D) absurd
- 37. The main idea of this passage is that according to legend
 - (A) children who are raised by wolves can be rehabilitated
 - (B) she-wolves replace their dead offspring with human children
 - (C) Romulus and Remus were cared for by a she-wolf
 - (D) a French doctor saved Romulus and Remus from drowning
- 38. According to the legend, Romulus and Remus were
 - (A) found abandoned in Rome
 - (B) the founders of Rome
 - (C) discovered by a French doctor
 - (D) drowned in the Tiber River in 700 B.C.
- 39. Where in the passage is it stated that, according to legend, Romulus and Remus founded Rome?
 - (A) Lines 2-3
 - (B) Lines 5-7
 - (C) Lines 9-10
 - (D) Lines 11-13

Questions 40 through 50 are based on the following passage.

Vibrio parahaemolyticus is a bacterial organism that has been isolated from sea water, shellfish, finfish, plankton, and salt springs. It has been a major cause of food poisoning in Japan, compelling the Japanese to do several studies on it. They have confirmed the presence of *V. parahaemolyticus* in the north and central Pacific, with the highest abundance in inshore waters, particularly in or near large harbors.

A man named Nishio studied the relationship between the chloride content of sea water and the seasonal distribution of *V. parahaemolyticus* and concluded that while the isolation of the organism was independent of the sodium chloride content, the distribution of the bacteria in sea water was dependent on the water temperature. In fact, it has been isolated in high frequencies during summer, from June to September, but was not isolated with the same frequency in winter.

Within four or five days after eating contaminated foods, a person will begin to experience diarrhea, the most common symptom; this will very often be accompanied by stomach cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Headache and fever, with or without chills, may also be experienced.

- 40. Which of the following locations would be most likely to have a high concentration of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*?
 - (A) A bay
 - (B) A sea
 - (C) The middle of the ocean
 - (D) Sediment
- 41. The word "inshore" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) near the coast
 - (B) deep
 - (C) active
 - (D) cold

42. The word "it" in line 13 refers to
 (A) *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*
 (B) sea water
 (C) sodium chloride content
 (D) water temperature
43. The safest time for eating seafood in the north Pacific is probably
 (A) August (C) July
 (B) November (D) September
44. The most common symptom of *V. parahaemolyticus* poisoning is
 (A) nausea (C) vomiting
 (B) diarrhea (D) headache and fever
45. The word "this" in line 19 refers to
 (A) contaminated foods (C) a person
 (B) symptoms (D) diarrhea
46. The incubation period for this illness is
 (A) 2 to 3 days (C) 4 to 5 days
 (B) 3 to 4 hours (D) several months
47. In line 17, "contaminated" is closest in meaning to
 (A) ocean (B) tainted (C) salty (D) cooked
48. Nishio's study showed that
 (A) the presence of *V. parahaemolyticus* was dependent on both the salt content and the water temperature
 (B) the presence of *V. parahaemolyticus* was dependent only on the salt content
 (C) the presence of *V. parahaemolyticus* was independent of both the water temperature and the salt content
 (D) the presence of *V. parahaemolyticus* was dependent only on the water temperature

49. The word "cramps" in line 20 means most nearly the same as
 (A) noises (C) severe pain
 (B) toxicity (D) high temperature
50. The word "isolation" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
 (A) conjunction (C) separation
 (B) impurity (D) discovery

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE EXAMINATION. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK IN THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

PRACTICE TEST 4

SECTION I
LISTENING COMPREHENSIONTime: Approximately 30 Minutes
50 Questions

Section I has three parts. Each part has its own set of directions. Do not take notes while listening or make any marks on the test pages. Notetaking, underlining, or crossing out will be considered cheating on the actual TOEFL exam. Answer the questions following the conversations or talks based on what the speakers have stated or implied.

For Practice Test 4, insert your Listening Comprehension cassette in your tape player. On the actual TOEFL, you will be given extra time to go on to the next page when you finish a page in the Listening Comprehension section. In the following test, however, you will have only the 12 seconds given after each question. Turn the page as soon as you have marked your answer. Start the cassette now.

Part A

DIRECTIONS

In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The question will be spoken just once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

1. (A) Something happened to her car.
(B) She was broke and couldn't afford the bus.
(C) She got up too late to catch the bus.
(D) Her car got stuck in the driveway.
2. (A) She doesn't like other people brushing her clothes.
(B) She doesn't like to drink.
(C) She doesn't like to knit.
(D) She doesn't like being snubbed at a party.
3. (A) He will buy the car as soon as he gets the money.
(B) His friend is buying the car for him.
(C) He can't afford to buy a new car.
(D) He has already made the down payment on the car.
4. (A) She had to fly out of town.
(B) She's sick.
(C) She said that she'd come later.
(D) She decided to stay home.
5. (A) 15 (B) 50 (C) 85 (D) 100
6. (A) The man doesn't have to study a foreign language.
(B) The man just received an "A" on his test.
(C) The man's adviser gave him some good advice.
(D) He doesn't have to take the final exam.
7. (A) Rusty will lose his car because he hasn't made the payments.
(B) The finance company is returning Rusty's car.
(C) Rusty has a broken finger from falling on the pavement behind his car.
(D) Rusty's car is being repaired.

8. (A) Reviewed a previous lesson.
 (B) Presented new material.
 (C) Tested the students.
 (D) Made the students write in class.
9. (A) The woman is getting another job.
 (B) The woman is disappointed at not getting the job.
 (C) The woman's boss is letting her have a better job.
 (D) The woman's job is much better than she had expected.
10. (A) They are pleased. (C) They are undecided.
 (B) They dread it. (D) They are frustrated.
11. (A) The bank closed before the woman could deposit her money.
 (B) If the woman hurries, she'll get to the bank before closing time.
 (C) The woman has to take some money out of the bank before it closes.
 (D) The bank is closing the woman's account because she hasn't deposited any money.
12. (A) They were total strangers.
 (B) He knew them only slightly.
 (C) He knew them very well.
 (D) He wasn't sure whether he knew them or not.
13. (A) Cut the sugar cubes into smaller pieces.
 (B) Put sugar in his coffee.
 (C) Reduce the amount of sugar he ingests.
 (D) Eat more sugar.
14. (A) They were pulled through the wreckage.
 (B) They were pulling each other through the wreckage.
 (C) None will survive.
 (D) All will probably survive.

15. (A) There were so many tickets left that they had to sell them again the next day.
 (B) Not many showed up to purchase tickets on opening day.
 (C) There were no tickets left by noon of the opening day.
 (D) A few tickets were left for the afternoon of opening day.
16. (A) Knowing that he lacked experience, he still applied.
 (B) Even though he was experienced, he didn't apply for the job.
 (C) He was highly qualified for the job, so he applied.
 (D) He didn't have much experience working in the fields.
17. (A) It could not be solved by anyone.
 (B) Everyone knew how to solve it.
 (C) Gary was the only one who couldn't solve it.
 (D) Only Gary could solve it.
18. (A) The people thanked her for her response.
 (B) The people were grateful because she had requested the information.
 (C) She was happy with the response to her first request.
 (D) She responded gratefully to their request.
19. (A) She can't attend the meeting because she has too much homework.
 (B) She completed her homework early so that she could attend the meeting.
 (C) Although she has homework due tomorrow, she plans to go to the meeting.
 (D) She refuses to attend this class because of the homework.
20. (A) Gil prefers that the woman wait for him.
 (B) Gil is happy because the woman didn't wait for him.
 (C) The woman is angry because Gil left before she arrived.
 (D) Gil doesn't want the woman to wait for him.

21. (A) Jogging. (C) Taking a stroll.
(B) At the store. (D) Getting a newspaper.
22. (A) The woman will go home for dinner.
(B) The woman won't go to the concert.
(C) The man and woman will eat together.
(D) Both of them will go home before going to the concert.
23. (A) Oscar pays his bills ahead of time.
(B) Oscar has decided to get a loan to pay his bills.
(C) Oscar has too many expenses and can't save any money.
(D) Oscar's wife will have to go to work.
24. (A) His keys are lost forever.
(B) He expects to find his keys soon.
(C) His keys were lost, but now he has found them.
(D) Someone showed up with his keys soon after he lost them.
25. (A) They attended the concert even though the tickets were expensive.
(B) They wanted to attend the concert, but the tickets were sold out.
(C) The tickets were so inexpensive that they attended the concert.
(D) They couldn't afford the tickets for the concert.
26. (A) Use a different type of viewing device.
(B) Sit down.
(C) Stand up.
(D) Stop raising the sign.

27. (A) Melanie didn't wear the coat because she doesn't like red.
(B) Melanie is allergic to wool.
(C) Melanie wore the coat but broke out in a rash.
(D) Melanie couldn't wear the coat because she was in a rush.
28. (A) He'd like to have a steak and salad now.
(B) He thinks he'll run out and buy a steak and salad right now.
(C) He just ate a steak and salad.
(D) He's eating a steak and salad at the moment.
29. (A) She usually goes to the football games.
(B) She hasn't seen a football game for a long time.
(C) She doesn't like football.
(D) She usually doesn't go to football games.
30. (A) The agent has sold no policies this week.
(B) The agent has sold only one policy this week.
(C) The agent hasn't sold too many policies this week.
(D) Last week, the agent sold more policies than anybody else.

GO ON TO PART B

Part B**DIRECTIONS**

In Part B, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will be asked some questions. The conversations and questions will be *spoken* just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

31. (A) Department store. (C) Produce market.
(B) Supermarket. (D) Variety store.
32. (A) Tuna fish. (B) Eggs. (C) Bleach. (D) Detergent.
33. (A) It is a no-frills store.
(B) The fresh food looked appetizing.
(C) The lines are shorter.
(D) There is a wide selection.
34. (A) The man did not enjoy the store.
(B) Nothing was on sale.
(C) He spent more than \$50.
(D) He found the food inexpensive.
35. (A) San Juan. (C) Miami.
(B) Venus. (D) Port-o-call.
36. (A) Morison. (C) Norrison.
(B) Mowrison. (D) Morrison.
37. (A) Cash. (C) Personal check.
(B) Credit card. (D) Traveler's check.
38. (A) In three days. (C) March 15.
(B) March 27. (D) June 20.

GO ON TO PART C

Part C

DIRECTIONS

In Part C, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will be asked some questions. The talks and questions will be *spoken* just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

39. (A) The high cost of gasoline.
(B) Overcongestion of university areas.
(C) Dangerous driving conditions.
(D) Police roadblocks.
40. (A) State law only.
(B) City law only.
(C) Natural law.
(D) City and state law.
41. (A) Roller skating in the streets is only a local problem.
(B) Skaters are creating problems for motorists.
(C) Police will ticket violators.
(D) The problem is most common in college and university areas.
42. (A) New political ways.
(B) New methods of fishing.
(C) New means of water travel.
(D) How to trap animals.

43. (A) They were plentiful in England.
 (B) They grew only in certain sections of the country.
 (C) They were preferred raw.
 (D) They did not exist in England.
44. (A) By canoe.
 (B) By blazing trails through the forest.
 (C) By toboggan and snowshoes.
 (D) On animals.
45. (A) Corn.
 (B) Domesticated animals.
 (C) Building shelters.
 (D) Trapping animals.
46. (A) The settlers were well prepared for the hardships that they would encounter.
 (B) The new settlers evidently found the winters severe.
 (C) The Indians taught the settlers how to build canoes.
 (D) The settlers brought tools and weapons to the New World.
47. (A) 6:45 in Baton Rouge.
 (B) 1:45 in Atlanta.
 (C) 1:45 in Dallas.
 (D) 2:45 in Dallas.
48. (A) Smoking cigars.
 (B) Drinking whiskey.
 (C) Smoking apipc.
 (D) Smoking cigarettes.
49. (A) 3242 (B) 3224 (C) 2334 (D) 3442
50. (A) 1:45 P.M. (B) 12midnight. (C) 1:45 A.M. (D) 6:45 P.M.

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION.
 GO ON TO SECTION 2.

SECTION 2 STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time: 25 Minutes
 40 Questions

Part A

DIRECTIONS

Questions 1—15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the *one* word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

1. The cyclist _____ he crossed the main street.
 (A) looked with caution after
 (B) had looked cautiously before
 (C) was looked cautious when
 (D) looks cautious when
2. Here _____ notebook and report that I promised you last week.
 (A) is the
 (B) are the
 (C) was the
 (D) has been a

3. Neither Jane nor her brothers _____ a consent form for tomorrow's field trip.
 (A) need
 (B) needs
 (C) is needing
 (D) has need
4. Cuba is _____ sugar-growing areas in the world.
 (A) one of the larger
 (B) one of largest
 (C) one of the largest
 (D) largest
5. The skiers would rather _____ through the mountains than go by bus.
 (A) to travel on train
 (B) traveled by train
 (C) travel by train
 (D) traveling by the train
6. That magnificent _____ temple was constructed by the Chinese.
 (A) eight-centuries-old
 (B) eight-century's-old
 (C) old-eight-centuries
 (D) eight-century-old
7. There were two small rooms in the beach house, _____ served as a kitchen.
 (A) the smaller of which
 (B) the smallest of which
 (C) the smaller of them
 (D) smallest of that

8. Pioneer men and women endured terrible hardships, and _____
 (A) so do their children
 (B) neither did the children
 (C) also the children
 (D) so did their children
9. Last year, Matt earned _____ his brother, who has a better position.
 (A) twice as much as
 (B) twice more than
 (C) twice as many as
 (D) twice as more as
10. _____ he would have been able to pass the exam.
 (A) If he studied more
 (B) If he were studying to a greater degree
 (C) Studying more
 (D) Had he studied more
11. Mr. Duncan does not know _____ the lawn mower after they had finished using it.
 (A) where did they put
 (B) where they did put
 (C) where they put
 (D) where to put
12. The facilities of the older hospital _____
 (A) is as good or better than the new hospital
 (B) are as good or better than the new hospital
 (C) are as good as or better than the new hospital
 (D) are as good as or better than those of the new hospital

13. Our flight from Amsterdam to London was delayed _____ the heavy fog.
 (A) because of
 (B) because
 (C) on account
 (D) as result
14. The teacher suggested that her students _____ expect-
 ences with ESP.
 (A) write a composition on their
 (B) to write composition about the
 (C) wrote some compositions of his or her
 (D) had written any compositions for his
15. Of the two new teachers, one is experienced and _____
 (A) the others are not
 (B) another is inexperienced
 (C) the other is not
 (D) other lacks experience

GO ON TO PART B

Part B

DIRECTIONS

In questions 16—40, 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. While searching for the wreckage of a unidentified aircraft, the Coast Guard encountered severe squalls at sea.
 A B C D

17. Although a number of police officers was guarding the priceless treasures in the museum, the director worried that someone would try to steal them.
 A B C D
18. Since it was so difficult for American Indians to negotiate a peace treaty or declare war in their native language, they used a universal understood form of sign language.
 A B C D
19. Lous Braille designed a form of communication enabling people to convey and preserve their thoughts to incorporate a series of dots which were read by the finger tips.
 A B C D
20. While verbalization is the most common form of language in existence, humans make use of many others systems and techniques to express their thoughts and feelings.
 A B C D
21. The need for a well-rounded education was an idea espoused by the Greeks in time of Socrates.
 A B C D

22. Writers and media personnel sell themselves best
 by the impression given in their verbal expression.
 A B C D
23. In the spirit of the naturalist writers, that author's work
 portrays man's struggle for surviving.
 A B C D
24. Stephen Crane's story is a clinical portrayal
 of man as an animal trapped by the fear and hunger.
 A B C D
25. Their silly, whiny conversation on a child level was meant
 to create tension and heighten Nancy's fears and anxiety.
 A B C D
26. For a long time, this officials have been known throughout
 country as political bosses and law enforcers.
 A B C D
27. Nora hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the tennis
 tournaments.
 A B C D
28. Air pollution, together with littering, are causing
many problems in our large, industrial cities today.
 A B C D
29. Because of the severe snow storm and the road blocks, the
 force dropped food and medical supplies close the city.
 A B C D

30. Hummingbirds are the only birds capable to fly backward
 as well as forward, up, and down.
 A B C D
31. The news of the president's treaty negotiations with the
 foreign government were received with mixed emotions by the
 citizens of both governments.
 A B C D
32. Angle's bilingual ability and previous experience were the
 qualities that which helped her get the job over all
 the other candidates.
 A B C D
33. Joel giving up smoking has caused him to gain weight and
 become irritable with his acquaintances.
 A B C D
34. They asked me what did happen last night, but I was unable to
 tell them.
 A B C D
35. The test administrator ordered we not to open our books until
 he told us to do so.
 A B C D
36. Our new neighbors had been living in Arizona since ten years
 before moving to their present house.
 A B C D

37. I would of attended the meeting of the planning committee last week, but I had to deliver a speech at a convention.
- A B C D
38. We are suppose to read all of chapter seven and answer the questions for tomorrow's class.
- A B C D
39. The explanation that our instructor gave us was different than the one yours gave you.
- A B C D
40. In the sixteenth century, Spain became involved in four wars with several other European countries and could not the means of finance the battles that ensued.
- A B C D

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPLANATION SECTION. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK ON PARTS A AND B OF THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

SECTION 3
READING COMPREHENSION

Time: 55 Minutes
50 Questions

DIRECTIONS

In this section, you will read a number of passages. Each one is followed by approximately ten questions about it. For questions 1-50, choose the *one* best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, find the number of the question on your answer sheet, and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in that passage.

Questions 1 through 10 are based on the following passage.

Lichens, of which more than twenty thousand species have been named, are complex associations between certain fungi and certain algae. The lichen itself is not an organism; rather it is the morphological and biochemical product of the association. Neither a fungus nor an alga alone can produce a lichen.

The intimate relationship between these two living components of a lichen was once erroneously thought to represent mutualism. In mutualistic relationships, both participants benefit. With lichens, however, it appears the fungus actually parasitizes the algae. This is one of the conclusions drawn from experiments in which the two components of lichens were separated and grown apart.

In nature, lichen fungi may encounter and grow around several kinds of algae. Some types of algae the fungi may kill; other types it may reject. Lichen algae are autotrophic, meaning they make their own food through photosynthesis. Lichen fungi are heterotrophic, meaning they depend upon

the algae within the lichen to supply their food. Up to 20 percent of the food made by the green algal cells is transferred to the fungus. What, if anything, the fungus contributes to the association is not well understood.

- Lichens are hardy. They grow in many habitats and are often pioneers in hostile environments where few other organisms can flourish. They have been known to grow endolithically, having been discovered thriving inside of rocks in Antarctica. Lichens help reduce erosion by stabilizing soil. Several kinds of insects glue lichens to their exoskeletons for camouflage. Many species of birds use lichens as building materials for nests. Humans have used lichens for dyes and antibiotics.
- Which of the following best describes the lichen association?
 - Simple plants made of two different autotrophic organisms
 - A mutualistic association between a fungus and an alga
 - A parasitic association between two fungi, one autotrophic, the second heterotrophic
 - A union between a parasitic fungus and an autotrophic alga
 - The word "hardy" in line 23 is closest in meaning to
 - tender
 - durable
 - armed
 - beneficial
 - In biology, mutualism occurs when two different organisms close together and
 - one organism parasitizes the other
 - both organisms benefit from the association
 - both organisms are harmed by the association
 - one organism benefits while the other does not or is harmed by the association
 - In line 7, the word "intimate" is nearest in meaning to
 - living
 - extraordinary
 - biological
 - close

- Lichens serve as camouflage for which of the following?
 - Insects
 - Birds
 - Reptiles
 - Mammals
- The true nature of the relationship between the lichen components was clarified by
 - examining lichens with a microscope
 - observing lichens placed in the dark
 - observing the lichen components when grown apart
 - decreasing the amount of nutrients available to the lichens
- In line 24, the word "hostile" is closest in meaning to
 - unusual
 - cool
 - untraveled
 - inhospitable
- An endolithic lichen is one that
 - grows in the canopies of trees
 - grows inside rocks
 - grows at very high altitudes
 - grows inside other organisms, including other lichens
- Many lichens contribute to the communities they inhabit by
 - removing pollutants from the air
 - controlling wood-rotting fungi
 - slowing the spread of viruses
 - reducing soil erosion
- In what part of the passage does the author indicate that scientists have changed their previous position on the makeup of lichens?
 - Lines 3-5
 - Lines 7-9
 - Lines 14-16
 - Lines 25-27

Questions 11 through 20 are based on the following passage.

When buying a house, you must be sure to have it checked for termites. A termite is much like an ant in its communal habits, although physically the two insects are distinct.

- Like those of ants, termite colonies consist of different classes, each with its own particular job. The most perfected termites, both male and female, make up the reproductive class. They have eyes, hard body walls, and fully developed wings. A pair of reproductive termites founds the colony. When new reproductive termites develop, they leave to form another colony. They use their wings only this one time and then break them off.
- The worker termites are small, blind, and wingless, with soft bodies. They make up the majority of the colony and do all the work. Soldiers are eyeless and wingless but are larger than the workers and have hard heads and strong jaws and legs. They defend the colony and are cared for by the workers.

- The male and female of the reproductive class remain inside a closed-in cell where the female lays thousands of eggs. The workers place the eggs in cells and care for them. Even if one colony is treated with poison, if a male and female of the reproductive class escape, they can form a new colony.

- Pest control companies can inspect a house for infestation of termites. Often, a lay person cannot spot the evidence, so it is critical to have the opinion of a professional. Treatments vary depending upon the type of termite.

11. How are termites like ants?
 (A) They live in communities, and each class has a special duty.
 (B) Their bodies are the same shape.
 (C) The king and queen are imprisoned.
 (D) The females' reproductive capacities are the same.

12. The word "communal" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
 (A) eating (C) organizational
 (B) reproducing (D) social
13. Which of the following is NOT true?
 (A) All termites have eyes.
 (B) Some termites cannot fly.
 (C) Workers are smaller than soldiers.
 (D) Termites do not fly often.
14. In line 3, the word "distinct" is closest in meaning to
 (A) similar (C) genetically related
 (B) different (D) strong
15. In line 5, "classes" is closest in meaning to
 (A) sexes (C) courses
 (B) colonies (D) categories
16. Which of the following statements is probably true?
 (A) Thousands of termites may move together to develop a new colony.
 (B) The male and female reproductives do not venture outdoors except to form a new colony.
 (C) There are more soldiers than workers.
 (D) A worker could easily kill a soldier.
17. The word "founds" in line 9 is nearest in meaning to
 (A) establishes (C) controls
 (B) destroys (D) guards
18. The word "cells" in line 20 is closest in meaning to
 (A) combs (C) compartments
 (B) rows (D) placenta

19. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
 (A) Termites Destroy Houses
 (B) Termites Work Well Together
 (C) The Habits and Physical Characteristics of Termites
 (D) The Relationship of Soldier and Worker Termites
20. The word "each" in line 5 refers to
 (A) ants (B) colonies (C) jobs (D) classes

Questions 21 through 31 are based on the following passage.

- In recent years, there has been an increasing awareness of the inadequacies of the judicial system in the United States. Costs are staggering both for the taxpayers and the litigants, and the litigants, or parties, have to wait sometimes many years before having their day in court. Many suggestions have been made concerning methods of ameliorating the situation, but as in most branches of government, changes come slowly.
- One suggestion that has been made in order to maximize the efficiency of the system is to allow districts that have an overabundance of pending cases to borrow judges from other districts that do not have such a backlog. Another suggestion is to use pretrial conferences, in which judges meet in their chambers with the litigants and their attorneys in order to narrow the issues, limit the witnesses, and provide for a more orderly trial. The theory behind pretrial conferences is that judges will spend less time on each case and parties will more readily settle before trial when they realize the adequacy of their claims and their opponent's evidence. Unfortunately, at least one study has shown that pretrial conferences use more judicial time than they save, rarely result in pretrial settlements, and actually result in higher damage settlements.
- Many states have now established another method, small claims courts, in which cases over small sums of money can

- be disposed of with considerable dispatch. Such proceedings cost the litigants almost nothing. In California, for example, the parties must appear before the judge without the assistance of counsel. The proceedings are quite informal and there is no pleading—the litigants need to make only a one-sentence statement of their claim. By going to this type of court, the plaintiff waives any right to a jury trial and the right to appeal the decision.
- In coming years, we can expect to see more and more innovations in the continuing effort to remedy a situation which must be remedied if the citizens who have valid claims are going to be able to have their day in court.
21. The pretrial conference, in theory, is supposed to do all of the following EXCEPT
 (A) narrow the issues
 (B) cause early settlements
 (C) save judicial time
 (D) increase settlement costs
22. The word "ameliorating" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
 (A) improving (C) worsening
 (B) increasing (D) distinguishing
23. In line 12, the word "backlog" is closest in meaning to
 (A) laziness (C) overload
 (B) inefficiency (D) dearth
24. What is the main topic of the passage?
 (A) All states should follow California's example in using small-claims courts in order to free judges for other work.
 (B) The legislature needs to formulate fewer laws so that the judiciary can catch up on its older cases.
 (C) Nobody seems to care enough to attempt to find methods for making the judicial system more efficient.
 (D) While there are many problems with the court system, there are viable suggestions for improvement.

25. In line 3, "litigants" is closest in meaning to
 (A) jury members (C) parties in a lawsuit
 (B) commentators (D) taxpayers
26. Which of the following is true about small-claims courts?
 (A) It is possible to have one's case heard by a jury if one is dissatisfied with the court's decision.
 (B) The litigants must plead accurately and according to strict form.
 (C) The decision may not be appealed to a higher court.
 (D) The parties may not present their cases without an attorney's help.
27. The word "staggering" in line 3 is nearest in meaning to
 (A) up and down (C) charged
 (B) decreasing (D) astounding
28. The word "dispatch" in line 26 means most nearly the same as
 (A) transmittal (B) haste (C) clarity (D) conflict
29. It is implied in the passage that
 (A) most people who feel they have been wronged have a ready remedy in courts of law
 (B) many people would like to bring a case to court but are unable to because of the cost and time required
 (C) the judicial system in the United States is highly acclaimed for its efficiency
 (D) someday pretrial conferences likely will replace trials completely
30. The word "remedy" in line 35 is closest in meaning to
 (A) correct (B) review (C) expose (D) discover
31. The passage indicates that pretrial conferences may not actually produce positive results in lines
 (A) 3-5 (B) 16-19 (C) 20-23 (D) 29-31

Questions 32 through 39 are based on the following passage.

In an effort to produce the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the *S.S. Titanic*. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was dubbed "unsinkable." So sure of this were the owners that they provided only twenty lifeboats and rafts, less than one half the number needed for the 2,227 passengers on board.

Many passengers were aboard the night it rammed an iceberg, only two days at sea and more than halfway between England and its New York destination. Because the luxury liner was traveling so fast, it was impossible to avoid the ghostly looking iceberg. An unextinguished fire also contributed to the ship's submersion. Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the icy water or fought to be among the few to board the lifeboats. Four hours after the mishap, another ship, the *Carpathia*, rescued the 705 survivors.

The infamous *S.S. Titanic* had enjoyed only two days of sailing glory on its maiden voyage in 1912 before plunging into 12,000 feet of water near the coast of Newfoundland, (20) where it lies today.

32. All of the following are true EXCEPT
 (A) only a third of those aboard perished
 (B) the *Carpathia* rescued the survivors
 (C) the *S.S. Titanic* sank near Newfoundland
 (D) the *S.S. Titanic* was the fastest ship afloat in 1912
33. All of the following contributed to the large death toll EXCEPT
 (A) panic (B) fire (C) speed (D) the *Carpathia*
34. How many days was the *S.S. Titanic* at sea before sinking?
 (A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 12

35. In line 11, the word "unextinguished" is closest in meaning to
 (A) indestructable (C) undiscovered
 (B) uncontrollable (D) unquenched
36. In line 18, "maiden voyage" is closest in meaning to
 (A) inaugural (C) longest
 (B) most elegant (D) final
37. The word "dubbed" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 (A) called (C) christened
 (B) initiated (D) listed
38. What is the main idea of this passage?
 (A) The *S.S. Titanic* proved itself the most seaworthy vessel in 1912.
 (B) Attempts to rescue the *S.S. Titanic's* survivors were unsuccessful.
 (C) Overconfidence by builders and owners was greatly responsible for the sinking of the vessel.
 (D) A fire and panic were the only causes for the sinking of the ship.
39. In which lines does the author indicate that the *S. S. Titanic's* owners were overly confident about its seaworthiness?
 (A) Lines 1-2 (C) Lines 7-9
 (B) Lines 4-6 (D) Lines 14-16

Questions 40 through 50 are based on the following passage.

One of the seven wonders of the ancient world, the Great Pyramid of Giza was a monument of wisdom and prophecy built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of its construction make it one of the truly great wonders of the world. The thirteen-acre structure near the Nile River is a solid mass of stone blocks covered with limestone. Inside are a number of hidden

- passageways and the burial chamber for the pharaoh. It is the largest single structure in the world. The four sides of (10) the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north, south, east, and west—an incredible engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshippers and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on astronomical observations.
- (15) Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many intersecting lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent a type of timeline of events—past, present, and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to coincide with known facts of (20) the past. Others are prophesied for future generations and are currently under investigation. Many believe that pyramids have supernatural powers, and this one is no exception. Some researchers even associate it with extraterrestrial beings of the ancient past.
- (25) Was this superstructure made by ordinary beings, or one built by a race far superior to any known today?
40. What has research of the base revealed?
 (A) There are cracks in the foundation.
 (B) Tomb robbers have stolen the pharaoh's body.
 (C) The lines represent important events.
 (D) A superior race of people built it.
41. Extraterrestrial beings are
 (A) very strong workers
 (B) astronomers in the ancient times
 (C) researchers in Egyptology
 (D) living beings from other planets

42. What was the most probable reason for providing so many hidden passages?
- (A) To allow the weight of the pyramid to settle evenly
 - (B) To permit the high priests to pray at night
 - (C) To enable the pharaoh's family to bring food for his journey to the afterlife
 - (D) To keep grave robbers from finding the tomb and the treasure buried with the pharaoh
43. The word "intersecting" in line 15 is nearest in meaning to
- (A) crossing
 - (B) aligning
 - (C) observing
 - (D) cutting
44. What do the intersecting lines in the base symbolize?
- (A) Architects' plans for the hidden passages
 - (B) Pathways of the great solar bodies
 - (C) Astrological computations
 - (D) Dates of important events taking place throughout time
45. In line 20, the word "prophesied" is closest in meaning to
- (A) affiliated
 - (B) precipitated
 - (C) terminated
 - (D) foretold
46. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) Symbolism of the Great Pyramid
 - (B) Problems with the Construction of the Great Pyramid
 - (C) Wonders of the Great Pyramid of Giza
 - (D) Exploration of the Burial Chamber of Cheops
47. On what did the ancient Egyptians base their calculations?
- (A) Observation of the celestial bodies
 - (B) Advanced technology
 - (C) Advanced tools of measurement
 - (D) Knowledge of the earth's surface

48. Why was the Great Pyramid constructed?
- (A) As a solar observatory
 - (B) As a religious temple
 - (C) As a tomb for the pharaoh
 - (D) As an engineering feat
49. Why is the Great Pyramid of Giza considered one of the seven wonders of the world?
- (A) It is perfectly aligned with the four cardinal points of the compass and contains many prophecies.
 - (B) It was selected as the tomb of Pharaoh Cheops
 - (C) It was built by a super race.
 - (D) It is very old.
50. The word "feat" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
- (A) accomplishment
 - (B) appendage
 - (C) festivity
 - (D) structure

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE EXAMINATION. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK IN THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

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PRACTICE TEST 5

SECTION 1
LISTENING COMPREHENSIONTime: Approximately 30 Minutes
50 Questions

Section 1 has three parts. Each part has its own set of directions. Do not take notes while listening or make any marks on the test pages. Notetaking, underlining, or crossing out will be considered cheating on the actual TOEFL exam. Answer the questions based on what the speakers have stated or implied.

For Practice Test 5, restart your Listening Comprehension cassette immediately following Practice Test 4. On the actual TOEFL, you will be given extra time to go on to the next page when you finish a page in the Listening Comprehension section. In the following test, however, you will have only the 12 seconds given for each question. Turn the page as soon as you have marked your answer. Start the cassette now.

Part A

DIRECTIONS

In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The question will be *spoken* just one time. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, choose the four possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

1. (A) They were displeased.
(B) They found it sad.
(C) They thought it was shocking, but very funny.
(D) They became angry at the promiscuity.
2. (A) To the beach.
(B) To a play.
(C) To a movie theater.
(D) To a restaurant.
3. (A) He's dying.
(B) He doesn't hear too well.
(C) He was at a party.
(D) He was reading something important.
4. (A) The class thought the demonstration was too complex.
(B) Too many students showed up.
(C) The professor didn't show up.
(D) The professor canceled it.
5. (A) It's more direct.
(B) There's a traffic jam.
(C) It's faster.
(D) It's less expensive.
6. (A) He got a one-way plane ticket.
(B) He went the wrong direction on a one-way street.
(C) He made an improper turn.
(D) He slowed down at the wrong time.
7. (A) Susan Flannigan is in a bell-ringing group.
(B) Her name sounds familiar.
(C) Susan Flannigan is ringing the bell now.
(D) Her name sounds melodic.
8. (A) Roy's standing in line for a gold medal.
(B) Roy was the best, so he got a gold medal.
(C) Nobody's better than Roy at getting gold medals.
(D) Roy probably won't win a gold medal.

PRACTICE TEST 5

SECTION 1
LISTENING COMPREHENSIONTime: Approximately 30 Minutes
50 Questions

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DIRECTIONS

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(B) Roy was the best, so he got a gold medal.
(C) Nobody's better than Roy at getting gold medals.
(D) Roy probably won't win a gold medal.

9. (A) The cartridge does not need to be replaced.
 (B) He does not intend to change the cartridge.
 (C) He already changed the cartridge.
 (D) He is uncomfortable because the woman is watching.
10. (A) Every week, there are three direct flights from Atlanta to Chicago.
 (B) Next week, the three flights from Atlanta to Chicago will be stopped.
 (C) Three planes which travel from Atlanta to Chicago each week make nine stops enroute.
 (D) The number of planes that travel from Atlanta to Chicago will be reduced within the next three weeks.
11. (A) He is pleased because his family is coming up to see him.
 (B) He is considering several maps to decide where to go.
 (C) He is rather excited because he has a vacation soon.
 (D) He is coming up to see us on his vacation.
12. (A) She is angry because there is too much chlorine in the pool.
 (B) The chlorine in the swimming pool bothers her eyes.
 (C) She believes the correct amount of chlorine is essential for a clean swimming pool.
 (D) She doesn't believe that there is enough chlorine in the pool.
13. (A) She is uncomfortable telling the man that he is losing his job.
 (B) She misplaced the man's papers.
 (C) She is unsure when they will be moving.
 (D) She hasn't decided where his office will be located.
14. (A) Returned them and got a pair of pants instead.
 (B) Took them back to the store and got some different ones.
 (C) Got her money back because they didn't fit properly.
 (D) Received a refund because of a problem with the heel.

15. (A) He does not intend to go on the field trip.
 (B) Some people have not submitted a required form.
 (C) The trip has been canceled.
 (D) Everybody is likely to go on the trip.
16. (A) She was not able to read her assignment because she broke her glasses.
 (B) She could have read the assignment if she hadn't had to wash dishes.
 (C) She won't go to class tomorrow because she must go to the optometrist.
 (D) She cut herself on some broken glass, so she didn't do her homework.
17. (A) She has an easy schedule.
 (B) She doesn't pay attention in class.
 (C) Taking both courses together is a bad decision.
 (D) She is brilliant.
18. (A) It will be canceled as a result of mismanagement of funds.
 (B) They probably made an error in figuring the expenses.
 (C) They must give a complete report on the estimated costs.
 (D) They have to charge the calculations to the company office.
19. (A) She was able to go because her employer paid her expenses.
 (B) She couldn't go because her boss wouldn't pay her while she was away.
 (C) Although her employer had offered to pay her expenses, she didn't go.
 (D) Her boss refused to give her money, but she went anyway.
20. (A) Although June doesn't like television, her husband watches it every night.
 (B) June refuses to let her husband watch television.
 (C) June always asks her husband to watch television with her.
 (D) June's husband refuses to let her watch television.

21. (A) If it were a hot day, the trip would be difficult.
 (B) It is a very hot day for the long trip.
 (C) It's a magnificent day.
 (D) It's not as far as the woman thinks to their destination.
22. (A) The Kehoes got a bargain.
 (B) Chuck bought a new house.
 (C) The Kehoes bought a house out of the country.
 (D) Mr. Kehoe is a real estate agent.
23. (A) The food spoiled.
 (B) The group was shameful.
 (C) The weather was bad.
 (D) The program director wanted to have it on another day.
24. (A) Sebring High School.
 (B) Clark High School.
 (C) Melrose Community College.
 (D) Enroll College.
25. (A) A bicycle. (C) A shirt.
 (B) A game. (D) Baseball shoes.
26. (A) Please give me your hand.
 (B) Would you help me carry these packages?
 (C) Please remove your hands from those packages.
 (D) My hand is stuck under the packages.
27. (A) She is trying to find a new typing job.
 (B) She is looking for somebody to type her research paper.
 (C) She is trying to find somebody to move her typewriter to another table.
 (D) She has accepted employment as a typist.

28. (A) Harvey didn't go to class because he didn't know there was going to be a test.
 (B) Harvey didn't want to take the test, so he skipped class.
 (C) Harvey went to class although he didn't want to take the test.
 (D) Harvey was happy that yesterday's test was postponed.
29. (A) Joe uses some strange methods when he studies.
 (B) Joe receives very good grades although he doesn't study.
 (C) Joe is very fond of studying dangerous situations.
 (D) It's too bad that Joe dislikes studying.
30. (A) He has entered the university hospital for treatment.
 (B) He met his wife while she was working as a nurse at the university hospital.
 (C) He wants to find a place close to the university to keep his children during the day.
 (D) He likes the university because it has a good nursing program.

GO ON TO PART B

Part B**DIRECTIONS**

In Part B, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will be asked some questions. The conversations and questions will be *spoken* just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

31. (A) More than \$195.
 (B) Less than \$195.
 (C) \$150.
 (D) Less than \$150.
32. (A) One day.
 (B) Four days.
 (C) Several hours.
 (D) Ten hours.
33. (A) Mechanic.
 (B) Policeman.
 (C) TV repairman.
 (D) Car salesman.
34. (A) Broken fuel pump.
 (B) Dirty carburetor.
 (C) Dirty oil.
 (D) Leaky radiator.
35. (A) All her expenses will be paid.
 (B) She'll earn a great deal of money.
 (C) She can practice her Spanish.
 (D) She can spend her free time at the beach.
36. (A) One week.
 (B) Immediately.
 (C) Six weeks.
 (D) A few hours.
37. (A) Swimsuit.
 (B) A Spanish dictionary.
 (C) Passport.
 (D) Money.
38. (A) Interview local artists.
 (B) Photograph the craftsmen.
 (C) Write her story.
 (D) Listen to mariachi music.

GO ON TO PART C

Part C

DIRECTIONS

In Part C, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will be asked some questions. The talks and questions will be *spoken* just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

39. (A) He was struck by lightning.
 (B) He was very old.
 (C) He was in a car accident.
 (D) He fell down in his yard.
40. (A) His wife. (B) A tree. (C) A clock. (D) Lightning.
41. (A) Edwards had been blind for nine years.
 (B) Edwards was unconscious for twenty minutes after the lightning had struck him.
 (C) Doctors believe that Edwards was never really blind or deaf.
 (D) Edwards awoke with his face in a puddle of water.
42. (A) Hiding from the storm under a tree.
 (B) Climbing a tree.
 (C) Driving a car.
 (D) Lying on the ground.

43. (A) He regained his sight from a head injury when he fell from a tree.
 (B) He was happy after his wife entered his room for the first time in nine years.
 (C) The lightning took the feeling from his legs and he had no feeling in his eyes.
 (D) Because the blow that blinded him was very severe, it took another very severe blow to restore his sight.
44. (A) Cotton. (B) Nylon. (C) Grains. (D) Rayon.
45. (A) It is the smallest state in size.
 (B) It was the first to discover lightweight fiber.
 (C) It was the first to ratify the Constitution.
 (D) It was the "bread basket" in colonial days.
46. (A) Irish. (B) Swedish. (C) English. (D) Dutch.
47. (A) It was at the heart of the country.
 (B) It was extremely small.
 (C) Its inhabitants sold baskets which they made by hand.
 (D) Its inhabitants produced corn, wheat, and other grains which were sold throughout the country.
48. (A) A duck. (C) A chameleon.
 (B) A skunk. (D) An Arctic fox.
49. (A) Their bite. (C) Their odor.
 (B) Their pigmentation. (D) Their quills.
50. (A) Claws. (C) Bite.
 (B) Sting. (D) Pigmentation.

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION.
 GO ON TO SECTION 2.

SECTION 2 STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time: 25 Minutes
 40 Questions

Part A

DIRECTIONS

Questions 1—15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the *one* word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

1. I understand that the governor is considering a new proposal _____
 (A) what would eliminate unnecessary writing in government
 (B) who wants to cut down on the amount of writing in government
 (C) that would eliminate unnecessary paperwork in government
 (D) to cause that the amount of papers written in government offices will be reduced
2. The doctor told his receptionist that he would return _____
 (A) as early as it would be possible
 (B) at the earliest that it could be possible
 (C) as soon as possible
 (D) at the nearest early possibility

3. George belongs to the _____.
- class of the upper middle
 - upper middle class
 - class from the center up
 - high medium class
4. A good student must know _____.
- to study hard
 - to be a good student
 - how to study effectively
 - the way of efficiency in study
5. Jane changed her major from French to business, _____.
- with hopes to be able easier to locate employment
 - hoping she can easier get a job
 - with the hope for being able to find better a job
 - hoping to find a job more easily
6. He has received several scholarships _____.
- not only because of his artistic but his academic ability
 - for both his academic ability as well as his artistic ability
 - because of his academic and artistic ability
 - as resulting of his ability in the art and the academic
7. Harvey will wash the clothes, _____.
- iron the shirts, prepare the meal, dusting the furniture
 - ironing the shirts, preparing the meal, and dusting the furniture
 - iron the shirts, prepare the meal, and dust the furniture
 - to iron the shirts, prepare the meal, and dust the furniture
8. _____ that new information to anyone else in the sergeant.
- They asked him not to give
 - They asked him to don't give
 - They asked him no give
 - They asked him to no give

9. _____, he would have signed his name in the corner.
- If he painted that picture
 - if he paints that picture
 - If he had painted that picture
 - If he would have painted that picture
10. The doctor insisted that his patient _____.
- that he not work too hard for three months
 - take it easy for three months
 - taking it easy inside of three months
 - to take some vacations for three months
11. The manager was angry because somebody _____.
- had allowed the photographers to enter the building
 - had let the photographers to enter into the building
 - permitting the photographers enter the building
 - the photographers jet into the building without the proper documentations
12. Richard was asked to withdraw from graduate school because _____.
- they believed he was not really able to complete research
 - he was deemed incapable of completing his research
 - it was decided that he was not capable to complete the research
 - his ability to finish the research was not believed or trusted
13. The committee members resented _____.
- the president that he did not tell them about the meeting
 - the president not to inform them of the meeting
 - the president's not informing them of the meeting
 - that the president had failed informing themselves that there was going to be a meeting

14. _____ did Arthur realize that there was danger.
 (A) Upon entering the store
 (B) When he entered the store
 (C) After he had entered the store
 (D) Only after entering the store
15. The rabbit scurried away in fright _____.
 (A) when it heard the movement in the bushes
 (B) the movement among the bushes having been heard
 (C) after it was hearing moving inside of the bushes
 (D) when he has heard that something moved in the bushes

GO ON TO PART B

Part B

DIRECTIONS

In questions 16–40, 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. Neither of the girls have turned in the term papers to the instructor yet.
 A B C D
17. After studying all the new materials, the student was able rise his test score by twenty-five points.
 A B C D

18. The book that you see laying on the table belongs to the teacher.
 A B C D
19. I suggest that he goes to the doctor as soon as he returns from taking the exam.
 A B C D
20. She is looking forward to go to Europe after she finishes her studies at the university.
 A B C D
21. They said that the man jumped off of the bridge and plunged into the freezing water.
 A B C D
22. Mr. Anderson used to jogging in the crisp morning air during the winter months, but now he has stopped.
 A B C D
23. The volume four of our encyclopedia set has been missing for two months.
 A B C D
24. I do not know where could he have gone so early in the morning.
 A B C D

25. The people tried of defending their village, but they were finally forced to retreat.
A B
C D
26. The professor was considering postponing the examination until the following week because the students' confusion.
A B
C D
27. Having lost the election, the presidential candidate intended supporting the opposition despite the objections of his aides.
A B
C D
28. The congressman, accompanied by secret service agents and aides, are preparing to enter the convention hall within the next few minutes.
A B
C D
29. Because the torrential rains that had devastated the area, the governor sent the National Guard to assist in the cleanup operation.
A B C D
30. Lack of sanitation in restaurants are a major cause of disease in some areas of the country.
A B C D

31. Had the committee members considered the alternatives more carefully, they would have realized that the second was better as the first.
A B
C D
32. Malnutrition is a major cause of death in those countries where the cultivation of rice have been impeded by recurrent drought.
A B C
D
33. The decision to withdraw all support from the activities of the athletes are causing an uproar among the athletes' fans.
A B
C D
34. Underutilized species of fish has been proposed as a solution to the famine in many underdeveloped countries.
A B C
D
35. Because the residents had worked so diligent to renovate the old building, the manager had a party.
A B C D
36. John's wisdom teeth were troubling him, so he went to a dental surgeon to see about having them pull.
A B C D
37. Hardly he had entered the office when he realized that he had forgotten his wallet.
A B C
D

38. Suzy had better to change her study habits if she hopes to be admitted to a good university.
- A B
C D
39. The teacher told the students to don't discuss the take-home exam with each other.
- A B C
D
40. Some bacteria are extremely harmful, but anothers are regularly used in producing cheeses, crackers, and many other foods.
- A B
C D

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION SECTION. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK ON PARTS A AND B OF THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

SECTION 3 READING COMPREHENSION

Time: 55 Minutes
50 Questions

DIRECTIONS

In this section, you will read a number of passages. Each one is followed by approximately ten questions about it. For questions 1–50, choose the *one* best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, find the number of the question on your answer sheet, and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is *stated* or *implied* in that passage.

Questions 1 through 11 are based on the following passage.

- The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that (5) perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon. People of different cultures are more prone to contract certain illnesses because of the characteristic foods they consume.
- (10) That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates and nitrites (commonly used to preserve color in meats) as well as other food additives caused cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more (15) difficult all the time to know which ingredients on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful.
- The additives that we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to cattle and poultry, and because of

- this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows
- (20) Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to continue these procedures, the practices continue.
- (25) A healthy diet is directly related to good health. Often we are unaware of detrimental substances we ingest. Sometimes well-meaning farmers or others who do not realize the consequences add these substances to food without our knowledge.
- How has science done a disservice to people?
 - Because of science, disease caused by contaminated food has been virtually eradicated.
 - It has caused a lack of information concerning the value of food.
 - As a result of scientific intervention, some potentially harmful substances have been added to our food.
 - The scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not of vegetables.
 - The word "prone" in line 8 is nearest in meaning to

(A) supine	(C) healthy
(B) unlikely	(D) predisposed
 - What are nitrates used for?
 - They preserve flavor in packaged foods.
 - They preserve the color of meats.
 - They are the objects of research.
 - They cause the animals to become fatter.

- FDA means
 - Food Direct Additives
 - Final Difficult Analysis
 - Food and Drug Administration
 - Federal Dairy Additives
- The word "these" in line 13 refers to

(A) meats	(C) researchers
(B) colors	(D) nitrates and nitrites
- In line 13, the word "carcinogenic" is closest in meaning to

(A) trouble-making	(C) money-making
(B) color-retaining	(D) cancer-causing
- All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
 - drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons
 - some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals
 - researchers have known about the potential hazards of food additives for more than forty-five years
 - food may cause forty percent of the cancer in the world
- The word "additives" in line 13 is closest in meaning to

(A) added substances	(C) natural substances
(B) dangerous substances	(D) benign substances
- What is the best title for this passage?
 - Harmful and Harmless Substances in Food
 - Improving Health Through a Natural Diet
 - The Food You Eat Can Affect Your Health
 - Avoiding Injurious Substances in Food
- In line 3, the word "fit" is closest in meaning to

(A) athletic	(B) suitable	(C) tasty	(D) adaptable
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11. The fact that the topic has been known for some time is discussed in lines
 (A) 2-4 (B) 10-11 (C) 17-19 (D) 26-27

Questions 12 through 21 are based on the following passage.

The ancient Egyptians firmly believed in the afterlife. They spent their time on earth preparing for it. Elaborate rituals included preparing the burial site, providing for the deceased's material needs (food, clothing, jewelry, and tools of their trade), and preserving the corpse so that it would not decay. This preservation was accomplished through a process of mummification. The ancients left written accounts as to the execution of this process, and scientists have had to examine mummies and establish their own theories. The embalming process might have taken as long as seventy days for the pharaohs and nobility and only a few days for the poor.

The embalmers spread a variety of compounds of spices, and resins in and over the corpse to preserve it. They followed this with a prescribed wrapping, a procedure in which they wound strips of fine linen around, over, and under the body while placing various amulets within the wrappings to protect the deceased from harm on the journey to the afterlife. They also painted resins over the wrapped linen. Finally, a pharaoh or noble would have been encased in a wooden box before being placed in a sarcophagus.

- (5) tools of their trade), and preserving the corpse so that it would not decay. This preservation was accomplished through a process of mummification. The ancients left written accounts as to the execution of this process, and scientists have had to examine mummies and establish their own theories. The embalming process might have taken as long as seventy days for the pharaohs and nobility and only a few days for the poor.
- (10) own theories. The embalming process might have taken as long as seventy days for the pharaohs and nobility and only a few days for the poor.
- (15) followed this with a prescribed wrapping, a procedure in which they wound strips of fine linen around, over, and under the body while placing various amulets within the wrappings to protect the deceased from harm on the journey to the afterlife. They also painted resins over the wrapped linen. Finally, a pharaoh or noble would have been encased in a wooden box before being placed in a sarcophagus.

12. How have we been able to learn about the mummification process?
 (A) Accurate records have been handed down to us.
 (B) Interviews with embalmers who still use the process have revealed the secret.
 (C) After studying mummies, scientists have developed their own theories.
 (D) Chemical analysis of the compounds has led us to an explanation of the method used.
13. The word "they" in line 19 refers to
 (A) embalmers (C) pharaohs
 (B) spices (D) the poor
14. The embalming process can best be described as
 (A) lengthy and complicated
 (B) short and simple
 (C) strict and unflinching
 (D) wild and terrifying
15. The word "decay" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
 (A) die (C) embalm
 (B) deteriorate (D) rejuvenate
16. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
 (A) bodies were preserved as a matter of religious belief
 (B) all mummification took seventy days to complete
 (C) special compounds were used to embalm the bodies
 (D) it has been difficult to determine the process used
17. Why did the ancient Egyptians mummify the deceased?
 (A) To preserve the body from destruction
 (B) To scare tomb robbers
 (C) To encase the body in a sarcophagus
 (D) To protect the body from harm on the journey to the afterlife

18. It can be inferred that the Egyptians buried food, clothing, jewels, and tools with the deceased because
 (A) the family did not want anyone else to share them
 (B) that was the wish of the deceased
 (C) they were afraid
 (D) the deceased would need them while enroute to the afterlife
19. The word "amulets" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
 (A) weapons (B) coins (C) charms (D) curses
20. In line 6, "accomplished" is closest in meaning to
 (A) performed (C) reproduced
 (B) forsaken (D) dwindled
21. The distinction between mummification of bodies from different classes is explained in lines
 (A) 2-6 (B) 10-12 (C) 13-14 (D) 15-17

Questions 22 through 30 are based on the following passage.

- A tapeworm is a parasite that lives in the intestines of humans and animals. Some tapeworms attach themselves to the intestinal wall by means of suckers in their heads. Others float freely in the intestines and absorb food through the walls of their bodies.
- (5) A tapeworm consists of numerous segments. When a new segment forms, the older ones move to the back of the animal. Each segment contains hermaphroditic sexual organs (that is, male and female organs). The uterus of each segment fills with eggs, which develop into embryos. Generally, when the eggs are ready to hatch, the segment breaks off and is eliminated through the host's excretory system. These embryos hatch, develop into larvae, and grow to adults only if ingested by an intermediate host.
- (10) One may be infected by tapeworms by eating under-

- cooked beef, pork, or fish. Symptoms include irregular appetite, abdominal discomfort, anemia, weakness, and nervousness.
22. The passage implies that all of the following are true EXCEPT
 (A) an embryo will cease to develop if not ingested by a host
 (B) a tapeworm will continue to live even when segments break off
 (C) the segment farthest back on the tail is the oldest
 (D) tapeworms always float freely in the digestive system
23. The word "eliminated" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
 (A) ingested (B) expelled (C) eaten (D) grown
24. A hermaphrodite is
 (A) a tapeworm
 (B) a segment containing an embryo
 (C) a being that contains male and female sexual organs
 (D) an animal made of segments
25. The word "others" in line 4 refers to
 (A) segments (C) eggs
 (B) embryos (D) tapeworms
26. Which of the following is probably NOT a symptom of tapeworm infestation?
 (A) Unusual eating habits
 (B) Excitability
 (C) Deficiency of red blood cells
 (D) Euphoria
27. Which of the following statements is true?
 (A) A tapeworm uterus contains one egg.
 (B) Overcooked beef is a cause of tapeworms.
 (C) A male tapeworm must always be ingested before reproduction will occur.
 (D) Tapeworms vary in their methods of ingesting food.

28. What would be the best title for this reading passage?
 (A) Parasites
 (B) Reproduction of the Tapeworm
 (C) The Tapeworm, a Harmful Parasite
 (D) Segmented Parasites
29. A tapeworm attaches itself to the intestinal wall by
 (A) suction (B) liquid (C) food (D) teeth
30. In line 6, the word "segments" is closest in meaning to
 (A) types (B) sections (C) organs (D) worms

Questions 31 through 40 are based on the following passage.

After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universal destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895,

- (5) two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used in awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to humanity. Originally there were five awards in literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.
- (10) Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary from \$30,000 to \$125,000.
- Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.
- (20) No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

- The word "foresaw" in line 2 is nearest in meaning to
 (A) prevailed (C) prevented
 (B) postponed (D) predicted
32. The Nobel Prize was established in order to
 (A) recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity
 (B) resolve political differences
 (C) honor the inventor of dynamite
 (D) spend money
33. In which area have Americans received the most awards?
 (A) Literature (C) Economics
 (B) Peace (D) Science
34. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
 (A) awards vary in monetary value
 (B) ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate Nobel's invention
 (C) politics plays an important role in selecting the winners
 (D) a few individuals have won two awards
35. In how many fields are prizes bestowed?
 (A) 2 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 10
36. It is implied that Nobel's profession was in
 (A) economics (C) literature
 (B) medicine (D) science
37. In line 6, "worthwhile" is closest in meaning to
 (A) economic (C) trivial
 (B) prestigious (D) valuable
38. How much money did Nobel leave for the prizes?
 (A) \$30,000 (C) \$155,000
 (B) \$125,000 (D) \$9,000,000

39. What is the main idea of this passage?
 (A) Alfred Nobel became very rich when he invented dynamite.
 (B) Alfred Nobel created awards in six categories for contributions to humanity.
 (C) Alfred Nobel left all of his money to science.
 (D) Alfred Nobel made a lasting contribution to humanity.
40. The word "legacy" in line 11 means most nearly the same as
 (A) legend (B) bequest (C) prize (D) debt

Questions 41 through 50 are based on the following passage.

- Ever since humans have inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which hand motions stand for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists who are deaf, and the mute have had to resort to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are picturesque and exact and can be used internationally. Spelling, however, cannot.
- (10) Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.
- (15) Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingers), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.
- (20) While verbalization is the most common form of communication, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

41. Which of the following best summarizes this passage?
 (A) When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.
 (B) Everybody uses only one form of communication.
 (C) Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.
 (D) Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.
42. The word "these" in line 8 refers to
 (A) tourists
 (B) the deaf and the mute
 (C) thoughts and feelings
 (D) sign language motions
43. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
 (A) there are many forms of communication in existence today
 (B) verbalization is the most common form of communication
 (C) the deaf and mute use an oral form of communication
 (D) ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language
44. Which form other than oral speech would be most commonly used among blind people?
 (A) Picture signs (C) Body language
 (B) Braille (D) Signal flags
45. How many different forms of communication are mentioned here?
 (A) 5 (B) 7 (C) 9 (D) 11
46. The word "wink" in line 12 means most nearly the same as
 (A) close one eye briefly
 (B) close two eyes briefly
 (C) bob the head up and down
 (D) shake the head from side to side

47. Sign language is said to be very picturesque and exact and to be used internationally EXCEPT for
 (A) spelling (C) whole words
 (B) ideas (D) expressions
48. People need to communicate in order to
 (A) create language barriers
 (B) keep from reading with their fingertips
 (C) be picturesque and exact
 (D) express thoughts and feelings
49. What is the best title for the passage?
 (A) The Importance of Sign Language
 (B) The Many Forms of Communication
 (C) Ways of Expressing Feelings
 (D) Picturesque Symbols of Communication
50. Who would be MOST likely to use Morse code?
 (A) A scientist (C) An airline pilot
 (B) A spy (D) A telegrapher

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE EXAMINATION. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK IN THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

PRACTICE TEST 6

SECTION 1
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time: Approximately 30 Minutes
50 Questions

Section 1 has three parts. Each part has its own set of directions. Do not take notes while listening or make any marks on the test pages. Notetaking, underlining, or crossing out will be considered cheating on the actual TOEFL exam. Answer the questions following the conversations or talks based on what the speakers have *stated* or *implied*.

For Practice Test 6, restart your Listening Comprehension cassette immediately following Practice Test 5. On the actual TOEFL, you will be given extra time to go on to the next page when you finish a page in the Listening Comprehension section. In the following test, however, you will have only the 12 seconds given after each question. Turn the page as soon as you have marked your answer. Start the cassette now.

Part A

DIRECTIONS

In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The question will be *spoken* just one time. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

1. (A) Mark is fond of rare meat.
(B) Mark is angry at the chef.
(C) Mark dislikes rare meat.
(D) Mark doesn't want his meat cooked medium rare.
2. (A) The man doesn't like skim milk.
(B) The milk has turned bad.
(C) The man's check-cashing card has expired.
(D) The milk may turn sour if they don't drink it within next five days.
3. (A) He has other plans.
(B) He has a bad personality.
(C) He thinks it will be frightening.
(D) He doesn't have enough time.
4. (A) It has been in her family a long time.
(B) It is a family disgrace.
(C) Her mother doesn't like it.
(D) Her boyfriend gave it to her.
5. (A) It was cleaned.
(B) There was a large sale.
(C) The employees had to work very late.
(D) There was a robbery.
6. (A) She has good taste in clothes.
(B) Her choice is not suitable for the occasion.
(C) The skirt is pretty, but not the blouse.
(D) It is too elegant.
7. (A) Jack didn't visit them.
(B) Jack will not visit them because it's not on his way.
(C) They hope Jack will visit them.
(D) They are sure that Jack will visit them if he doesn't run out of time.

8. (A) She'll count the votes on the proposal.
(B) She'll support the man's proposal.
(C) She'll make the proposal herself.
(D) She'll back out of the proposal.
9. (A) At the jewelry store. (C) From a machine.
(B) From the purchaser. (D) Down the hall.
10. (A) It will rain later.
(B) It's probably not going to rain.
(C) It's raining now, but will probably stop.
(D) The rain has already stopped.
11. (A) The man should ask for advice.
(B) The man needs to make his own decision.
(C) The man should not buy the house.
(D) The man should make an offer.
12. (A) Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
(B) Saturday and Sunday.
(C) Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.
(D) Monday, Friday, and Saturday.
13. (A) It was hard for her to learn so much material.
(B) She learned the difficult extremes.
(C) She wasn't able to materialize the difficulties.
(D) She found the material after a difficult search.
14. (A) He studied because it was a nice day.
(B) He didn't study because it was a very nice day.
(C) He studied in spite of the beautiful weather.
(D) He likes to study when the weather is nice.

15. (A) She found a hard seat because the theater was dark.
 (B) She couldn't find a seat in the dark.
 (C) She couldn't seat her friends.
 (D) She had some difficulty finding a seat.
16. (A) After the class had begun, some of the brazen students entered the room.
 (B) There were three dozen students in the class after it had begun.
 (C) There were 24 students in the class after it had begun.
 (D) The dozen people in the room were doubling, as students.
17. (A) He expected the professor to contradict himself.
 (B) He had expected the professor to cancel the class.
 (C) He was contrary with the professor.
 (D) He hadn't expected the professor to cancel class.
18. (A) In a butcher shop. (C) In a pharmacy.
 (B) In a bakery. (D) In an ice-cream shop.
19. (A) He won the trophy.
 (B) He's a minister.
 (C) He sprained his ankle.
 (D) He broke his arm.
20. (A) In the winter. (C) In September.
 (B) In July. (D) In April.
21. (A) The speakers may cause Katie to be late.
 (B) She will be here shortly.
 (C) The speakers will probably be late if she doesn't arrive soon.
 (D) She probably forgot the appointment.

22. (A) Go to a party either Friday or Saturday night.
 (B) Go to a party if the weather is good.
 (C) Go to a party on both Friday and Saturday nights.
 (D) Not go to a party because of the weather.
23. (A) Helen hates to eat fish.
 (B) Helen often fishes with her husband, but she doesn't like it.
 (C) Helen hates her husband after he has been fishing.
 (D) Helen likes to eat fish, but her husband likes to fish too much.
24. (A) Karl enjoys painting puzzles.
 (B) Karl's expression puzzled the woman.
 (C) Karl was confused.
 (D) Karl expressed the woman's face in a puzzle.
25. (A) He must exhaust the runner.
 (B) He was probably very tired after running.
 (C) The rum made him sleepy.
 (D) He must run after the thief.
26. (A) He can probably see her tomorrow afternoon.
 (B) Tomorrow at noon she will see him.
 (C) She may see him now, but she'll be too busy tomorrow.
 (D) He must pay his last bill if he wants to see her.
27. (A) Sally's friends have very bad habits.
 (B) Sally doesn't have many friends because she is spiteful.
 (C) Sally has many friends although she has bad habits.
 (D) Bad people are avoided by Sally.
28. (A) The houses are too simple to cost so much.
 (B) It is easy to pay for a nice house.
 (C) They don't have enough money for a new house because of the high prices.
 (D) They can afford a new house now, but not next year.

29. (A) It should have closed yesterday, but it will close in two days.
 (B) It closes two days from now.
 (C) It closed two days ago.
 (D) Registration for the class is late.
30. (A) She didn't know that they had changed plans.
 (B) Their change in plans didn't affect her plans.
 (C) She didn't tell them when she changed plans.
 (D) She didn't know that they had changed the schedule of the planes.

GO ON TO PART B

Part B

DIRECTIONS

In Part B, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will be asked some questions. The conversations and questions will be *spoken* just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

31. (A) He's lost his job as a chef.
 (B) He can't keep up with new trends.
 (C) He hurt himself exercising.
 (D) He is overweight.

32. (A) Limit fats and keep working out in the gym.
 (B) Eat carbohydrates.
 (C) Stop eating dessert.
 (D) Do a breathing program.
33. (A) Eat yogurt.
 (B) Read a good book.
 (C) Snack on low-fat vegetables.
 (D) Take long walks.
34. (A) Take home leftovers from a salad bar.
 (B) Read books on dieting.
 (C) Bring lunch from home.
 (D) Skip lunch.
35. (A) Co-authors of a book.
 (B) Librarian-researcher.
 (C) Biographer-book buyer.
 (D) Professor-student.
36. (A) France. (B) Chile. (C) Mexico. (D) Spain.
37. (A) Painter. (C) Sociology professor.
 (B) World traveler. (D) Writer.
38. (A) Chile. (C) Germany.
 (B) France. (D) Canada.

GO ON TO PART C

Part C

DIRECTIONS

In Part C, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will be asked some questions. The talks and questions will be asked one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in this test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

- 39. (A) There was not much wind.
(B) There was no way of controlling them.
(C) It was hard to get off the ground.
(D) They were too heavy.
- 40. (A) Germany.
(B) France.
(C) United States
(D) England.
- 41. (A) A French clockmaker.
(B) Von Zeppelin.
(C) A French count.
(D) Blimp.
- 42. (A) Germany.
(B) England.
(C) United States.
(D) France.
- 43. (A) The airships were used for wartime purposes.
(B) They were afraid because of the tragedy of the *Hindenburg*.
(C) The newer models were too small.
(D) They were difficult to control.
- 44. (A) Elephants.
(B) Rabbits.
(C) Bears.
(D) Tigers.

- 45. (A) Butterflies.
(B) Mice.
(C) Spiders.
(D) Turtles.
- 46. (A) Disease
(B) Speed.
(C) Size.
(D) Fur.
- 47. (A) Beasts.
(B) Herbivorous.
(C) Carnivorous.
(D) Dinosaurs.
- 48. (A) 180 million years ago.
(B) 60 million years ago.
(C) 16 million years ago.
(D) 50 million years ago.
- 49. (A) By excavating sites.
(B) By reconstructing skeletons.
(C) By observing them closely.
(D) By living with them.
- 50. (A) Scientists have studied them for centuries.
(B) They were meat eating as well as plant eating.
(C) They wandered the earth for millions of years.
(D) They lived on land, in the sea, and in the sky.

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION.
GO ON TO SECTION 2.

SECTION 2
STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time: 25 Minutes
40 Questions

Part A

DIRECTIONS

Questions 1–15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), or (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. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

1. George did not do well in the class because _____
 (A) he studied bad
 (B) he was not good studywise
 (C) he was a badly student
 (D) he failed to study properly
2. This university's programs _____ those of Harvard.
 (A) come second after
 (B) are second only to
 (C) are first except for
 (D) are in second place from
3. The more she worked, _____
 (A) the less she achieved
 (B) she achieved not enough
 (C) she did not achieve enough
 (D) she was achieving less

- _____ the best car to buy is a Mercedes Benz.
 (A) Because of its durability and economy,
 (B) Because it lasts a long time, and it is very economical,
 (C) Because of its *durability* and it is economical,
 (D) Because *durability* and economywise it is better than all the others,

5. When Henry arrived home after a hard day at work,

- (A) his wife was sleeping
 (B) his wife slept
 (C) his wife has slept
 (D) his wife has been sleeping

6. He gave _____
 (A) to the class a *tough assignment*
 (B) the class a tough assignment
 (C) a tough assignment for the class
 (D) an assignment very tough to the class

7. People all over the world are starving _____
 (A) greater in numbers
 (B) in more numbers
 (C) more numerously
 (D) in greater numbers

8. It was *not until* she arrived in class _____ realized she had forgotten her book.
 (A) and she
 (B) when she
 (C) she
 (D) that she

9. John has not been able to recall where _____
 (A) does she live
 (B) she lives
 (C) did she live
 (D) lived the girl
10. Ben would have studied medicine if he _____ medical school.
 (A) could be able to enter
 (B) had been admitted
 (C) was admitted
 (D) were admitted
11. He entered a university _____
 (A) when he had sixteen years
 (B) when sixteen years were his age
 (C) at the age of sixteen
 (D) at age sixteen years old
12. The jurors were told to _____
 (A) talk all they wanted
 (B) make lots of expressions
 (C) speak freely
 (D) talk with their minds open
13. Those students do not like to read novels, _____ books.
 (A) in any case
 (B) forgetting about
 (C) leaving out of the question
 (D) much less
14. He _____ looked forward to the new venture.
 (A) eagerly
 (B) with great eagerness
 (C) eagernessly
 (D) in a state of increasing eagerness

15. The families were told to evacuate their houses immediately _____
 (A) at the time when the water began to go up
 (B) when the water began to rise
 (C) when up was going the water
 (D) in the time when the water raised

GO ON TO PART B

Part B

DIRECTIONS

In questions 16—40, 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. Most Americans would not be happy without a color television, two cars, and working at an extra job.
 A B C D
17. The lion has long been a symbol of strength, power, and it is very cruel.
 A B C D
18. All the scouts got themselves ready for the long camping trip by spending their weekends living in the open.
 A B C D

19. Nobody had known before the presentation that Sue and her sister will receive the awards for outstanding scholarship.
20. In 1927, Charles Lindbergh was the first to fly solo nonstop from New York to Paris in such short time.
21. Until his last class at the university in 1978, Bob always turns in all of his assignments on time.
22. When I last saw Janet, she hurried to her next class on the other side of the campus and did not have time to talk.
23. Before we returned from swimming in the river near the camp, someone had stole our clothes, and we had to walk back with our towels around us.
24. Patrick was very late getting home last night, and unfortunately for him, the dog barking woke everyone up.
25. He has been hoped for a raise for the last four months, but his boss is reluctant to give him one.

26. After driving for twenty miles, he suddenly realized that he has been driving in the wrong direction.
27. The Department of Foreign Languages are not located in the new building opposite the old one.
28. The Nobel Prize winner, accompanied by her husband and children, are staying in Sweden until after the presentation.
29. Neither of the scout leaders know how to trap wild animals or how to prepare them for mounting.
30. Those of you who signed up for Dr. Daniel's anthropology class should get their books as soon as possible.
31. I put my new book of zoology here on the desk a few minutes ago, but I cannot seem to find it.
32. Marta being chosen as the most outstanding student on her campus made her parents very happy.

33. Jane said she would borrow me her new movie camera if wanted to use it on my trip to Europe.
34. When Cliff was sick with the flu, his mother made him to eat chicken soup and rest in bed.
35. My cousin composes not only the music, but also sings the songs for the major Broadway musicals.
36. The geology professor showed us a sample about volcanic which dated back seven hundred years.
37. The girl whom my cousin married was used to be a chorist for the Rockettes in Radio City Music Hall in New York.
38. Ralph has called his lawyer last night to tell him about his problems, but was told that the lawyer had gone to a lecture.
39. Some bumper stickers are very funny and make us laugh, yet another can make us angry because of their ridiculousness.

40. The results of the test proved to Fred and me that we needed to study harder and watch less movies on television if we wanted to receive scholarships.

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION SECTION. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK ON PARTS A AND □ OF THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

SECTION 3
READING COMPREHENSION

Time: 55 Minutes
50 Questions

DIRECTIONS

In this section, you will read a number of passages. Each one is followed by approximately ten questions about it. For questions 1—50, choose the *one* best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, find the number of the question on your answer sheet, and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or *implied* in that passage.

Questions 1 through 10 are based on the following reading passage.

The First Amendment to the American Constitution declares freedom of the press to all people. Although this right was not officially adopted until 1791, the famous Zenger trial of 1735 laid the groundwork for insuring this (5) precious freedom.

John Peter Zenger emigrated as a teenager from Germany. In 1733, he began publishing the *New York Weekly Journal*. The following year, he was arrested for writing a story about the crown-appointed governor of New York.

(10) While Zenger was imprisoned for nine months, his wife dutifully published the newspaper every day, bravely telling the truth about the corrupt government officials sent by the king to govern the colonies.

Finally Zenger's long-awaited trial took place. The hostile judge dismissed Zenger's local lawyers, making it (15) necessary for his wife to seek out Andrew Hamilton, a prominent Philadelphia lawyer. Persuaded by Hamilton,

the jury bravely returned a not-guilty verdict, defying the judge's orders for a conviction.

(20) As a result of determination and bravery on the part of the colonists, a lasting victory for freedom of the press was gained by a young immigrant.

1 John Peter Zenger was a
(A) corrupt governor of New York
(B) famous lawyer
(C) brave newspaper publisher
(D) hostile judge

2. What political problem existed in the colonies at that time?
(A) Government officials were corrupt.
(B) Newspapers exaggerated the truth about the political officials.
(C) Lawyers were hostile to witnesses.
(D) All newspaper publishers were imprisoned.

3. How long did it take after the Zenger trial before the concept of freedom of the press was officially adopted?
(A) 9 months (C) 56 years
(B) 1 year (D) 58 years

4. All of the following are true EXCEPT
(A) despite Zenger's imprisonment, his newspaper continued to be published
(B) Andrew Hamilton encouraged the jury to fight for freedom
(C) the jury obeyed the judge's orders and convicted Zenger
(D) the king controlled the colonies through his own appointed rulers

5. Why was Peter Zenger arrested?
(A) He emigrated from Germany.
(B) His wife published his newspaper for him.
(C) He wrote a story about the governor of New York.
(D) He persuaded a jury to defy the judge's orders.

6. It can be inferred that the judge was hostile toward Peter Zenger because the judge
 (A) represented the ideas of the king
 (B) hated newspaper publishers
 (C) didn't like interference with the Constitution
 (D) had appointed the governor about whom Zenger wrote
7. The word "defying" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
 (A) altering (C) disregarding
 (B) defecting (D) defending
8. In line 11, the word "dutifully" is closest in meaning to
 (A) faithfully (C) unfortunately
 (B) carelessly (D) vigorously
9. The main idea of this passage is
 (A) Andrew Hamilton gave Americans freedom of the press
 (B) Peter Zenger's persistent fight paved the way for freedom of the press
 (C) judges don't always get juries to agree with them
 (D) Peter Zenger's trial prepared the way for jurors to defy judges' orders
10. The passage indicates that the governor was appointed by the monarch of another country in lines
 (A) 3-5 (B) 6-8 (C) 8-9 (D) 14-16

Questions 11 through 20 are based on the following passage.

The period commonly known as the Renaissance (1400-1600) began in Florence, Italy. It represented a renewed interest in Greek and Roman art and literature. The greatest achievements in art during this period were the perfection of depth perspective, use of colors, and effects of light and shadow. Artists across Europe improved on the ancient artists' techniques as no other period had done. The

- learned were studying Greek and Roman to read the ancient literary classics. There were many advances in science and technology, discoveries in the New World, and changes in religion. The growth of universities throughout Europe helped create a more educated middle class that was to take over running the government within the following centuries. Europe had come out of the Dark Ages. This idea of rebirth in learning characterized other epochs in history in different parts of the world.
- (10) In A.D. 800, Charlemagne became king of the Franks and initiated the Carolingian renaissance, which lasted until the end of the ninth century. This period saw beautiful and more modern cities patterned on Roman architecture. Charlemagne stimulated learning and the development of the arts, sponsored a palace academy, established a curriculum in schools for the nobility, created libraries (a carryover from Alexandria Egypt of 323 B.C.), and changed writing to an improved style of script.
- (15) Kievan Russia also enjoyed a century of rebirth some two hundred years later under the able rule of Yaroslav the Wise. Like Charlemagne, he founded schools, established libraries, and brought about many architectural achievements.

- (20) 11. Which was the earliest period of rebirth mentioned?
 (A) Russian (C) Carolingian
 (B) Italian (D) Roman
- (25) 12. Which city did Charlemagne look upon as a model for his architectural improvements?
 (A) Kiev (B) Rome (C) Carolingian (D) Frank
- (30)

13. All of the following are mentioned as characteristics of periods of renaissance EXCEPT
 (A) maintaining the status quo
 (B) improved education
 (C) architectural advances
 (D) the creation of libraries
14. What can we assume about Yaroslav?
 (A) He was demented.
 (B) He was a competent leader.
 (C) He was inept.
 (D) He was cruel.
15. The word "carryover" in line 23 means most nearly the same as
 (A) remnant (C) innovation
 (B) residue (D) barbarism
16. According to the passage, what do all three periods have in common?
 (A) A concern for education and learning
 (B) A desire for advanced science and technology
 (C) An aversion to new libraries
 (D) An interest in traveling throughout the world
17. What does the word "renaissance" mean in the context of these three civilizations?
 (A) Improving on the basic principles of past cultures
 (B) Trying to do everything as the ancients had done
 (C) Helping to maintain Roman culture at any cost
 (D) Tearing down existing buildings and using Roman architectural techniques for new ones
18. Which of the renaissance periods lasted the longest?
 (A) Italian (C) Alexandrian
 (B) Carolingian (D) Kievan

19. Which renaissance had the most widespread and lasting effect on future generations?
 (A) Italian (C) Alexandrian
 (B) Kievan (D) Carolingian
20. The main idea of this passage is that
 (A) throughout history there has been a rebirth of ideas and an effort to copy without creating anything new
 (B) only western Europe was interested in rebirth
 (C) the periods of rebirth saw greater advances for each culture
 (D) rebirth of a culture does not depend on outside influences

Questions 21 through 29 are based on the following passage.

Gelatin is a protein substance that comes from the skins and bones of animals. Most people know it as the substance used to make a jellylike salad or dessert. Not only is it useful in making these foods, but it is also beneficial to the consumer because of its high protein content. *Gelatin* is also commonly used in the photographic industry and in making medicinal capsules.

The process for producing gelatin is a long and complex one. In the processing of gelatin made from bones (which varies slightly from that of gelatin made from skin), the grease first must be eliminated. Then the bones are soaked in a solution of hydrochloric acid in order to rid them of minerals and washed several times in water. Next, the bones are placed in distilled water, heated to over 90°F for a few hours, placed in fresh distilled water, and then heated again at a little over 100°F. A fluid forms from this heating, and it is concentrated, chilled, and sliced. Finally, it is dried and ground. In its final form, gelatin is white, tasteless, and odorless.

21. It can be inferred from this reading passage that
 (A) one could easily make gelatin at home
 (B) it is necessary to add minerals to the gelatin
 (C) fat aids in making good gelatin
 (D) gelatin is useful for elderly and ill people because it is easy to chew and high in protein
22. The word "fluid" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
 (A) liquid (C) hard material
 (B) distilled water (D) substance
23. Which of the following is true?
 (A) Gelatin made from skin is produced in the same way as that made from bones.
 (B) Grease probably does not aid in producing gelatin.
 (C) The chemical used in making gelatin comes off the surface of the bones by rinsing with water.
 (D) When the gelatin is dried, it is in powder form.
24. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
 (A) The Process of Making Gelatin
 (B) Protein Foods
 (C) Uses for Bones
 (D) A Great Dessert
25. All of the following industries are mentioned as using gelatin EXCEPT
 (A) the lawn care industry
 (B) the photographic industry
 (C) the pharmaceutical industry
 (D) the food industry
26. According to the passage, why is eating gelatin healthy?
 (A) It does not damage the teeth.
 (B) It is low fat.
 (C) It is protein rich.
 (D) It has no animal byproducts.

27. The word "ground" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
 (A) refrigerated (C) putrified
 (B) pulverized (D) dirtied
28. Why would gelatin be useful for medicine capsules?
 (A) It tastes good.
 (B) It is a natural substance that is easy to digest.
 (C) it is easy to make and thus inexpensive.
 (D) It won't melt at high temperatures.
29. The word "that" in line 10 refers to
 (A) gelatin (B) processing (C) skin (D) bones

Questions 30 through 41 are based on the following passage.

In recent years, scientific and technological developments have drastically changed human life on our planet, as well as our views both of ourselves as individuals in society and of the universe as a whole. Perhaps one of the most profound (5) developments of the 1970s was the discovery of recombinant DNA technology, which allows scientists to introduce genetic material (or genes) from one organism into another. In its simplest form, the technology requires the isolation of a piece of DNA, either directly from the DNA of the (10) organism under study or artificially synthesized from an RNA template by using a viral enzyme called reverse transcriptase. This piece of DNA is then ligated to a fragment of bacterial DNA which has the capacity to replicate itself independently. The recombinant molecule (15) thus produced can be introduced into the common intestinal bacterium *Escherichia coli*, which can be grown in very large amounts in synthetic media. Under proper conditions, the foreign gene will not only replicate in the bacteria, but also express itself, through the process of transcription and (20) translation, to give rise to large amounts of the specific protein coded by the foreign gene.

- The technology has already been successfully applied in the production of several therapeutically important biomolecules, such as insulin, interferon, and growth hormones.
- (25) Many other important applications are under detailed investigation in laboratories throughout the world.
30. Recombinant DNA technology consists primarily of
 - (A) producing several therapeutically important biomolecules
 - (B) giving rise to large amounts of protein
 - (C) introducing genetic material from one organism into another
 - (D) using aviral enzyme called reverse transcriptase
 31. The word "profound" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) significant
 - (B) boring
 - (C) dangerous
 - (D) secret
 32. In line 8, the word "isolation" is closest in meaning to
 - (A) destruction
 - (B) duplication
 - (C) segregation
 - (D) study
 33. Recombinant DNA technology has been used in the production of all of the following biomolecules EXCEPT
 - (A) growth hormones
 - (B) *Escherichia coli*
 - (C) interferon
 - (D) insulin
 34. In line 10, "artificially" is closest in meaning to
 - (A) correctly
 - (B) synthetically
 - (C) artistically
 - (D) carefully
 35. The word "ligated" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) intersected
 - (B) cut
 - (C) elevated
 - (D) bound

36. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - (A) The foreign gene will replicate in the bacteria, but it will not express itself through transcription and translation.
 - (B) The bacterium *Escherichia coli* can be grown in large amounts in synthetic media.
 - (C) Research continues in an effort to find other uses for this technology.
 - (D) Recombinant DNA technology is a recent development.
37. In line 13, the word "fragment" is nearest in meaning to
 - (A) particle
 - (B) reproduction
 - (C) opposite
 - (D) large piece
38. The word "capacity" in line 13 is nearest in meaning to
 - (A) hormones
 - (B) technology
 - (C) ability
 - (D) space
39. Expression of a gene in *Escherichia coli* requires
 - (A) the viral enzyme reverse transcriptase
 - (B) the processes of transcription and translation
 - (C) production of insulin and other biomolecules
 - (D) that the bacteria be grown in a synthetic media
40. The term "recombinant" is used because
 - (A) by ligation, a recombinant molecule is produced, which has the capacity of replication
 - (B) the technique requires the combination of several types of technology
 - (C) by ligation, a recombinant protein is produced; part of whole amino acids come from each different organism
 - (D) *Escherichia coli* is a recombinant organism
41. The word "replicate" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) reproduce
 - (B) join
 - (C) reside
 - (D) coexist

Questions 42 through 50 are based on the following passage.

Of the six outer planets, Mars, commonly called the Red Planet, is the closest to Earth. Mars, 4,200 miles in diameter and 55 percent of the size of Earth, is 34,600,000 miles from Earth, and 141,000,000 miles from the Sun. It takes this (5) planet, along with its two moons, Phobos and Deimos, 1.88 years to circle the Sun, compared to 365 days for the Earth.

For many years, Mars had been thought of as the planet with the man-made canals, supposedly discovered by an Italian astronomer, Schiaparelli, in 1877. With the United States spacecraft Viking I's landing on Mars in 1976, the (10) man-made canal theory was proven to be only a myth.

Viking I, after landing on the soil of Mars, performed many scientific experiments and took numerous pictures. The pictures showed that the red color of the planet is due (15) to the reddish, rocky Martian soil. No biological life was found, though it had been speculated by many scientists. The Viking also monitored many weather changes including violent dust storms. Some water vapor, polar ice, and permafrost (frost below the surface) were found, indicating (20) that at one time there were significant quantities of water on this distant planet. Evidence collected by the spacecraft shows some present volcanic action, though the volcanoes are believed to be dormant, if not extinct.

42. All of the following are true EXCEPT

- (A) Mars has two moons
- (B) it takes longer for Mars to circle the sun than it takes Earth
- (C) Martian soil is rocky
- (D) Mars is larger than Earth

43. Man-made canals were supposedly discovered by

- (A) Viking I
- (B) Schiaparelli
- (C) Phobos
- (D) Martian

44. The word "supposedly" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
(A) actually (C) formerly
(B) presumably (D) unquestionably

45. Mars has been nicknamed
(A) Viking I (C) Deimos
(B) the Red Planet (D) Martian

46. In line 11, the word "myth" is closest in meaning to
(A) fact (B) event (C) legend (D) enigma

47. The Viking I exploration accomplished all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) performing scientific experiments
- (B) collecting information showing volcanic action
- (C) monitoring weather conditions
- (D) discovering large quantities of polar ice and permafrost

48. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Fairly recent studies of this planet reveal data that contradict previously held theories.
- (B) Very little of the Martian landscape has changed over the years.
- (C) Scientists are only speculating about the Red Planet.
- (D) Scientists are no longer interested in the planet because there is no life on it.

49. The word "monitored" in line 17 is nearest in meaning to
(A) programmed (C) censored
(B) televised (D) observed

50. The word "dormant" in line 23 is closest in meaning to
(A) dangerous (C) erupting
(B) inactive (D) significant

STOP. THIS IS THE END OF THE EXAMINATION. IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS UP, CHECK YOUR WORK IN THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.

HOW TO USE PART V

Part V contains answers and explanations for the six practice tests, scripts for the listening comprehension sections, answer keys that are cross-referenced to grammar review pages in Part III, and scoring charts to help you see your strengths and weaknesses. In order to improve your score, you **MUST** analyze your mistakes and strive to avoid making the same errors again. **MAKE FULL USE OF THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO IMPROVE YOUR PERFORMANCE.** Follow this step-by-step procedure.

- First turn to the *answer keys* to check your results. Then turn to the *Analysis-Scoring Sheet* for the test you have taken and fill in the number of questions that you got **CORRECT** in each section. Follow the directions to figure your total converted score. Which section did you do best in? Which section did you do worst in? The section in which you received your lowest score is the section which you must work hardest on improving.
- If you did poorly on the listening comprehension, *study the script* carefully, comparing the questions that you heard to what you read on paper. *Listen to the tape again* to see if you can now hear more clearly. If there are vocabulary items, idiomatic expressions, or grammatical constructions that are causing you to make mistakes in listening, look them up and study them again. Use your dictionary for expressions that were not covered in this guide.
- If you did poorly in the grammar section, you must *look back at the rule and study it again* until you can recognize such a problem immediately. Most grammar explanations contain a shortened version of the rule, and the answer keys are cross-referenced by page number. The page numbers refer to rules and examples in Part III that you should study again. Sometimes there are several page numbers because the sentence contains several different problems.
- For the reading comprehension questions, *look at the explanations and refer back to the reading* itself to understand why you missed the question. The explanation will often tell you in which sentence the material necessary to answer the question can be found. Remember that generally the words in the questions and the words in the text

are not exactly the same. Be sure that you understand the meaning of each reading selection and question and that you learn any new vocabulary words that you run across.

- Always look back at questions that you missed to see whether you could answer them correctly now that you have restudied.

CONVERTED SCORE SHEET

To use this chart, find the number in the raw score column that corresponds to your total CORRECT answers on each section. The converted score in each section is listed to the right of the raw score. Transfer each of the three converted scores to the Practice Test Analysis-Scoring Sheet that precedes the explanation section for each practice test. Follow the directions given there to determine your total converted score. The highest possible score on the tests in this guide is 673; the lowest is 223. On the actual TOEFL the scores may range from 700 to 200.

Raw Score	Converted Scores		
	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
50	68		67
49	66		66
48	64		65
47	63		63
46	62		61
45	61		60
44	60		59
43	59		58
42	58		57
41	57		56

Raw Score	Converted Scores		
	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
40	56	67	55
39	56	66	54
38	55	64	53
37	54	63	52
36	53	61	51
35	52	59	50
34	52	58	49
33	51	57	49
32	50	55	48
31	50	54	48

Raw Score	Converted Scores		
	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
30	56	53	47
29	56	52	47
28	55	51	46
27	54	50	45
26	53	49	45
25	52	48	44
24	52	47	43
23	51	46	42
22	50	45	41
21	50	44	41
20	43	43	40
19	43	42	39
18	42	41	38
17	41	40	37
16	41	39	36

Raw Score	Converted Scores		
	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
15	40	38	35
14	39	37	34
13	38	36	33
12	37	35	32
11	36	34	31
10	34	33	30
9	33	32	29
8	32	30	28
7	31	29	28
6	30	28	27
5	29	26	26
4	28	25	25
3	27	24	24
2	26	22	23
1	25	20	22

PRACTICE TEST 1

ANSWER KEY FOR PRACTICE TEST 1

After some answers in this answer key, you will find numbers in italic type. These are page numbers in Part III where you will find review material for these questions. Although any one question may involve several different rules and concepts, these page numbers refer to important areas you should review if you have missed a question or are not sure of the material involved. Make full use of these page number references and of the index to direct your personal review.

Section 1: Listening Comprehension

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

Section 2: Structure and Written Expression

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. (C)39 | 21. (D)62 |
| 2. (D)52 | 22. (B) 44-49 |
| 3. (D) 74-75 | 23. (B) 65-67 |
| 4. (C)102-103 | 24. (D) 204-206, 212-215 |
| 5. (C) 132 | 25. (D) 100-101 |
| 6. (B)112, 153-154 | 26. (A) 167-170 |
| 7. (B) 212-215 | 27. (B) 224-226 |
| 8. (D) 52-53, 100-101 | 28. (C) 104 |
| 9. (D) 183-184 | 29. (C)54 |
| 10. (D)98 | 30. (D)100-101 |
| 11. (C) 204-206 31. | 31. (D) 123-124 |
| 12. (B) 44-49, 74-75 | 32. (A) 47 |
| 13. (C) 94 | 33. (D) 44-49 |
| 14. (C) 44-49 | 34. (A) 76 |
| 15. (D) 96-98 | 35. (A) 44-49 |
| 16. (C) 280-281 | 36. (A) 152 |
| 17. (A) 44-49 | 37. (B) 44-49 |
| 18. (D) 229 | 38. (B) 277-278 |
| 19. (D)62 | 39. (A) 280-281 |
| 20. (A) 102-103 | 40. (A) 39 |

Section 3: Reading Comprehension

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

PRACTICE TEST 1: ANALYSIS-SCORING SHEET

Use the chart below to spot your strengths and weaknesses in each test section and to arrive at your total converted score. Fill in your number of correct answers for each section in the space provided. Refer to the Converted Score Sheet on page 496 to find your converted score for each section and enter those numbers on the chart. Find the sum of your converted scores, multiply that sum by 10, and divide by 3.

Example: If raw scores are then converted scores are
 Section 1: 33 51
 Section 2: 26 49
 Section 3: 38 53

Sum of Converted Scores 153
 Times 10 = 1,530
 Divided by 3 = 510 = Total Converted Score

This will give you the approximate score that you would obtain if this were an actual TOEFL. Remember that your score here may possibly be higher than the score that you might receive on an actual TOEFL simply because you are studying the elements of the test shortly before taking each test. The score is intended only to give you a general idea of approximately what your actual score will be.

	Total Possible	Total Correct	Converted Score
Section 1: Listening Comprehension	50		
Section 2: Structure and Written Expression	40		
Section 3: Reading Comprehension	50		
TOTALS	140		

Sum of Converted Scores _____
 Times 10 = _____
 Divided by 3 = _____ = Total Converted Score

SECTION 1: LISTENING COMPREHENSION SCRIPT

Part A

1. Man: I hear Jan isn't teaching here this term.
 Woman: That's right. She was fired.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about Jan?
2. Man: Nancy, I heard you were late for class this morning.
 Woman: I overslept and missed the bus.
 Third Voice: Why does the woman say she was late?
3. Woman: I heard on the radio that the eastbound lanes of Interstate 4 are closed.
 Man: Yes, a tractor-trailer jackknifed and caused a huge pileup.
 Third Voice: What are the speakers discussing?
4. Man: What do you think of Professor Conrad's class?
 Woman: Well, his lectures are interesting enough, but I think he could choose more appropriate questions for the tests.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about Professor Conrad's class?
5. Woman: Are you going to watch the movie on TV tonight?
 Man: No, I think I'll watch the soccer game and then the documentary on volcanoes.
 Third Voice: What does the man say is the first program he is planning to watch?

6. Man: Where did Suzanne come from?
 Woman: She was born in Switzerland and grew up in Sweden, but she's a citizen of England.
 Third Voice: Which country does the woman say is Suzanne's present home?
7. Woman: Karen is entering Stetson University this fall.
 Man: So she did apply.
 Third Voice: What had the man assumed about Karen?
8. Man: Why are you wearing that cream all over your arms?
 Woman: I ate wild berries at the picnic last week, and I broke out in a rash.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say happened to her?
9. Woman: Would you please spell your name for me, sir?
 Man: Sure. W-I-double T-N-E-R.
 Third Voice: How does the man say he spells his last name?
10. Woman: I have to go out of town for a meeting tomorrow, and I need somebody to work for me.
 Man: Sure. I could use the extra hours!
 Third Voice: What is the man probably going to do?
11. Woman: Louie, how did your football team do last season?
 Man: We won three, lost five, and tied twice.
 Third Voice: How many games does the man say his team tied?
12. Woman: Do you know what happened to Sally?
 Man: She couldn't find the classroom until after the class had begun.
 Third Voice: What does the man say happened to Sally?

13. Woman: Did April visit you in the hospital when you were ill?
 Man: No, but it was certainly kind of her to send me flowers.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about the flowers?
14. Man: William looked very tired this morning.
 Woman: He drove George's car from Georgia to New York without stopping to sleep.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
15. Woman: How was the turnout at the meeting last night?
 Man: Fewer people came than I had expected.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about attendance at the meeting?
16. Woman: Was Harry successful at his new venture?
 Man: He spent five hours knocking on doors, but he didn't sell a single magazine.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about Harry?
17. Man: Did Frank have his house repaired?
 Woman: The contractor said the repairs would be very expensive, but he decided to have the work done.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about the repairs to Frank's house?
18. Woman: What did you do last night?
 Man: I should have studied, but I was too tired.
 Third Voice: What does the man say he did last night?
19. Man: Do you think Gloria will come with us?
 Woman: I understand she hasn't gone to a movie in years.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about Gloria?

20. Man: What happened to Harvey today?
 Woman: His face turned bright red when the teacher asked him a question.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about Harvey?
21. Woman: Good afternoon, I'm Roseanne, your flight attendant. Welcome aboard.
 Man: Hello. I've got seat A8. I hope it's by a window so that I can see the view.
 Third Voice: Where did this conversation most probably take place?
22. Man: I heard Jane isn't going to be working this summer.
 Woman: That's right. She's taking sick leave.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about Jane?
23. Man: A change has surely come over you.
 Woman: I finally had my annual review meeting with my boss. It couldn't have gone better.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
24. Man: Doesn't Professor Jones realize there are only two days before the test?
 Woman: He apologized for not announcing the test earlier.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about the professor?
25. Woman: Stacey had a disagreement with her boss yesterday, didn't she?
 Man: She says she is leaving her job for good.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about Stacey?

26. Man: Did John stop at the store?
 Woman: No, he had some money, but not enough to buy groceries.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about John?
27. Man: I can't believe there were no empty seats at the rally.
 Woman: They expected eighty people, but twice that many showed up.
 Third Voice: How many people does the woman say attended the rally?
28. Woman: Are we doing anything today?
 Man: We were supposed to meet Fred and Mary at the movies, but we're broke.
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?
29. Man: I understand Ana is mad at Ted.
 Woman: Yes, he refused to go to the banquet even though he was going to receive an award.
 Third Voice: Why does the woman say Ana is angry at Ted?
30. Woman: How does Mike like his coffee?
 Man: He likes sugar in it, but nothing else.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about Mike?

Part B

Questions 31 through 34 are based on the following conversation.

- Man: How long have you been out of the country, miss? Where did you go?
 Woman: I spent three weeks in Switzerland and one week in Greece.

506 ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS FOR PRACTICE TEST 1

Man: Did you spend any time in agricultural areas there?

Woman: No, I stayed mostly in the cities and spent one day at the beach in Corinth.

Man: Do you have any plants, meat, or alcoholic beverages to declare?

Woman: I have only two bottles of wine.

Man: What else did you buy?

Woman: A couple of festive costumes, books, and native arts and crafts.

Man: How much did you spend on your purchases while you were away?

Woman: About \$300.

Man: Please open this small suitcase for me. . . . OK, give the card to the official at the red desk.

31. Where did this conversation most likely take place?

32. How many countries did the woman visit?

33. What does the man ask the woman to do?

34. What did the woman have to declare?

Questions 35 through 38 are based on the following conversation.

Woman: I hear that Paul Schmidt has written a new novel.

Man: Yes, it's a science fiction piece called *Martian Renaissance*.

Woman: Sounds intriguing. What's the plot like?

Man: It deals with a five-man, one-woman crew on a three-year mission to Mars.

Woman: Is their mission successful?

Man: Well, in some respects it is. They have a series of incredible adventures once they land.

Woman: Do they meet any real Martians?

Man: Yes, they are even held captive by them.

Woman: What do the Martians look like? Are they little green men?

Man: You'll have to read the book to find out.

35. What is the name of Paul Schmidt's new book?

36. What type of book is it?

37. How long did the mission to Mars take?

38. Which of the following is NOT mentioned?

Part C

Questions 39 through 42 are based on the following lecture about the game of jai alai.

Although played quite well in Florida and Latin America, jai alai is not an American game. This handball type game originated in the Basque region of Spain. Jai alai is one of the fastest-moving ball games. In Florida it is legal to place bets on the players, somewhat similar to betting in horse racing. Bets are placed on a win, place, show basis—that is, first, second, and third.

Sports experts agree that jai alai requires more skill, speed, endurance, and nerve than any other ball game.

39. Where did jai alai originate?

40. Betting on jai alai players is compared to what other sport?

41. Which of the following is NOT true?

42. To what game is jai alai compared in the reading?

Questions 43 through 47 are based on the following lecture about Alexander Graham Bell.

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in the nineteenth century and later came to the United States. Several members of his family did a great deal to encourage him in the field of science. His father was most instrumental in supervising his work with the deaf. While he dealt with the deaf and investigated the science of acoustics, his studies eventually led to the invention of the

multiple telegraph and his greatest invention — the telephone. The last quarter of a century of his life was dedicated to advances in aviation.

43. What was considered to be Alexander Graham Bell's greatest achievement?
44. To what did Bell dedicate the last years of his life?
45. What can we conclude about Alexander Graham Bell?
46. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
47. How many years did Bell dedicate to aviation?

Questions 48 through 50 are based on the following explanation of life insurance products to a customer.

Now that you know you want to purchase life insurance, you must choose from two types. The amount of money paid periodically for an insurance policy is a premium. The type of life insurance you choose will affect the amount of the premium you pay.

Term life insurance is purchased for a given period of time, or term. At the end of the term, the insurance expires. It insures your life based on a formula that considers how long you are expected to live. This product provides the greatest coverage for the least amount of money. You do not pay any money as an investment in addition to the insurance cost. If you choose to purchase insurance after the expiration, the premium will be higher because it is calculated on your attained age, and at that point, you will be older than you are now. The longer the premium is guaranteed to remain constant, the greater the premium will be because it reflects the average cost of insurance for all years being covered.

Cash value life insurance, on the other hand, has a component fund in which the life insurance company deposits part of the premium and pays interest earned on its investments in mortgages, bonds, stocks, and other investments. The balance of the premium purchases term insurance, which is calculated in the same way as if you purchase term life insurance. Consequently, the premium is significantly higher than that of term life insurance. However, most cash value life insurance products have a fixed premium schedule and remain in effect throughout your life. In many cases, the

interest earned on the investment portion of the premium will ultimately pay the premiums so that at some point you can discontinue making payments out of pocket.

Once the fund has started to accumulate, you may borrow some of the funds at a low interest rate, receive retirement income, or even stop paying premiums. This type of policy also builds up a cash value so that if you want to cancel the policy, some money is actually returned, unlike the term policy, which has no value other than the insurance.

48. Which of the following is NOT a reason to buy cash value insurance?
49. Why is cash value life insurance more expensive than term life insurance?
50. Which of the following is a benefit of term life insurance?

EXPLANATIONS FOR PRACTICE TEST 1

SECTION 2: STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Part A

1. (C) The word order should be: subject + verb + complement + modifier of manner + modifier of time.
2. (D) Choice (A) is incorrect because another is singular and pants is plural. (B) and (C) are incorrect because other cannot be used in the plural form when it is functioning as an adjective. (D) is correct; pair is preceded by the singular article (*an + other pair*).
3. (D) *Committee* is singular, so the pronoun that follows it must be *it* and the verb must be *has*. Choice (B) is verbose and uses a plural reflexive pronoun, *themselves*, incorrectly. (C) is passive and thus not parallel. It also contains an unnecessary preposition, *at*.

4. (C) Choice (A) is incorrect because *loneliness* is not a word and the expression *in times previous* should read *in previous times* (or better, *previously*). Choice (B) creates a double negative, *not never*, and *sole* means *only*. It does not mean *alone*. (D) is verbose.
5. (C) *Must* + perfective indicates a logical conclusion. (He made the highest score, so we assume that he studied.)
6. (B) Modal + [verb in simple form]. (Will be teaching = future progressive.) Choice (A) is incorrect because *must* should not be followed by the infinitive. (C) is incorrect because *because* cannot be followed by a complete sentence. (D) is incorrect because *have* cannot be followed by a [verb + ing].
7. (B) Choices (A), (C), and (D) all have dangling participles (suggesting that the *problem*, *it*, or the *discussion* may have been served lunch). The subject of the participial phrase must be the *committee members*.
8. (D) Follow the negative agreement rule: *neither* + auxiliary + subject. Choice (A) is incorrect because *states* is plural and *hasn't* is singular. (B) is incorrect for the same reason, and it has others before a noun. (C) is incorrect because *also* is redundant when used with *either*.
9. (D) This sentence requires the subjunctive form: *requested that* + [verb in simple form]. In choice (A) the verb is in the past tense (*studied*) rather than in the simple form (*study*), and the modifier (*more carefully*) is incorrectly placed before the complement (*the problem*). (B) also contains the verb in past tense and *carefully*, which is not a word.
10. (D) Use the affirmative agreement rule: *so* + auxiliary + subject. Choices (A) and (B) do not have an auxiliary, and (C) has an incorrect auxiliary (*is* instead of *does*).

11. (C) The sequence of tenses should be *said... could* (past ... past). In choice (A) *can* is present tense, and the usually cannot precede a day of the week. Choice (B) is passive. The passive construction is not necessary here and makes the sentence verbose. Choice (D) contains incorrect word order.
12. (B) *Organization* is singular and requires a singular verb, *has*. *Less* is used with non-count nouns and *fewer* with count nouns. Choice (A) contains a plural pronoun and verb, and *volunteers* should be preceded by *fewer*. (C) uses incorrect word order. (D) is incorrect because you should use *than*, not *that*, in a comparative.
13. (C) This is an embedded question: question word + subject + verb. Choices (A), (B), and (D) do not follow this order. (D) also has the expression *the time when*, which is redundant.
14. (C) Use *much* + non-count nouns. Choice (A) uses *many* instead of *much*. (B) and (D) are verbose and use *the* incorrectly (*sugar* here is general, not specific).
15. (D) This is a tag question. *Has* is the auxiliary in the main clause; therefore, *has* must be used in the tag. The main clause is negative, so the tag should be affirmative. When *there* is used as the subject of the main clause, it must also be the subject of the tag.

Part B

NOTE: \emptyset = nothing, indicating that this word or phrase should be deleted.

16. (C) should be *on*. *On* + the name of a street.
17. (A) should be *fewer*. *Members* is a count noun and must be preceded by *fewer*.

18. (D) should be *very*. *Really* is slang and not appropriate in formal written English.
19. (D) should be *since*. Use *since* + beginning time (the action began in the 1960s and continues up to the present). *During* or *in* would also be correct if the sentence were taken to mean that the progress took place *only* in the 1960s.
20. (A) should be *rarefy*. *Rarefy* is negative and cannot be used with another negative. *Not rarefy* is a double negative.
21. (D) should be *yet*. Use *yet* in negative sentences. *Already* is used only in positive sentences.
22. (B) should be \emptyset or *some*. *News* is a non-count noun and *a* means *one*.
23. (B) should be *remembered*. He gave the assignment first (past perfect), and then he remembered (simple past) that Monday was a holiday.
24. (D) should be *cried out*. The correct sequence of tenses requires past tense. (*Having* + [verb in past participle] means past time.)
25. (D) should be *either*. Correct negative agreement is: subject + auxiliary + *not* + *either*.
26. (A) should be *was hit*. Passive voice is necessary here. *Be* + [verb in past principle]. (The ship hit the bridge.)
27. (B) should be *the manager*. Subject + verb + indirect object + direct object. There should be *no* preposition.
28. (C) should be *not to allow*. This is a negative indirect command: verb + (*not*) + infinitive.
29. (C) should be *those*. It is incorrect to say *these ones* or *those ones* although it is possible to say *this one* or *that one*.

30. (D) should be *doesn't either*. *Seldom* is negative and must be followed by negative agreement, not positive agreement.
31. (D) should be *didn't it*. *Used to* indicates a past habit and uses *did* when an auxiliary is needed.
32. (A) should be *a*. Use this indefinite article before words beginning with a consonant sound.
33. (D) should be *much homework*. *Homework* can never be plural, and it is non-count, so it must be preceded by *much*.
34. (A) should be *are*. *Scissors* is plural and must be used with a plural verb.
35. (A) should be *information*. This noun can never be plural. It is non-count.
36. (A) should be *intelligent enough*. Adjective + *enough*.
37. (B) should be *many*. *People* is a plural count noun.
38. (B) should be *from*. *From* a time *to* a time.
39. (A) should be *on*. Always use this preposition with the floor of a building because a floor is a surface.
40. (A) should be *a new sports car last week*. The complement (*a new sports car*) should precede the modifier (*last week*).

SECTION 3: READING COMPREHENSION

1. (B) The three periods are the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic.
2. (A) The sentence indicates that the name "Stone Age" was "derived from," or "came from," the tools and weapons that were used.

3. (B) The hatchet was developed between 2 million B.C. and 10,000 B.C., during the first period.
4. (A) Fanning was never mentioned.
5. (D) The reading implies that the items made were not sophisticated, so the reader can infer that the word "crude" is related to that concept.
6. (B) Sentence 2 says, "Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists found."
7. (B) The sentence indicates that the people began domesticating animals and establishing permanent governments, indicating that those actions were less "nomadic" than in previous times, which should lead you to understand that "nomadic" means "wandering."
8. (C) The subject described in the introductory sentence of the passage is the Stone Age. The Neolithic (A) and Paleolithic (B) ages are discussed as subdivisions of the Stone Age. The Ice Age (D) is mentioned in just one sentence as being an important influence on ancient societies.
9. (A) The passage describes the numerous developments, or inventions, of the Mesolithic Age (pottery, fish hooks, hunting dogs, and the bow and arrow). Hunting and fishing would not keep people indoors all the time (B), and no mention was made of people being warriors (C) or crude (D).
10. (B) The sentence indicates that the age being discussed is different from previous "eras," so that should provide you with a hint that "era" means "period" of time.
11. (D) The sentence indicates that the need to preserve energy has become more evident, or "highlighted."

12. (D) Choices (A), (B), and (C) were drawbacks (disadvantages) of the "conventional method" of boning. Only choice (D), toughness of meat, was given as a drawback of hot boning.
13. (A) The sentence indicates that there is some "urgency" to preserve energy.
14. (B) The first paragraph concerns the fact that hot boning is an energy-saving technique, and the last paragraph says that refrigeration space and costs are minimized by hot boning.
15. (A) A "carcass" is a "body," and "to chill" means "to cool."
16. (B) "Early excision" means "hot boning." Paragraph 3 says "early excision, or hot boning," which indicates that they mean the same thing.
17. (C) The last paragraph states, "... hot boning following electrical stimulation has been used to reduce the necessary time of rigor mortis."
18. (C) There is no contextual clue to assist you if you do not know what "bovine" means, other than that it is an adjective modifying "carcass."
19. (B) The sentence preceding this sentence is discussing the advantage of hot boning following electrical stimulation, rather than hot boning alone. So "this" refers to that concept. Notice that "rigor mortis" (C) is not a "method" at all.
20. (B) The entire reading is about treatment of the body of the dead animal, which is what a "carcass" is.
21. (D) The word "considerable" modifies "amount of refrigerated space." What can modify an amount? It must mean a large amount or a small amount. Answers (A) and (B) make no sense in that context, and "lesser" is not followed by words indicating it is a comparison.

22. (D) The reading states that hot boning actually results in tougher meat, so answer (A) is not correct. The reading does not say anything about what the bones can be used for, so (B) is incorrect. (C) is incorrect because increasing chilling time certainly would not be a benefit and would not be recommended.
23. (B) This word is related to the verb "trim," which means to cut or remove.
24. (B) The last sentence says that the United States currently controls the canal.
25. (D) Locks are enclosures of the canal governed by gates that allow the interior water level to be raised or lowered so ships can pass from one elevation of the canal to another.
26. (C) Sentence 2 says that it costs fifteen thousand dollars to travel through the canal and ten times that amount (\$150,000) to go around Cape Horn.
27. (A) Sentence 1 suggests that 1920 was thirty-nine years after the canal construction was begun ($1920 - 39 = 1881$).
28. (B) Because of lower costs and shorter traveling time, we can assume that the project has been beneficial.
29. (D) The fact that the sentence indicates the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are "linked" indicates that they have been "joined."
30. (B) "Initiated" means "commenced," or "launched."
31. (A) The passage states that more than fifteen thousand ships pass through the canal each year, so (A) cannot be true. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all facts from the passage.
32. (A) They did not place the olive wreaths on their "own" heads.
33. (A) The sentence states that the games were open to all free males with no criminal record, but that previously that was not the case, which indicates that "elite" means "aristocracy."
34. (B) The first sentence says that "the first Olympic Games were held ... to honor the Greeks' chief god, Zeus."
35. (D) Add a B.C. date to an A.D. date to get the total length of time. The question asks for the approximate number of years, and the answer choices are in round numbers, so round off 776 B.C. to 800 B.C. and add it to the approximate modern date of 2000. $800 + 2000 = 2,800$.
36. (B) This is an inference question. Choice (A) is incorrect because the passage does not indicate the Greeks were pacifists; in fact, it states that they were sometimes involved in wars. Choice (C) is incorrect because nothing in the reading passage suggests that they were "simple." Because they "calculated time in four-year cycles," it could not be inferred that they couldn't count (choice D). Because the whole passage concerns athletics, choice (B) is the logical answer.
37. (A) The passage specifically states that "the Greeks emphasized physical fitness and strength in their education of youth." Choice (B) is not mentioned in the passage. Choice (C) is incorrect because only the elite and military could participate at first, and then only free Greek males. Pleasing the gods was the goal of competing during religious festivities, not returning to war (D).
38. (A) The sentence indicates that winners were honored for their "deeds," so it can be inferred that "deeds" are "accomplishments."
39. (C) The third sentence states that the "games were open to all free Greek males who had no criminal record."
40. (C) The sentence indicates that the games were very important, so it is implied that a war would be stopped, or "curtailed."

- 41. (B) The passage states that the winners of local athletic contests competed every four years at Mount Olympus, so an "Olympiad" spans the time between the Olympic Games.
- 42. (C) Sentence 3 states that Ybor moved his business from south Florida to west Florida.
- 43. (A) The sentence states that he was "forced to flee" as a result of a revolution, so "flee" means "escape."
- 44. (B) The sentence indicates that the problems where he was living caused him to "seek," "look for," or "pursue" another location.
- 45. (B) It can be inferred from the reading that Ybor will be remembered because Ybor City was named in his honor.
- 46. (A) The sentence states that people "flocked" because of the demand for workers, which implies that many people traveled to the location.
- 47. (A) One fifth of the city's twenty thousand residents means that four thousand people worked at the cigar factory.
- 48. (C) The passage is about Ybor, so it would be logical to use his name in the title. The passage is not about the Spanish-American War (A), nor is it a technical article about cigar making (D). Choice (B) is feasible; however, the passage focuses on Ybor's contribution to the Tampa area and not the broad contributions of many Cubans.
- 49. (A) A "site" is a "location," and this is implied in the sentence that states Ybor bought a tract of land on which he built his factory.
- 50. (C) The passage states that Marti was a Cuban poet and freedom fighter who organized a revolution. None of the other choices is mentioned in the passage.

PRACTICE TEST 2

ANSWER KEY FOR PRACTICE TEST 2

After some answers in this answer key, you will find numbers in italic type. These are page numbers in Part III where you will find review material for these questions. Although any one question may involve several different rules and concepts, these page numbers refer to important areas you should review if you have missed a question or are not sure of the material involved. Make full use of these page number references and of the index to direct your personal review.

Section 1: listening Comprehension

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

Section 2: Structure and Written Expression

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. (C) 229 | 21. (A) 45 |
| 2. (D) 46, 148-149, 229 | 22. (C) 71 |
| 3. (B) 212-215 | 23. (C) 69-70 |
| 4. (C) 80, 229 | 24. (D) 98 |
| 5. (B) 44-49 | 25. (C) 86 |
| 6. (B) 209-210 | 26. (D) 135 |
| 7. (A) 134-135, 186-187 | 27. (D) 150-151 |
| 8. (C) 221-223 | 28. (C) 68-69 |
| 9. (A) | 29. (B) |
| 10. (B) 67, 134-135 | 30. (B) 82 |
| 11. (A) 84-85, 134-135, 209 | 31. (A) |
| 12. (D) 138-139 | 32. (D) 147-148 |
| 13. (B) 135 | 33. (B) 85-86 |
| 14. (D) 212-215 | 34. (C) 269 |
| 15. (B) 135, 229 | 35. (B) 150-151 |
| 16. (B) 89-90 | 36. (D) 91 |
| 17. (A) 123-124 | 37. (D) 97 |
| 18. (A) 188 | 38. (A) 205-206 |
| 19. (A) 84-85 | 39. (A) 69-70 |
| 20. (A) 112 | 40. (B) |

Section 3: Reading Comprehension

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 11. (C) | 21. (B) | 31. (B) |
| 2. (B) | 12. (A) | 22. (C) | 32. (C) |
| 3. (A) | 13. (B) | 23. (A) | 33. (C) |
| 4. (B) | 14. (D) | 24. (D) | 34. (A) |
| 5. (C) | 15. (D) | 25. (A) | 35. (B) |
| 6. (A) | 16. (B) | 26. (B) | 36. (B) |
| 7. (C) | 17. (A) | 27. (C) | 37. (B) |
| 8. (A) | 18. (A) | 28. (C) | 38. (C) |
| 9. (B) | 19. (A) | 29. (C) | 39. (A) |
| 10. (B) | 20. (A) | 30. (D) | 40. (A) |

PRACTICE TEST 2: ANALYSIS-SCORING SHEET

Use the chart below to spot your strengths and weaknesses in each test section and to arrive at your total converted score. Fill in your number of correct answers for each section in the space provided. Refer to the Converted Score Sheet on page 496 to find your converted score for each section and enter those numbers on the chart. Find the sum of your converted scores, multiply that sum by 10, and divide by 3.

Example: If raw scores are then converted scores are

Section 1:	33	51
Section 2:	26	49
Section 3:	38	53

Sum of Converted Scores 153

Times 10 = 1,530

Divided by 3 = 510 = Total Converted Score

This will give you the approximate score that you would obtain if this were an actual TOEFL. Remember that your score here may possibly be higher than the score that you might receive on an actual TOEFL simply because you are studying the elements of the test shortly before taking each test. The score is intended only to give you a general idea of approximately what your actual score will be.

	Total Possible	Total Correct	Converted Score
Section 1: Listening Comprehension	50		
Section 2: Structure and Written Expression	40		
Section 3: Reading Comprehension	50		
TOTALS	140		

Sum of Converted Scores _____

Times 10 = _____

Divided by 3 = _____ = Total Converted Score

SECTION 1: LISTENING COMPREHENSION SCRIPT

Part A

1. Man: We have diet soda, but no regular cola.
 Woman: I'll pass, thanks.
 Third Voice: What is the woman probably going to do?
2. Man: How did your parents like the play they attended last week?
 Woman: My mother thought the language was terrible, but my father liked it.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about her parents' reaction to the play?
3. Woman: I need to have this prescription filled, please.
 Man: All right, but you'll have a fifteen-minute wait.
 Third Voice: Where did this conversation most probably take place?
4. Woman: I thought we were going to have a science test this afternoon.
 Man: It was postponed because the teacher had to attend a conference.
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?
5. Woman: The president's State of the Union message last night was quite inspiring.
 Man: I couldn't watch it because my political science lecture let out too late.
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?

6. Man: Do you think I have a chance of proving my case?
 Woman: Definitely, and we're going to sue for punitive damages as well.
 Third Voice: What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?
7. Woman: I can't even think with all that racket.
 Man: It won't get any better. Why don't you work inside the meeting room.
 Third Voice: What does the man imply?
8. Man: Marie's not eating her supper tonight. What's the matter with her?
 Woman: She went to the orthodontist and had braces put on her teeth. She says it hurts too much to chew.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about Marie?
9. Man: Have you been to that new supermarket that just opened?
 Woman: Yes. The prices are quite reasonable. They have a great variety of meats and vegetables, but you have to bag your own groceries.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say she dislikes about the store?
10. Man: I hope you'll be ready to return to work soon.
 Woman: I'm not quite up to it yet.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
11. Man: I heard Marilyn's entered college.
 Woman: Yes, she's taking courses in statistics, economics, and accounting.
 Third Voice: What career does Marilyn probably plan to follow?

12. Woman: Would you like Swiss cheese or American?
 Man: There's no better cheese than Swiss cheese.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about Swiss cheese?
13. Woman: I hope the game's not canceled.
 Man: It will be held rain or shine.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about the game?
14. Woman: I hear Martha was criticized in class.
 Man: Had she read the material, she would have been prepared.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about Martha?
15. Man: Did everyone return the evaluation forms?
 Woman: Sixty people received them, but only half returned them.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about the evaluation forms?
16. Woman: Charlie has the potential to be a professional musician, but he is too lazy to practice.
 Man: What a shame!
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about Charlie?
17. Man: How long are you going to be away?
 Woman: I'm planning on spending the weekend at the beach as long as the weather stays nice.
 Third Voice: What is the woman probably going to do?
18. Woman: Are there any witnesses to the terrible accident?
 Man: No one but the seven-year-old boy saw it.
 Third Voice: What do the speakers say about the boy?

19. Woman: Louise writes in Spanish very well.
 Man: She writes it as well as she speaks it.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about Louise?
20. Woman: How are Peter and Lucy doing lately?
 Man: They had a quarrel, but they soon made up.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about Peter and Lucy?
21. Woman: Do you make connections with the Maple Avenue line?
 Man: Yes, ma'am. Pay your fare and I'll give you a free transfer and call you before we get to Maple Avenue.
 Third Voice: Where did this conversation most probably take place?
22. Woman: I need some help with this math calculation.
 Man: I've already looked at it. It's over my head too.
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?
23. Man: What does Mary do with her children while she works?
 Woman: She takes them to a nursery on her way to work.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
- Woman: Do you know where Dan is moving?
 Man: He will move to Florida if his job confirmation comes through.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about Dan?
25. Man: Does your father fish even in this heat?
 Woman: Sure. He likes nothing better than fishing on a hot, summer day.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about her father?

26. Man: Have the actors finished with rehearsals?
 Woman: They went over their lines one more time before the production began.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about the actors?
27. Man: We are supposed to *turn* in our assignments tomorrow, right?
 Woman: No. Ms. Daly asked us to hand them in today.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about Ms. Daly?
28. Woman: What are we doing with the dog while we are on vacation?
 Man: Stacey will look after him.
 Third Voice: What does the man say?
29. Man: A lot of people play golf here in the United States.
 Woman: Yes. Although the game originated in Scotland, it's more popular here than anywhere else.
 Third Voice: What do the speakers say about golf?
30. Woman: When was the last time you saw them?
 Man: It's been thirty years.
 Third-Voice: What does the man mean?

Part B

Questions 31 through 34 are based on the following conversation.

- Man: You don't look too happy. What seems to be the problem?
 Woman: I've got to write a long composition for my English class and I just can't come up with any ideas; it's due tomorrow

- Man: That shouldn't be too difficult. Remember those pictures you were showing me last week, the ones from your cruise last winter?
 Woman: Sure. I've got them someplace.
 Man: Why don't you write about your impressions of the pyramids in Egypt and the camel ride you took.
 Woman: That sounds like a good idea. I can also tell about our visit to North Africa, the Holy Land, and all of the historical, biblical places we visited.
 Man: Well, now that you're feeling better about this, I think I'll be on my way. I've got to finish my composition too.
 Woman: Thanks for your help. Once I get organized, it won't be so difficult.

31. What was the woman's problem?
 32. What does the man suggest?
 33. Which of the following places did the woman NOT visit?
 34. Why does the man have to leave?

Questions 35 through 38 are based on the following conversation.

- Woman: Alan, you've been so busy lately that we don't see you anymore.
 Man: I've been trying to finish this research project so that I can present my findings at the annual conference in July.
 Woman: But that's two months away. You've still got lots of time.
 Man: Not really. You see, I've finished all the research, and I've just about organized all my notes, but it will take me almost two months to type them.
 Woman: I can type up your paper in less than two weeks.

35. What does the woman offer to do for the man?
 36. Why does the man need to finish the paper?
 37. According to the conversation, what month is it now?
 38. What stage of completing the project has the man reached?

Part C

Questions 39 through 41 are based on the following talk in a history class.

Nathaniel Bacon was a man determined to protect his property against Indian raids. He encouraged other Piedmont farmers to do likewise. After Governor William Berkeley of Virginia had refused to help them, Bacon and his friends banded together and destroyed a group of attackers in April of 1676. Governor Berkeley declared them traitors, and they assembled a group of some five hundred people and marched on Jamestown, the capital, to insist on the governor's assistance. Berkeley later ordered them all arrested. Because of this, the farmers burned Jamestown and took control of the government. The governor fled.

The fight, which was known as Bacon's Rebellion, lasted almost a year. Bacon contracted malaria and died in October of 1676, leaving the farmers at the mercy of Governor Berkeley. Twenty-three men were hanged at his request. King Charles II was very much upset by the governor's treatment of the farmers and forced him out of office.

39. Which of the following is NOT true?
40. Approximately how long were Bacon and the farmers able to fight off the governor?
41. How did Nathaniel Bacon die?

Questions 42 through 46 are based on the following talk about Mount Rushmore.

Towering over the Black Hills of South Dakota at six thousand feet above sea level can be seen the majestic and lifelike figures of four of America's greatest presidents. Gutzon Borglum spent fourteen years carving these gargantuan busts in Mount Rushmore as a lasting tribute to American leadership. In 1927, Borglum began this monumental task when he was sixty years old, a time when most men are preparing for their retirement, and not for a lengthy project. Upon Borglum's death, his son continued the project until the funding ran out.

Of the four presidents, George Washington's bust is the most prominent, looking as serious as we tend to think of him. Behind him is Thomas Jefferson, who bears a friendlier visage. Teddy Roosevelt is tucked off into the corner next to the last of the four, Abraham Lincoln, whose bust is the least complete.

It is unbelievable that such a monumental masterpiece should sit in a now quiet area, once the scene of deadly battles between the Sioux Indians and the white man.

42. Why was work on Mount Rushmore finally discontinued?
43. Which of the following presidents is NOT represented in this magnificent sculpture?
44. How old was Gutzon Borglum when he died?
45. How can the figures of Mount Rushmore best be described?
46. Which of the following is NOT true?

Questions 47 through 50 are based on the following talk about crude oil.

What you see below you is crude oil. Crude oil is the source of all petroleum products: gasoline, fuel oil, jet fuel, asphalt, lubricants, and chemicals. The modern world cannot exist without the energy derived from petroleum products, for industrial operations as well as transportation. These products are burned to produce energy or used as lubricants to reduce friction.

Many years ago, crude oil could be found close to the surface, and it would ooze from the ground without a recovery operation. That supply was very limited. Today oil wells must be drilled to depths of hundreds and even thousands of feet. Generally, crude oil must be pumped to the surface.

Crude oils are classified into two types determined by the percentage of sulfur they contain. "Sweet" crude oil has less than one percent sulfur, while "sour" crude has greater than one percent sulfur content. Crude oil is a mixture of many complex organic compounds. Though the chemical elements involved are mostly carbon and hydrogen, with traces of sulfur, nitrogen, and oxygen, the complicated structures of these organic chemicals create a multitude of different compounds.

47. Where did this talk most probably take place?
 48. What is crude oil?
 49. How are crude oils classified?
 50. What does "sour" crude oil refer to?

EXPLANATIONS FOR PRACTICE TEST 2

SECTION 2: STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Part A

1. (C) In choice (A), the verb *being* is incorrect because it suggests that Captain Henry is now remote from the enemy. If this were true, he would not need to creep through the underbrush. (B) is incorrect because the infinitive *to encounter* is split by the particle *not*. (D) uses incorrect vocabulary. One can "involve oneself in something," but one cannot "involve oneself in a person or people."
2. (D) Choice (A) incorrectly uses *childs*. *Children* is the correct plural of *child*. (B) is incorrect because a plural noun is required after *one of the*. Choice (C) is verbose.
3. (B) Choice (A) is in error because it contains a dangling participle, suggesting that *it* entered school. (C) contains an improper use of the past perfect progressive (*had been entering*). (D) incorrectly uses *enter into*; use *enter + noun*. (Exception: It is correct to enter into an agreement or contract.)
4. (C) In choice (A) *carelessly* is misused. *Carelessly* is the opposite of *carefully* and can be used only with people or animals. In (B) *it's* is an error. *It's* means *it is*. It is not the same as the possessive pronoun *its*. (D) is incorrect because only a person can *care* about something. *Care* indicates the presence of feelings, which plants (marijuana) do not have.

5. (B) Choice (A) is incorrect because *evidence* is a non-count noun, so a singular article cannot be used with it. Also, you should use a possessive form before a gerund (*our wanting*). (C) is incorrect because it is an incomplete sentence. After *the fact*, which is the subject of the sentence, a verb is necessary (the verb *has* in this case is part of a relative clause). Choice (D) is verbose.
6. (B) Choice (A) is a sentence fragment. It has no main verb. (C) uses themselves incorrectly. It has no antecedent. Choice (D) has no sensible meaning.
7. (A) Choice (B) contains an incorrect inclusive (*too*). *Also* would be correct here. Choices (C) and (D) should say *teaches well*. A verb is modified by an adverb.
8. (C) Choice (A) uses improper word choice and is not parallel. The verb *receive* refers only to *money*. Another verb would be necessary for *different types of shows* (such as, *broadcast* different types of shows). (B) uses improper word choice and order. (D) is verbose, and *differently from* should be *different from*.
9. (A) Choice (B) is incorrect because the proper form is: *preposition + [verb + ing]*. Choice (C) has improper word choice. We do not speak of *quantities of money*. Choice (D) is incorrect because *amount of profit* is redundant, and *bigger* is too informal for written English. It would be correct if it said *earn a larger profit*.
10. (B) The subject of this sentence is singular (*production*). Choice (A) incorrectly uses a plural verb (*have*). Choice (C) is incorrect because *be* is a linking verb and cannot be modified by the adverb *erratically*. (D) also uses a plural verb with a singular subject. Also, *going up and down* is too informal for written English.

11. (A) In choice (B), the pronoun *they* has no antecedent. Choice (C) is incorrect because verbs are modified by adverbs. In this case, the word should be *well*, not *good*. (D) is verbose, has no antecedent for the pronoun *they*, and should read *capable of producing*. *Capable* + *of* + [verb + *ing*].
12. (D) In an equal comparison use *as... as*.
13. (B) *Improved* is a verb and must be modified by an adverb.
14. (D) Choices (A), (B), and (C) all contain dangling participles, suggesting that the *bicycle*, *it*, or the *storm* is attempting to reach home.
15. (B) Choices (A) and (D) are verbose. Choice (C) uses *fastly*, which is not a word.

Part B

16. (B) should be *their*. Use a possessive adjective before a gerund.
17. (A) should be *cooking*. *Be used to* + [verb + *ing*].
18. (A) should be *knows how*. *Know how* + [verb in infinitive].
19. (A) should be *writing*. *Stop* + [verb + *ing*].
20. (A) should be *retype*. Modal + [verb in simple form].
21. (A) should be *many*. *Times* is a plural count noun and thus cannot be modified by *much*.
22. (C) should be *his*. *Each* is singular and must be followed by a singular verb and pronoun.
23. (C) should be *is*. *Mrs. Stevens* is a singular subject and requires a singular verb. The phrase beginning with *along with* has no effect on the number of the verb.

24. (D) should be *so are*. The auxiliary in the main sentence is *are*. The positive agreement must contain the same auxiliary.
25. (C) should be *forward to spending*. *Look forward to* + [verb + *ing*].
26. (D) should be *greatly*. Adverb + adjective + noun.
27. (D) should be *winter*. When a noun functions as an adjective, it cannot be plural. (*Winter* is the adjective and *coats* is the noun.)
28. (C) should be *does*. The singular subject *lunch* requires the singular verb *does*.
29. (B) should be *our*. For agreement of pronouns use *us... our*.
30. (B) should be *himself*. *Hissself* is not a word.
31. (A) should be *on*. One advises someone on something.
32. (D) should be *higher*. Use the comparative, not the superlative, when only two entities are mentioned.
33. (B) should be *heating*. Use a gerund [verb + *ing*] after a preposition (*for*).
34. (C) should be *among*. Use *among* for three or more entities and *between* for two entities.
35. (B) should be *dollar*. When a noun functions as an adjective, it cannot be plural.
36. (D) should be *repair*. *In need of* + noun.
37. (D) should be *isn't it*. A liter is singular, so the tag must also be singular.
38. (A) should be *was*. The correct sequence of tenses is *thought* (past)... *was* (past).

39. (A) should be is. The subject is singular (supply) and must take a singular verb (*is*).
40. (B) should be *any*. *Either* is used for only two items, *any* for three or more.

SECTION 3: READING COMPREHENSION

1. (A) Three languages, hieroglyphics, demotic, and Greek, are mentioned in paragraph 1, sentence 4. The only choice not mentioned is (A), French.
2. (B) Paragraph 2, sentence 5, states that they worked "independently of each other." "Independently" means the opposite of "together."
3. (A) In the passage, "deciphering" is done to ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, so choices (B) and (C) can be eliminated immediately. Later in the passage, mention is made of "unraveling" the language mysteries, which should lead you to choose "decoding" rather than "probing."
4. (B) Paragraph 2, sentence 1, says that the word was "Ptolemy."
5. (C) The words "they were forced to remain there for three years" indicate that they were waiting to continue their campaign. This is an inference question. Note that choice (A) is contradicted by paragraph 1, sentence 2, which tells us they lost a naval battle. Choices (B) and (D) are contradicted by the fact that the stone was discovered by accident during the construction of a fort.
6. (A) Paragraph 2, sentence 1, states that Champollion deciphered the first word.
7. (C) Sentence 3 states the stele was "known as the Rosetta stone, in commemoration of the town near the fort."

8. (A) The sentence states that he had an "ambition to control all the area around the Mediterranean Sea," which should lead you to understand that "ambition" is a desire, or "aspiration."
9. (B) Choice (A) is not inaccurate; however, one might expect a passage so titled to concentrate on the details of Napoleon and how he discovered the stone, which it doesn't. Choice (C) covers a detail of the passage, as does choice (D). Determining what was written on the stone was the chief subject of the passage.
10. (B) Lines 14–18 state that "the direction in which they were read depended on how the characters were arranged." The following sentence continues the description.
11. (C) The entire reading, especially the last paragraph, indicates that Sequoyah will be remembered because he created a new alphabet. Although he will also be remembered because the redwoods were named after him, that simply manifests the result of his accomplishment.
12. (A) The first sentence states that he was the "son of a white trader and an Indian squaw." This is a description of his parents. If you are unfamiliar with the word, answers (A) through (C) could describe a person, but (A) is the correct answer. Choice (D) would not be a good guess since his other parent has been identified as a trader. It would be unlikely that "squaw" would also mean "trader."
13. (B) Paragraph 2, sentence 1, says, "His family and friends thought him mad."
14. (D) Paragraph 3, sentence 1, says that he desired "to preserve words and events for later generations." Those words and events would be the history of his people.
15. (D) "Illiterate" means "not literate," or not able to read or write.

16. (B) No mention of music was made in the passage (A), nor was any made of Sequoyah actually going mad and listening to leaves (C). The passage states that some thought written material was from the Great Spirit, but no mention was made of avenues of supernatural communication (D). Sequoyah was fascinated with reading, writing, and the idea of recording and storing information for future generations.
17. (A) The fact that he spent twelve years developing this written alphabet, despite obstacles, demonstrates his determination.
18. (A) The passage is about Sequoyah, so it would be logical for the title to contain his name. This would make choice (A) preferable to choice (B). Choice (C) is inaccurate, and choice (D), although mentioned, is not what the passage is about.
19. (A) The reading implies that he was very interested in the "leaf," so you should be able to guess that "fascinated" means that. A synonym for "fascinated" in this context is "absorbed."
20. (A) Paragraph 2, sentence 1, says that he worked "independently," which means that he had the help of no one. Choice (A) is the only choice that is not true. Choices (C) and (D) are specifically stated in the passage. Choice (B) should be inferred from the facts given, such as Sequoyah's basing his alphabet on sound patterns he heard, and his early observation of the "talking leaf."
21. (B) Sentence 2 indicates that the Aztecs believed that they must offer human sacrifices to appease, or pacify, the gods.
22. (C) Paragraph 2, sentences 2 and 3, tell us that the victims were indoctrinated (brainwashed) and heavily sedated (drugged).
23. (A) The last sentence says that "they accepted their fate passively," or "submissively."

24. (D) From the context you can gather that the gods needed to be pleased. This eliminates choices (B) and (C). "Glorified" (A) appears to be a possibility, but the definition of "appease" is to soothe and satisfy (D).
25. (A) Making sacrifices to the gods is the subject of the reading passage. Choices (B) and (D) are details in the passage, and choice (C) is too broad in scope.
26. (B) The priests offered their collected blood to the gods, warriors killed in battle gained favor with the gods, and victims' palpitating hearts were removed for the gods, so choice (B) is correct.
27. (C) The list of reasons human sacrifices were necessary is contained in sentence 2. The need for sacrifices as a requirement of fame is not mentioned in the passage.
28. (C) The second paragraph explains that the priests made the victims believe that they would occupy a place of honor in the afterlife if they would allow themselves to be sacrificed.
29. (C) Sentence 3 states, "The priests practiced forms of self-mutilation, such as piercing their tongues . . ."
30. (D) Aztecs were both "mighty" and "warlike." That should provide a clue that "mighty" means "powerful."
31. (B) Paragraph 1, sentence 1, says that crude oil is found "from a few hundred feet beneath the surface to as deep as 25,000 feet." Thus (B), "always found a few hundred feet," is not true.
32. (C) The sentence in which "minute" appears indicates that "minute" means a small amount because the trace elements are "disregarded." This should give you the hint that "minute" means "insignificant" in this sentence.

33. (C) Paragraph 3, last sentence, specifically states this as the reason for the many thousands of compounds. Complicated refining processes (B) are mentioned as producing other products, but not thousands of compounds.
34. (A) The sentence states that other products are produced, "some of which are used to upgrade and increase the octane rating." This implies that to "upgrade" means to "improve."
35. (B) Paragraph 4, sentence 1, gives heating and condensing as the methods of producing products.
36. (B) The sentence implies that "opaque" is a physical appearance, just like "thin," "thick," and "transparent." Furthermore, "thin" and "thick" are opposites, so you should assume that "transparent" and "opaque" are opposites as well. Answer choice (A) is the opposite of "opaque." Choice (C) is incorrect because "light" is not a characteristic of "opaque." "Crude" (D) is raw oil, not a description of its appearance.
37. (B) The last sentence of paragraph 1 says, "Either pressure at the source or pumping forces crude oil to the surface." Although choices (A), (C), and (D), might conceivably produce pressure they are not as complete as (B) because they do not include pumping and are not specifically mentioned in the reading.
38. (C) Paragraph 4, sentence 2, lists examples of light oils as gasoline, kerosene, and distillate oil. Lubricating oil is mentioned in the first sentence of the reading, but we are not told whether it is classified as a light or heavy oil.
39. (A) The third paragraph explains that the chemical composition of petroleum products is carbon and hydrogen.
40. (A) A reduction in temperature (cooling) changes vapors to liquids, thus creating gasoline, kerosene, and distillate oil. Expanding (B) or diluting (C) the vapors, or gases, would not

- create one of the liquid oil products mentioned. To refute is to prove false, so choice (D) is incorrect.
41. (D) The sentence states, "Trace elements are also found, but in such minute quantities that they are disregarded." The subject of the sentence is clearly the reference for the pronoun.
42. (B) Paragraph 1, sentence 1, says that an election year is one that is evenly divisible by four. Of the choices given, only (B), 1930, is not evenly divisible by four, leaving a remainder of two.
43. (D) The last sentence of paragraph 1 tells us that William H. Harrison served the shortest term.
44. (D) Paragraph 2 gives the names of the four American presidents assassinated. Choice (A) is not true because the reading gives information only about presidents since 1840. Ronald Reagan also did not die in office. Choice (C) is not true because, although Roosevelt was elected four times, he died during the fourth term.
45. (A) The entire reading answers this question. The presidents mentioned are Harrison, Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, Kennedy, Harding, and Roosevelt.
46. (C) "Inauguration" means "swearing-in ceremony," a ceremonial induction into office.
47. (B) Paragraph 3 tells us that Roosevelt died of polio; he was not assassinated.
48. (B) This form of the relative pronoun is the objective or complement form, meaning it must replace the complement of the sentence rather than the subject. Analyze the sentence. "James A. Garfield ... was shot... by a man ..." (He would not give a job to the man.) So the reference is to the man to whom Garfield would not give a job, and that is the same man who assassinated him.

49. (A) The entire passage is about presidents who died or were murdered in office. There are clues throughout the passage that "assassinated" means "murdered."
50. (B) The sentence states "He had contracted polio ... and eventually died ..." The fact that polio is a disease should lead you to presume that "contracted" means "caught" or "developed."

ANSWER KEY FOR PRACTICE TEST 3

After some answers in this answer key, you will find numbers in italic type. These are page numbers in Part III where you will find review material for these questions. Although any one question may involve several different rules and concepts, these page numbers refer to important areas you should review if you have missed a question or are not sure of the material involved. Make full use of these page number references and of the index to direct your personal review.

Section 1: Listening Comprehension

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

Section 2: Structure and Written Expression

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. (A) | 21. (A) 45 |
| 2. (D) | 22. (B) 65-67, 205 |
| 3. (D) 191-193 | 23. (D) 62 |
| 4. (D) 48-50 | 24. (B) 71 |
| 5. (B) | 25. (D) 69-70 |
| 6. (C) 118 | 26. (B) 187 |
| 7. (B) 227-228 | 27. (C) 120-123 |
| 8. (D) 45, 153-154 | 28. (B) 89-90 |
| 9. (B) 118 | 29. (B) 157 |
| 10. (D) 118 | 30. (C) 149 |
| 11. (C) 52-53 | 31. (A) 45 |
| 12. (B) 219-220 | 32. (B) 150-151 |
| 13. (A) | 33. (C) 70 |
| 14. (C) 62-63 | 34. (C) 269 |
| 15. (C) 88, 221-223 | 35. (A) 45 |
| 16. (A) 121-122 | 36. (B) 100 |
| 17. (D) 95-99 | 37. (C) 148 |
| 18. (A) 157 | 38. (B) |
| 19. (D) 83-84 | 39. (B) 47 |
| 20. (A) 83-84 | 40. (B) 146 |

Section 3: Reading Comprehension

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

PRACTICE TEST 3: ANALYSIS-SCORING SHEET

Use the chart below to spot your strengths and weaknesses in each test section and to arrive at your total converted score. Fill in your number of correct answers for each section in the space provided. Refer to the Converted Score Sheet on page 496 to find your converted score for each section and enter those numbers on the chart. Find the sum of your converted scores, multiply that sum by 10, and divide by 3.

Example: If raw scores are then converted scores are

Section 1:	33	51
Section 2:	26	49
Section 3:	38	53

Sum of Converted Scores	153
Times 10 =	1,530
Divided by 3 =	510 = Total Converted Score

This will give you the approximate score that you would obtain if this were an actual TOEFL. Remember that your score here may possibly be higher than the score that you might receive on an actual TOEFL simply because you are studying the elements of the test shortly before taking each test. The score is intended only to give you a general idea of approximately what your actual score will be.

	Total Possible	Total Correct	Converted Score
Section 1: Listening Comprehension	50		
Section 2: Structure and Written Expression	40		
Section 3: Reading Comprehension	50		
TOTALS	140		

Sum of Converted Scores _____
 Times 10 = _____
 Divided by 3 = _____ = Total Converted Score

SECTION 1: LISTENING COMPREHENSION SCRIPT

Part A

1. Man: I thought Mike and Francie were getting married in June.
 Woman: No, that's when his cousin's wedding is. They're getting married the following month.
 Third Voice: When does the woman say Mike and Francie are getting married?
2. Man: Did you hear that the Chapmans sold their house and are moving to Arizona?
 Woman: Yes, and the man who bought the house is a doctor from Philadelphia.
 Third Voice: According to the speakers, from where will the new owner come?
3. Woman: My computer won't boot up this morning.
 Man: Good thing you backed up your data last night.
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?
4. Woman: This doesn't look at all familiar. We must be lost. We'd better get some directions.
 Man: Let's pull in here. While I'm filling the tank, you can ask for directions.
 Third Voice: Where will the man and woman go for assistance?
5. Man: May I speak to Jason Daniels, please?
 Woman: Nobody by that name works here.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?

6. Man: Kelly, you look tired.
 Woman: I am. I've been working on the budget report for the finance committee for three days and nights.
 Third Voice: Why does the woman say she's tired?
7. Woman: John, how are you? I heard you were sick.
 Man: They must have confused me with somebody else. I've never felt better.
 Third Voice: How does the man say he feels?
8. Man: I'd like to buy this table, but I'm \$20 short.
 Woman: I'll lend you the money if you can pay me back by Friday.
 Third Voice: Can the man buy the table?
9. Man: Has Dave returned from Europe yet?
 Woman: Yes, but he was here for only three days before his company sent him to Canada.
 Third Voice: Where does the woman say Dave is now?
10. Man: Have you seen Ann Marie in the past fifteen minutes?
 Woman: She went to the gas station to have her tank filled.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about Ann Marie?
11. Woman: George and Jeff were not at the meeting.
 Man: They would have come if they had known about it.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about George and Jeff?
12. Woman: Are the test results posted yet?
 Man: Yes. Most of the students scored eighty percent and above, but Michael is the exception.
 Third Voice: What does the man imply about Michael?

13. Man: Have they found out who took the answer sheets?
 Woman: The humanities professor asked the dean to question several students.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
14. Man: I'm afraid I'll have to work late again tomorrow night.
 Woman: Why don't you ask for some extra help?
 Third Voice: What does the woman suggest the man do?
15. Man: If Henry hadn't had so much work to do, he would have come to the concert with us.
 Woman: It's too bad he missed such a great show.
 Third Voice: What do the speakers say about Henry?
16. Man: Did James return the books to the library?
 Woman: No, he had them renewed.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about James?
17. Man: Has Harry stopped smoking yet?
 Woman: He is afraid he'll gain weight.
 Third Voice: What do the speakers say about Harry?
18. Man: Does Jonathan spend much time studying?
 Woman: He hasn't studied in weeks, but he'll do well.
 Third Voice: What does the woman imply about Jonathan?
19. Woman: How was your meal at the banquet?
 Man: My meat was so tough I could hardly cut it.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about his experience at the banquet?
20. Man: Where could Rick be?
 Woman: He must have forgotten about our meeting.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about Rick?

21. Man: What's in that bag over there?
 Woman: I bought some apples, peaches, pears, and grapes.
 Third Voice: What is the woman talking about?
22. Woman: Where did Joe and Nancy go for their honeymoon?
 Man: They were going to go to Puerto Rico, but they couldn't afford it, so they went to St. Augustine instead for one week.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about the couple's honeymoon?
23. Woman: Did you know that the hot dog did not originate in the United States but in Germany?
 Man: Yes, and they've even had something similar to it in Finland. It's made out of reindeer meat.
 Third Voice: Which of the following is NOT true about the hot dog?
24. Woman: You ought to take it easy for a few days.
 Man: I have no time to spare.
 Third Voice: What problem does the man have?
25. Man: Tiffany is already walking, but Stephanie isn't.
 Woman: Tiffany was born before Stephanie was.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about Tiffany and Stephanie?
26. Man: I am taking my car downtown to be repaired.
 Woman: Be sure you get an estimate.
 Third Voice: What does the woman advise the man?

27. Woman: Why did Professor Nelson get angry with Jane?
 Man: She should have worked on her paper last night, but she watched TV instead.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about Jane?
28. Man: Franklin focused on the deer and snapped the shutter.
 Woman: What a great shot!
 Third Voice: What are the speakers talking about?
29. Woman: I need to complete my paper this weekend.
 Man: If I were you, I'd have it typed by a service.
 Third Voice: What does the man suggest the woman do?
30. Man: I hear Yolanda ran into Anna downtown last week.
 Woman: I haven't seen either of them for months.
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?

Part B

Questions 31 through 34 are based on the following conversation.

- Man: Did you see that TV program last night about the sky diver whose parachutes didn't open after he had jumped from his plane?
 Woman: No, I didn't. Did he die?
 Man: No. It's really unbelievable how he could have survived such a free fall, much less live to tell about it on television!
 Woman: What happened?
 Man: Neither of his chutes opened as he plummeted to the ground. When they found him, they thought he was dead. Doctors said he'd never walk again, but he proved them wrong.

- Woman: How long was he recuperating?
 Man: He spent eighteen months in the hospital while his broken bones were mending. He was no sooner discharged than he jumped out of a plane again.
 Woman: Gee, some people sure do crazy things!
31. Why was the man in the hospital?
 32. Where did the interview take place?
 33. What caused the man's accident?
 34. What did the man do soon after he was released from the hospital?

Questions 35 through 38 are based on the following conversation.

- Man: What's the matter?
 Woman: I can't sleep lying down. I feel a lot of pressure in my chest.
 Man: Well, there is some congestion. I want to do some tests.
 Woman: How soon will I get the results?
 Man: Oh, you'll have the results before you leave the office, and I'll prescribe some antibiotics that I believe will help you.
35. What is the probable relationship between these two speakers?
 36. When will the woman receive the results of the tests?
 37. What does the man think will help the woman?
 38. What is the woman's problem?

Part C

Questions 39 through 42 are based on the following news story.

Two men and a thirteen-year-old boy are safe now after being rescued from their tiny boat which had been adrift in the Gulf of Mexico for twenty-four hours. After their families had reported them missing, the Coast Guard began searching, but the group was

rescued after waving frantically at a private airplane flying overhead. It turned out that they had drifted only seven and a half miles from where their engine had broken down.

39. How many people were in the boat?
40. How were the boaters finally rescued?
41. Why did the authorities begin to search for the boat?
42. How far had the boat drifted?

Questions 43 through 45 are based on the following commentary by a doctor to a patient.

Mr. Davis, I've just finished reading your x-rays, and I would like to discuss them with you. You have osteoarthritis in the middle of your back and scoliosis, which is a curvature of the spine. I can also feel the muscle spasms and pinched nerves from your shoulders to the base of your spine. While this may sound terrible to you, it is not life-threatening, nor is it something to worry about. At present, there is no cure for these problems, but you can control them with proper treatment. First of all, we need to adjust your diet a little. The nurse will provide you with information on some foods to avoid completely and others whose consumption should be restricted. Here is an explanation of some back exercises that you can do. They will help to stretch and strengthen the muscles and to relieve the pain. Use a heating pad and an ice pack to alleviate soreness in the joints. I'm going to prescribe some muscle relaxers and pain killers. Take them as indicated. In about six weeks we'll see how you are progressing and then begin some chiropractic treatment. I'd like to see you again in three weeks. Please have the nurse make an appointment for then.

43. What is the purpose of this talk?
44. What did the speaker do before talking with Mr. Davis?
45. According to the speaker, what is scoliosis?

Questions 46 through 50 are based on the following talk about Salvador Dali.

Ladies and gentlemen, please move in a little closer as we begin our tour this afternoon. Today you will enjoy the largest collection of Salvador Dali's works under one roof. They include several hundred oil paintings, drawings, and watercolors, more than a thousand graphics, and a variety of sculptures as well as jewelry. As you will see, Dali was multitalented. He designed furniture, created exquisite works with fine jewels, and concocted perfumes with tantalizing aromas. He developed his talents over a span of six decades, leaving an indelible imprint on the world of art.

Here we see some of his early paintings, mostly landscapes of the town of his birth-Figueras in Catalonia, Spain-and the seascapes of a neighboring town called Cadaques. While these represent a more traditional art form, it was at this time that Dali's controversial career began. He was expelled from a prestigious art school in Madrid because he disagreed with his professors on their techniques. He once threw himself down several flights of steps just to get attention. At the age of twenty-one, he had his first one-man show.

Four years later in Paris, he fell madly in love with Gala Eluard, the wife of a French poet. She became his lover, and later they married. She was the inspiration and model for many of his works. *The Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus*, his monumental masterpiece, shows Gala appearing on Columbus's banner. She also served as his model for other works, such as the *Crucifixion, Ecumenical Council, and Hallucinogenic Toreador*.

Dali's themes varied from one period to the next, but many contained recurring images of ants, crutches, limp watches, grasshoppers, and sexual symbols. All of these were, in some way, a carryover from his childhood and adolescence. He often placed familiar and outrageous imaginary objects side by side. A number of paintings, such as *Slave Market; Old Age, Adolescence, Infancy; Hallucinogenic Toreador; and Lincoln in Dalivision* portray double images. Depending on how you look at these works, you can see two entirely different views.

Surrealistic paintings are what Dali is best known for, and in most of them he left everything to the viewer's interpretation. As you

wander around on your visit today, look at the paintings up close and then move back about twenty feet and ponder them again from that distance.

Before leaving, stop at our gift shop to browse and perhaps to purchase some of the Dali memorabilia—posters, books, clothing, perfume, and post cards. On your next trip to St. Petersburg, come back to visit us. We are open Tuesday through Saturday from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., on Sunday from noon to 5 P.M., and we are closed on Mondays and holidays.

46. Who is the speaker?
47. Which of the following was not mentioned as a Dali creation?
48. Who was one of Dali's frequent models?
49. What was the artist's most renowned art form?
50. What kind of paintings were the artist's earliest?

EXPLANATIONS FOR PRACTICE TEST 3

SECTION 2: STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Part A

1. (A) Choice (B) includes improper word choice and order. (C) is incorrect because it is not possible to say "win him the case." Correct form is "win the case for him." (D) is incorrect because *minimum* is a noun and cannot modify another noun (*chance*); it is not clear to whom *him* refers, and the order is not correct.
2. (D) Choices (A) and (B) are in error because it is not correct to say "an attribute is *when*" or "an attribute is *how*"; an attribute is a static quality. Choice (C) would be correct if it were "the way he gives lectures."
3. (D) Choice (A) uses incorrect vocabulary choice. *Remembrance* has a sentimental meaning; it should be *reminder*. Also, the verb *rise*, not *raise* should be used. (B) should read *the following*

month, not *the month following*. (The adjective precedes the noun.) Also, *rise*, not *raise*, is required. (C) is incorrect because the verb *contained* must be followed by a noun, not a verb.

4. (D) Choice (A) incorrectly uses the before a singular country name. (B) uses improper word order and also uses *the* incorrectly. (C) is in error because *French* when used as an adjective cannot be made possessive.
5. (B) The expression should read, "It was *not until... that*." To use *when* (choice A) is redundant.
6. (C) In choice (A) there is improper use of the past conditional. (B) includes improper vocabulary choice. A flat tire does not *happen*. (D) makes improper use of the reflexive *itself*. A tire, being inanimate, could not flatten itself.
7. (B) The correct structure is adverbial (*never*) + auxiliary (*have*) + subject (*so many women*) + verb (received).
8. (D) Choice (A) is incorrect because *homework* is a non-count noun and *few* cannot be used with non-count nouns. (B) is incorrect because a complete sentence is required after *because*. Choice (C) is verbose. Also, *because of* cannot be followed by a complete sentence.
9. (B) *Know how* in this sentence means "to have a practical understanding of something." It is not correct to use *to* after *know how* unless it is followed by a verb.
10. (D) Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all incorrect past conditions.
11. (C) Choice (A) includes improper word choice. One *other* should be *another*. Choice (B) uses *also*. *Also* does not mean the same as *again*, which is the meaning conveyed by the sentence. (D) uses incorrect word order. It should say *fifty dollars more*.

12. (B) Choices (A) and (D) are incorrect because the adjective *aware* must be followed by *of* before a noun or noun phrase. Choice (C) uses *of*, but the *place where* is redundant.
13. (A) Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all too informal for written English and are verbose.
14. (C) *Still*, *yet*, and *already* are misused in the other answer choices.
15. (C) Choices (A) and (D) omit the word *how*, which must follow *know* before a verb. Only choice (C) uses parallel construction (*how to manage . . . sell . . . satisfy*).

Part B

NOTE: \emptyset = nothing, indicating that this word or phrase should be deleted.

16. (A) should be *hadn't sent*. A past wish must be followed by the past perfect.
17. (D) should be *so am I*. For affirmative agreement use *so* + auxiliary + subject.
18. (A) should be *such a beautiful*. Cause and effect: *such* + adjective + singular count noun.
19. (D) should be *to use*. *Allow* + indirect object + infinitive.
20. (A) should be *to stimulate*. Use *try* + infinitive.
21. (A) should be *is*. *Mumps* is a non-count noun.
22. (B) should be *had gone*. The past perfect is necessary to show that this action (going to the supermarket) occurred before the other action (coming home).

23. (D) should be *for*. Use *for* + duration of time.
24. (B) should be *reports*. *Each* + singular verb.
25. (D) should be *is*. *Athlete* is the subject and is singular.
26. (B) should be \emptyset . *Both* and *as well as* are redundant if they are used together; use either *both . . . and* or *as well as* alone.
27. (C) should be *were*. This is a present wish. The verb *be* must be in the plural past tense form in a present wish because *it* is contrary to fact.
28. (B) should be *his*. Possessive forms must be used before a gerund.
29. (B) should be *such a way*. Cause and effect: *such* + *a* + singular count noun + *that*.
30. (C) should be *dancers*. After *one of the* there must be a plural noun.
31. (A) should be *fewer*. *Friends* is a plural count noun, so *less* is incorrect.
32. (B) should be *four-day*. *Four-day* here functions as an adjective modifying the noun *journey*, so it cannot be plural.
33. (C) should be *has*. The subject, *influence*, is singular and thus requires a singular verb, *has*.
34. (C) should be *among*. Use *between* when there are only two entities, *among* when there are more than two.
35. (A) should be *Much*. *Population* is a non-count noun, so *many* cannot modify it.
36. (B) should be *apparently*. Verbs are always modified by adverbs, not adjectives.

37. (C) should be *in*. After *one of the* + superlative + noun + use *in* + singular count noun.
38. (B) should be *to have missed*. This is a perfect infinitive.
39. (B) should be *an*. Use *an* before words beginning with vowel sounds.
40. (B) should be *worse*. This is a double comparative: *the harder, the worse*. *Worst* is superlative.

SECTION 3: READING COMPREHENSION

1. (C) Paragraph 2, sentence 2, says that "a serious eye infection forced her to abandon the idea." Choice (A) is contradicted by the information given. She *did* get admitted to medical school because the first paragraph says "she was finally accepted." Choices (B) and (D) are true statements, but they have nothing to do with her not becoming a surgeon.
2. (A) Paragraph 1 says that it was "nearly impossible" for a woman at this time to become a doctor. This answer can also be inferred from the fact that she was the first female physician in the United States.
3. (A) Paragraph 2 tells us that she graduated in 1849 and paragraph 3 that the hospital was opened in 1857. $1857 - 1849 = 8$.
4. (B) The question asks for the one choice that was *not* a first in Elizabeth Blackwell's life. The passage states that she did *not* become a surgeon because of an eye infection.
5. (C) Paragraph 2 tells us that she graduated in 1849, and paragraph 1 that she was born in 1821. $1849 - 1821 = 28$.
6. (B) The sentence states that she had to "abandon" her dream of being a surgeon because of a serious eye infection. This indicates that "abandon" means "give up."

7. (A) Answer choice (B) is incorrect because she did not abandon her plans to become a "doctor," only her plans to become a "surgeon." Answer choices (C) and (D) are details but not the main idea of the entire passage.
8. (C) The passage states that she "managed to open a new hospital," and then says "Besides being the first female physician and *founding* her own hospital..." This means that *opening* and *founding* are the same thing. The answer is further hinted at later in the last sentence, where it says "she also *established*," which indicates that *founding* and *establishing* are synonyms.
9. (C) Answer choice (A) prevented her from becoming a surgeon, not a doctor. She may not have had a lot of money (she taught school and gave music lessons for money), but she evidently did pay her tuition (B). Her sister was also a doctor, so there is no reason to think she was not supported by her family (D). However, it required many letters to medical schools before she found one that would accept women, so (C) is the best answer choice.
10. (C) Line 11 specifically states that a serious eye infection forced Blackwell to abandon the idea of becoming a surgeon.
11. (C) We are told in paragraph 1 that endocrine glands have no ducts and release their products directly into the bloodstream.
12. (D) The sentence states "The thyroid gland collects ..., which *it* stores..." The pronoun precedes a verb (stores) and thus is a subject, so "it" relates back to the "thyroid gland" in the subject position of the sentence.
13. (C) Paragraph 3, sentences 2 and 3, says that cretinism occurs in children as a result of hypothyroidism, or underactive thyroid gland.
14. (A) Paragraph 3, sentence 3, tells us that myxedema occurs in adults and causes the growth process to slow down. We can infer that this would result in sluggishness, or lethargy.

15. (A) "Former" means the first of two, while "latter" refers to the second. The two items mentioned in the previous sentence are "underactive thyroid" and "overactive thyroid." The sentence also states that "underactive thyroid" is the same as "hypothyroidism." So "former" refers to an "underactive thyroid," also known as "hypothyroidism."
16. (B) We are told in paragraph 4, sentence 1, that a goiter is an enlarged, or swollen, thyroid gland.
17. (A) The first paragraph states that "exocrine glands secrete their products through ducts, but endocrine glands, or ductless glands, release their products directly into the bloodstream." Thus the answer is (A).
18. (B) The sentence states that glands of this type "secrete" and the other "release." "Emit" is a synonym for "release" or "secrete."
19. (D) Paragraph 3 states that an "underactive thyroid causes hypothyroidism."
20. (B) The passage does not address all glands, only some specific types of glands, so choice (A) is incorrect. The passage does not involve secretion in general, so (C) is incorrect. The passage deals with both an underactive and an overactive thyroid gland, not just an overactive one, so choice (D) is wrong.
21. (B) The "function" of a thing is its purpose or the job it is to perform. The function of the thyroid gland—to collect iodine and produce and store thyroxine—is described only in lines 7–9.
22. (A) Paragraph 2 says that "animals can perceive environmental changes..." The fact that observing animal behavior can predict earthquakes does not indicate that the number of deaths nor the location of the epicenter can be predicted, so answer choices (B) and (C) are incorrect. The entire reading regards learning of an impending earthquake in advance and not after it has occurred, so answer choice (D) is incorrect.

23. (B) Reasons for (the animals' perceptions are not specifically given in the reading, but we can assume that animals are able to predict these occurrences because they have some instincts that humans do not possess. No other choice is reasonable or is suggested in any way by the reading.
24. (A) Even if you are not familiar with the word "evacuate," you would know that to keep the death toll down, people would have to be moved away, or "removed," from the area.
25. (D) The reading gives examples of other animals, such as llamas, seabirds, and chickens.
26. (D) The root word "center" in "epicenter" is the clue that "core" is the word nearest in meaning.
27. (B) It can be inferred that if scientists can predict earthquakes, they will have enough warning to lead people to safety, thus lowering the death rate.
28. (A) The phrase "although hundreds of thousands of people were killed" implies that the event was destructive.
29. (C) This is an inference question. The passage is about earthquakes and animals, so choice (B) is too broad for the main idea. Earthquakes can't be prevented by observing animal behavior, so choice (A) is incorrect, and choice (D) was not mentioned in the passage.
30. (C) In the third paragraph, the author states that "Unusual animal behavior preceding earthquakes has been noted for centuries." Later in the same paragraph, the author states that such behavior was observed "throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries."
31. (A) Paragraph 2, sentence 1, states that the boy was found "wandering in the woods." While it is true that the boy growled at people, choice (C), we are not told that he growled at the doctor when he was found.

32. (C) The word "offspring" means "children." "Litter" is used to indicate the offspring of multi parous animals (animals that give birth to a number of offspring each pregnancy).
33. (B) Paragraph 2, sentence 4, says that "the doctor won the boy's confidence and began to work with him." You should infer that the ability to work with him was the result of the boy's confidence (trust).
34. (B) "Utter" does mean "absolute," but not in this context, so choice (A) is incorrect. The word is found in a list of the doctor's accomplishments with the boy, and "screaming a number of words" most likely would not be considered a positive development, so choice (C) is incorrect. Since reading may be done silently, and "utter" means to pronounce words using the voice, choice (B) is better than (D).
35. (B) Sentence 1 indicates that wolves have been said to care for human children as far back as 700 B.C. Choice (C) is true. "Domesticating" means to "tame" or "make fit for living in human society." The doctor was successful in getting the boy to clothe and feed himself and speak and write to some degree. Choice (D) is true because "utter a number of words" does not indicate that he could speak "perfectly."
36. (D) In this sentence, the word "preposterous" is being contrasted with the word "credible." Since "credible" means "believable," you can determine that "preposterous" means the opposite, "absurd" (totally unbelievable).
37. (B) Answer choice (A) is incorrect because the passage is about some specific children (Romulus, Remus, and another boy), and not children in general. No general statement is made about children raised by wolves. Choice (C) is only one part of the reading. Romulus and Remus are discussed in paragraph 1, but another child is discussed in paragraph 2. Choice (D) is incorrect because it confuses the attempted drowning of Romulus and Remus with the French doctor, who is mentioned in paragraph 2.

38. (B) Rome did not exist when Romulus and Remus were children because they were the founders (A). A French doctor encountered a boy wandering in the woods, but that happened 2,500 years after the lives of Romulus and Remus (C). The twins were ordered to be drowned, but they were not (D). Legend has it that Romulus and Remus founded the city of Rome.
39. (A) The reading states that Romulus and Remus were the "legendary twin founders of Rome" on line 3.
40. (A) The last sentence of paragraph 1 states that *V. parahaemolyticus* is found in highest abundance in inshore waters, particularly near harbors (a harbor is similar to a bay).
41. (A) "Inshore" means "close to shore" or "near the coast."
42. (A) The entire reading passage concerns *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*. The word "it" in paragraph 1, sentence 2, refers to that organism, and so does the word "it" in line 13. The preceding sentence refers to the organism by name and then calls it an "organism." When it refers to it as an "organism," it discusses "isolation." Thus, the only thing "it" can be referring to is the "organism."
43. (B) The last sentence of paragraph 2 states that a Japanese scientist has not isolated *V. parahaemolyticus* as frequently in winter as during warmer months. November is the coldest month listed for the north Pacific.
44. (B) The first sentence of paragraph 3 gives diarrhea as the most common symptom.
45. (D) The word "this" refers to "diarrhea, the most common symptom," which appears just before it.

46. (C) An incubation period means the time between a microorganism's entry into a body and the exhibiting of the first symptoms. The first sentence of paragraph 3 says that the first symptom occurs "within four or five days."
47. (B) The fact that a person becomes ill after eating "contaminated" food should lead you to the conclusion that it means "tainted." If you don't know the meaning of "tainted," it is still possible to eliminate the other three choices from the way "contaminated" is used.
48. (D) Paragraph 2, sentence 1, states, "the distribution of the bacteria in sea water was *dependent* on the water temperature," but "*independent* of the sodium chloride content." Sodium chloride is salt.
49. (C) Since stomach cramps are given as a symptom of the infection, you can assume they would be unpleasant. Choice (C) is the most logical. Although high temperature would also be unpleasant, it would not normally be associated with the stomach.
50. (C) "Isolation" means "separation." Another form of the word, "isolated," appears in the following sentence.

PRACTICE TEST 2

ANSWER KEY FOR PRACTICE TEST 2

After some answers in this answer key, you will find numbers in italic type. These are page numbers in Part III where you will find review material for these questions. Although any one question may involve several different rules and concepts, these page numbers refer to important areas you should review if you have missed a question or are not sure of the material involved. Make full use of these page number references and of the index to direct your personal review.

Section 1: listening Comprehension

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

Section 2: Structure and Written Expression

- 1. (B) 57, 59, 205, 229
- 2. (B) 70
- 3. (A) 72-73
- 4. (C) 148-149
- 5. (C) 125-127
- 6. (D) 150-151
- 7. (A) 148, 175
- 8. (D) 45, 99
- 9. (A) 45, 145
- 10. (D) 118
- 11. (C) 94
- 12. (D) 68, 142-143
- 13. (A) 153-154
- 14. (A) 183-184
- 15. (C) 52-53
- 16. (C) 47
- 17. (A) 75-76
- 18. (D) 135
- 19. (C)
- 20. (C) 52-53
- 21. (D) 48-50
- 22. (B) 82
- 23. (D)
- 24. (D) 48-50
- 25. (A)
- 26. (A) 45
- 27. (A) 103
- 28. (B) 69-70
- 29. (D)
- 30. (B) 85
- 31. (B) 45.68
- 32. (B) 175
- 33. (A) 89-90
- 34. (A) 94-95
- 35. (B) 79, 104
- 36. (C) 62
- 37. (A) 113, 118
- 38. (A) 129
- 39. (C) 139-140
- 40. (D) 86, 289

Section 3: Reading Comprehension

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

PRACTICE TEST 4: ANALYSIS-SCORING SHEET

Use the chart below to spot your strengths and weaknesses in each test section and to arrive at your total converted score. Fill in your number of correct answers for each section in the space provided. Refer to the Converted Score Sheet on page 496 to find your converted score for each section and enter those numbers on the chart. Find the sum of your converted scores, multiply that sum by 10, and divide by 3.

Example: If raw scores are then converted scores are

Section 1:	33	51
Section 2:	26	49
Section 3:	38	53
Sum of Converted Scores		153

Times 10 = 1,530
 Divided by 3 = 510 = Total Converted Score

This will give you the approximate score that you would obtain if this were an actual TOEFL. Remember that your score here may possibly be higher than the score that you might receive on an actual TOEFL simply because you are studying the elements of the test shortly before taking each test. The score is intended only to give you a general idea of approximately what your actual score will be.

	Total Possible	Total Correct	Converted Score
Section 1: Listening Comprehension	50		
Section 2: Structure and Written Expression	40		
Section 3: Reading Comprehension	50		
TOTALS	140		

Sum of Converted Scores _____
 Times 10 = _____
 Divided by 3 = _____ = Total Converted Score

SECTION 1: LISTENING COMPREHENSION SCRIPT

Part A

1. Man: You're so late. I thought you'd never get here.
 Woman: My car broke down on the highway, and I had to walk.
 Third Voice: Why does the woman say she had to walk?
2. Man: *We missed you* at Dale's party last night.
 Woman: I'm not going to any celebrations with that group because they're so tightly knit that they brush everyone else off.
 Third Voice: Why does the woman say she didn't attend Dale's party?
3. Woman: Bill, are you still planning to buy that nice red sports car you looked at last week?
 Man: I'm afraid that's impossible because I haven't been able to come up with the cash, *and* someone else has already made a down payment on it.
 Third Voice: What does Bill say about buying a car?
4. Man: Gail is supposed to be here at the meeting tonight. Where is she?
 Woman: She came down with the flu and had to stay home.
 Third Voice: Why does the woman say Gail didn't attend the meeting?
5. Man: How many people will be coming to the reunion on Saturday?
 Woman: We had to cross fifteen names off our original list of one hundred.
 Third Voice: How many people does the woman say they expect to attend the reunion?
6. Woman: You look happy this morning.
 Man: I just came from my adviser's office and found out that the college board has done away with the foreign language requirement for graduation.
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?
7. Man: I hear that Rusty's car is being repossessed by the finance company.
 Woman: Yes, he's fallen behind on the payments.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
8. Woman: What did you do in class today?
 Man: The teacher went over last Friday's lesson.
 Third Voice: What does the man say the teacher did in class?
9. Woman: Not getting that job was a big letdown.
 Man: Don't worry. Something better will come along.
 Third Voice: What are the speakers talking about?
10. Man: How do the Finleys feel about moving to New Mexico?
 Woman: They're really looking forward to it.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about the Finleys' reaction to moving?
11. Man: Where are you going in such a rush?
 Woman: I have to deposit my paycheck before the bank closes, or else I won't have any funds to pay these bills.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
12. Woman: Dan, how was your visit with your sister's friends?
 Man: I hardly knew the people.
 Third Voice: What did the man say about his sister's friends?

13. Woman: You need to cut down on your sugar intake.
 Man: I find it very hard to resist.
 Third Voice: What does the woman suggest the man do?
14. Man: Was anyone seriously injured in the accident?
 Woman: It looks as if all the victims will pull through.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about the victims of the accident?
15. Woman: Did many people buy tickets for the rock concert?
 Man: So many people showed up to purchase the tickets on opening day that they were sold out by noon.
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?
16. Woman: Did Phil apply for the accounting position that was advertised in the paper?
 Man: Despite his inexperience in the field, Phil applied for the job.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about Phil?
17. Man: Who solved that difficult physics problem?
 Woman: No one but Gary knew how to solve it.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about the problem?
18. Man: What sort of response did you get on your request for additional funding?
 Woman: The response to my initial request was gratifying.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
19. Man: Will Amy be attending tonight's meeting?
 Woman: She plans to attend the meeting in spite of the homework she needs to complete for tomorrow.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about Amy's plans?

20. Man: Are you going to wait for Gil?
 Woman: He would rather that I didn't wait for him, but I plan to anyway.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
21. Man: Where is Diane?
 Woman: She ran out of milk and went out to get some.
 Third Voice: Where does the woman say that Diane is?
22. Woman: I want to go to the concert tonight, but it starts at seven, and I have to work until five. There won't be enough time to go home for dinner.
 Man: I've got an idea. I'll pick you up after work and we'll eat downtown. That'll give us plenty of time to get to the concert.
 Third Voice: If the speakers follow the man's suggestion, what will happen?
23. Man: I understand Oscar's been a little depressed.
 Woman: He's got so many bills that his wife says he'll never get ahead.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
24. Woman: Where are your keys?
 Man: I can't find them, but I'm sure they'll show up soon.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about his keys?
25. Man: Did you and Stanley go to the concert last week?
 Woman: We would have attended if the tickets had not been too expensive.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?

26. Man: I'm sorry to bother you, but I can't see when you hold the banner up.
 Woman: Sorry. I didn't realize it blocked your view.
 Third Voice: What will the woman probably do?
27. Woman: I thought Melanie was going to wear that pretty red wool coat you bought her.
 Man: She couldn't wear it because it made her break out in a rash.
 Third Voice: What do we learn from this conversation?
28. Woman: Are you hungry now?
 Man: I could sure go for a steak and salad.
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?
29. Woman: Does Jeanette like football?
 Man: She rarely misses a game.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about Jeanette?
30. Woman: How is business?
 Man: Our best agent hasn't sold a single policy this week.
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?

Part B

Questions 31 through 34 are based on the following conversation.

- Man: I can't believe it. Today I went shopping at the store near my house instead of my usual store, and the prices were fantastic!
 Woman: Is it one of those no-frills stores?
 Man: No, they just had some good sales, and the produce looked better than it has recently at my regular store.
 Woman: What kinds of things were on sale?

- Man: I got a dozen large eggs for 85c, beer for \$2.75, tuna fish for 99c, and bleach for 80c. I bought a lot of food for less than \$50.
 Woman: Where is this store? I might try it too.
 Man: It's the one on the corner of 16th Avenue and Main Street.
31. To what type of store did the man go?
 32. Which of the following items did the man NOT buy on sale?
 33. What was one advantage of this store over the man's regular store?
 34. Which of the following is true about the man's shopping experience?

Questions 35 through 38 are based on the following conversation.

- Woman: Good morning, Friendly Travel Agency. May I help you?
 Man: My wife and I are planning a trip to San Juan and are interested in a package deal. What can you recommend?
 Woman: Well, sir, we have a very special seven-day cruise including San Juan and another port of call, tourist class accommodations, all inclusive for \$699 each from Miami.
 Man: We don't care much for cruises.
 Woman: In that case, how about a twelve-day trip, including air fare, accommodations at the Venus Hotel, several trips to the outer islands, and two meals per day for only \$749 each?
 Man: That sounds more like what we had in mind. What else does it include?
 Woman: A sightseeing tour of Old San Juan and El Yunque Rain Forest, and an afternoon at Luquillo Beach.
 Man: My wife would certainly love that!
 Woman: When would you like to leave?
 Man: March 15th.
 Woman: Shall I make reservations for you?

- Man: Yes. Please make them now. My name is James Morrison, that's M-O-double R-I-S-O-N. I'd like to charge them to my VISA card. My number is 4555-2000-9361-8788. The expiration date is in June.
- Woman: After verifying your credit, we'll mail your tickets directly to you. You should have them in three days. That will give you plenty of time before your departure.

35. Where are the man and his wife going?
 36. What is the man's name?
 37. How does the man plan to pay for the trip?
 38. When does the man wish to leave?

Part C

Questions 39 through 41 are based on the following talk about roller skating.

In an effort to fight the soaring costs of gasoline and public transportation, many athletic students have taken to roller skating. This means of transportation is creating traffic problems and is presenting a safety hazard for skaters as well as motorists in college and university areas throughout the country.

If skaters do not return to the sidewalk, but insist on causing a dilemma for drivers and risking their own safety, the police will issue the violators \$15 citations for disregarding a city as well as a state ordinance. In the past month, seven careless students have been injured, three seriously, as they darted into oncoming traffic. Many of them refuse to wear helmets and are suffering head injuries as a result. One student was thrown 50 feet and suffered a concussion requiring a three-week hospital stay.

39. What problem has caused students to take up skating as a means of transportation?
 40. What law forbids roller skating in the streets?
 41. Which of the following is NOT true?

Questions 42 through 46 are based on the following talk about early life in North America.

When the early settlers, especially the English, arrived in the New World, the hardships and dangers awaiting them were totally unexpected. Had it not been for some friendly Indians, the colonists never would have survived the terrible winters. They knew nothing about planting crops, hunting animals, building shelters, nor making clothing from animal skins. Life in England had been much simpler, and this new life was not like what the Spanish explorers had reported.

The settlers introduced iron tools, muskets for hunting, domesticated animals, and political ways to the Indians. In exchange, the settlers learned to build canoes for water transportation and to use snowshoes and toboggans for winter traveling. The Indians taught them to blaze trails through the forest, to hunt large animals and trap smaller ones, and to spear fish in the lakes and streams. The natives also introduced to the settlers typical foods such as turkey, corn, squash, beans, and pumpkin.

The early settlers did everything possible in order to make their new settlements resemble the homes they had left behind.

42. Which of the following did the new settlers teach the Indians?
 43. What does the speaker imply about corn, squash, and pumpkin?
 44. How did the Indians teach the settlers to travel in the winter?
 45. Which of the following was NOT introduced to the settlers by the Indians?
 46. Which of the following is NOT true?

Questions 47 through 50 are based on the following announcement by a bus driver.

Welcome aboard the Luxury Cruise bus to Dallas, Baton Rouge, and Atlanta. We are scheduled to arrive in Dallas at 1:45 this afternoon. There will be a fifteen-minute rest stop at that time. We will have a thirty-minute dinner stop in Baton Rouge at 6:45 for those of you who are continuing on to Atlanta. We should arrive in

Atlanta at 1:45 tomorrow morning. Please remember the number of your bus for reboarding. That number is 3224.

This coach is air-conditioned for your comfort. Please remember that smoking of cigarettes is permitted only in the last six rows, and the smoking of any other material is prohibited, as is the drinking of alcoholic beverages.

Thank you for traveling with us. Have a pleasant trip.

47. At what time and in what city will the passengers have a fifteen-minute rest stop?
48. Which of the following is permitted in the last six rows?
49. What is the number of the bus?
50. At what time is the bus supposed to arrive at its final destination?

EXPLANATIONS FOR PRACTICE TEST 4

SECTION 2: STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Part A

1. (B) Choice (A) is verbose, using *with caution rather than cautiously*. Also, it would make no sense to look cautiously *after* crossing the street. Choice (A) also uses simple past when past perfect is required. Choice (C) is passive and the sentence does not call for a passive meaning. Also, using the adjective *cautious* would indicate that *look* in the sentence is a stative verb meaning appear, and that is not the meaning of the sentence. (D) uses an incorrect sequence of tenses. The verb *crossed* is in the past.
2. (B) The subject *notebook and report* is plural, and choices (A), (C), and (D) all contain singular verbs.
3. (A) The plural verb *need* is required here because if there is a plural noun after *nor*, the verb must be plural.
4. (C) Choice (A) is incorrect because the superlative, not the comparative, must be used when more than two are expressed. Choices (B) and (D) are incorrect because the definite article *the* must be used before the superlative.
5. (C) The correct form is *would rather* + [verb in simple form].
6. (D) *Eight-century-old* is functioning as an adjective and cannot be plural.
7. (A) Use the comparative when only two entities are involved. Choice (B) incorrectly uses the superlative. Choice (C) would be correct if *the smaller of them* began a new sentence, but it is not correct after the comma. (D) incorrectly uses the relative pronoun *that*, which cannot be used with the preposition.
8. (D) Choice (A) includes an incorrect sequence of tenses; *do* should be *did* to agree with *endured*. (B) uses negative agreement, and the sentence is positive. Choice (C) includes incorrect use of affirmative agreement. Also, the correct plural of *child* is *children*.
9. (A) This is a multiple number comparative. Choice (C) is also a multiple number comparative, but one earns *money*. *Money* is a non-count noun, and thus the sentence requires *much*.
10. (D) This is a past condition. The correct sequence is *had studied ... would have been able*. (B) is verbose.
11. (C) The correct structure for an embedded question is question word + subject + verb. Choices (A) and (B) incorrectly include *did*, and choice (D) incorrectly uses the infinitive *to put*.
12. (D) Choice (A) is incorrect because the subject *facilities* is plural and requires a plural verb. Choice (B) uses an incorrect comparative. It should be *better than*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) all use an illogical comparison. They seem to compare the *facilities* with the *new hospital*. Choice (D) is correct; those *of = the facilities of*.

13. (A) Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all missing necessary prepositions, because *of*, *on account of* as a result of (notice that a necessary article was left out here as well).
14. (A) In this subjunctive construction use *suggest that* + [verb in simple form].
15. (C) Choice (A) incorrectly uses *others*, which implies that there are more than one other. The sentence says there are two teachers. Choice (B) incorrectly uses *another*, which indicates the indefinite. A specific is required here. (D) is incorrect because in this sentence *other* requires the article *the*.

Part B

16. (C) should be *an*. Use *an* before a word beginning with a vowel sound.
17. (A) should be *were guarding*. Use *a number of* + plural verb.
18. (D) should be *universally*. An adjective (*understood*) is always modified by an adverb, never by another adjective.
19. (C) should be *by incorporating*. This indicates the method by which they convey and preserve their thoughts.
20. (C) should be *other systems*. *Other* cannot be plural when it appears before a noun.
21. (D) should be *in the time of*. This sentence calls for specific time, *the time of Socrates*.
22. (B) should be *themselves*. The word *theirselves* does not exist.
23. (D) should be *survival*. A noun, not a gerund, is necessary here after the preposition *for*.

24. (D) should be *fear*. In this sentence *fear* is indefinite and cannot be modified by the definite article *the*.
25. (A) should be *on a child's level* or *on a childish level*. Before a noun, *child* must be possessive (*child's*) or it must be in adjective form (*childish*).
26. (A) should be *these*. *These* is the plural of *this*. The plural form is required here before the plural noun *officials*.
27. (A) should be *hardly ever*. *Hardly never* is a double negative and should be avoided.
28. (B) should be *is*. *Air pollution* is a singular subject and requires a singular verb.
29. (D) should be *close to the city*. *Close to* means *near*.
30. (B) should be *of flying*. The adjective *capable* requires the preposition *of* + [verb + ing].
31. (B) should be *was*. *News* is a non-count noun and requires a singular verb.
32. (B) should be *which* or *that*. *That which* is redundant here because they are both relative pronouns. One or the other should be used, but not both.
33. (A) should be *Joel's*. Use the possessive before a gerund.
34. (A) should be *what happened*. For embedded questions, use question word + subject + verb. This is a subject question, so the question word (*what*) is also the subject.
35. (B) should be *us*. Use the object pronoun after a verb. The sentence is an indirect command.
36. (C) should be *for*. Use *for* + duration of time.

37. (A) should be *would have*. The conditional perfect uses *would + have + [verb in past participle]*. *Would of* is never correct.
38. (A) should be *supposed to*. Use *be + supposed to* (means *should*).
39. (C) should be *from*. Always use *different from*.
40. (D) should be *of financing*. The noun *means* requires the preposition *of + [verb + ing]*.

SECTION 3: READING COMPREHENSION

1. (D) Lichens are not considered to be plants, so choice (A) is incorrect. In mutualistic associations, both life forms *benefit*. The passage explains that the algae are parasitized in lichens, so choice (B) is incorrect. Choice (C) is wrong because the association is between a fungus and an alga, not two fungi.
2. (B) The sentences following the sentence in which "hardy" is used describe some of the hostile places lichens can thrive, so you should realize that "hardy" means "tough," or "durable."
3. (B) The passage states that lichens were mistakenly thought to be mutualistic associations where both participants benefit, so choice (B) correctly defines the relationship.
4. (D) Any of the answer choices could describe the relationship of the fungi and algae in lichens; however, you should know that "intimate" means in "close" association.
5. (A) In the last paragraph, it's explained that insects glue lichens on their exoskeletons for camouflage.
6. (C) Paragraph 2 explains that lichens were once thought to represent mutualistic relationships, but this was tested by growing different lichen fungi and algae apart.

7. (D) According to the passage, a "hostile" environment is one in which few other organisms can flourish, so "inhospitable" would be the best answer.
8. (B) The sentence in which lichens are described as being endolithic goes on to explain that lichens have been found inside of rocks in Antarctica.
9. (D) "Reducing soil erosion" is the only one of the four answer choices that was stated in the reading passage.
10. (B) Paragraph 2 explains that experiments were conducted that showed the fungi parasitize the algae in the lichen relationship, but that this was not what scientists had originally thought.
11. (A) The first paragraph says that termites and ants have similar communal habits, but that they are physically different. Choice (B) is incorrect because there is no comparison of ants' and termites' bodies in the passage. Answer choices (C) and (D) are not suggested in the reading.
12. (D) The word "communal" is related to "commune" and "community," both of which relate to how living things function in "social" groups.
13. (A) We are told that the reproductive termites have eyes, but that the workers are blind and the soldiers are eyeless. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are true because only the reproductives fly, and fly only one time, and soldiers are larger than workers.
14. (B) The sentence states that termites and ants are alike in some respects, "although physically the two insects are distinct." The word "although" should lead you to understand that "distinct" is the opposite of "like"; thus it means "different."
15. (D) The passage indicates that each "class" has its own job, and the word "class" is used throughout the reading passage to describe different "types" and "categories."

16. (B) The male and female reproductives, it is implied in paragraph 2, fly only to develop a new colony. Choice (A) is not true because the reading indicates that a pair of reproductives flies alone. Choice (B) is not true because the author states in paragraph 3 that the workers make up the majority of the colony. Choice (D) is not correct because a worker is smaller than a soldier and does not have the hard head and strong jaws and legs of a soldier.
17. (A) To "found" means to "establish".
18. (C) A "cell" is an enclosed "compartment."
19. (C) Answer choice (A) is incorrect because the majority of the reading is not concerned with the destruction of houses. Choice (B) is incorrect because only a portion of the reading is related to how termites work together. Answer choice (D) is incorrect because the reading passage is not significantly concerned with the relationship of these two types of termites. Choice (C) is a general statement about the topic of the reading.
20. (D) The sentence says, "Like those of ants, termite colonies consist of different classes, each ..." The word "each" refers to the word immediately before it, "classes."
21. (D) In sentences 2 and 3 of paragraph 2, all of the other choices are given as purposes of the pretrial conference.
22. (A) The passage starts out indicating that there are problems in the court system. The sentence containing the word "ameliorating" should lead you to understand that it means becoming "better" or "improving."
23. (C) The sentence states that one suggestion is to allow districts with too many cases to borrow judges from those that do not have a "backlog," which should lead you to understand that "backlog" means too many cases, or an "overload."
24. (D) The word "viable" means "workable" or "practical." Although the pretrial conference, according to the reading, has not been as beneficial as had been hoped, the small-claims court is given as a viable suggestion for improvement. Also, the last paragraph suggests that more innovations will be proposed in a continuing effort to find remedies. Nowhere in the passage is it suggested that all states should follow California's example (A), that the legislature should formulate fewer laws (B), or that no one cares (C). In fact, the entire reading concerns suggested remedies of those who are concerned.
25. (C) Paragraph 1, sentence 2, says, "... and the litigants, or parties, have to wait ..." This indicates that "litigants" is another way of saying "parties in a lawsuit" in this context.
26. (C) The last sentence of paragraph 3 indicates that a litigant waives (gives up) his or her right to a jury trial and the right to appeal.
27. (D) The reading passage indicates that one of the problems is costs, which should lead you to understand that "staggering" means "very high," "shocking," or "astounding."
28. (B) The sentence indicates that small-claims courts can be beneficial, which should lead you to understand that "dispatch" means speed, or "haste."
29. (B) The second sentence of paragraph 1 says that "costs are staggering" (overwhelming) and litigants "have to wait sometimes many years." Also, the last sentence of the reading says that the problems "must be remedied if the citizens who have valid claims are going to be able to have their day in court."
30. (A) You can gather from the entire passage that the "situation" needs to be "fixed" or "improved." To "correct" the situation is closest in meaning to "remedy."

31. (C) Lines 12–23 discuss pretrial conferences. The sentence beginning “The theory behind pretrial conferences . . .” shows the apparent benefits of the pretrial conference, and the sentence beginning with “Unfortunately” is the sentence indicating that pretrial conferences may not work.
32. (A) The last sentence of paragraph 2 tells us that 705 survivors were rescued by the *Carpathia*. The last sentence of paragraph 1 tells us there were 2,227 passengers at the start of the voyage. Rounding off, 700 divided by 2,000 is about one third ($700 \times 3 = 2,100$ is another way to estimate) that survived and were rescued, so it could not be true that only one third of the people perished (died).
33. (D) The panic of the people, the fire on the ship, and the speed at which the ship was moving are all mentioned as contributing to the disaster. The *Carpathia*, however, was the rescue ship.
34. (A) Paragraph 2, sentence 1, and paragraph 3 indicate choice (A) is true. “Only two days at sea” and “two days of sailing glory on its maiden voyage” both indicate that it had traveled only two days.
35. (D) To “extinguish” is to put out a fire; “unextinguished” means that the fire was not stopped (was “unquenched”).
36. (A) In this context, “maiden” means “first” or “inaugural.” Paragraph 3 states that the “*S.S. Titanic* had enjoyed only two days of sailing glory.”
37. (A) From the reading you can infer that people believed the *S.S. Titanic* was “unsinkable,” so you could assume that they “called” it “unsinkable.” The ship was christened (C) and probably listed (D) in the naval registry as the *S.S. Titanic*, its formal name. Ships are launched, not “initiated” (B).
38. (C) Answer choice (C) is the only correct answer. The *S.S. Titanic* sank; therefore, it was not seaworthy (A). Choice (B) is incorrect because the *Carpathia* successfully rescued one third

- of the passengers. Choice (D) is incorrect because the cause of the disaster was the ship’s striking an iceberg.
39. (B) The last sentence of paragraph 1 states that the owners provided less than one half the number of lifeboats and rafts necessary for all of the passengers.
40. (C) The passage states, “Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many intersecting lines. Further scientific study indicates that these represent a type of timeline of events.” None of the other three answer choices is supported by the passage.
41. (D) The prefix “extra-” means “outside” or “beyond.” “Terrestrial” refers to the earth, so “extraterrestrial” refers to beings from somewhere beyond earth. The use of the word “even” in the sentence might help you to conclude that “extraterrestrial beings” are something out of the ordinary.
42. (D) The author implies that there are a number of passages in order to protect the tomb and its treasures.
43. (A) “Intersecting” lines are lines that cross one another, choice (A).
44. (D) The passage states that researchers have found that the intersecting lines represent historical and future events.
45. (D) To “prophesy” is to tell of the future, so choice (D) is correct. The “future generations” in the sentence is a contextual clue.
46. (C) The passage is essentially a listing of the amazing things about the Great Pyramid, so choice (C) is accurate. Choice (A) covers a fraction of the passage. That the Great Pyramid was a massive construction project is briefly described; however, the passage is not about construction problems, so choice (B) is incorrect. Choice (D) is too limited because it refers only to the burial chamber rather than the entire pyramid.

47. (A) The last sentence of paragraph 1 says that they based their calculations on astronomical observations (observation of the celestial bodies).
48. (C) Paragraph 1, sentence 1, tells us that it was built "as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops." Although the Egyptians did observe the solar system (A), a tomb would have some connection with religious observances (B), and the pyramid was an engineering feat (D), none of these are given as the reason for the pyramid's construction.
49. (A) The passage implies that the pyramid is one of the seven wonders of the world for many reasons. Two of the reasons are 1) the alignment of the pyramid's four sides with true north, south, east, and west and 2) the timeline on the base that stretches into the future.
50. (A) A "feat" is a notable "achievement," so "accomplishment" is the correct answer. In the sentence, the adjectives describing "feat" are "incredible" and "engineering," both referring to the perfect alignment of the Great Pyramid with the compass points. That contextual information should help you eliminate the other answer choices.

PRACTICE TEST 5

ANSWER KEY FOR PRACTICE TEST 5

After some answers in this answer key, you will find numbers in italic type. These are page numbers in Part III where you will find review material for these questions. Although any one question may involve several different rules and concepts, these page numbers refer to important areas you should review if you have missed a question or are not sure of the material involved. Make full use of these page number references and of the index to direct your personal review.

Section 1: listening Comprehension

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

Section 2: Structure and Written Expression

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. (C) 175 | 21. (C) |
| 2. (C) 229 | 22. (A) 123-124 |
| 3. (B) | 23. (A) 48-50 |
| 4. (C) 188 | 24. (A) 94 |
| 5. (D) 135, 204-205 | 25. (A) 84 |
| 6. (C) 185-186 | 26. (D) 153-154 |
| 7. (C) 221-223 | 27. (B) 84 |
| 8. (A) 104 | 28. (B) 69-70 |
| 9. (C) 118 | 29. (A) 153-154 |
| 10. (B) 183-184 | 30. (B) 68-69 |
| 11. (A) 173 | 31. (D) 140 |
| 12. (B) 87, 209 | 32. (C) 68-69 |
| 13. (C) 81, 84-85, 89-90 | 33. (C) 69-69 |
| 14. (D) 227-228 | 34. (B) 68-69 |
| 15. (A) 59-67, 204-205, 221-223 | 35. (C) 135 |
| 16. (B) 71 | 36. (D) 171 |
| 17. (D) 191-193 | 37. (A) 227-228 |
| 18. (C) 193-194 | 38. (B) 129 |
| 19. (B) 183-184 | 39. (B) 104 |
| 20. (B) 86 | 40. (B) 52-53 |

Section 3: Reading Comprehension

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

PRACTICE TEST 2: ANALYSIS-SCORING SHEET

Use the chart below to spot your strengths and weaknesses in each test section and to arrive at your total converted score. Fill in your number of correct answers for each section in the space provided. Refer to the Converted Score Sheet on page 496 to find your converted score for each section and enter those numbers on the chart. Find the sum of your converted scores, multiply that sum by 10, and divide by 3.

Example: If raw scores are then converted scores are

Section 1:	33	51
Section 2:	26	49
Section 3:	38	53

Sum of Converted Scores 153

Times 10 = 1,530

Divided by 3 = 510 = Total Converted Score

This will give you the approximate score that you would obtain if this were an actual TOEFL. Remember that your score here may possibly be higher than the score that you might receive on an actual TOEFL simply because you are studying the elements of the test shortly before taking each test. The score is intended only to give you a general idea of approximately what your actual score will be.

	Total Possible	Total Correct	Converted Score
Section 1: Listening Comprehension	50		
Section 2: Structure and Written Expression	40		
Section 3: Reading Comprehension	50		
TOTALS	140		

Sum of Converted Scores _____

Times 10 = _____

Divided by 3 = _____ = Total Converted Score

SECTION 1: LISTENING COMPREHENSION SCRIPT

Part A

1. Woman: There were tears of laughter on the faces of everyone in the theater.
 Man: The play certainly raised some eyebrows, but it was nothing less than hilarious.
 Third Voice: According to the man and woman, how did the audience react to the play?
2. Man: The Green Dolphin sounds like a nice place to eat.
 Woman: OK, let's go there. I hear that they have a complete menu and a warm atmosphere.
 Third Voice: Where are the man and woman going?
3. Man: Do you think your grandfather heard our plans for the surprise party?
 Woman: No, he's partially deaf.
 Third Voice: Why does the woman say her grandfather doesn't know about the party?
4. Woman: Why didn't you have your geology class today?
 Man: Only three out of a class of twenty-five showed up. Since the professor had planned to present a complex demonstration, he decided to cancel the class until everybody was present.
 Third Voice: Why does the man say the geology class didn't meet today?

5. Woman: Since it's the rush hour, let's take the subway.
 Man: OK. It's not as direct as the bus, but it's faster and there'll be no chance of a traffic jam.
 Third Voice: Why do the man and woman decide to take the subway?
6. Man: I heard Doug got a ticket yesterday.
 Woman: He did. He drove down a one-way street the wrong way.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about Doug's receiving a ticket?
7. Woman: Do you know Susan Flannigan?
 Man: The name rings a bell, but I'm not sure.
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?
8. Man: Roy doesn't stand a chance of winning a gold medal in the Olympics.
 Woman: True, but he's doing his best.
 Third Voice: What do the speakers mean?
9. Woman: Somebody needs to change the cartridge in the copy machine.
 Man: Don't look at me!
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?
10. Woman: I need to go to Chicago next week. What do you have available?
 Man: There are three nonstop flights from Atlanta to Chicago each week.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about the flights from Atlanta to Chicago?

11. Man: Mr. Roberts is preparing for his upcoming vacation.
 Woman: Yes, he's looking forward to it.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
12. Man: Why are Maria's eyes so red?
 Woman: They're irritated from the chlorine in the pool.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about Maria?
13. Man: I'm really looking forward to moving to the new building.
 Woman: Uh, I'm not quite sure how to put this. Your position is being eliminated.
 Third Voice: What is the woman's problem?
14. Woman: Did Sandra like the shoes you bought her for her birthday?
 Man: She exchanged them for a different pair.
 Third Voice: What does the man say that Sandra did with the shoes?
15. Woman: It seems that everyone will be going on the field trip.
 Man: Don't be too sure. Not everyone has turned in a consent form.
 Third Voice: What does the man imply?
16. Man: Why didn't Janet finish her homework?
 Woman: Her glasses broke, so she couldn't read her assignment.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say happened to Janet?

17. Man: Leslie is taking biochemistry and advanced calculus next semester.
 Woman: She's got to be out of her mind!
 Third Voice: What does the woman imply about Leslie?
18. Man: We're way over budget on this project.
 Woman: They must have miscalculated the cost of the new equipment.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about the project?
19. Woman: I thought Naomi couldn't afford to go to the conference.
 Man: She couldn't have attended if her boss hadn't paid her way.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about Naomi's attending the conference?
20. Man: Does June like the new television programs this fall?
 Woman: She dislikes television, but her husband watches it nightly.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
21. Woman: It sure is a long way up to the peak.
 Man: Especially on such a hot day!
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?
22. Woman: Did you hear about the house that the Kehoes bought in the country?
 Man: Yes, and Chuck said that they got a very good deal on it.
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?

23. Man: The program director said that we'd have to postpone the outing until Saturday because of inclement weather.
 Woman: It's a shame. The food has already been ordered and will probably spoil.
 Third Voice: Why does the man say the outing was postponed?
24. Man: I thought you said that Rob went to Sebring High School.
 Woman: No, he used to attend Clark High School, but after graduation last year, he enrolled in Melrose Community College where he's presently studying.
 Third Voice: Where does the woman say Rob goes to school?
25. Man: Have you bought Jerry's birthday gifts yet?
 Woman: I've found the baseball shoes, a shirt, and a game, but not the bicycle.
 Third Voice: Which of the following items has the woman NOT bought?
26. Man: Do you need some help, miss?
 Woman: Yes, could you give me a hand with these packages?
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
27. Woman: Has Louise found another job yet?
 Man: She's searching for a new job as a typist.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about Louise?
28. Woman: Did Harvey know about the physics test when he skipped class the other day?
 Man: No, had he known about the test, he wouldn't have missed class.
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?

29. Man: I understand that Joe is not doing well in school.
 Woman: It's a pity that he hates to study.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
30. Woman: What is Scott doing with his children while he's in school?
 Man: He's trying to find a nursery near the university.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about Scott?

Part B

Questions 31 through 34 are based on the following conversation.

- Woman: I've been hearing some strange noises under the hood for the past two weeks. What do you think is wrong?
 Man: Well, your radiator is leaking, your fuel pump is broken, and your carburetor is dirty.
 Woman: How long will the repairs take?
 Man: I can probably have it as good as new in four days.
 Woman: How much will all of this cost?
 Man: About \$195.
 Woman: Do you accept these ten-percent discount coupons for work over \$150?
 Man: Yes, we do. If you leave it now, I'll have it ready by Friday afternoon.

31. What do the speakers imply about what the woman will probably pay?
 32. How long will it take to complete the repairs?
 33. What can we assume the man does for a living?
 34. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a problem?

Questions 35 through 38 are based on the following conversation.

- Woman: Have you heard that Nancy's boss wants her to accept a six-week assignment in Acapulco?
- Man: Yes, but what exactly will she be doing there all that time?
- Woman: Her boss wants her to write a feature story on the regional arts and crafts. She'll be photographing and interviewing the local artists.
- Man: She'll really like that, especially since all of her expenses will be paid and she can practice her Spanish.
- Woman: Yes, but most of all, she'll get to spend her leisure hours soaking up the sun on those lovely beaches.
- Man: At night she'll be eating that great food and listening to the mariachi music. When will she be leaving?
- Woman: Since she doesn't need a passport, it'll probably be in about a week.
- Man: That doesn't give her much time to get organized.

35. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a reason for Nancy's enjoying her new assignment?
36. How soon will Nancy be leaving?
37. What is the one thing Nancy will NOT need for this trip?
38. What does the man suggest Nancy can do at night?

Part C

Questions 39 through 43 are based on the following talk about a medical miracle.

Robert Edwards was blinded in an automobile accident nine years ago. He was also partially deaf because of old age. Last week, he was strolling near his home when a thunderstorm approached. He took refuge under a tree and was struck by lightning. He was knocked to the ground and woke up some twenty minutes later, lying face down in water below the tree. He went into the house and lay down in bed. A short time later, he awoke; his legs were numb

and he was trembling, but, when he opened his eyes, he could see the clock across the room fading in and out in front of him. When his wife entered, he saw her for the first time in nine years. Doctors confirm that he has regained his sight and hearing, apparently from the flash of lightning, but they are unable to explain the occurrence. The only possible explanation offered by one doctor was that, since Edwards lost his sight as a result of trauma in a terrible accident, perhaps the only way it could be restored was by another trauma.

39. What caused Robert Edwards's blindness?
40. What was the first thing that Edwards saw after being struck by lightning?
41. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
42. What was Edwards doing when he was struck by lightning?
43. What was the reason given by one doctor that Edwards regained his sight?

Questions 44 through 47 are based on the following talk about Delaware.

Delaware is considered the first state of the United States because it was the first to accept the Constitution, in December, 1787. It is a very small state, second only to Rhode Island. Another important fact about Delaware is that nylon, that lightweight, yet strong fiber of the twentieth century, was invented there. In colonial days, Delaware was part of the "bread basket" area, raising wheat, corn, and other grains for national consumption.

In 1638, a group of Swedish settlers set up a colony along the Delaware River and lived there peacefully until 1655 when the Dutch, who disliked the Swedes, settled there. Later, it was taken over by the English, and finally became independent in 1776.

44. What important twentieth-century fiber was invented in Delaware?
45. Why is Delaware considered the first state of the United States?
46. Which of the following did NOT at any time control the Delaware territory?
47. Why was this area known as the "bread basket"?

Questions 48 through 50 are based on the following talk about animals.

Adaptation is the process by which living things adjust to changes in their environment—ways of finding food, protecting themselves from their enemies, and reproducing. The protective adaptations vary with each species of animal, depending on its individual needs and environment.

Many animals possess colors that help them blend in with their surroundings. Polar bears and Arctic foxes can easily move undetected amidst the winter snows. Many butterflies' colors make it difficult to find them among the trees. Chameleons can change colors to disguise themselves on rocks, trees, and wood chips.

Snakes bite; wasps and bees sting; skunks emit a pungent odor; and porcupines release painful quills into their attackers.

48. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as possessing a protective device?
49. What makes porcupines unique?
50. Which of the following protective devices was NOT mentioned in this talk?

EXPLANATIONS FOR PRACTICE TEST 5

SECTION 2: STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Part A

1. (C) Choice (A) is incorrect. *What* is not a relative pronoun, and thus cannot follow a noun in this way. Choice (B) incorrectly uses the pronoun *who*, which may be used only for people. The noun immediately before it is *proposal*. (D) is verbose.
2. (C) Choices (A), (B), and (D) are all verbose.
3. (B) To speak of societal classes we have only the following choices: lower class, lower-middle class, middle class, upper-middle class, and upper class.

4. (C) Choices (A) and (B) are incorrect because the correct form is *know how* + [verb in infinitive]. Choice (D) is verbose, using a poor choice of vocabulary in "way of efficiency in study."
5. (D) Choice (A) uses improper word order. Also, *easier* should be *easily* (the adverb) to modify the verb, and "with hopes to be able" should be "with hopes of being able." (B) uses an improper sequence of tenses; *can* should be *could*. And, as in (A), *easier* should be *easily*. Choice (C) is incorrect because the proper idiom is *hope of*, not *hope for*.
6. (C) Choice (A) should read *not only ... but also*. (B) is redundant. You should not say *both ... as well as*, and the choice does not include the necessary noun (*ability, skill, talent, etc.*) after *artistic*. (D) is verbose and uses poor vocabulary choice.
7. (C) Choices (A), (B), and (D) lack parallel structure. Correct structure is *will* + [verb in simple form]: *will wash ... iron ... prepare ... dust*.
8. (A) The correct form for the negative indirect command is verb + indirect object + *not* + infinitive.
9. (C) The past condition requires *if... past perfect... modal + perfective*.
10. (B) For the subjunctive use *insisted that* + [verb in simple form]. Choice (A) would be correct if it did not include *that he*, which is redundant when used with *that his patient*.
11. (A) Choice (B) is incorrect because it says *let ... to enter*. It must be *let* + [verb in simple form], "let the photographers enter." In choice (C), *permitting* is in the gerund form, and a verb in the past perfect is needed. Also *permit*, like *allow*, must be followed by the infinitive, not the simple form. (D) uses incorrect word order; the verb is after the complement.

12. (B) Choice (A) is incorrect because there is no antecedent for the pronoun *they*. Choice (C) is verbose and should read either *capable of completing or able to complete*. (D) is also verbose and uses improper word choice. You cannot "trust" ability.
13. (C) Choice (A) is incorrect because the committee members did not resent the *president*; they resented *his not informing* them. If the sentence meant that they resented the president, it would have to say, "... resented the president *for not informing* ..." (B) is not correct because this wording would also indicate that they resented the president himself, but *resent* here must be followed by [verb + ing]. (D) is verbose. It also should use *fail* + infinitive (*failed to inform*). Also, in choice (D), *themselves* is an improper use of the reflexive; *them* would be correct.
14. (D) This sentence involves the use of an adverbial at the beginning of a sentence. Correct form is adverbial + auxiliary + subject + verb. The auxiliary *did* is in the main sentence before the subject *Arthur*, so (D) is the only possible answer, as it begins with the adverbial *only*.
15. (A) Choice (B) is incorrect because it does not use parallel structure. Active voice ... active voice is needed. Choice (C) makes improper use of the past progressive. (D) is verbose and makes improper use of the present perfect. Correct sequence of tense is *scurried... heard*.

Part B

NOTE: \emptyset = nothing, indicating that this word or phrase should be deleted.

16. (B) should be *has*. *Neither* must be followed by a singular verb.
17. (D) should be *raise*. Use *raise* + complement (*his test score* is the complement). *Rise* does not take a complement.

18. (C) should be *lying*. Use *lay* + complement. There is no complement in this sentence, so the verb *lie*, not *lay*, is required.
19. (B) Should be *go*. The correct subjunctive form is *suggest that* + [verb in simple form].
20. (B) should be *going*. *Look forward to* + [verb + ing].
21. (C) should be \emptyset . The preposition *of* is not necessary after the preposition *off*.
22. (A) should be *jog*. Correct usage is *used to* + [verb in simple form] (Mr. Anderson used to jog.. .) or *be used to* + [verb + ing] (Mr. Anderson was used to jogging...).
23. (A) should be *volume*. Use noun + cardinal number or *the* + ordinal number + noun. It is correct to say *volume four* or the *fourth volume*.
24. (A) should be *he could have*. This is an embedded question: question word + subject + verb.
25. (A) should be *to defend*. Use *try* + infinitive.
26. (D) should be *because of*. Use *because* + sentence and *because of* + noun phrase. *The students' confusion* is only a noun phrase.
27. (B) should be *to support*. *Intend* + infinitive.
28. (B) should be *is*. *Congressman* is a singular subject and requires a singular verb.
29. (A) should be *because of*. Use *because of* + noun phrase. Note that "that had devastated the area" is a relative clause; therefore, "the torrential rains" is only a noun phrase, not a sentence.

30. (B) should be *is*. *Lack* is a singular subject and requires a singular verb.
31. (D) should be *than the first*. The correct comparison is *better than*.
32. (C) should be *has*. *Cultivation* is a singular subject and requires a singular verb.
33. (C) should be *is causing*. *Decision* is a singular subject and requires a singular verb.
34. (B) should be *have been*. *Species* (in this sentence) is a plural subject and requires a plural verb. *Species* may also be singular, but if that had been the case in this sentence, *underutilized* would have been preceded by *an*.
35. (C) should be *diligently*. The verb *had worked* should be modified by an adverb, not an adjective.
36. (D) should be *pulled*. The correct construction is *have + complement + [verb in past participle]*. This is the rule for passive causatives.
37. (A) should be *Hardly had he*. For an adverbial at the beginning of a sentence use adverbial + auxiliary + subject + verb.
38. (B) should be *change*. *Had better + [verb in simple form]*.
39. (B) should be *not to*. For the negative indirect command use verb + *not* + infinitive.
40. (B) should be *others*. *An* means *one*; here *others* must be plural because it is functioning as a pronoun. It is never possible to say *another*.

SECTION 3: READING COMPREHENSION

1. (C) A "disservice" is a harmful action. Sentence 2 says that science has "made many foods unfit to eat." The reading later gives nitrates and nitrites as harmful substances that have been added to food.
2. (D) "Prone" in this context means the different cultures are more "likely" to contract certain illnesses because of their food choices. Choice (B) can be eliminated because it's the opposite of "likely." Choice (C) doesn't make sense, and choice (A) means lying face down, the other definition of "prone." "Predisposed" is the synonym for "prone" in this use.
3. (B) Paragraph 2, sentence 2, says that nitrates are used as color preservers in meat.
4. (C) In the last sentence of the third paragraph, the letters FDA follow the title Food and Drug Administration.
5. (D) "These" is specifying the "carcinogenic additives" that follow it. "These carcinogenic additives" refers to the previous sentence's "nitrates and nitrites" that caused cancer. Therefore, "nitrates and nitrites" is the answer.
6. (D) "Carcinogenic" means "cancer-causing." Paragraph 2, sentence 2, states that nitrates and nitrites cause cancer. The following sentence begins, "Yet, these carcinogenic additives. . ." You can assume that the word "these" refers to the cancer-causing additives mentioned in the previous sentence.
7. (A) Paragraph 3, sentences 3 and 4, tell us that drugs are not always administered for medicinal reasons.
8. (A) The root "add" should lead you to choose answer choice (A).
9. (C) The whole passage discusses illnesses and the benefits of a healthy diet. Answer choices (A) and (B) are too general. Choice (D) is incorrect because the passage does not deal only with "avoiding" injurious substances.

10. (B) The word "fit" is contrasted with "unfit." The fact that the sentence says "science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat" should provide a clue that "fit" is "suitable."
11. (B) The passage states "That food is related to illness is not a new discovery" in line 10 and goes on to describe a 1945 study.
12. (C) Choice (A) is not correct because the passage states that the Egyptians left "no written accounts." Modern embalmers still using these methods (B) are not mentioned at all, nor is chemical analysis (D). Sentence 4 does state specifically that "scientists have had to examine mummies and establish their own theories," choice (C).
13. (A) The subject of this paragraph is the "embalmers."
14. (A) This is an inference question. The reading does not specifically describe the embalming process in any of those ways. However, you can assume that the process was not "short and simple" (B) because in some cases it took seventy days. A process would not be "strict and unfaltering" (C); those would be qualities more likely ascribed to a person. There is nothing at all in the reading to suggest that the embalming would be either "wild" or "terrifying" (D). Because of the several steps involved and the time mentioned, however, it would seem logical that the process is "lengthy and complicated," choice (A).
15. (B) Choice (A) is incorrect because the passage is discussing the treatment of bodies that are already dead. To embalm (C) is to preserve against decay. To rejuvenate (D) means to restore youth. "Decay" is nearest in meaning to "deteriorate."
16. (B) You are asked for the one choice that is *not* true. Choice (A) is true because the Egyptians "firmly believed in the afterlife." Choice (C) is true. The compounds are listed as being made up of salt, spices, and resins. Choice (D) is not specifically mentioned, but you should assume that it has been difficult to determine the process since there are no written

- accounts available. Choice (B), however, is false. Sentence 5 says, "up to seventy days for the pharaohs and nobility and *only a few days* for the poor," so embalming did not *always* take seventy days to complete.
17. (A) It was important to the Egyptians that corpses did not decay (sentence 2), so choice (A) is correct. Scaring robbers away (B) is not mentioned in the passage. Encasing a body in a sarcophagus (C) was part of the entire burial ritual for a pharaoh or noble, but it followed mummification and was not the reason for it. Amulets are described as protecting the body from harm on its journey (D), not the mummification process.
18. (D) In the first paragraph, it's stated that food, clothing, jewels, and tools provide for the deceased's material needs. In the second paragraph, the need for protection on the long journey to the afterlife is mentioned. It can be inferred from these two statements that the Egyptians believed material items were still needed by the deceased because they were on a long journey to the afterlife.
19. (C) "Amulets" are charms that protect against injury or evil. "Curses," choice (D), can be eliminated because the entire passage relates the respect the Egyptians had for the deceased. Curses are also not tangible. There are no clues to eliminate choices (A) and (B) if you do not know the meaning of "amulets."
20. (A) Substitute the answer choices for "accomplished" in the sentence. "Performed" is the only verb that makes sense.
21. (B) The passage states that "the embalming process might have taken up to seventy days for the pharaohs and only a few days for the poor."
22. (D) The second sentence states that some tapeworms attach themselves to the intestinal wall; thus they do not float freely.

23. (B) The excretory system is responsible for removing waste from a body. Only choice (B) relates to elimination.
24. (C) Paragraph 2, sentence 3, explains that a hermaphrodite has both male and female sexual organs.
25. (D) The subject of the previous sentence is "some tapeworms." So "others" means "other tapeworms."
26. (D) Euphoria is not mentioned as a symptom. Irregular appetite, nervousness, and anemia, which mean the same as answers (A), (B), and (C), are mentioned.
27. (D) We are told in paragraph 1 that some tapeworms attach themselves to the intestinal wall to feed, while others float freely and absorb food through their body walls.
28. (C) The reading gives general information about a particular parasite, the tapeworm. Choices (A) and (D) are too broad in scope, and choice (B) is too narrow.
29. (A) Sentence 2 of paragraph 1 mentions that some tapeworms attach themselves by means of suckers in their heads.
30. (B) "A tapeworm consists of numerous segments" is the statement, so choices (A) and (D) do not make sense. The only organs mentioned in the passage are hermaphroditic sexual organs, and they are located in each segment, so choice (C) does not make sense. "Segments" is nearest in meaning to "sections."
31. (D) "Foresaw" means to have known beforehand, which is nearest in meaning to "predicted."
32. (A) The third sentence of paragraph 1 says that the prize was established to recognize "worthwhile contributions to humanity."

33. (D) The last sentence of paragraph 3 says that Americans have won "numerous science awards."
34. (B) Choice (A) is true. The awards vary from \$30,000 to \$125,000. We are told specifically that politics sometimes plays an important role in the selection (C) and that some people have won two prizes, although that is rare (unusual). If it is rare, then only a few will have done so (D). Choice (B) is not true. The date December 10 is not important in commemorating Nobel's invention, but rather the anniversary of his death.
35. (C) Paragraph 1, sentence 4, says that there were originally five awards, and economics was added in 1968. The total, then, is six.
36. (D) An inventor of dynamite would most likely be working in the field of science.
37. (D) The contributions that the Nobel Prize winners make to humanity are most likely "valuable."
38. (D) Nobel's original legacy was \$9,000,000 (paragraph 2).
39. (D) Choices (A) and (B) are details of the passage, not the main idea. Choice (C) is not stated in the passage. Leaving \$9,000,000 to support people who make valuable contributions to humanity is in itself a great contribution to humanity (D).
40. (B) A "legacy" is the property or money given to another at death, so "bequest" has most nearly the same meaning.
41. (A) You are asked to choose the best summary of the passage, which means the statement that best tells the general idea. Choice (B) is the opposite of what the reading says. Choices (C) and (D) *may* be true, but they are too specific to give the general idea of the entire passage. And while you might assume that verbalization is the fastest form of communication (D), the reading does not mention this.

- 42. (D) "These" is an adjective describing "symbols," and "symbols" is a term that can be used to describe the motions of sign language explained two sentences earlier.
- 43. (C) The deaf, although they cannot hear, sometimes can speak, but the mute, by definition, cannot speak. Therefore, they could not themselves use oral communication.
- 44. (B) Blind people cannot see, so choices (A), (C), and (D) would not be used by them. Braille is read with the fingertips (paragraph 3).
- 45. (C) There are nine forms of communication listed in the reading: oral speech, sign language, body language, Braille, signal flags, Morse code, smoke signals, road maps, and picture signs.
- 46. (A) Choices (C) and (D) are described in the following sentences, so they can be eliminated. To "wink" is to close one eye briefly, and to "blink" is to close both eyes briefly.
- 47. (A) The last sentence of paragraph 1 says that these symbols (sign language) *cannot* be used internationally for spelling.
- 48. (D) Sentence 2 describes the expression of thoughts and feelings as the reason for communication, which is introduced in sentence 1.
- 49. (B) Since the passage focuses on communication, it would be appropriate to use that word in the title. Choice (B) covers the passage's topic while choice (D) is too narrow.
- 50. (D) A nonlinguistic code would most likely be used by a telegrapher.

PRACTICE TEST 2

ANSWER KEY FOR PRACTICE TEST 2

After some answers in this answer key, you will find numbers in *italic type*. These are page numbers in Part III where you will find review material for these questions. Although any one question may involve several different rules and concepts, these page numbers refer to important areas you should review if you have missed a question or are not sure of the material involved. Make full use of these page number references and of the index to direct your personal review.

Section 1: listening Comprehension

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

Section 2: Structure and Written Expression

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. (D) 135, 229 | 21. (B) 59 |
| 2. (B) | 22. (B) 59-60 |
| 3. (A) 146 | 23. (B) 65-66 |
| 4. (A) 221-223, 229-230 | 24. (C) 89-90 |
| 5. (A) 59-61 | 25. (A) 64 |
| 6. (B) 224-226 | 26. (C) 205 |
| 7. (D) | 27. (B) 68 |
| 8. (D) | 28. (B) 69-70 |
| 9. (B) 94 | 29. (B) 72-73 |
| 10. (B) 118 | 30. (C) 212 |
| 11. (C) | 31. (A) |
| 12. (C) 229 | 32. (A) 89-90 |
| 13. (D) | 33. (A) 273 |
| 14. (A) 229 | 34. (C) 171 |
| 15. (B) 192, 219-220 | 35. (A) 185-186 |
| 16. (D) 221-223 | 36. (C) 289 |
| 17. (D) 221-223 | 37. (C) 123-124 |
| 18. (B) 82 | 38. (A) 59, 61-62 |
| 19. (C) 205 | 39. (C) 52-53 |
| 20. (D) 157 | 40. (D) 45 |

Section 3: Reading Comprehension

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

PRACTICE TEST 6: ANALYSIS-SCORING SHEET

Use the chart below to spot your strengths and weaknesses in each test section and to arrive at your total converted score. Fill in your number of correct answers for each section in the space provided. Refer to the Converted Score Sheet on page 496 to find your converted score for each section and enter those numbers on the chart. Find the sum of your converted scores, multiply that sum by 10, and divide by 3.

Example: If raw scores are then converted scores are

Section 1:	33	51
Section 2:	26	49
Section 3:	38	53

Sum of Converted Scores 153

Times 10 = 1,530

Divided by 3 = 510 = Total Converted Score

This will give you the approximate score that you would obtain if this were an actual TOEFL. Remember that your score here may possibly be higher than the score that you might receive on an actual TOEFL simply because you are studying the elements of the test shortly before taking each test. The score is intended only to give you a general idea of approximately what your actual score will be.

	Total Possible	Total Correct	Converted Score
Section 1: Listening Comprehension	50		
Section 2: Structure and Written Expression	40		
Section 3: Reading Comprehension	50		
TOTALS	140		

Sum of Converted Scores _____

Times 10 = _____

Divided by 3 = _____ = Total Converted Score

SECTION 1: LISTENING COMPREHENSION SCRIPT

Part A

1. Woman: Mark can't stand rare meat.
 Man: I know. I ordered medium well. We'll send it back.
 Third Voice: What do the speakers mean?
2. Man: Ugh, this milk is sour!
 Woman: It should be good. The expiration date is five days away.
 Third Voice: What are the man and woman talking about?
3. Woman: Have you seen that movie about the girl who had sixteen different personalities?
 Man: No, and I don't plan to. It sounds scary.
 Third Voice: Why does the man say he doesn't want to see the movie?
4. Man: I haven't seen you wear that lovely necklace before.
 Woman: It was packed away until last week. It's a family heirloom.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about the necklace?
5. Woman: The neighborhood convenience store was held up last night.
 Man: Yes, I heard it on the radio this morning.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say happened at the convenience store last night?

6. Woman: Do you think this skirt goes well with this blouse?
 Man: Yes, but I think your red dress would be more elegant for the reception.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about the woman's choice of clothing?
7. Woman: I wish Jack were coming to visit us.
 Man: He won't be able to because it's out of his way.
 Third Voice: What do the speakers mean?
8. Man: I hope you will back me up on this new curriculum proposal.
 Woman: You can count on me!
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
9. Man: Miss, can you give me change for a dollar?
 Woman: I'm sorry, sir, I'm not allowed to give change without a purchase. If you go across the hall, you'll find a change machine in front of the jewelry store.
 Third Voice: Where does the woman suggest that the man get change?
10. Man: It wasn't supposed to rain today.
 Woman: It'll let up, won't it?
 Third Voice: What can be inferred about the weather?
11. Man: I should submit an offer on the house today, shouldn't I?
 Woman: You'll have to decide that for yourself.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?

12. Woman: I hear your son is working part-time at the department store.
 Man: Yes. He works Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from three to seven and all day Saturday.
 Third Voice: Which days does the man imply that his son does NOT work?
13. Man: Are you prepared for the test, Cindy?
 Woman: I found it extremely difficult to learn all that material.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about her preparation for the test?
14. Woman: Did Bob study yesterday?
 Man: He would have if it hadn't been such a nice day.
 Third Voice: What does the man say Bob did yesterday?
15. Woman: Why was Susan so late the other night?
 Man: She could hardly find a seat in the dark theater.
 Third Voice: What does the man say happened to Susan?
16. Woman: Were there a lot of students in the class?
 Man: Before the class began, a dozen students were in the room, but soon the number doubled.
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?
17. Woman: How was your class?
 Man: Contrary to what I had expected, the professor canceled it.
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?

18. Man: How would you like your two pounds of pork chops sliced?
 Woman: Medium thin will be fine.
 Third Voice: Where does this conversation probably take place?
19. Man: Which of the boys is Henry Adams?
 Woman: The one with the green sweater, using the crutches.
 Third Voice: What does the woman imply about Henry Adams?
20. Woman: That famous science fiction writer Isaac Asimov's new book is coming out in July.
 Man: We probably won't be able to find a library copy until September.
 Third Voice: When does the woman say Asimov's book will be published?
21. Man: Where's Katie?
 Woman: I don't know, but if she doesn't get here soon, we will probably be late.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about Katie?
22. Man: What are you doing this weekend?
 Woman: I can't remember whether Tony and I are going to a party on Friday or Saturday night.
 Third Voice: What are the woman and Tony planning to do?
23. Woman: Do Helen and her husband go fishing together?
 Man: Helen dislikes going fishing with her husband, even though she goes quite often.
 Third Voice: What does the man mean?

24. Man: Have you seen Karl?
 Woman: Yes. I was puzzled by the expression on his face.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
25. Man: Clint looked worn out.
 Woman: He must have been exhausted after that run.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about Clint?
26. Man: When can I see Dr. Jones?
 Woman: She should be free to see you after noon tomorrow.
 Third Voice: When does the woman say the man can have an appointment?
27. Woman: Sally's not very sociable, is she?
 Man: In spite of her bad habits, she has a lot of friends.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about Sally?
28. Man: Ramona, are you and your husband going to buy a new house this year?
 Woman: Houses are so expensive now that we simply can't afford to buy one.
 Third Voice: What does the woman say about the cost of houses?
29. Woman: Can I still register for the economics class?
 Man: It's too late. Registration closed the day before yesterday.
 Third Voice: What does the man say about registration for classes?
30. Man: Why isn't Elaine going to the country with us?
 Woman: I forgot to tell her about our change in plans.
 Third Voice: What do the speakers say about Elaine?

Part B

Questions 31 through 34 are based on the following conversation.

- Man: Well, that's the last straw. I've reached 200 pounds, I'm out of breath, and nothing fits me anymore. How in the world can I break this cycle?
- Woman: I lost thirty pounds last year, and I can't tell you how much better I feel.
- Man: I lost fifteen once but gained it right back. You look great. How did you do it?
- Woman: It requires a change in lifestyle, permanently. I cut down on fat intake and other problem foods, including sweets and alcohol, and I got into a regular program of exercise.
- Man: I'm a member of a gym, but it's so boring. I feel inadequate next to those muscular and slim bodies.
- Woman: That's how they got perfect, by going to the gym and watching what they ate. If you don't want to go there, swim or ride a bicycle. Take a brisk walk after each meal. Here, let me lend you these two books. One has information on the fat content of certain foods—so you know what to avoid. And the other has menus and recipes for a great number of healthy, low-fat meals. But remember, the change in food is not enough. You must get the exercise too.
- Man: I guess I'll just have to draw the line and do without the foods I love, as you recommend. No more heavy meals, desserts, or nightly cocktails. I'll also have to force myself to get that exercise. Maybe I'll even go back to the gym.
- Woman: Right. And brown bag it instead of going out to lunch at work. Stock up on harmless goodies. If you get hungry, nibble on some celery or carrots. If you follow the recipes in this book, you'll see that dieting doesn't have to be unpleasant.
31. What is the man's problem?
 32. How does the woman suggest that he solve his problem?
 33. What does the woman suggest that he do when he's hungry?
 34. What does the woman mean by the expression "brown bag it"?

24. Man: Have you seen Karl?
 Woman: Yes. I was puzzled by the expression on his face.
 Third Voice: What does the woman mean?
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 Woman: He must have been exhausted after that run.
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- Man: I guess I'll just have to draw the line and do without the foods I love, as you recommend. No more heavy meals, desserts, or nightly cocktails. I'll also have to force myself to get that exercise. Maybe I'll even go back to the gym.
- Woman: Right. And brown bag it instead of going out to lunch at work. Stock up on harmless goodies. If you get hungry, nibble on some celery or carrots. If you follow the recipes in this book, you'll see that dieting doesn't have to be unpleasant.
31. What is the man's problem?
 32. How does the woman suggest that he solve his problem?
 33. What does the woman suggest that he do when he's hungry?
 34. What does the woman mean by the expression "brown bag it"?

Questions 35 through 38 are based on the following conversation.

- Man: Yesterday, we were discussing the famous poet, Gabriela Mistral. Who can tell me something about her?
- Woman: She was from Chile and lived in poverty in her early years. She became a teacher and then a writer.
- Man: What was her claim to fame?
- Woman: She won the Nobel Prize in literature in 1945. She was the first Latin American woman to do so.
- Man: Why are her works so significant?
- Woman: She addresses social issues such as maternity, love, children, gender equity, and the plight of the downtrodden. Her themes have been nourished by her own personal sorrow.
- Man: Did she teach only in her native country?
- Woman: No, she was invited by the governments of Mexico, Spain, France, the United States, and Germany to teach in several universities.
- Man: She was well loved by her colleagues and readers and has left us a treasure of poetic works.
35. What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?
36. Where was Gabriela Mistral born?
37. What was Gabriela Mistral's profession?
38. According to this conversation, which country was NOT mentioned as one where Gabriela Mistral had taught?

Part C

Questions 39 through 43 are based on the following talk about early air transportation.

Almost two centuries ago, humans enjoyed their first airborne ride in a cloth balloon. Passengers rode in a basket fastened below the balloon. These brave adventurers depended solely on the wind velocity and direction to move them about because of the lack of a

In 1852, a French clockmaker flew the first controllable balloon a distance of seventeen miles. Germany began producing and using airships about forty-six years later with its famous zeppelins, named in honor of their inventor, Count von Zeppelin. The largest and probably most famous of Germany's airships was the *Hindenberg*, which could travel at eighty-five miles per hour.

Later, the two countries bordering on the English Channel, Great Britain and France, built smaller airships called "blimps." The latter airships were intended for patrolling the coast and observing submarine activity, while the former served as passenger and cargo ships.

After the *Hindenberg* burned in 1937, more and more people shied away from this form of transportation.

39. Why was it difficult to fly in the air-filled balloons of two hundred years ago?
40. Which of the following countries was NOT involved in the production of airships?
41. Who flew the first controllable balloon?
42. Which country used these airships for passenger and cargo transport?
43. Why did fewer people travel on airships after 1937?

Questions 44 through 46 are based on the following talk about animal life spans.

All living, self-propelled beings do not enjoy the same life span. Scientists have discovered that the faster a living thing grows and moves during its life, the shorter its life will be. Animals producing many offspring will have shorter lives than those that produce only a few. Larger animals live longer than smaller ones. Some species live several weeks, while others can enjoy more than a one-hundred-year existence.

Disease and other environmental conditions are capable of wiping out a particular species in a given area.

44. Based on the information in this talk, which of the following will probably live only a short time?

45. Which of the following can be expected to live the longest?
 46. Which was NOT mentioned as a cause for shortening an animal's life span?

Questions 47 through 50 are based on the following lecture about dinosaurs.

It was not until 1822 that scientists learned about the existence of dinosaurs. Thanks to an English doctor and his wife, the door was opened to this zoological study. Reasoning that the reptiles' tremendous size must have made them terrible creatures, scientists combined two Greek words, *deimos*, meaning *terrible*, and *sauros*, meaning *lizards*, to form the word *dinosaur*.

After many years of study, they determined that these beasts roamed the earth for millions of years, and ceased to exist some sixty million years ago.

Unbelievable as it may seem, not all dinosaurs were carnivorous, that is, meat eating. Many were herbivorous, or vegetarian.

By reassembling the bones found at excavation sites, scientists have been able to reconstruct the skeletons and learn a great deal about the dinosaurs' living conditions. They have learned that dinosaurs inhabited not only the land, but also the water and sky.

47. By what name did scientists refer to these creatures?
 48. When do scientists believe that the last of the dinosaurs disappeared?
 49. How have scientists been able to learn of the living conditions of these animals?
 50. Which of the following is NOT true of these animals?

EXPLANATIONS FOR PRACTICE TEST 6

SECTION 2: STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Part A

1. (D) Choice (A) is incorrect because the verb *studied* should be modified by an adverb, *badly*. (B) is in error because it is never correct to say *wise* with a noun or verb to mean *in relation to*. (C) uses *badly*, which is an adverb and cannot modify the noun *student*.
2. (B) The expression *second only to* here means that Harvard's programs are the best, and this university's programs are second best.
3. (A) This is a double comparative. The correct form is *the more ... the less*.
4. (A) Choice (A) contains correct parallel structure: *durability* (noun) ... *economy* (noun). Choice (B) is verbose. *Lasts a long time* means it is *durable*. It is not necessary to use so many words. When there is a shorter answer that means the same and is grammatically correct, choose the shorter answer. Choice (C) would be correct if it said "its *durability* and *economy*" (noun/noun). Choice (D) uses *economy-wise*. It is always incorrect to use *wise* with a noun in this way.
5. (A) Past progressive: *when ... simple past ... past progressive*. Choice (D) would be correct if it said *had been sleeping*.
6. (B) The form should be subject + verb + indirect object + direct object. There should be *no* preposition.
7. (D) The correct expression is in *greater numbers*. This is an expression that you should memorize.

8. (D) Always after the phrase *it was not until* must appear the word *that*. To use *when* here would be redundant.
9. (B) For an embedded question, use question word + subject + verb.
10. (B) Past condition. When the conditional perfect is used in the result clause, the past perfect must be used in the *if* clause.
11. (C) There are only a few possibilities for expressing age in English: (1) when he was sixteen (years old), (2) at (age) sixteen, and (3) at the age of sixteen. Choice (C) follows rule (3) and is the only correct answer.
12. (C) Choice (A) is verbose and too informal for written English. Choice (B) uses *make... expressions*, which has to do with facial features, not speech, and makes no sense here. In choice (D) *with their minds open* (having open minds) is an idiom meaning to be willing to have no biases. When used in this context with talk, it is not logical.
13. (D) *Much less* is used in this context in a negative sentence to indicate that the second item mentioned is disliked even more than the first. The students dislike reading novels and dislike reading textbooks even more.
14. (A) Choices (B) and (D) are verbose. *Eagerly* is much more concise than either of these choices. Choice (C) uses *eagerly*, which is not a word. It is not possible to add an adverb affix (*ly*) to a noun affix (*-ness*).
15. (B) Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all verbose. In addition, choice (D) includes the wrong verb (*raised*); (A) and (D) incorrectly use *the time when*. It should be *the time* that because the time when is redundant; choice (C) uses incorrect word order.

Part B

NOTE: 0 = nothing, indicating that this word or phrase should be deleted.

16. (D) should be 9. Parallel structure would be adjective/noun, adjective/noun, adjective/noun. The phrase *working at* is not necessary because the verb is in the main clause.
17. (D) should be *cruelty*. Parallel structure requires noun (*strength*), noun (*power*), and noun (*cruelty*).
18. (B) should be *themselves*. The form *theirselves* does not exist.
19. (C) should be *would receive*. The sequence of tenses should be past... past.
20. (D) should be *such a short time*. Cause/effect: *such + a + adjective + singular count noun*.
21. (B) should be *turned*. He finished taking classes in 1978; therefore, the verb must be in the past tense.
22. (B) should be *was hurrying*. Past progressive: *when ... past tense ... past progressive*.
23. (B) should be *had stolen*. Use the past perfect: *had + [verb in past participle]*.
24. (C) should be *dog's*. Use the possessive form before a gerund.
25. (A) should be *has been hoping*. Use the present perfect progressive: *has been + [verb + ing]*.
26. (C) should be *had been driving*. The correct sequence of tenses is after driving... *had been driving*. *After driving* is past in *this* sentence, and *has been driving* is present.

27. (B) should be *is*. *The Department of Foreign Languages* is singular so the verb must be singular.
28. (B) should be *is*. *Accompanied by* is a prepositional phrase and therefore is not part of the subject. The subject is *winner*, which is singular.
29. (B) should be *knows*. *Neither* is singular and requires a singular verb.
30. (C) should be *your*. *Those of you* is the subject, so we must keep the same person pronoun for the possessive (*your*).
31. (A) should be *zoology book*. It is not correct to say *a book of* for textbooks.
32. (A) should be *Maria's*. Use the possessive form before a gerund.
33. (A) should be *lend* or *loan*. This is incorrect vocabulary choice. (I am the receiver and Jane is the giver.)
34. (C) should be *eat*. Causative: *make* + [verb in simple form].
35. (A) should be *not only composes*. The actor does two different things, using two different verbs, *composes* and *sings*. *Not only* must precede the first verb because there are two verbs.
36. (C) should be *of*. *About* is an incorrect preposition with *sample*. It should be a *sample of* some thing.
37. (C) should be *used*. Use *be* + *used to* + gerund and *used to* + simple form.
38. (A) should be *called*. *Last night* is a specific time and requires the simple past tense, not the present perfect.
39. (C) should be *others*. *Another* is singular. *Others* must be plural to agree with *their*.
40. (D) should be *fewer*. *Movies* is a count noun, so it requires *fewer* not *less*.

SECTION 3: READING COMPREHENSION

1. (C) Paragraph 2 tells us that he published the *New York Weekly Journal*, a newspaper his wife continued to publish while he was imprisoned.
2. (A) Paragraph 2, last sentence, specifically speaks of "corrupt government officials."
3. (C) Paragraph 1, last sentence, says that the right (freedom of the press) was adopted in 1791 and that the Zenger trial was in 1735. 1791 - 1735 = 56.
4. (C) You are asked for the one choice that is *not* true. Choice (A) is true. It is mentioned in paragraph 2. Choice (B) is true. We are told that the jury was "persuaded" by Hamilton. And it should be obvious that they were fighting "for freedom" because the entire reading concerns freedom of the press. Choice (D) is true. We are told in paragraph 2 that the king sent corrupt officials "to govern the colonies."
5. (C) Paragraph 2, sentence 3, specifically states that he was arrested for "writing a story about the crown-appointed governor of New York."
6. (A) Choice (A) is the answer because the governor was crown appointed, and if the judge wanted to stay in office, he would represent the king. Choice (B) is incorrect because it was not mentioned in the passage. Choice (C) is incorrect because the Constitution was adopted 56 years *after* the trial. Choice (D) is incorrect because the governor is described as "crown appointed." Choices (C) and (D) are tricky because of the facts (C) and the vocabulary "crown appointed" (D).
7. (C) Substitute the answer choices for "defying" in the sentence. "Disregarding" is closest in meaning to "defying." If you are not familiar with the word "defying," you can infer that it means "disregarding" because the passage says the judge ordered a guilty verdict, but the jury found Zenger not guilty.

8. (A) Zenger's wife continued to publish the newspaper every day, including articles about corrupt government officials, which was the very act that landed her husband in prison. That context should tell you that "dutifully" is closest in meaning to "faithfully."
9. (B) The passage is about Peter Zenger and the right to publish information freely, so look for those key words and ideas. Andrew Hamilton played an important role in the trial; however, he did not give Americans freedom of the press, so answer choice (A) is not correct. Choices (C) and (D) focus on law rather than publishing, so they can be eliminated.
10. (C) Line 9 specifically states that the governor was "crown appointed," which means he was appointed by a monarch.
11. (C) Paragraph 2 says, "In A.D. 800, Charlemagne . . . initiated the Carolingian renaissance . . ." Although the Roman civilization is mentioned in the passage, and is older, it is not given as an example of a civilization involving rebirth.
12. (B) Paragraph 2 says that during the Carolingian period, modern cities were "patterned on Roman architecture." You could eliminate choices (C) and (D) immediately, as the question asks for a "city" and these two choices are not city names.
13. (A) Choices (B), (C), and (D) are specifically mentioned in the reading. If you know that "status quo" means the "existing condition," you could realize that this would not be appropriate for a time of rebirth.
14. (B) This is an inference question. From the fact that we are told of the "able rule" of Yaroslav, we can assume that he was in general a competent leader. Also, given his name, Yaroslav the Wise, one would not assume he was demented, inept, or cruel, all negative qualities.
15. (A) The word "carryover" means most nearly the same as "remnant." One can assume from the context that the libraries were something that came from Alexandrian Egypt. The only other choice that is close is (B), "residue." But "residue" has the connotation of a chemical process and thus is not the best choice.
16. (A) Education and learning are mentioned in the descriptions of all three renaissance periods. Choice (C) is incorrect, and choices (B) and (D) are not common to all three periods.
17. (A) "Renaissance" means "rebirth" in the three civilizations, specifically a rebirth of Greek and Roman culture. Art techniques, patterns of architecture, and educational systems are all mentioned as being borrowed and improved upon.
18. (A) The Italian renaissance lasted from 1400 until 1600, or 200 years. The Carolingian renaissance lasted throughout the 800s, or 100 years. The Kievan renaissance also lasted a century, or 100 years. Therefore, the answer is (A), the Italian renaissance.
19. (A) The Italian renaissance was most recent and lasted twice as long as the other two periods of rebirth. It also spread throughout Europe, and the New World through exploration.
20. (C) Choice (A) is incorrect because all of the cultures *improved* on what they knew of previous cultures, rather than merely copying what predecessors had accomplished. Choice (B) is incorrect because Russia is not in western Europe. Choice (D) is incorrect because other cultures, namely the Greek and Roman, were studied. The ways in which the several cultures advanced during their periods of rebirth is the focus of the entire passage.
21. (D) Sentences 2 and 3 in paragraph 1 state that the foods made from gelatin are *jellylike* (which would be easy to chew) and high in protein, so we can assume that gelatin would be beneficial for elderly and ill people.

22. (A) If you don't know the meaning of "fluid," this question could be difficult. The two sentences following "fluid" tell you that it is concentrated, chilled, sliced, and finally dried and ground. A "fluid" is closest in meaning to "liquid." When the "liquid" in this passage is concentrated and chilled, it becomes a firmer substance.
23. (B) Paragraph 2, sentence 2, says that the grease must first be eliminated, so it probably does not aid in producing gelatin. The reading passage specifically contradicts choice (A) because it says in the first sentence of paragraph 2 that processing gelatin made from bones "Varies slightly from that of gelatin made from skin." The reading indicates that a much more detailed procedure of producing gelatin is required than what is described in choice (C). Answer choice (D) is incorrect because the reading indicates gelatin is "dried and ground." Only after the grinding would gelatin be in powder form.
24. (A) The whole reading deals with the process of making gelatin. Choice (B) is too general, and the other choices suggest only details of the passage.
25. (A) This is the only answer choice not listed in the passage.
26. (C) The passage states that gelatin is beneficial to the consumer because it is high in protein.
27. (B) Substitute the answer choices for "ground" in the sentence. One would not "putrify" (C) or "dirty" (D) a commercial or food product, so eliminate those choices. The gelatin has already been chilled, or "refrigerated," choice (A), in the previous sentence. That leaves "pulverized," choice (B). To "pulverize" is to "grind."
28. (B) The last sentence says that gelatin is tasteless, so choice (A) is incorrect. Gelatin is not easy to make, so choice (C) is not true. One can infer that gelatin does melt at high temperatures because it has to be refrigerated to be sliced and ground, so choice (D) is untrue.
29. (B) The sentence states, "In the processing of gelatin made from bones (which varies slightly from that of gelatin made from skin), the grease must first be eliminated." "That" refers to the "processing" at the beginning of the sentence.
30. (C) Paragraph 1, sentence 2, says that the technology "allows scientists to introduce genetic material (or genes) from one organism into another." The key word in this question is "primarily." Choice (D) is a small part of the technology. Choice (A) is a result of the technology. Choice (B) is the function of the foreign gene and also involves only a part of the technology.
31. (A) Substitute the answer choices for "profound" in the sentence. From the context, you can infer that recombinant DNA technology is incredible. The development is not "boring," choice (B), or "secret," choice (D). The technology may be "dangerous," choice (C), but that is not the focus of this sentence. "Profound" means "significant" in this use.
32. (C) In the sentence, "isolation" applies to a piece of DNA from an organism under study. "Destruction" (A) of the DNA doesn't make sense, nor does the "study" of what is already being studied, choice (D). "Duplication" is addressed in the last half of the sentence by "artificially synthesized." "Isolation" is closest in meaning to "segregation."
33. (B) Paragraph 1, sentence 5, tells us that *Escherichia coli* is a bacterium into which the recombinant molecule can be introduced. It is not itself produced by DNA technology.
34. (B) The word "artificially" means "not naturally," or "synthetically."
35. (D) In the sentence, a piece of DNA is being "ligated" to a fragment of bacterial DNA. The only answer choice that makes sense is (D).

36. (A) Sentence 6 states that "the foreign gene will not only replicate in the bacteria, but also express itself." Thus choice (A) is the one choice that is not true. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are specifically mentioned in the passage.
37. (A) The "fragment" in the sentence is some bacterial DNA. Choices (B) and (C) do not make sense, and it's highly unlikely that scientists would be dealing with a "large piece" (D) of DNA. "Particle" is the best answer choice.
38. (C) The sentence states that bacterial DNA has the "capacity" to replicate itself independently. DNA doesn't have "hormones," choice (A), "technology," choice (B), or "space," choice (D). It does have the "ability" to replicate, however, so that is the best choice.
39. (B) The last sentence of paragraph 1 states that the expression of agene requires the processes of transcription and translation. Choice (D) is not true because, while the reading states that *Escherichia coli* may be produced in large amounts in synthetic media, it does not say that it requires synthetic media.
40. (A) Sentence 4 says, "This piece of DNA is then *ligated* to a fragment of bacterial DNA which has the capacity to replicate itself independently." Sentence 5 continues, "The recombinant molecule *thus* produced . . ." This means that two different molecules are ligated (joined) to produce "a recombinant molecule." Choice (B) is not true, since, although several technologies are combined, the reading does not say that the technologies are recombined. Choice (C) is not true because recombination of molecules is at the level of DNA, and not at the level of their products, the proteins. Choice (D) is not true because *Escherichia coli* is used to obtain expression of the recombinant molecule, but it is a "common intestinal bacterium," and not a recombinant.
41. (A) The only answer choice that makes sense for the synonym of "replicate" is "reproduce."
42. (D) Mars is 55 percent the size of Earth; therefore, it is smaller.
43. (B) The first sentence of paragraph 2 tells us that the canals were thought to have been discovered by Schiaparelli.
44. (B) "Supposedly" modifies Schiaparelli's discovery of man-made canals on Mars. The next sentence states that the man-made canal theory was proved to be a myth. The context casts doubt on the discovery, so "presumably" is closest in meaning to "supposedly."
45. (B) If Mars is "commonly called" the Red Planet, that is how it is "nicknamed."
46. (C) A "myth" is either something untrue or a culture's world view. In this use, "myth" is closest in meaning to "legend," which is a popular story or theory that is unverified.
47. (D) This is the only choice that is not true. The last paragraph states that some polar ice and permafrost were found, indicating that at one time there were significant quantities. Now, however, only traces are left, not large quantities.
48. (A) Most of the passage is spent telling the reader what Viking I discovered when it landed on Mars and how the data refutes some of the beliefs people had about Mars. The other three answer choices are incorrect.
49. (D) The sentence states that weather changes are being "monitored," so the word nearest in meaning to that is "observed."
50. (B) The fact that the volcanoes on Mars are believed to be "dormant," though some show signs of activity, should lead you to choose "inactive" as the synonym for "dormant" and the condition of most of the volcanoes.

THE TEST OF WRITTEN ENGLISH

The Test of Written English is available on some administrations of the TOEFL. If you take the TOEFL at an administration where the writing test is offered, you must take that portion of the test as well. The writing test is scored by two separate readers on a scale of 1 to 6, with 1 being the poorest score and 6 being the best. If the scores given by the two readers differ by more than one point, a third reader also reviews the paper. The scores are based upon the essay as a whole; such items as vocabulary, grammar, use of examples, and organization are not scored separately. The score is reported as a separate number on the TOEFL score report.

Ability Tested

The writing test analyzes your ability to respond to an essay question under time constraints. A topic will be presented, and the student must use proper organization, grammar, vocabulary, and spelling and must provide sufficient examples.

Basic Skills Necessary

You must be able to organize and write an effective essay, using correct grammar and spelling.

General Information

The TOEFL Bulletin indicates that during the writing test, students will have the opportunity to write an essay of 200 to 300 words in 30 minutes. Examinees will not need specific or detailed knowledge of the topic presented. A lined page will be attached to the answer sheet for writing the essay. Additional paper will be provided for making notes before writing the actual essay.

In order to score well on the Test of Written English, you should keep the following points in mind:

1. Address the assigned topic completely, being sure to answer all parts of the question asked.
2. Write a good introductory paragraph and conclusion.

3. Organize your thoughts before beginning writing and organize your paragraphs well.
4. Use correct grammar, vocabulary, and spelling. Use vocabulary and grammatical constructions that you are sure of. It is better to write simply and correctly than to try to write eloquently but make errors.
5. Keep your essay to no more than 200 or 300 words.
6. Allow enough time to write the essay well. Don't take so much time organizing your thoughts that you do not have time left to write.
7. Use specific details and avoid too many generalizations.

PLANNING YOUR ESSAY

If you have learned in composition classes a good way to organize your thoughts quickly, use the method that you already know. You should use a standard outline, a cluster outline, or some other method to organize your thoughts before you begin to write. An essay that is not properly planned will not be organized sufficiently to receive a good score. You should spend no more than 10 minutes organizing so that you have at least 20 minutes to write the essay. You will not be required to turn in your outline or other planning format, so you may use whatever is useful for you.

There are various methods of planning, and you should use the method that works best for you. The most common method is the standard outline. Each major category will be a paragraph in the essay. Study the following sample question and outline:

Some people purchase a home and others rent. Describe one or two benefits of owning a home and one or two benefits of renting. Compare the two options and explain which you think might be better for someone your age and in your situation.

Questions that must be addressed:

1. What are the benefits of owning?
2. What are the benefits of renting?
3. Which is the best for someone your age and in your situation?

STANDARD OUTLINE

I. Benefits of owning

- A. It is yours and you can do what you want
 1. Do not have to worry too much about noise
 2. Can redecorate without worrying about losing the deposit
- B. Financial reasons
 1. Interest is tax deductible
 2. Home appreciates in value

II. Benefits of renting

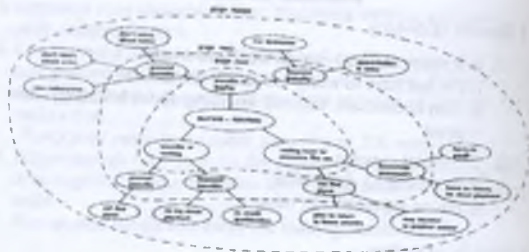
- A. Not tied *down*—if need to move, just have to worry about lease
- B. Financial reasons
 1. Do not have to come up with down payment
 2. Do not have to qualify for credit

III. Renting better for foreign student in early 20s

- A. Not tied down
 1. May transfer to another school
 2. Will return to own country after school
- B. Financial reasons
 1. Cannot afford to buy
 2. No credit

Another way of planning such an essay is with the "cluster outline." Study the following example:

CLUSTER OUTLINE

**Introductory Paragraph**

Every good essay has a strong opening paragraph. One method that is useful for constructing an opening paragraph is the Generalize-Focus-Survey structure. This is a three- or four-sentence paragraph in which the first sentence makes a generalization about the topic, the second sentence focuses on what will be discussed, and the last one or two sentences survey the details you will present in the body of the essay. Consider the following examples on the topic presented in the preceding pages:

1. *Generalize:*

Many find it advantageous to purchase a home, but others find renting more suited to their needs.

2. *Focus:*

While there are advantages for both options, renting is generally the best choice for young foreign students.

3. *Survey:*

Foreign students often do not have good credit histories or enough money to buy a home and need to know that it will not be necessary to find a buyer for the home if they decide to transfer to another school or return home.

Body

The body of the essay should follow the form of your outline with separate paragraphs for each major topic. Try to avoid very short paragraphs or very long paragraphs.

Conclusion

The conclusion should sufficiently restate, but not simply repeat, the major points that you have stated in the body of the essay. Consider the following example:

At various times of their lives, people have different needs. While purchasing a home is often the best choice for somebody with an adequate income and roots in a community, for the reasons discussed, it is often not the most feasible choice for young foreign students.

SAMPLE ESSAYS

SAMPLE ESSAY 1

Introduction

Many find it advantageous to purchase a home, but others find renting more suited to their needs. While there are advantages for both options, renting is generally the best choice for young foreign students. Foreign students often do not have good credit histories or enough money to buy a home and need to know that it will not be necessary to find a buyer for the home if they decide to transfer to another school or return home.

**Body Paragraph 1:
Benefits of owning home**

Owning a home provides a number of benefits. For example, a homeowner can make more noise than someone who lives in an apartment without having to worry that

Body Paragraph 2:
Benefits of renting

every small noise might disturb neighbors. Unlike apartment dwellers, homeowners can also put holes in walls and redecorate without being concerned about losing part or all of a security deposit. Owning is also an advantage because the interest on mortgage payments can be deducted on their income tax. In addition, real estate generally appreciates in value over the years.

There are also benefits to renting. A renter is tied down only by the terms of the rental agreement or lease. If a renter wants to move, it is not necessary to find a buyer. In addition, a renter does not have to provide a large down payment as does a home owner and does not have to have a good credit history.

Body Paragraph 3:
Best choice for one in
student's situation

A foreign student who plans to return home after college or who wishes to transfer to another school often cannot be tied down to a house. The foreign student often does not have enough money for a down payment or a credit history sufficient to borrow money to purchase a home. Consequently, renting is the answer for most young foreign students.

Conclusion

At various times of their lives, people have different needs. While purchasing a home is often the best choice for somebody with an adequate income and roots in a community, for the reasons discussed, it is often not the most feasible choice for young foreign students.

SAMPLE ESSAY 2

Topic

A writer has accused teachers and parents of causing children to develop *calcuholism*—a reliance on calculators and resulting loss of mathematical ability. Describe what you believe the writer means by *calcuholism* and what you believe causes it. Also state what you believe can be done to alleviate the problem.

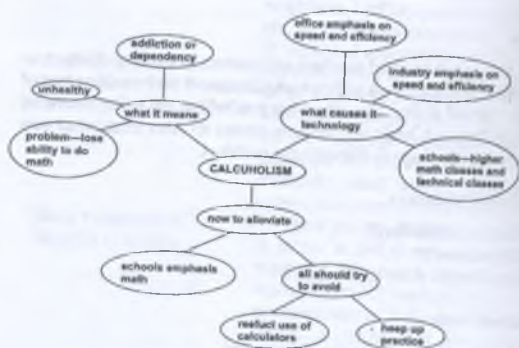
Questions to Answer

1. What is *calcuholism*?
2. What causes it?
3. What can be done to alleviate it?

Standard Outline

- I. What the writer means by *calcuholism*
 - A. The term indicates an addiction or dependency
 - B. Generally such a dependency is unhealthy
 - C. Problem—if children rely too much on calculators, they lose ability to do mathematics easily without it
- II. What causes it—more technology
 - A. Emphasis in schools on more advanced math and technical classes that require calculators
 - B. Emphasis in offices on speed and efficiency—word processors and computers
 - C. Emphasis in industry on technologically advanced machines
- III. What can be done to alleviate it
 - A. Schools should avoid causing students to rely on calculators
 - B. All should avoid becoming too dependent on the calculator
 1. Restrict use of calculators
 2. Keep *up practice* with actual math

Cluster Outline



Introductory Paragraph

The type of introductory paragraph used in this essay, instead of one using the *Generalize-Focus-Survey* method, is one which follows the form of the outline in a general way.

- I. It has been said that many people are victims of calculolism, a dependence on the use of calculators, causing a diminished ability to do mathematics on one's own.
- II. Technology in schools, offices, and industry has resulted in an unfortunate overdependence on all types of modern devices, but particularly on calculators.
- III. Calculolism can be avoided if schools and individuals concentrate on using the mind to do mathematics rather than relying on calculators for simple tasks.

Conclusion

Calculolism has increased in recent years and will continue to increase due to advances in technology. To avoid dependency, we must do mathematics with our minds from time to time rather than with a machine.

Complete Essay

Introduction

It has been said that many people are victims of *calculolism*, a dependence on the use of calculators, causing a diminished ability to do mathematics on one's own. Technology in schools, offices, and industry has resulted in an unfortunate overdependence on all types of modern devices, but particularly on calculators. Calculolism can be avoided if schools and individuals concentrate on using the mind to do mathematics rather than relying on calculators for simple tasks.

Body Paragraph 1:
What is it?

Obviously the term calculolism has been coined with the intent to compare it to other addictions such as alcoholism. While it is not nearly as serious as alcoholism, dependence on the calculator can be harmful. Abuse of something normally beneficial may lead to a harmful reliance on it. It is not that calculators are harmful, but that overuse may cause harm by causing people to forget how to do mathematics with their own minds.

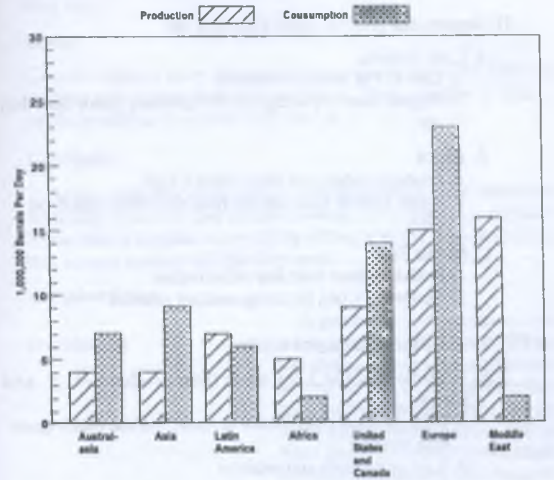
Body Paragraph 2:
What causes it?

The problem arises from modern technological advances. In schools, classes become more complicated because of the technology for which students must be prepared when they graduate. Calculators are permitted and essential in many such classes. In offices, calculators, computers, and word processing systems are commonplace because they in-

SAMPLE ESSAY 3

Topic

The chart below shows the number of barrels of oil produced and the number consumed by various regions of the world. What does the chart tell you? Write one or more paragraphs that convey the information displayed in the chart.



(This chart is not a completely accurate reflection of fact, but is a close representation for illustration purposes.)

Standard Outline

- I. Regions that use more than they produce
 - A. Australasia and Asia—each uses about 50% more than produced

rease speed and improve efficiency. Business people may spend hours working with numbers and rarely calculate mentally. In industry as well, the emphasis on advanced machines results in individuals' solving fewer mathematical problems on their own.

Body Paragraph 3:
What can be done to alleviate?

To alleviate the problem, schools should avoid allowing students to use calculators too early and should require sufficient in-class work without them. All of us should restrict our use of calculators and strive to do math on our own so that we will not lose our basic math skills.

Conclusion

Calculoholism has increased in recent years and will continue to increase due to advances in technology. To avoid dependency, we must do mathematics with our minds from time to time rather than with a machine.

B. Europe

1. Uses about 75% more than produced
2. Almost the largest producer, but also the largest user

C U.S. and Canada

1. Produce 3/5 of what is used
2. Produce twice what many other regions produce, but use the most with exception of Europe

II. Regions that produce more than they use

A. Latin America

1. Uses 6/7 of what it produces
2. Biggest user of the regions that produce more than they use

B. Africa

1. Produces more than twice what it uses
2. It and Middle East use less than any other region on chart

C. Middle East

1. Produces more than any other region
2. Tied with Africa for using smallest amount

III. Possible explanations and results

A. Regions that use a lot more than produce—U.S. and Europe

1. Both produce a significant amount, but use much more than produce
2. A lot of industry and vehicles

B. Regions that produce a lot more than they use—Africa and Middle East

1. Little industry and few vehicles using petroleum products

C. Regions that produce more than they use can make a profit selling to countries that consume more than they produce

Introductory Paragraph**Generalize:**

A graph of world petroleum consumption compared to petroleum use shows a tremendous difference among regions.

Focus:

Some use more than they produce, while others produce more than they use.

Survey:

Certain regions have large petroleum production but lack the industry and transportation to utilize it. They are able to make a profit by selling to regions that need it.

Conclusion

As the chart describes, certain regions produce more petroleum than they consume, and others consume more than they produce. Those with a surplus can profit by selling it to the large consumers that cannot produce all that they need.

Complete Essay**Introduction**

A graph of world petroleum consumption compared to petroleum use shows a tremendous difference among regions. Some use more than they produce, while others produce more than they use. Certain regions have large petroleum production but lack the industry and transportation to utilize it. They are able to make a profit by selling to regions that need it.

Body Paragraph 1:**Regions that use more**

Regions that use more petroleum than they produce. Both Australasia and Asia consume about fifty percent more than they produce. Europe consumes about

Body Paragraph 2:
Regions that use less than they produce

Body Paragraph 3:
Possible explanation

Conclusion

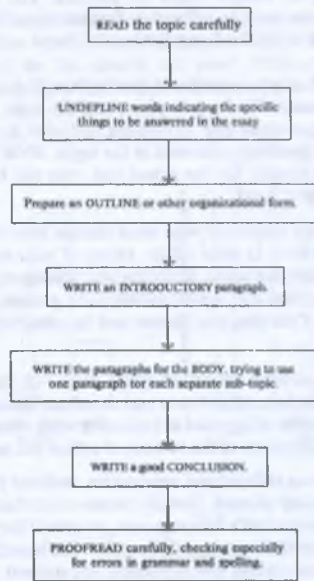
seventy-five percent more than it produces. It is one of the largest producers but also is the largest consumer of all the regions. The United States and Canada together produce about three fifths of what they consume; while they produce more than twice as much as many other regions, they consume the most with the exception of Europe. Three regions shown on the chart produce more than they consume. Latin America produces approximately ten percent more than it consumes. It is the biggest consumer among the regions that produce more than they consume. Africa produces more than twice what it consumes, and the Middle East is the biggest producer of all. However, those two regions are tied for consuming the smallest amount.

The United States, Canada, and Europe use a great deal more than they produce, but each produces a considerable amount. The high usage probably results from their industrial and transportation requirements. On the other hand, Africa and the Middle East produce much more than they use, which probably indicates low petroleum needs in industry and transportation.

As the chart describes, certain regions produce more petroleum than they consume, and others consume more than they produce. Those with a surplus can profit by selling it to the large consumers that cannot produce oil that they need.

A PATTERNED PLAN OF ATTACK

Essay Writing



SAMPLE TOPICS

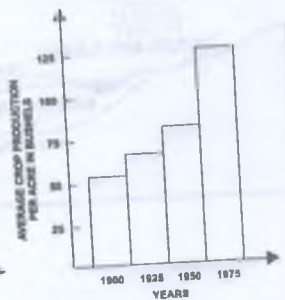
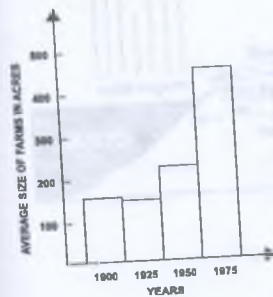
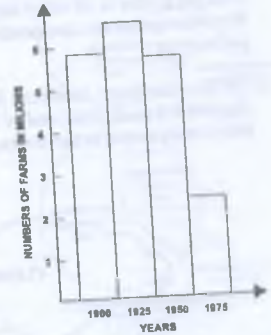
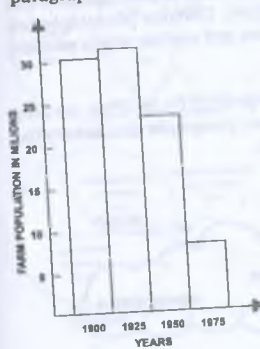
Following are sample topics for practice. You should find a composition teacher who is fluent in English to grade your practice essays for you using the Essay Evaluation Form at the end of this section.

Write each of your practice essays within 30 minutes without doing any research. Find a quiet place, read the topic, organize your thoughts using no more than 10 minutes, and write the essay. Be sure to answer all questions presented in the topic. Write your essay by hand; do not type it. On the actual test, you will be required to write the essay by hand.

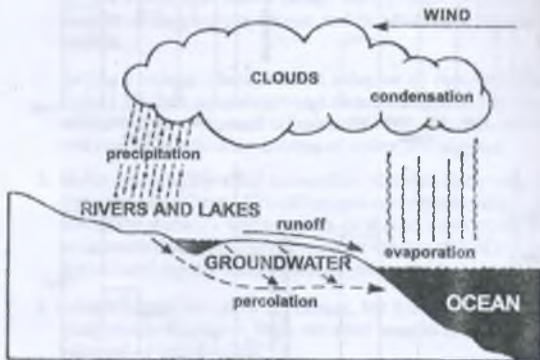
1. You are an employer who must decide how to handle the smoking issue in your office. Many of your employees are nonsmokers, but some, including your managers, are smokers. Devise a plan that would satisfy both groups. Explain the benefits of the plan you choose and its advantages over other options.
2. Having a college education and a degree all that important today? Explain advantages and disadvantages to seeking a college degree as opposed to beginning work after high school and explain which of the courses of action you support.
3. In American colleges and universities, students study material from a variety of areas. Should courses concentrate only in the area of the student's future careers, or should they continue to be in many different areas? Compare the benefits of the two options and explain which position you support.
4. Being bilingual has many advantages, but it is very difficult for many people to achieve. What are some benefits of being bilingual or multilingual?
5. Some major companies in the United States are discussing the idea of having their employees work ten-hour days, forty hours a week, with three days off instead of two. What are the advantages and disadvantages of such a plan? Decide whether

this plan or the standard eight-hour day and five-day week would be better for a business that you are familiar with and support your choice.

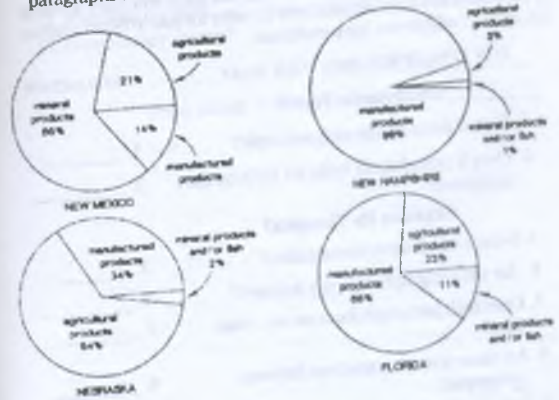
6. The four charts below show various information regarding farming in the United States for the years 1900, 1925, 1950, and 1975. What do the charts tell you? Write one or more paragraphs that convey the information in the four charts.



7. Students who live away from home while attending classes face the task of choosing housing accommodations. Some live in dormitories; others prefer living alone in apartments. Explain the benefits and disadvantages of the different options and support the option you prefer.
8. Some educators believe that students should receive letter grades in the courses in their major areas of concentration and pass-fail grades in all other subjects. Give the advantages and disadvantages of the two positions and explain which position you support.
9. The diagram below shows the hydrologic cycle. What does the diagram tell you? Write one or two paragraphs that convey the information shown in the diagram.



10. The four charts below show percentages of manufactured products, agricultural products, and mineral products produced in four states. What do the charts tell you? Write one or more paragraphs that convey the information in the four charts.



ESSAY EVALUATION FORM

ESSAY EVALUATION FORM 653

Use a scale of 1 through 6 to rate the essay in each area. A rating of 1 is the lowest score possible, while a rating of 6 is the highest. In general an overall evaluation of 4, 5, or 6 may be considered a passing score by many institutions. TOEFL essays are given an *overall* score of from 1 to 6. However, this form will allow grading of your essay in a more detailed way in order for you to better analyze the areas in which you have problems.

HOW EFFECTIVELY DOES YOUR ESSAY . . . EVALUATION

Address the Topic?

1. Does it focus on the assigned topic? 1. _____
2. Does it complete all tasks set forth by the assignment? 2. _____

Organize Its Thoughts?

3. Is there an effective introduction? 3. _____
4. Are the paragraphs logically arranged? 4. _____
5. Does each paragraph focus on one main idea? 5. _____
6. Are there smooth transitions between paragraphs? 6. _____
7. Is there an effective closing? 7. _____

Support Its Points?

8. Are there sufficient specific details for each point? 8. _____
9. Are the examples given relevant to the issue? 9. _____
10. Are the examples fully developed? 10. _____

Use Language Correctly?

11. Are grammar and usage correct? 11. _____
12. Is punctuation correct? 12. _____
13. Is spelling correct? 13. _____
14. Is vocabulary correct? 14. _____

TOTAL SCORE _____

TOTAL SCORE ÷ 14 = AVERAGE SCORE _____

FINAL PREPARATION: "The Final Touches"

1. Make sure that you are familiar with the testing center location and nearby parking facilities.
2. The last week of preparation should be spent primarily on reviewing strategies, techniques, and directions for each area.
3. Don't cram the night before the exam. It's a waste of time!
RELAX.
4. Remember that you will be in the exam room for three hours or more, and you may bring no food with you. You may wish to eat a good breakfast. Remember that you will probably not have a break to visit a restroom, so don't drink too much before the exam.
5. Dress comfortably so that you will not be distracted. Take a light jacket if you are sensitive to cold in case the room is chilly.
6. Leave home in plenty of time to get to the exam. If you have to rush, you will feel nervous when you arrive.
7. Start off crisply, working the problems you know first, and then coming back and trying the others.
8. If you can eliminate one or more of the choices, make an educated guess. *Do not leave any spaces blank because there is no penalty for guessing.*
9. In reading passages, actively note main points, definitions, names, important conclusions, places, and numbers.
10. Make sure that you are answering "what is being asked" and that your answer is reasonable.
11. Using the **SUCCESSFUL OVERALL APPROACH** is the key to getting the ones right that you should get right—resulting in a good score on the TOEFL.

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